

Lower Cross Bank
Cross Bank Road, Addingham, West Yorkshire:
Historic Building Record



August 2014
NGR: SE 0624 5033
Historic township: Addingham

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SUMMARY

Lower Cross Bank (NGR: SE 0624 5033) is a linear farmstead comprising a late seventeenth century lobby entry house of two cells with outshut, and an eighteenth century barn with a single aisle, later extended to provide a stable and loose boxes. The house has some good historic features including two fireplaces, but the barn's only arcade post suffered collapse shortly before this survey and little of the building's interior survived. Historic building recording, comprising photographic and drawn surveys, was carried out between March 2013 and July 2014 for the owner Mr T Hubbard, to fulfil a condition of planning consent for the buildings' restoration and conversion.

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LOWER CROSS BANK, CROSS BANK ROAD, ADDINGHAM, WEST YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording at Lower Cross Bank, a linear farmstead comprising a late seventeenth century house and an eighteenth century barn and other outbuildings, near Addingham in West Yorkshire. The work was carried out between March 2013 and July 2014, and was commissioned by the owner and developer Mr Tony Hubbard, to discharge a condition attached to planning and listed building consent for the restoration of the farmhouse and the conversion of the barn to a dwelling.
- 1.2 The house at Lower Cross Bank is of two cells and two storeys, with a rear outshut, and was built with a lobby entry plan, and although this arrangement has been altered, the original, large stone fireplace remains in place. The later adjoining four-bay barn has a single aisle to the front elevation, with a single arcade post, and the range was extended further east in the nineteenth century and perhaps later.
- 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 photographic, drawn and written recording carried out before and during development. 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 project¹ (ID: stephenh1-147475).

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Lower Cross Bank is an outlying farmstead standing in pasture fields about 1km west-north-west of Addingham village, on the south side of Wharfedale, at NGR SE 0624 5033 (figure 1). The farm is some 210m above sea level and is reached by means of a rough track from the unclassified Cross Bank Road (also known as Moor Lane). There are a number of other houses in the vicinity: the nearest is Cross Bank Cottage, about 20m to the south-west, but there is also High Cross Bank some 100m to the west.
- 2.2 The farmhouse was last inhabited in the 1950s or thereabouts, and since then both it, the barn and the other outbuildings have been used only for farming.

¹ Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations

- 2.3 Much of the barn's roof collapsed in the winter of 2012/13, and some site preparation began in February 2013, shortly before recording.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 The farmhouse at Lower Cross Bank is listed as having special architectural or historic interest (grade 2, and for group value), as "Cross Bank Farmhouse"², and the accompanying description reads:

House. Late C17, altered mid C19. Coursed rubble with dressed quoins, stone slate roof. House: 2 storeys. 2 cells. Each cell has doorway with monolithic jambs. 2-light chamfered window lacks mullion with 3-light chamfered mullioned window over to 1st floor. 2nd cell has 2-light flat-faced mullioned window with 3-light chamfered mullioned window over. Coped gable with kneelers. Large central stack to ridge. Rear has outshut with 3-light chamfered mullioned window. Interior: Easternmost room has stop-chamfered spine beams and floor-joists and fireplace with monolithic lintel with segmental arch and stop-chamfered surround.

- 3.2 Planning and listed building consents were granted by Bradford Metropolitan Council on 22 November 2012 for the restoration of the farmhouse and the conversion of the barn to a dwelling (application numbers 12/03826/FUL and 12/03827/LBC), and a condition attached to each, at the request of the council's archaeological advisor, WYAAS, requires architectural recording before development. This report and the project archive are intended to allow this condition to be discharged.

4 Previous investigative work

- 4.1 The only known previous investigation of the site is a study by members of the Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group made in 1987 and 1989, whose quite detailed work involved sketched, scaled drawings and a detailed written account and historical analysis.³
- 4.2 Photographs taken during a site visit by Elizabeth Chamberlin of WYAAS in 2011 also provide a useful source of information with regard to that part of the barn which collapsed shortly before the present recording, particularly of the arcade post.

5 Historical background

- 5.1 The origins of Lower Cross Bank remain obscure at present, but it seems likely that the farmhouse was established on land enclosed from the medieval "High Field" during the late sixteenth or seventeenth century; the land immediately to

² National Heritage List no: 1200462

³ YVBSG Report no 1244

the south of the site remained part of the unenclosed Low Moor until the 1870s. There was certainly settlement at Cross Bank by 1678 when the Overseer of the Poor gave a detailed account for repairs to Ellen Taylor's house there, but whether this was Lower Cross Bank or one of the other dwellings there is not known; among other items the account concerns the re-roofing of her house (which seems to have been cruck-framed) with straw thatch.

- 5.2 A township map made in 1817 is the earliest depiction of the farm itself, and this appears to show the outline of the house and barn very much as they appear today, though there then seems to have been a front porch, the outshut to the house seems not to have been extended yet, and there was a small, detached building to the east of the barn, rather than the present adjoining structure (figure 3). A valuation of the township made in the following year recorded the farmstead as the property of William Cunliffe Esquire (the largest landowner in Addingham at the time, and who had inherited a fortune made from the Bradford cloth trade). It was noted as parcel 1014, described as "House Barn Yard & Lane", and occupied by Thomas Beck, who farmed 35 acres in the township, in addition to any common rights he may have had.⁴
- 5.3 The Addingham tithe map, dated 1843 but apparently based on one by the Ordnance Survey, seems to show that any porch on the house had by then been taken down, and the outshut had been extended to its present size, though caution should be exercised in interpreting minor discrepancies in these small scale maps too closely (figure 4). The tithe award shows that the owner was then Mrs Harriet Ellis (William Cunliffe's sister), and the tenant was James Scott, who had 34 acres of land, all meadow and pasture except for four of arable; the site (parcel 101) was simply noted as "Yard Garden Lane Building".⁵ From census returns it can be seen that Scott and his family lived there in 1841 and 1851, and in the latter year he was aged 71. It seems that by 1861 the tenancy had been taken by Grace Lowcock (though the census does not distinguish between the three different houses known as Cross Bank), and from 1871 to 1901 by Grace's son Joseph, with the amount of land staying constant up to at least 1881.
- 5.4 Later maps, including the Ordnance Survey's first edition 1:10,560 map of 1854, and its early twentieth century 1:2500 maps, show only minor changes to the outline of the buildings, most of which can be attributable to different levels of detail, though the east end of the range may have undergone alteration in this period, and a small middenstead seems to have been built to the south of the yard (no longer present). An apparent addition to the west end of the house

⁴ WYAS Bradford 44D97/1 (map) & 44D90/8/1 (*Valuation of the Township of Addingham, 1818*)

⁵ WYAS Bradford 44D97/2 (tithe map & award)

shown on an enclosure map of 1873 might be a mistake or an ephemeral structure (figures 5 to 8).

6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The recording was carried out in accordance with the specification issued by WYAAS (Appendix 1), between 5 March 2013 and 8 July 2014, and comprised drawn, photographic and written records.
- 6.2 The drawn record comprised ground and first floor plans of the house, and a ground floor plan of the barn and other farm buildings, all at 1:100 scale, together with a section drawing through the barn at 1:50. These drawings show all significant archaeological detail and use conventions based on those specified by English Heritage⁶.
- 6.3 The photographic record was made of the entire complex, 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 a scale (either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations, or a 1m baton marked with 0.1m graduations), 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 photographs was also taken using a digital camera (see Appendix 2).
- 6.4 Following the main phase of work a meeting was held with Elizabeth Chamberlin of WYAAS on 12 March 2013, to approve this stage of recording before construction work began. Further recording then took place as a “watching brief” during the removal of a nineteenth century range from the main house fireplace, and more photography was carried out in July 2014, following the removal of scaffolding, which had previously hindered recording of the exterior.

7 Description of the buildings

Exteriors

- 7.1 The house, barn and agricultural outbuildings form a continuous range facing south-south-east, with the house at the west end apparently forming the earliest component, to judge from the way in which the barn’s masonry abuts it (**1**). All parts of the range are built from local sandstone and gritstone, and the roof is local stone slate.

⁶ English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

- 7.2 The house is of two cells and has a central chimney stack of stone on the ridge, and the original lobby entry can be seen roughly in line with this, though it is now blocked (2-5). The former doorway has quoined jambs and a low lintel, which have been slighted on the right-hand side by a later window (6), of c.1800 to judge from its flat-faced surround, which contrasts with the original seventeenth century windows with chamfered surrounds elsewhere in the front elevation. The later doorways at the east end of the house (7), and to the left of the original entrance, are clearly contemporary with this window, and seem to have been put in to provide separate access for the living and service parts of the dwelling. A second former doorway can also be discerned at first floor level, over the lobby entry but offset slightly: whether this was original or inserted is unclear, but its jambs are remarkably similar to those below. It is best interpreted as a taking-in doorway, examples of which can be seen in houses where there was significant textile manufacturing taking place, though its position here is rather curious.
- 7.3 The house's west gable is adorned with cyma moulded kneelers to front and rear, and chamfered coping, and there are a number of former single light windows in it, all blocked (8-12), and all of which may have been inserted: heavy pointing and indistinct stonework mean the exact characters of these openings is not readily seen.
- 7.4 At the rear of the house, an original outshut adjoins the east half and was itself later extended to the north by a narrower addition, as can be seen from a straight joint in the east side of these single storey service rooms (13-16). A very low, plain chamfered three-light window forms part of the original outshut (used as a pantry or dairy) (17), and it was also provided with a narrower opening of similar design in the east side. The west half of the house's rear has a single-light seventeenth century window at mid height, illuminating the stairs, an original first floor window which had been blocked prior to the present development, and an inserted window to the ground floor, perhaps of twentieth century date (18,19).
- 7.5 The adjoining barn is four bays long and wider than the house, as it projects to the south, although at the rear the two buildings are in line. It had suffered a partial but extensive collapse prior to recording (20-22). An extension to the east end of the barn forms a stable with loft over, and there is a single storey addition beyond this (23,24).
- 7.6 The barn's principal entrance is in the second bay from the left and is a full height, cart-width doorway, now with a timber lintel, probably a modern replacement of an earlier stone arch. It forms an entry between what are effectively outshuts to left and right. Both of these are served by a single, plain window to the front, which seem to have been inserted or enlarged, and there is also a modern inserted doorway to the south-east outshut. A blocked pedestrian doorway can be discerned in the barn's rear wall opposite the main entrance, in

characteristic position for a winnowing door, but otherwise the only opening in the north elevation is a later forking hole near the east end of the barn (though a number of new ones were inserted in 2013/14) **(25-28)**.

- 7.7 The added stable, probably early nineteenth century, is constructed in similar fashion to the barn, and incorporates kneelers and coping similar to that on the house's west gable, components which may well have been re-sited from the barn upon its extension, and perhaps were originally part of the house's east gable. It has a doorway and two small windows to the south (where a small loose box occupies the front part), but the main entrance to the stable is in the east elevation, the doorway having good, quoined stonework **(29)**. A forking hole with rebated surround is positioned above this **(30)**, and there are also relatively large openings to the rear of the stable **(31,32)**.
- 7.8 The extension to the stable is probably mid to late nineteenth century, or possibly early twentieth century: the stonework is generally more random than that of the other buildings, though the dressings to the two doorways and two windows in the front are neatly finished and of relatively modern appearance. There is also a less well-finished opening in the east gable, to a former loft **(33,34)**.
- 7.9 The only other structure at the site is the detached privy to the south of the house, likely to be nineteenth century in its present form, and of traditional construction **(35)**.

Farmhouse interior

- 7.10 The house has a relatively simple plan, arranged around the large stack in the cross wall, onto which the original front entrance emerged, before its infilling and conversion to a mere cupboard: the lobby thus created is actually situated within the larger ground floor room at the east end, the main living room or housebody **(36)**. This room, now entered from the south-east corner, also gives access to the stairs and the rear outshuts, while an altered doorway to the left from the lobby provides the way into what was originally the more private ground floor room, the parlour (probably used for sleeping in the seventeenth century) **(37,38)**. Principal feature of the housebody is its large fireplace incorporating a wide opening beneath a stone arch, the arch and the jambs to the sides being chamfered, the latter also with stops, which together give the structure some degree of finesse **(39-41)**. The fireplace opening was adapted to house an iron range by the insertion of a lower lintel within the original arch, though it too is also cambered; observations made during and following the removal of the range revealed rectangular recesses of different sizes in the outer ends of the fireplace, which would probably have been used for storing salt or spice **(42-49)**. The iron range bears the maker's name plate of "F Manby & Co, Skipton" **(50)**, a business

started by John Manby in 1817⁷, but the range itself may well be twentieth rather than nineteenth century. Other aspects of the room worth noting include the stone flagged floor, a recess in the north wall (perhaps to hold a candle ready to light the way upstairs), a detached, historic plank and batten door, and the ceiling with its pair of chamfered and stopped beams and similarly finished joists (51-55).

- 7.11 The “inner” room or parlour was modified in the early nineteenth century, but it appears always to have been an unheated room, as was often the case. At that time a brick wall was inserted to divide the room into two, with the front part being altered to form a small wash-room or scullery, with its own entrance, but quite what the rear part was then intended for is not clear, though it could simply have been another pantry or storage area. The plank and batten door from the lobby entry may well be original however, to judge from its wide boards and strap hinges (56). In the wash-room a brick-built water heater, “set-pot” or “copper” is present in the angle to the rear of the stack (which steps out into the room, to support the stairs to the first floor) (57,58), and there is a stone shelf or “sconce” in the west side of the room (59,60). The rear part of the former parlour has no particular features of interest but there is an area of masonry disturbance in the north-west corner, and there are original beams and joists overhead (61-65).
- 7.12 The rear outshut, now L-shaped in plan, was formerly a rectangular but less deep structure, and probably of two parts, with the east part having a lower floor level (as it does now), and containing the house’s water supply in the form of a shallow well or spring. The extension of the outshut to the north may reflect a growth in dairying or livestock farming during the nineteenth century, and the need for larger storage capacity for produce, though this is largely speculation.
- 7.13 The smaller, upper part of the present outshut arrangement forms a pantry with ceiling hooks and stone shelf below the window, as well as a recess for candle or lamp in the west wall; a corbel high up in that wall was probably to carry a timber of an earlier, lower roof, as alterations to the roof line can be seen from outside the building in its east side (66-68). The lower part of the outshut has a floor of concrete, within which a large, rectangular sealed hole is present, interpreted as a former water supply (69). Otherwise the room is essentially a pantry, with stone shelves and recesses, with the present appearance likely to be early to mid twentieth century in date (70-73).
- 7.14 The house stairs may have been inserted in their present position, though it does not seem feasible that previously they were contained within the rear outshut, as the YVBSG surmise. They rise to the first floor on the west side of the cross wall, behind the housebody fireplace, and are of stone at the foot but have timber

⁷ http://www.cravenherald.co.uk/archive/2003/09/22/8009469.Skipton_parking_is_at_crisis_point/

treads higher up, possibly laid over badly worn stone treads (74); they formerly led directly into the western room, but a twentieth century plank partition now encloses the landing, giving privacy to the occupants of both first floor rooms (75). The west room is unheated and has no features of particular interest (76). The larger east room, over the housebody, is entered through a low doorway with historic plank and batten door (probably early nineteenth century) (77,78); there is no visible evidence within the room of the blocked doorway in the front wall seen from outside. This east chamber is heated by an eighteenth or early nineteenth century fireplace inserted into the stack, and the carved stone mantelshelf and cast iron grate are largely intact (79-82). Overhead, the lath and plaster ceiling, which was within the roof space, has been removed, revealing the rafters and upper purlins, and it is notable that some of the purlins have joints indicating that they have been re-used from an earlier building, perhaps a timber framed one (83-85).

Barn interior

- 7.15 The covered front entry to the barn, effectively a porch preceding the doors into the building proper, is worth noting as it was built with a pair of opposing doorways in the side walls of the adjoining outshuts, though that in the east side is now blocked (86). The right-hand jamb of the latter has carved graffiti, not entirely clear, but apparently reading
- CL
JL TC

rather than the date of 175? which the YVBSG report ascribes to it (87). The lintel inside the porch, which once held a pair of harr-hung doors, is made up of three parallel timbers, one of which has a joint and peg holes indicative of its former use as a cruck (88,89).

- 7.16 At the outset of recording the interior of the barn had been largely cleared following the collapse of the roof, so no internal structures survived, though something of the original arrangement can be surmised, and photographs taken by WYAAS in 2011 are useful in understanding it, particularly in relation to the structure of the south aisle. The main body of the barn was undivided and on a single level, without vertical or horizontal divisions such as a loft, so that it would have been open to the roof (90-92); the YVBSG believes there to have been a stone threshing floor, with slightly raised areas to either side. Over the barn interior were three trusses, though only the east one (which failed in 2013) was original, the other two having been replaced in the twentieth century.
- 7.17 The southern outshuts to the barn occupy a discontinuous aisle broken by the porch, as is common to barns in the region. The fact that the smaller western outshut is only a bay in length means that it did not necessitate an arcade post, and this area formed a small shippon or mistal for four animals, stalled in two pairs (93). The larger shippon to the east of the porch (for six beasts) is on the

other hand two bays in length, and so the truss which ran to its middle required support from an arcade post (**94,95**). This failed component and the truss were still on site in spring 2013, and so could be photographed *ex situ*, though they were not entire and required some reassembly (**96-103**). Their essential forms are typical, with all historic elements of oak, and comprised an arcade post with aisle tie tenoned into it, and a pair of arch braces from the post up to the arcade plate. The principal rafters of the truss both have mortices and peg holes indicating previous use and the king post has mortices for ridge braces (removed during the earlier re-roofing), while the arcade plate also has marks indicating re-use from an earlier timber framed building. According to the WYAAS photographs, the foot of the post stood on a low pad-stone.

Interiors of the other outbuildings

- 7.18 The stable added to the east end of the barn would have been for three horses, stalled facing west, though the dividers have been removed and the room subsequently used for housing livestock. It has a floor for the most part of good stone cobbles, kerb and *group* (manure channel) (**104-107**), and overhead is a loft with stone flagged floor on timber joists and beams (**108,109**). The small loose box to the south of the stable is unremarkable and has its own loft over, in this case with timber floor. The purlin over it is re-used (**110,111**).
- 7.19 The two later loose boxes in the narrower extension to the east of the stable are of no particular interest, though they may have contained animal stalls at one time, and the east one clearly contained a low loft, probably for poultry, which explains the high level but narrow gable doorway (**112,113**).

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 The house at Lower Cross Bank was dated to the late seventeenth century by the YVBSG and that supposition remains unaltered by any observations made during the present survey. The two cell lobby entry plan allowed separate access to the housebody and parlour and is commonly found in the region, with similar examples known in upper Wharfedale and Airedale as well as further afield, though lobby entry houses with three cells rather than two are more populous in West and North Yorkshire.⁸ It is normally assumed that the parlour was a room superior to the housebody and more privately located, as it was originally used for sleeping, but the independent access provided by a lobby entry does raise the possibility that it also or instead served as a workshop for domestic textile working. There is a suggestion that a taking-in door was inserted at first floor level in the front elevation, which may be evidence that

⁸ Harrison, B & Hutton, B 1984 *Vernacular Houses in North Yorkshire and Cleveland*; RCHME/WYMCC 1986 *Rural Houses in West Yorkshire 1400-1830*

textile use became more important during the eighteenth century. At that time heating was introduced into the eastern first floor room, by the insertion of a fireplace into the massive stack.

- 8.2 The aisled barn adjoining and added to the house is a relatively late example of its type, assumed to be early to mid eighteenth century, with the timber framing for the aisle structure confined to a single arcade post supporting an arcade plate only two bays in length. As such it has been described as a “hybrid” form, as in most later barns the outshuts or aisles depended on masonry walls for the support of the roof structure rather than internal framing. In the accommodation it provided, the barn seems to have been a typical “combination” barn, in which there was a threshing floor and crop storage, as well as stalling for cattle and perhaps horses in the south outshuts.

Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification

Specification For Drawn & Photographic Building Recording & Watching Brief at Lower Cross Bank Farm, Addingham (SE 0624 5033)

Specification prepared at the request of the agent on behalf of Bradford Council (Planning Permission 12/03826/FUL & 12/03827/LBC)

1 Summary

1.1 A building record (drawn and photographic survey) is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to the conversion of this aisled barn to residential use and the restoration of the attached farmhouse. This specification for the necessary work has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the curators of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.1.1 to 6.1.5 inclusive, 8.3 and 8.4 are to be met by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork by completing and returning the attached form to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

2 Site Location and Description

2.1 Location

(Grid ref. **SE 0624 5033**) Lower Cross Bank Farm is a stone-built farmhouse and barn which lies to the north of Crossbank Road and just north of Cross Bank Cottage. The site is surrounded by farmland.

The house and barn lie within the historic township of **Addingham**.

2.2 Description

Lower Cross Bank Farmhouse is a rectangular stone-built farmhouse with attached aisled barn. Both farmhouse and cottage have a stone-flagged roof. The footprint of the house and attached barn covers an area of 280 square metres. The condition of the site is reasonable, however, confirmation of structural condition should be sought from the developer's agent. The farmhouse and cottage are grade II listed (UID) and therefore the site is a designated heritage asset.

3 Planning Background

The site owners, through their agents Langtry Langton Architects, (8 Oak Mount, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD8 7BD), contact Tony Hubbard TEL 01274 498 226) have obtained planning and listed building consent (Planning Application No. 12/03826/FUL & 12/03827/LBC) for the restoration of the existing farmhouse and the conversion of the existing adjoining barn and associated building into one residential unit. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as Bradford's archaeological advisor) has prepared this specification in order to allow the developers to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

Lower Cross Bank Farm and barn consists of a farmhouse range of 17th century date with attached aisled barn which may date from the 18th century (but which retains reused timbers from an earlier timber-framed building). The farmhouse was originally a lobby-entry building as can be seen from the blocked original doorway in line with the central chimney stack. The farmhouse is of two cells and has had two separate entrances inserted into each cell, following the blocking of the central lobby entry. The main housebody has a monolithic lintel

to the fireplace – which still retains an inserted 19th century range. The first floor fireplace above has an interesting curved shape and also retains a 19th century register grate. The house also retains further historic features such as the copper (or set-pot), cold slabs and a number of keeping places (some retaining cupboard doors) and is therefore an increasingly rare example of a farm-dwelling which has been unaltered since the turn of the 19th Century.

The barn is aisled to its southern side and has one surviving arcade post to the east of the cart entry. The barn has been extended on two occasions to the east, as can be seen from the fossilised quoins which can be identified on the north elevation and a further single storey extension to create loose boxes to the north gable of the barn. Aisled barns are an important building type in West Yorkshire and evidence for their development and origins will allow us to review and develop a better understanding of the existing published typology of aisled barns.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

The proposed work will involve the conversion of the barn into a single residential unit and the restoration of the farmhouse into a single dwelling. The agricultural character of the barn will be altered and historic fabric in both house and barn obscured as a result of the conversion and therefore a record of the range, whilst it is in its unaltered state is required, prior to the commencement of work.

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 farmhouse and barn, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the WY Historic Environment Record (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE).

5.2 The second aim of the proposed work is to analyse and interpret the buildings as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. The archaeologist on site should give particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the buildings. The layout of the house and aisled barn and how this relates to circulation patterns and function should all be considered in this process of interpretation – to enable the origins, development and use to be understood. The archaeologist should identify any evidence for the original plan type of the house and any evidence which illustrates the economic status of the house. The following points should be considered (as far as the available evidence allows):

- The provision of accommodation as a 17th century two-cell house with aisled barn and place this within the context of the local economy of the period
- The evidence for the aisled barn and how it relates to the published typology of aisled barns
- Consider the way in which the use of the buildings changed through time and how this reflects changes in the local economy and society over time.

6 Recording Methodology

6.1 General Instructions

6.1.1 Health and Safety

The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. Prior to the commencement of any work on site (and preferably prior to submission of the tender) the archaeological contractor may wish to carry out a Risk Assessment in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The archaeological contractor should identify any contaminants which constitute potential Health

and Safety hazards (e.g. chemical drums) and make arrangements with the client for decontamination/making safe as necessary and appropriate. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries which may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this survey while attempting to conform to this specification.

6.1.2 Confirmation of adherence to specification

Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must confirm in writing adherence to this specification (using the attached form), or state in writing (with reasons) any specific proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor (see para. 8.3, below). Modifications presented in the form of a re-written project brief will not be considered by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

6.1.3 Confirmation of timetable and contractor's qualifications

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

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

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

6.1.4 Site preparation

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

6.1.5 Documentary research

Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local History Library (Central Library, Prince's Way, Bradford BD1 1NN, telephone: 01274 435099, email: bradford@wyjs.org.uk) and the West Yorkshire Archive Service (same address), and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century Trades and Postal directories, and all other available primary and relevant secondary sources. **Please note that at the time of writing, the Bradford Archive Office was closed and that access to Bradford Archives was only available by pre-ordering documents and viewing the documents by appointment at the Leeds Archives Office (Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ; telephone 0113 3939785). This arrangement is likely to continue until the summer of 2013, following which time, it is hoped that the Bradford Office will re-open.** 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 site has been visited by the Yorkshire Vernacular Building Study Group in 1988 and information on the site has been lodged with the Yorkshire Archaeological Society. A copy of this information should be viewed, either at the Yorkshire Archaeological Society or obtained from the YVBSG, to provide relevant background information. However, previous experience has shown that the accuracy of these drawn records is not always in accordance with the required professional standards (see para. 6.3.3-4).

6.1.6 Use of existing plans

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

6.2 Sequence of recording

6.2.1 Initial record

As a result of the potential for evidence for a bread-oven to be discovered, if the 19th century range is removed from the ground floor fireplace within the cottage, recording work should take place in two stages. The structures should initially be recorded as extant, with due provision made for the removal of any debris or modern material which may obscure fabric or features requiring an archaeological record (para 6.1.4 above).

6.2.2 Watching Brief on removal of 19th century range (should permission have been given for removal*)

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 the removal of the 19th century range within the cottage. 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.

***NB. The WYAAS were not clear as to whether the intention was to retain or remove the 19th century range and whether the removal formed part of the existing consent.**

6.3 Written Record

The archaeologist on site should carefully examine all parts of each building prior to the commencement of the drawn and photographic recording, in order to identify all features relevant to its original use and to obtain an overview of the development of the building and of the site as a whole. As part of this exercise, the archaeologist on site should produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on building function) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. The crucial requirement is that each room should be examined individually, that the results of that examination should be noted in a systematic

fashion, and that these objective observations should be used to inform an analytical interpretation of the overall development and operation of the site.

6.4 Drawn Record

6.4.1 Drawings required

The drawn record should comprise:

- A ground floor plan of the farmhouse and barn
- A first floor plan of the farmhouse
- A short section through the barn (showing the King post roof truss, post and aisle tie)

Drawings should be made at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:100 for plans; not smaller than 1:50 for sections). The structures should be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction should be made on the final drawings between surviving as-built features and all material introduced in the structure during the late 20th-century.

6.4.2 Scope of record

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

- All original structural elements, including roof structure/truss form and arrangement (note that timber type should be identified in each instance, and that all timber structural elements should be examined for re-use)
- Evidence for scarf joints in the roof timbers, which may indicate an alteration to the original structure of the building or the re-use of timbers (including clear identification of the type of scarf joint)
- Evidence for any re-used timbers of interest (such as cruck blades)
- Any carpenters' marks, setting out marks, merchants' marks or apotropaic marks visible on the timbers
- Evidence for original heating and lighting arrangements including fireplaces, candle recesses, and any evidence for previously removed fireplaces or flues
- Internal wall finishes, including surviving areas of plaster and white-wash
- Evidence for original and subsequent historical arrangement of the interior
- Evidence for beamed ceilings, or mortises/holes in the wall which may indicate the original position of beams which have been removed
- Original doorways (including evidence for harr-hung doors) and windows and any evidence for associated shutters or other fittings as well as blocked doors and windows or other blocked openings
- Evidence for original/historic staircases and other means of access
- Evidence for original/historic cupboards, keeping places and cold slabs
- Evidence for date-stones and initials or any historic graffiti
- Evidence for historic floor surfaces – such as flagged or cobbled floors including any evidence for a threshing floor
- Evidence for the surviving copper
- Evidence for the 19th century range and any evidence for a surviving oven (should the range be removed)
- Evidence for shippens, storage areas within the barn

but this list should not be treated as exhaustive. The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings

- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

6.4.3 Dimensional accuracy

Dimensional accuracy should accord with the normal requirements of the English Heritage Architecture and Survey Branch (at 1:20, measurements should be accurate to at least 10mm; at 1:50, to at least 20mm; at 1:100, to at least 50mm). Major features such as changes in structural material may be indicated in outline. The recording of individual stones or stone courses is not required unless greater detail is needed in order to adequately represent a particular feature of interest.

6.4.4 Drawing method

The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate. In accordance with national guidelines⁹, drawings executed on site should be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, recorders should ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature should then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. CAD repeats or cloning of features should **not** be used. What is required as an end product of the survey is a well-modelled and clear drawing; ambiguous flat-line drawings should be avoided. Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, and the WYAAS would recommend that the CAD layering protocol detailed in the same volume (8.3, Table 2) should be adhered to.

6.5 Photographic Record

6.5.1 External photographs

An external photographic record should be made of all elevations of the farmhouse and barn, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. The contractor should ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. Specific shots should be taken of:

- the outshuts to the north of the farmhouse

A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the range from all sides, showing it and the farm as a whole in its setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the farmhouse and barn 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. The colour slide record should include some internal shots.

6.5.2 Internal photographs

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

6.5.3 Detail photographs

⁹ English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

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

- the copper
- the blocked opening above the original entrance

N.B. Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.

6.5.4 Equipment

General photographs should be taken with a Large Format camera (5" x 4" or 10" x 8") using a monorail tripod, or with a Medium Format camera which has perspective control, using a tripod. The contractor must have proven expertise in this type of work. Any detail photographs of structural elements should if possible be taken with a camera with perspective control. Other detail photographs may be taken with either a Medium Format or a 35mm camera. All detail photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.

6.5.5 Film stock

All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities.

6.5.6 Digital photography

As an alternative to our requirement for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied as an alternative, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 4 megapixels. Note that conventional black and white print photography is still required and constitutes the permanent record. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied in three file formats (as a RAW data file, a DNG file and as a 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

6.5.6a Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". In addition, a small selection of photographs (the best of the exterior setting shots and interior shots) should be printed at 10" x 8" (a minimum of 4 shots). Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

6.5.6b Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but **not** in a manner which alters detail or perspective). All digital prints must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply details of the paper/inks used in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service, with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability. Written confirmation that the

materials are acceptable must have been received from the WYAAS prior to the commencement of work on site.

6.5.7 Documentation

A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location, direction and subject of shot must accompany the photographic record; a separate photographic register should be supplied for any colour slides or for colour digital photographs. The position and direction of each photograph and slide should be noted on a copy of the building plan, which should also be marked with a north pointer; separate plans should be annotated for each floor of each building

7. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

7.1 After completion of fieldwork

Prior to the commencement of any other work on site, the archaeological contractor should arrange a meeting at the offices of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to present a draft of the 1st- stage drawn record (fully labelled and at the scale specified above), a photo-location plan, and photographic contact prints adequately referenced to this plan (material supplied will be returned to the contractor). Copies of the slides or digital photographs should also be brought in for checking. **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 Bradford Planning Services that fieldwork has been satisfactorily completed and that other work on site may commence (although discharge of the archaeological condition will not be recommended until a completed copy of the full report and photographic record has been received and approved by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service). Please note that as of the 1st April 2011, the WYAAS will charge the archaeological contractor a fee for each fieldwork verification meeting.

7.2 Report Preparation

7.2.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant finds
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a detailed architectural description of the farmhouse and barn presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the range, 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 house and aisled barn in its local, historical and economic contexts, describing and analysing the original form of the house and barn and their development and use through time. This analysis should consider the evidence for the two-cell stone-built house in the context of other known examples, with particular attention being given to historical plan form, layout and evidence for the economy of the household. The evidence for the aisled barn should be considered in the context of other known examples and where the aisled barn fits in to the published typology of aisled barns.

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 (Addingham).

7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the farmhouse and barn in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- an overall keyed plan of the site showing the surviving buildings in relation to each other and to the buildings on site which have been demolished
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- a complete set of site drawings completed to publication standard, at the scale stipulated in Para. 6.4.1 above (unless otherwise agreed in writing by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service)
- a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- any additional illustrations pertinent to the site
- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs (reproduced at a minimum of 6" by 4").

The latter should be bound into the report in the same logical sequence employed in the architectural description (Para. 7.2.1 above) and should be appropriately labelled (numbered, and captioned in full). When captioning, contractors should identify the individual photographs by means of a running sequence of numbers (e.g. Plate no. 1; Plate no. 2), and it is this numbering system which should be used in crossreferencing 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 Oasis project. A recommendation from WYAAS for discharge of the archaeological condition is dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

7.3.1b The report copy supplied to the West Yorkshire HER should include a complete set of photographic prints (see Para. 7.3.2 below). The finished report should be supplied within eight weeks of completion of all fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The information content of the report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the Advisory Service, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

7.3.1c **Copyright** - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

7.3.1.d The West Yorkshire HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must

therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the West Yorkshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the West Yorkshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.

7.3.1e With the permission of the developer, the archaeological contractor are encouraged to consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with the appropriate Local History Library.

7.3.2 Deposition with WY Archaeology Advisory Service (West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record)

The report copy supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service should also be accompanied by both the photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints (mounted in archivally stable 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 ringbinders). Labelling should be on the *back* of the print in pencil giving film and frame number only and on applied printed labels on the front of the appropriate photographic sleeve which should include:

- film and frame number
- date recorded and photographer's name
- name and address of building
- national grid reference
- specific subject of photograph.

Negatives should be supplied in archivally stable mounts (KENRO display pockets or similar), and each page of negatives should be clearly labelled with the following:

- Township name
- Site name and address
- Date of photographs (month/year)
- Name of archaeological contractor
- Film number

Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with – 'Addingham' (the Township name) with 'Lower Cross Barn 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).

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 Bradford Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Central Library, Prince's Way, Bradford BD1 1NN, telephone: 01274 435099, bradford@wyjs.org.uk), and should be accompanied by a copy of the full report as detailed above (please also see paragraph 6.1.5). Deposition of the archive should be confirmed in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

8 General considerations

8.1 Technical queries

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

8.2 Authorised alterations to specification by contractor

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

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

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

8.3 Unauthorised alterations to specification by contractor

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

8.4 Monitoring

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

8.5 Valid period of specification

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

introduction of new working practices or techniques. Any queries relating to this specification should be addressed to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service without delay.

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Elizabeth Chamberlin

February/2013

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

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

Number Subject

- d01 General view of the site from the south-west, while scaffolded
- d02 Front elevation of house from the south, while scaffolded
- d03 Front elevation of house from the south (after some work)
- d04 Front elevation of house with barn beyond, from the south-west (after some work)
- d05 Housebody window and doorway, front elevation, while scaffolded
- d06 West gable of house (after some work)
- d07 General view of the range, from the north-west (after some work)
- d08 Front of the barn, from the south-west (after some work)
- d09 East end of the barn and later loose boxes, from the south-east, while scaffolded
- d10 Rear of barn, from the north-west (after some work)
- d11 Housebody, from the south-east
- d12 Detail of housebody fireplace and range
- d13 Detail of later set-pot in former parlour, from the south-west
- d14 Wash-house or scullery within former parlour, from the east
- d15 East chamber/bedroom, from the south-east
- d16 Detail of fireplace in east chamber
- d17 View into barn entry, from the south, while scaffolded
- d18 Interior of barn, from the north-east
- d19 Interior of barn, from the west
- d20 Barn entry and south-east corner, from the north-west
- d21 Remains of arcade post and tie, removed from barn
- d22 Roof truss removed from barn

Appendix 3: Contents of the project archive

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

1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report
- photographic contact sheets (8 no)
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

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

| Photo | Film | Frame | Subject |
|-------|------|-------|---|
| 40 | 1 | 4 | Housebody, from the south-east |
| 38 | 1 | 5 | Foot of stairs, taken from the east within housebody |
| 52 | 1 | 6 | Housebody, from the south |
| 53 | 1 | 7 | Housebody, from the south-west |
| 37 | 1 | 9 | Housebody, from the north |
| 36 | 1 | 10 | Housebody: blocked doorway with shelves, and doorway to former parlour, from the north-east |
| 51 | 1 | 11 | Housebody: flagged floor, from the south-east |
| 39 | 1 | 12 | Housebody fireplace with later range |
| 42 | 1 | 13 | Detail of housebody fireplace and range |
| 43 | 1 | 15 | Detail of housebody fireplace with later arch |
| 55 | 1 | 16 | Detail of chamfer and stop to beam over housebody |
| 54 | 1 | 17 | Detail of detached door in housebody |
| 59 | 1 | 18 | Wash-house or scullery within former parlour, from the east |
| 56 | 2 | 1 | Rear face of door between housebody and former parlour |
| 57 | 2 | 3 | Detail of later set-pot in former parlour, from the south-west |
| 64 | 2 | 4 | Pantry in rear of former parlour, from the south-east |
| 63 | 2 | 5 | Pantry in rear of former parlour, from the south-west |
| 61 | 2 | 6 | Pantry in rear of former parlour, from the north-west |
| 65 | 2 | 7 | Beam and later floor over former parlour, from the north-west |
| 74 | 2 | 9 | View down staircase, from the south |
| 76 | 2 | 10 | West chamber/bedroom, from the north |
| 75 | 2 | 11 | West chamber/bedroom, from the south |
| 79 | 2 | 12 | East chamber/bedroom, from the south-east |
| 83 | 2 | 13 | East chamber/bedroom, from the north-west |
| 78 | 2 | 14 | Rear of door to east chamber |
| 82 | 2 | 16 | Detail of fireplace in east chamber |
| 81 | 2 | 17 | Detail of fireplace in east chamber |
| 80 | 2 | 18 | Detail of fireplace in east chamber |
| 84 | 3 | 1 | Timber re-used as purlin over east chamber, from the east |
| 77 | 3 | 2 | Front of door to east chamber |
| 66 | 3 | 4 | Interior of original pantry, from the east |
| 68 | 3 | 5 | Ceiling hooks in original pantry, from the east |
| 67 | 3 | 6 | Window in original pantry, from the east |
| 85 | 3 | 7 | Detail of ridge over east chamber |
| 73 | 3 | 9 | Interior of sunken pantry, from the south-east |
| 72 | 3 | 10 | Interior of sunken pantry, from the south-west |

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| 71 | 3 | 11 | Interior of sunken pantry, from the north-west |
| 70 | 3 | 12 | Interior of sunken pantry, from the north-east |
| 18 | 3 | 13 | Rear of house from the north-west, while scaffolded |
| 16 | 3 | 16 | East side of sunken pantry, while scaffolded |
| 58 | 3 | 17 | Detail of set pot in former parlour |
| 90 | 3 | 18 | Interior of barn, from the north-east |
| 93 | 4 | 1 | Interior of outshut, south-west corner of barn |
| 89 | 4 | 3 | Interior view of main entrance into barn, from the north-west |
| 107 | 4 | 4 | Interior of stable, from the south-east |
| 106 | 4 | 5 | Interior of stable, from the south-west |
| 105 | 4 | 6 | Interior of stable, from the north |
| 104 | 4 | 7 | Detail of floor in stable, from the north-east |
| 108 | 4 | 9 | Detail of flagged floor over stable, from the south-east |
| 112 | 4 | 10 | Interior of west loose box, from the south-west |
| 113 | 4 | 11 | Interior of east loose box, from the south-east |
| 50 | 4 | 12 | Detail of name plate "F MANBY & CO, SKIPTON" on range in housebody |
| 41 | 4 | 13 | Detail of chamfer to fireplace jamb in housebody |
| 60 | 4 | 15 | Wash-house or scullery within former parlour, from the north-east |
| 69 | 4 | 16 | Floor in sunken pantry, showing likely position of well |
| 110 | 4 | 17 | Interior of outshut, south-east corner of barn |
| 111 | 4 | 18 | View down into loft over south-east outshut to barn |
| 30 | 5 | 1 | Detail of forking hole with rebate for shutter, east gable of barn |
| 109 | 5 | 2 | View down into loft over stable, from the north |
| 3 | 5 | 4 | Front elevation of house from the south, while scaffolded |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | Front elevation of house from the south, while scaffolded |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | Detail of blocked ground and first floor doorways, front elevation of house, while scaffolded |
| 7 | 5 | 7 | Housebody window and doorway, front elevation, while scaffolded |
| 8 | 5 | 9 | West gable of house, while scaffolded |
| 13 | 5 | 10 | General view of the range from the north-west, while scaffolded |
| 17 | 5 | 11 | External detail of pantry window, rear of house while scaffolded |
| 15 | 5 | 12 | General view of the house from the north, while scaffolded |
| 10 | 5 | 13 | Detail of kneeler at north-west corner of house, while scaffolded |
| 1 | 5 | 15 | General view of the site from the south-west, while scaffolded |
| 20 | 5 | 16 | General view of the barn, while scaffolded |
| 23 | 5 | 17 | East end of the barn and later loose boxes, from the south-east, while scaffolded |
| 33 | 5 | 18 | East end of the barn and later loose boxes, from the north-east, while scaffolded |
| 26 | 6 | 1 | Rear of the barn from the north, while scaffolded |
| 25 | 6 | 3 | Rear of the barn from the north-west, while scaffolded |
| 86 | 6 | 4 | View into barn entry, from the south, while scaffolded |
| 88 | 6 | 5 | Lintel for barn doors within entry, from the south, while scaffolded |
| 94 | 6 | 6 | Barn entry and south-east corner, from the north-west |
| 87 | 6 | 7 | Graffiti on east jamb of barn entry, from the west |
| 91 | 6 | 10 | Interior of barn, from the west |
| 95 | 6 | 11 | Interior of barn (south-east outshut), from the north-east |
| 92 | 6 | 12 | Interior of barn, from the south-east |
| 35 | 6 | 13 | Detached privy and Cross Bank Cottage beyond, from the north-east |

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| 102 | 6 | 15 | Roof truss removed from barn |
| 103 | 6 | 16 | Detail of roof truss removed from barn |
| 97 | 6 | 17 | Remains of arcade post and tie, removed from barn |
| 96 | 6 | 18 | Remains of arcade post and tie, removed from barn |
| 31 | 7 | 1 | Straight joint in north wall of barn |
| 27 | 7 | 2 | Blocked doorway in north wall of barn |
| 11 | 7 | 4 | Blocked windows in lower part of west gable to house |
| 12 | 7 | 5 | Blocked window in upper part of west gable to house |
| 100 | 7 | 6 | Detail of foot of arcade post, removed from barn |
| 99 | 7 | 7 | Detail of foot of arcade post, removed from barn |
| 101 | 7 | 9 | Detail of joint of arcade post and brace, removed from barn |
| 98 | 7 | 10 | Detail of foot of arcade post, removed from barn |
| 47 | 7 | 11 | Fireplace in housebody, following removal of range |
| 45 | 7 | 12 | Fireplace in housebody, following removal of range |
| 48 | 7 | 13 | Fireplace in housebody, following removal of range: detail of recess in north side |
| 49 | 7 | 15 | Fireplace in housebody, following removal of range: detail of recess in south side |
| 46 | 7 | 16 | Fireplace in housebody, following removal of range |
| 62 | 7 | 17 | Former parlour, from the south-west |
| 44 | 7 | 18 | Fireplace in housebody, following removal of range |
| 4 | 8 | 1 | Front elevation of house from the south (after some work) |
| 5 | 8 | 3 | Front elevation of house with barn beyond, from the south-west (after some work) |
| 9 | 8 | 4 | West gable of house (after some work) |
| 14 | 8 | 5 | General view of the range, from the north-west (after some work) |
| 19 | 8 | 6 | Rear of house and rebuilt pantry, from the north (after some work) |
| 28 | 8 | 7 | Rear of barn, from the north (after some work) |
| 32 | 8 | 9 | Rear of barn, from the north-west (after some work) |
| 34 | 8 | 10 | Rear of later loose boxes and barn, from the north (after some work) |
| 21 | 8 | 12 | Front of the barn, from the south-west (after some work) |
| 22 | 8 | 13 | Front of the barn, from the south-east (after some work) |
| 24 | 8 | 16 | East gable of barn, and later loose boxes, from the south-east |
| 29 | 8 | 17 | East gable of barn, and later loose boxes, from the east |