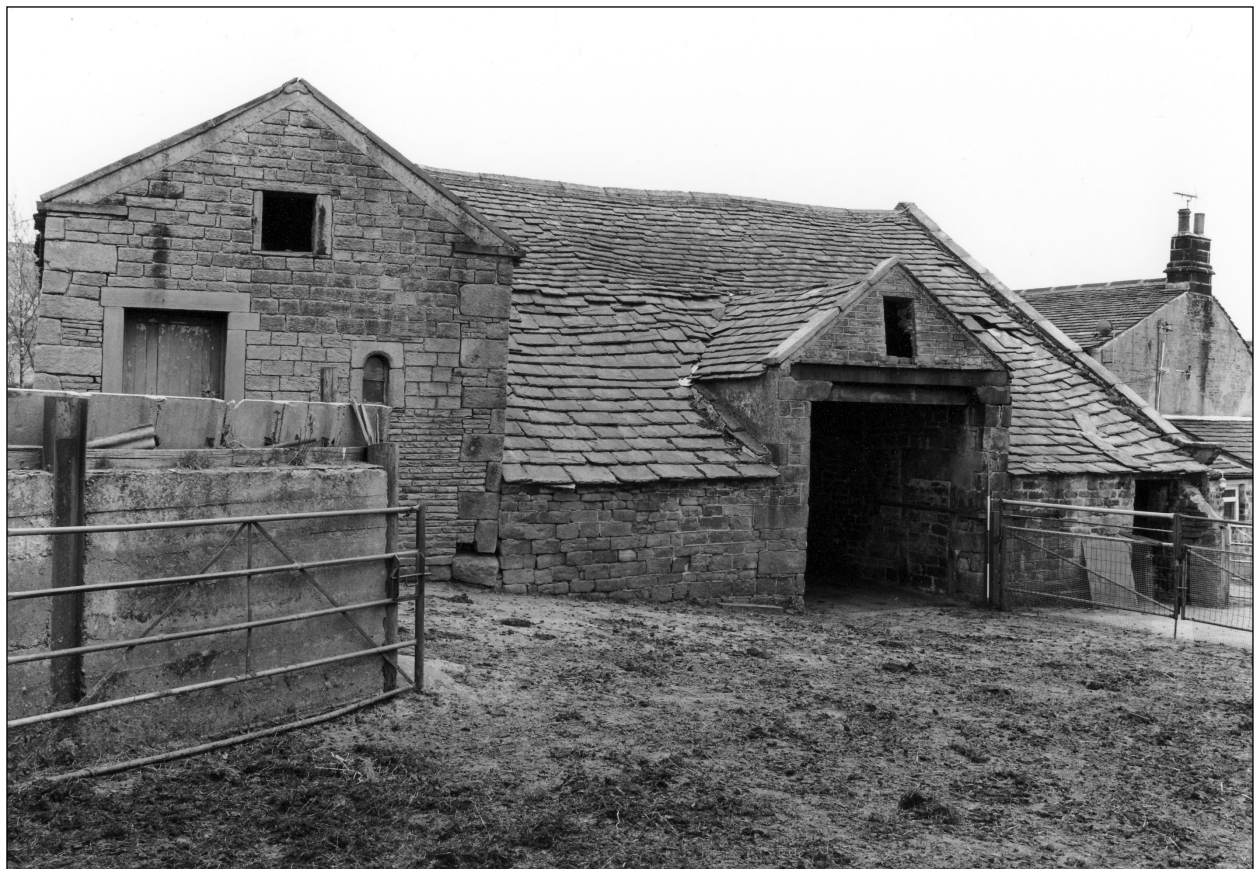


Barn at Cross Farm
Dunford Road, Holmfirth, West Yorkshire:
Historic Building Record



December 2012
NGR: SE 14764 06978
Historic township: Wooldale

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SUMMARY

The barn at Cross Farm (NGR: SE 14764 06978) is thought to date principally from the seventeenth century but is of three phases, the earliest represented by a small two-bay structure, to which was added a large three-bay threshing barn with gabled entry, and in the nineteenth century a small stable. It was recorded between April 2010 and December 2012 before and during its conversion to residential use, for Mr & Mrs Armitage, to fulfil a condition of planning consent.

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BARN AT CROSS FARM, DUNFORD ROAD, HOLMFIRTH, WEST YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording of a barn at Cross Farm, near Holmfirth, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out between April 2010 and December 2012 for the owners and developers Mr & Mrs Armitage, to fulfil a condition attached to planning consent for the conversion of the building to residential use.
- 1.2 The main part of the barn is believed to be seventeenth century and is a three-bay, stone-built structure with oak trusses and a gabled entry to one of its long sides, but this building was added to a smaller, earlier structure (probably also seventeenth century), which now forms a wing at one end of the barn, and which was also extended to create a stable in the nineteenth century.
- 1.3 The work was carried out in accordance with a specification from the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (Appendix 1), and involved photographic and drawn recording as well as some historical research. This report will be submitted to the clients, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, the West Yorkshire Archive Service, and the English Heritage National Monuments Record. It will also be published on the internet through the OASIS project.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Cross Farm stands on the east side of Dunford Road (the B6106 road), about 1.5km south of Holmfirth town centre (figure 1). The national grid reference for the site is SE 14764 06978 and the postcode is HD9 2RR; it lies at 230m above sea level.
- 2.2 The farmhouse occupies part of a now entirely domestic (but formerly partly agricultural) range which faces south-west onto the road, and the barn stands detached from this, to the north-east (figure 2). The barn's long axis runs from south-west to north-east, and its front faces north-west onto a yard, although there is also a good entrance in the south-east side. The early wing forms the north-east end of the building, with the later stable added to the north-west end of this wing. There is also a twentieth century lean-to on the south-east side of the barn.

- 2.3 At the outset of the survey the barn was still in limited use for farming, and had previously been altered to a milking parlour in the twentieth century, but conversion work began in early 2011 and additional recording work took place at that time and subsequently.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 The barn is not listed as having special architectural or historic interest but the local planning authority, Kirklees Council, believes that it falls within the curtilage of the farmhouse, which is listed (grade II).¹ Planning and listed building consents for the barn's conversion to a dwelling were granted in 2007 (application numbers 2007/91634/W3 & /91635/W3), and a condition attached to the latter at the request of the council's archaeological advisor, WYAAS, requires archaeological recording before development. The existing consents were granted time extensions on 16 May 2011 (2010/62/91726/W1 & 2010/62/91727/W1).

4 Historical background

- 4.1 Little is known of the history of the barn at Cross Farm, and a study of locally available maps and other sources reveals little information on the site. The earliest map to show the building is an enclosure map of Wooldale township from 1834 (figure 3), but the poorly reproduced copy of this rather sketchy source allows no deductions to be made regarding the exact form of the building at that time. Much the same is true of the relatively small scale, 1:10560 first edition Ordnance Survey map, surveyed about 1850 (figure 4). Only with the first edition 1:2500 map of 1892 (figure 5) is there a depiction at a scale large enough to discern the precise outline of the building, and it is clear that by this date it had reached its present extent (with the exception of the modern lean-to against the south-east elevation). No changes are shown on the editions of this map from 1905 and 1931.
- 4.2 The 1834 map and other documentary sources seem to show that Uriah Tinker, a property owner with coal mining interests, owned the property at that date (Tinker was a common name in the Holmfirth district from the middle ages). A number of deeds refer to "Cross" in the eighteenth and nineteenth century, which is probably the present farm, although the name is sometimes applied to the small hamlet around the crossroads where it stands. For example in 1689 there is a reference to "Thomas Hinchliffe the younger of Cross", and in 1717 one to Thomas Hinchliffe and John Tinker. In 1733 Thomas Hinchliffe was noted as deceased, and the copyhold at Cross was inherited by his son Henry on

¹ National Heritage List entry number: 1134900, included as unnamed building at 127 & 129 Dunford Road.

payment of a customary fine, while in 1747 William Higginbotham, a cheesemonger, was bound to Uriah Tinker of Cross. A will of Bartholomew Bray who died in 1819 refers to him having been a clothier who lived at Cross as a customary tenant. In 1870 a valuation of estates included “all that messuage dwelling house or tenement with the cottage barn stable mistal and other outbuildings and conveniences... situated at Cross”, and in 1872 the property was advertised as being for sale by auction by Mr T H Batty, and comprised freehold and copyhold parts.²

- 4.3 Because nineteenth century census returns do not distinguish between the various dwellings at Cross, it has not been possible to identify the occupiers of the farm from this source.

5 Recording methodology

- 5.1 The building recording was carried out in accordance with the specification issued by WYAAS (Appendix 1), and comprised drawn, photographic and written records of the building. The main phase of work took place between 13 and 19 April 2010, before any building work had begun, and then following the start of conversion works in the spring of 2011, site visits were made on 18 April 2011 and 4 December 2012 to inspect and record aspects of the building which had previously been obscured.
- 5.2 The drawn record involved the production of ground floor, roof, and phased plans of the barn at 1:100 or 1:50 scale, as well as two cross-sections at 1:50. These show all significant archaeological detail using conventions based on those specified by English Heritage³.
- 5.3 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, and their locations are shown on copies of the plans. A total of 88 individual photographs were taken, all of which have been printed to a size of 7” x 5”, with a few at 10” x 8”. All the photographs are copied in this report, and in the following description they are referred to by numbers in **bold**. As well as the black and white photographs, a small number of 35mm colour slides was taken (see Appendix 2).

² WYAAS KC877 Box 13 – Tinker Estate

³ English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

6 Description of the building

6.1 As already noted, the present barn faces north-west, where there is a central gabled entry flanked by a pair of what were probably shippons (1,2), while to the rear, the south-east side has been altered by the addition of a modern lean-to, within the angle formed by the single projecting shippon. At the north-east end is the early cross wing, which pre-dates the barn itself (3,4), and which has been extended to the north-west by a nineteenth century stable (5). These four components are described below.

Early wing

6.2 The early wing is a rectangular structure measuring 6.9m long and 5.0m wide, and about 5.9m high to the ridge, although ground levels have been much altered, particularly against the north-east side (6). In common with the rest of the building as a whole its walls are of local gritstone, but the walling type varies considerably, attributable largely to repairs and rebuilding, which have been quite extensive. The roof is covered with large, heavy stone slates, with stone ridge, and is partly overlain by the main barn roof.

6.3 The best preserved of the elevations is the north-east, which has long, squared quoins (suggestive of relatively primitive building), with the rest of the wall being of squared stone laid in fairly deep courses, and at the right-hand end these contrast starkly with the nineteenth century work in thinner courses, where the stable has been added (7,8). Of the two ground floor openings in this part, one is a formerly double chamfered, mullioned window of two lights (9 - which seems to have been incorporated into the building from the outset, but may have been re-used from a house), while the other has thin flags for jambs and lintel (10) and may have been inserted, although the (unequal) cut-outs in the deep stones above suggest there may have been an opening here previously. There is also an area to the left of this which appears to be an infilled opening, discernible as such inside the building (see below), and whose full extent was revealed during the present building work (11,12). The infill contains some re-used dressings, but is rather haphazard and the form of the opening suggests it was a crude insertion. As well as these ground floor openings there is a simple hole just below the eaves, too small for a forking hole and probably for fowl.

6.4 The south-east gable has been almost completely rebuilt, perhaps in the nineteenth century, as the stonework varies, and the central window with tie-stone jambs is clearly not seventeenth century, while the thin courses above eaves level match those of the stable at the opposite end, and incorporate another fowl hole, with landing ledge (14,15). A straight joint at ground level near the left end, which runs through the thickness of the wall, suggests a former doorway or the extent of rebuilding, but is not really understood. No further

pertinent observations arose from an inspection after ground level reduction, other than that the building appears to have been built on a slope down to the south-west, as indicated by the fact that the footings rest on undisturbed shale which falls in this direction (16).

- 6.5 The other two elevations of the early wing face into the adjoining part of the barn and stable; the north-west gable had clearly been subject to some repair and rebuilding and the insertion of the doorway, when the stable was added to its north side (17,18), while the south-west side was plastered at the start of recording, but is notably of thinner rubble than the north-east wall (19).
- 6.6 The ground floor of the wing was in use as a shippon in 2010, when it had a concrete floor and boskins (stall dividers) (20-23), and there was a loft over this of wide oak boards carried on a pair of chamfered and stopped beams (24), giving adequate head room below but only a low space above, suited to poultry. The removal in 2011 of the concrete ground floor and limewash to the walls revealed the lower part of the blocked, previously inserted doorway in the north-east wall (25,26).
- 6.7 The small roof truss in this wing is notable, and has been constructed from two halves of an oak timber, the members halved, crossed and pegged at the apex to hold the diamond-set ridge, and with raking struts (27-31). It is not central to the building, but is offset to the north-west, and the south-west end of the tie-beam projects through the wall into the adjacent barn, raising the possibility that this side of the building has been rebuilt, to make it a slightly narrower structure. There is also a timber near the north-west end which supports the ridge as a collar, and contains a row of mortices along its underside (32), indicating re-use, an attribute which some of the oak purlins also display. The oak rafters are of poor quality, being generally short and irregularly laid.

Stable

- 6.8 The building added to the north-west end of the early wing uses a variety of stone, some no doubt re-used (particularly the quoins), but it is predominantly of thin courses, and the form of the doorway is distinctly mid to late nineteenth century, or even early twentieth century (33); its size leads to the supposition that this was a stable. It has the same width and alignment as the early wing and although it seems to be later than the main barn, part of the barn's north-east wall must have been rebuilt, to form the new stable's south-west side, as can be seen from the position of the quoins and the character of this wall (34-37). As well as the tall doorway with tie-stone jambs in the north-west gable there is a small arched window which has been re-used from a seventeenth century building (38), and a square opening to the loft. The north-east side has a two-light window with flat-faced surround, and a small opening to the loft, possibly for

poultry or simply for light and ventilation (39); the reduction in ground level here in 2012 revealed only the stable's footings, at a higher level than those in the gable and, like those to the early wing, indicating that it was built on a slope (40). A row of small rectangular holes in the opposite side, at the eaves and immediately above a stone band, must have held projecting bricks or stones to carry guttering at one time, perhaps before a re-roofing altered the roof pitch slightly (41).

- 6.9 This building was last used as a shippon, with a brick and concrete floor some 300mm above the earlier floor level, so there would originally have been the head-room needed for horses, as suggested by the doorway, but there is nothing in the way of fixtures or fittings to suggest this use (42-44). There is a loft carried on a longitudinal oak beam, with oak joists and softwood joists, this being only a low space. Oak purlins, with signs of re-use, carry the roof (45), and the rafters are also of oak, raising the possibility that this end of the wing was rebuilt from an earlier structure.

Barn

- 6.10 The barn itself is a much more substantial building, L-shaped in plan, and constructed from deep courses of gritstone, and with more ornamentation than the cross-wing at the north-east end.
- 6.11 The most prominent side is the north-west, which has a gabled entry, of which the upper parts were rebuilt in the twentieth century, and there are signs that the wall to the left of the entry has also been rebuilt, while to the right, the present doorway is also a modern creation (46). There are two matching doorways into these flanking areas within the sides of the entry (one now blocked): they have massive lintels with recessed spandrels and slight chamfers typical of the seventeenth century (47-49). Deeper within the entry, an oak lintel shows the former position of a pair of harr-hung doors, which were removed when the opening itself was blocked off in the twentieth century, on the conversion of the barn to a milking parlour (50-52). The stub ends of another beam, set into the side walls, are probably evidence that a loft once existed within the porch.
- 6.12 The tall, imposing south-west gable is largely unaltered and has kneelers with an ogee profile, and a small, plain chamfered opening: two larger openings were also inserted in the twentieth century (53-57). Meanwhile, the barn's south-east elevation is now mostly hidden by the modern lean-to (58-60), whose construction resulted in the blocking of two doorways: a large, cart-width opening opposite the north-west entry, with segmental arch and keystone, re-opened in 2011 (61-63); and a pedestrian doorway in the south-east side of the projecting shippon, hidden by a large fridge in 2010 (64).

- 6.13 Alterations to the interior of the barn during the twentieth century mean that it has little of architectural interest other than the masonry structure and the roof, there being almost no fixtures or fittings of historic date. The twentieth century changes included the laying of a two-level concrete ground floor throughout most of the building, and the insertion of an upper floor, which probably replaced some earlier lofts, although the location and extent of these has not been ascertained. The arrangements in 2010 included cattle standings in the west corner of the barn (66-68), where there was probably a small shippon originally, albeit probably with the standings arranged so as to face into the barn itself, rather than against the side wall as at present. The corresponding area to the north-east of the gabled entry was also probably a shippon, but its character has been lost with the addition of modern fixtures (69). There seems to have been a third such shippon, in the projection from the south-east elevation, where no concrete floor has been laid, and a stone set into the floor has sockets and slot to hold a stall divider or boskin (70,71). As noted previously, this area had its own external doorway, blocked by the modern lean-to (72). Between these three small shippons, which in combination can only have housed some 12 animals at the most, the main body of the barn would probably have had a central threshing bay between the cart entries, with storage areas in the two outer bays, but these are wholly modern in appearance now (73,74).
- 6.14 The barn's roof is of particular interest as it appears to be very little altered since construction, a situation which is more notable as it also extends to the rafters, which are often replaced during re-slating of such buildings (75,76). There are two oak trusses, both facing into the central bay and of the same form, and which span the shortest distance across the building, their north-west ends being supported by the side walls of the cart entry (77), an arrangement which recalls aisled construction.
- 6.15 The two trusses are not numbered sequentially, though there are some Roman numerals at the joints, on the upper faces. The north-east truss (78-80) has a "whole tree" tie-beam, into which the principal rafters are tenoned and pegged (81) (the latter probably derived from a single, halved timber), and has raking "V" struts. The joints between these and the principal rafters are numbered with a short chisel, about $\frac{3}{4}$ " long: the left-hand one is "I" (82), while the right-hand one is "II". The other truss is constructed in essentially the same way (83,84), though the numbering of the V-strut joints is by a much larger chisel (about 2" long), and reflects the pattern on the north-east truss, ie. number "II" is the left-hand joint and "I" the right hand (85), suggesting that the builder or joiner also considered the barn's north-west elevation to be its front. The apex of the south-west truss can be seen to comprise a notch for the ridge, cut into one of the principal rafters. The underside of the same rafter is similarly notched, to hold the other principal, and the two are halved and pegged in place (86). (In both trusses, it is the right-hand rafter which supports the left-hand, when viewed from the central

bay – so in this aspect they do not reflect one another.) It is also worth noting the presence of red chalk lines used for setting out in one or two places on the trusses.

- 6.16 Two pairs of side purlins are carried in shallow trenches within the principal rafters, the purlins each running for a single bay in length and staggered over the trusses, with further purlins being used in the lower parts of the roof (87,88). Where they meet the gables, the purlins are supported by projecting corbels, and two of them bear marks of re-use.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 While the three main construction phases within the building as a whole are readily discernible, the earliest of these (the small wing) lacks particular features which can be dated with any precision. In some contrast, the barn's stone dressings and roof trusses are generally characteristic of the seventeenth century, so it is assumed that the early wing was built either early in the same century, or conceivably in the late sixteenth century. As well as lacking features which could provide a clear date, the early wing seems to have had no recognizable distinct purpose other than as a small farm building, such as may have housed livestock, horses, or fowl.
- 7.2 The three-bay barn is a much more significant structure and was no doubt erected by an individual of some financial means, who was prepared to make a major outlay, and who intended the building as a display of financial and social standing. It is distinguished by the quality of the stonework and its architectural motifs including shaped kneelers, moulded cornice and well-finished doorways, as well as the gabled entry. The last-named feature of the building may be seen as having conferred status on its builder, possibly associated with the provision of a dove-cote within the gable, before it was rebuilt in the early twentieth century. There is some evidence that barns with gabled entries were built in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by members of the yeoman and lower gentry classes, as a symbol of socio-economic aspiration or success⁴, and this may well apply at Cross Farm, though here it is not clear for what, if any, practical purpose the upper part of the entry was put. More generally, it is likely that the ground floor of the barn was laid out in typical fashion, with the central bay having been used for threshing, with a storage bay to either side, and livestock accommodated in the three areas of outshuts. The roof structure is also a significant component of the building which merits attention, and it is notable that though it is not of true aisled construction, the outshuts suggest the

⁴ Moir, D 2005 "Gabled entry barns in West Yorkshire: Power and Prestige" in *Yorkshire Buildings* No 33, p 83-97

barn was of a form which in effect succeeded the aisled barn of this part of the south Pennines.

Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification

Specification For Building Recording, Structural Watching Brief Cross Farm, Dunford Road, Holmfirth (SE 14764 06978)

Specification prepared at the request of Mr Dean Atkinson on behalf of Kirklees Council (Planning Permission 07/91635/W3 & 07/91634/W3)

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 historic barn to a single dwelling. This specification for the necessary work has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the curators of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

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

2 Site Location and Description

2.1 Location

(Grid ref. SE 14764 06978) Cross Farm Barn is situated close to the junction of Cross Gate and Richgate Road, on Dunford Road, near Holmfirth. The farm is surrounded by modern agricultural buildings.

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

2.2 Description

The barn is a substantial stone-built structure, with stone-flagged roof. The barn consists of a main range with the roof orientated south-west to north-east and a smaller range attached to the north-east, with the roof orientated north-west to south-east. The barn covers a footprint of approximately 220 square metres. The condition of the barn is variable, and care should be taken when entering the main part of the barn, however, confirmation of structural condition should be sought from the developer's agent.

Cross Farm Barn is a curtilage building to the adjacent grade II farm house (LBS 340302).

3 Planning Background

The site owners, through their agents Northern Design Partnership (The Chapel, Millmoor Road, Meltham, Huddersfield HD9 5JU, 01484 854848) have obtained planning consent (Planning Application No.07/91635/W3 & 07/91634/W3) for the re-use and adaptation of the existing barn within the curtilage of a listed building. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as Kirklees' archaeological advisor) has prepared this specification in order to allow the owners to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

Cross Farm Barn is of particular special interest in terms of its unusual roof structure, plan-form and development and the early stonework to part of the north-east range. The barn is likely to be at least of 17th century date and it is possible that the eastern end of the north-east range may be earlier in date. The plan-form and development of the barn is also of particular interest – the barn appears to have been constructed to utilise the earlier structure to the north-east and at some stage the north-east range was extended to the north. The barn has a gabled cart entry to the north-west elevation and to the north, the extended north-east range also has a gabled façade – with doorway and round-arched window adjacent to it. The gabled roof to the north-east range also appears to incorporate a line of openings which suggests that it was partially used as a dovecote. The north-east range is accessed separately from the main barn. The roof structure is atypical – with the principals crossed at the apex to form a support for the ridge and supported by two struts below.

The barn is grade II listed as a curtilage building to the adjacent farmhouse, however in our opinion, the historic and archaeological interest of the building is such that it is worthy of listing in its own right.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

The proposed development will alter, obscure and involve the replacement of material which requires an archaeological record. The roof structure of the barn is of particular interest – however we understand that it is proposed to retain the historic roof structure with only minimal replacement of existing individual timbers.

5 Aims of the Project

5.1 The first aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the barn, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the WY Historic Environment Record (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE).

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

6 Recording Methodology

6.1 General Instructions

6.1.1 Health and Safety

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

Health and Safety hazards (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 accordance with PPG 16 para. 21. 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.

The vegetation growing against the south-east gable of the building should be removed, prior to the archaeological recording – in order that a clear photographic record of all elevations of the building can be made. Material stored in the barn, which also obscures features of interest should also be removed, prior to the archaeological recording, to allow the interior spaces and features to be clearly photographed.

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, Princess Alexandra Walk, Huddersfield HD1 2SU Tel: 01484 221966, email Kirklees@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, 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.

6.2 Sequence of recording

6.2.1 Initial record

As a result of the modern partitioning and remodelling of the site, 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

Subsequent to the commencement of structural work on site, a watching brief should be maintained by the contracting archaeologist to record any pertinent historic structural or functional detail which may be exposed during the course of demolition but which are currently inaccessible, overbuilt or obscured by later alterations to a degree not remediable under normal circumstances of site preparation – much of the south-east range is currently obscured by a 20th century extension, which will be demolished at a later stage of development and the original cart-entry revealed and re-opened. There is also the possibility that the ground level of the north-east range will be reduced, exposing structural detail relating to the original construction of this early range. 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 each building prior to the commencement of the drawn and photographic recording, in order to identify all features relevant to its original use and to obtain an overview of the development of the building and of the site as a whole. As part of this exercise, the archaeologist on site should produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on building function) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. The crucial requirement is that each room should be examined individually, that the results of that examination should be noted in a systematic fashion, and that these objective observations should be used to inform an analytical interpretation of the overall development and operation of the site.

6.4 Drawn Record

6.4.1 Drawings required

The drawn record should comprise:

- ∞ A plan of the barn (with beams shown as a reflection)
- ∞ A phased plan of the barn (to identify the phased development of the barn)
- ∞ Two short sections (once through the north-east range and one through the main range – to record the detail of the roof trusses of each range)
- ∞ A roof plan of the barn (this should indicate the location of re-used structural timbers)

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 Provision for Additional Drawings

6.4.2a 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. In addition to what is requisite to complete the work specified above, the archaeological contractor should tender for a contingency period of two days recording on site (with four days drawing-up time off site – six 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.

6.4.2b 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.

6.4.3 Scope of record

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

- ∞ All original structural elements, including roof structure/truss form and arrangement (note that timber type should be identified in each instance, and that all timber structural elements should be examined for re-use)
- ∞ Evidence for the conversion techniques used on the timbers and the position of the upper faces of the cross-frames
- ∞ Evidence for the number of bays
- ∞ Evidence for scarf joints in the roof timbers, which may indicate an alteration to the original structure of the building or the re-use of timbers

- ∞ Any carpenters' marks, merchants' marks or apotropaic marks visible on the timbers and evidence for the sequence and type of carpenters' marks utilised to be recorded on the plan
- ∞ Original doors and early doors and window frames and any evidence for associated shutters or other fittings
- ∞ Evidence for original and subsequent historical arrangement of the interior, including: original fittings (tethering rings etc), evidence for animal stalls or boxes (including recesses and partition grooves in walls)
- ∞ Evidence for the historic form of the gabled cart entry & the blocked cart entry in the south-east elevation
- ∞ Beamed ceilings, haylofts or mortises/holes in the wall which may indicate the original position of beams which have been removed
- ∞ Evidence for ladders within the building and the means of access between the floors of the barn
- ∞ Original or historic floor surfaces, such as flagged floors and any drains set therein (and any evidence of drains set within later concrete surfaces which may indicate the position of an earlier re-used drain) – clearly marked onto the plan
- ∞ Evidence for the historic storage or provision of feed
- ∞ Evidence for original heating and lighting arrangements including candle recesses etc.
- ∞ Evidence for original/historic breathers and means of ventilation
- ∞ Evidence for the use of powered machinery (including elements which may have been man or horse-driven)
- ∞ Evidence for the phasing of the buildings on site (such as straight joints), for additions or alterations to the barn relevant to its original and subsequent use
- ∞ Evidence for the dovecote within the north-east range – including the provision of any ledges and nesting boxes.

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.

6.4.4 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.

6.4.5 Drawing method

The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate. In accordance with national guidelines¹, drawings executed on site should be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, recorders should ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature should then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. What is required as an end product of the survey is a well-modelled and clear drawing; ambiguous flat-line drawings should be avoided. Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, and the WYAAS would recommend that the CAD layering protocol detailed in the same volume (8.3, Table 2) should be adhered to.

6.5 Photographic Record

6.5.1 External photographs

An external photographic record should be made of all elevations of the barn, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. The contractor should ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the barn from all sides, showing it and the farm complex as a whole in its setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the 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 barn and its setting.

6.5.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of the barn. Specific shots should be taken of the internal wall between the main range and north-east wing to try to identify features and phasing relating the early development of the barn. General views should be taken of *each room* or discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area photographed. In areas which are wholly modern in 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 roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. Specific shots should be taken of:

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

- ∞ each roof truss
- ∞ the detail of the crossed principals at the apex
- ∞ the stone set into the floor in the east corner of the main barn which has been carved to provide a base for a stall division

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. Digital photography is unacceptable due to unproven archiving qualities.

6.5.6 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 5 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. 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 1st- stage drawn record (fully labelled and at the scale specified above), a photo-location plan, and photographic contact prints adequately referenced to this plan (material supplied will be returned to the contractor). **N.B.** if full-sized prints or digital versions of contact sheets are supplied for this purpose, they must be accompanied by a sample of the processed negatives. If appropriate, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service will then confirm to Kirklees 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 all phases of archaeological work have been undertaken and a completed copy of the full report and photographic record has been received and approved by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service).

7.2 Report Preparation

7.2.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- ∞ an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant finds
- ∞ an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- ∞ an architectural description of the barn presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the barn, 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 barn in its local and historical contexts, describing and analysing the development of the barn, considering the different phases of development and the unusual roof trusses/roof arrangement. This analysis should consider this substantial gable-entry barn in the context of other gable-entry barns. The analysis should consider the barn as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function, with particular attention being given to historical plan form, layout and circulation.

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 (Wooldale).

7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- ∞ a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the barn in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- ∞ an overall keyed plan of the site showing the surviving buildings in relation to each other and to the buildings on site which have been demolished
- ∞ any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- ∞ any relevant historic photographs of the barn
- ∞ 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.

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

7.3.1d 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 HB pencil or on applied printed labels and 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 – 'Wooldale' (the Township name) with 'Cross Farm Barn' under, at the top of the slide; grid reference at the bottom; date of photograph at the right hand side of the mount; subject of photograph at the left hand side of the mount. Subject labelling may take the form of a numbered reference to the relevant photographic register. The slides should be supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in an appropriate, archivally stable slide hanger (for storage in a filing cabinet).

7.4 Summary for publication

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

7.5 Preparation and deposition of the archive

After the completion of all recording and post-recording work, a fully indexed field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents and drawings, and a set of suitably labelled photographic contact sheets (only). Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). The field archive should be deposited with the Kirklees Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Central Library, Princess Alexandra Walk, Huddersfield HD1 2SU Tel: 01484 221966, email 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
Elizabeth Chamberlin

November 2009

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

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

Appendix 2: List of colour slides

Deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record

Number	Subject
1	General view of the barn, from the north-west
2	General view of the north-west front of the barn, from the west
3	General view of the barn, from the east
4	General view of the barn, from the south
5	General view of the barn, with stable in the foreground, from the north
6	The early wing, from the east
7	Early wing: north-east elevation
8	Early wing: north-east elevation
9	Early wing: south-east gable
10	The stable added to the early wing, from the north
11	North-east side of stable
12	General view of the barn, from the south-west
13	The barn's south-west gable, from the west
14	View of the yard between house and barn, from the north-west
15	South side of the barn, from the east

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

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

Films 1 – 5 taken 13-14 April 2010

Film 6 taken 18 April 2011

Film 7 taken 4 December 2012

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
4	1	1	General view of the barn, from the south
3	1	2	General view of the barn, from the east
14	1	4	Early wing: south-east gable
65	1	5	South side of the barn, from the east
6	1	6	The early wing, from the east
7	1	7	Early wing: north-east elevation
8	1	8	Early wing: north-east elevation
39	1	10	North-east side of stable
9	1	11	Early wing: detail of ground floor opening, north-east side
10	1	12	Early wing: detail of ground floor opening, north-east side
15	1	13	Early wing: south-east gable
38	1	14	Detail of arched window in north-west gable of stable
33	1	16	The stable added to the early wing, from the north
5	1	17	General view of the barn, with stable in the foreground, from the north
34	1	18	North-west gable of the stable
35	2	1	The stable, from the west
41	2	3	South-west side of the stable: detail of eaves
1	2	4	General view of the barn, from the north-west
46	2	5	General view of the barn, from the north-west
49	2	6	View into north-west entry of barn, showing blocked doorway to south-west
47	2	7	View into north-west entry of barn, showing doorway to north-east
2	2	9	General view of the north-west front of the barn, from the west
56	2	10	Detail of kneeler, at west corner of barn
54	2	11	The barn's south-west gable, from the west
53	2	13	General view of the barn, from the south-west
55	2	14	View of the yard between house and barn, from the north-west
59	2	16	The barn's south-west gable, from the south-east
58	2	17	View of the yard between house and barn, from the south-east
60	2	18	The C20 south-east lean-to, from the west
57	3	1	Detail of opening in south-west gable
64	3	2	Interior of the C20 lean-to, from the south
51	3	4	Interior of north-west entry, showing original door lintel (to left) with hinge hole
52	3	5	Interior of north-west entry, showing original door lintel

50	3	6	Interior of north-west entry, showing original door lintel and modern roof
48	3	7	Detail of doorway in north-west cart entry
20	3	8	Early wing: interior, from the north
21	3	10	Early wing: interior, from the east
22	3	11	Early wing: interior, from the south
23	3	12	Early wing: interior, from the west
24	3	13	Early wing: detail of chamfers and stops to loft beam
29	3	14	Early wing: detail of roof truss, from the south-east
27	3	16	Early wing: detail of roof truss, from the south-east
28	3	17	Early wing: detail of roof truss, from the south-east
32	3	18	Early wing: detail of roof collar with mortices, from the south-east
42	4	1	Stable: interior, from the south-east
17	4	3	Stable: interior, from the north, showing north-east side of early wing
44	4	4	Stable: interior, from the west
45	4	5	Stable: interior at loft level, from the south-east
30	4	6	Early wing: detail of roof truss, from the south-east
31	4	7	Early wing: detail of roof truss, from the south
61	4	8	Blocked arched doorway in south-east side of barn, within modern lean-to
68	4	10	Barn interior: west shippon, from the south-east
67	4	11	Barn interior: west shippon, from the east
66	4	12	Barn interior: west shippon, from the west
74	4	13	Barn interior: south corner
73	4	14	Blocked arched doorway in south-east side of barn, from the north-west
69	4	16	Barn interior: north shippon, from the south-east
36	4	17	Barn interior: north-east gable, from the south
19	4	18	Barn interior: north-east gable, from the north-west
70	5	1	Barn interior: east outshut, from the north-west
71	5	3	Barn interior: stone base for boskin, east outshut
72	5	4	Barn interior: blocked doorway to east outshut
87	5	5	Barn roof: north-west pitch
79	5	6	Barn interior: north-east roof truss, from the south-west
78	5	7	Barn interior: north-east roof truss, from the south
80	5	9	Barn interior: north-east roof truss, from the west
82	5	10	Barn interior: detail of purlin ends and joint numbering at strut in north-east roof truss, from the south
81	5	11	Barn interior: detail of south-east end of tie-beam to north-east roof truss, from the south-west
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76	6	7	Barn roof, during conversion works, from the south-east
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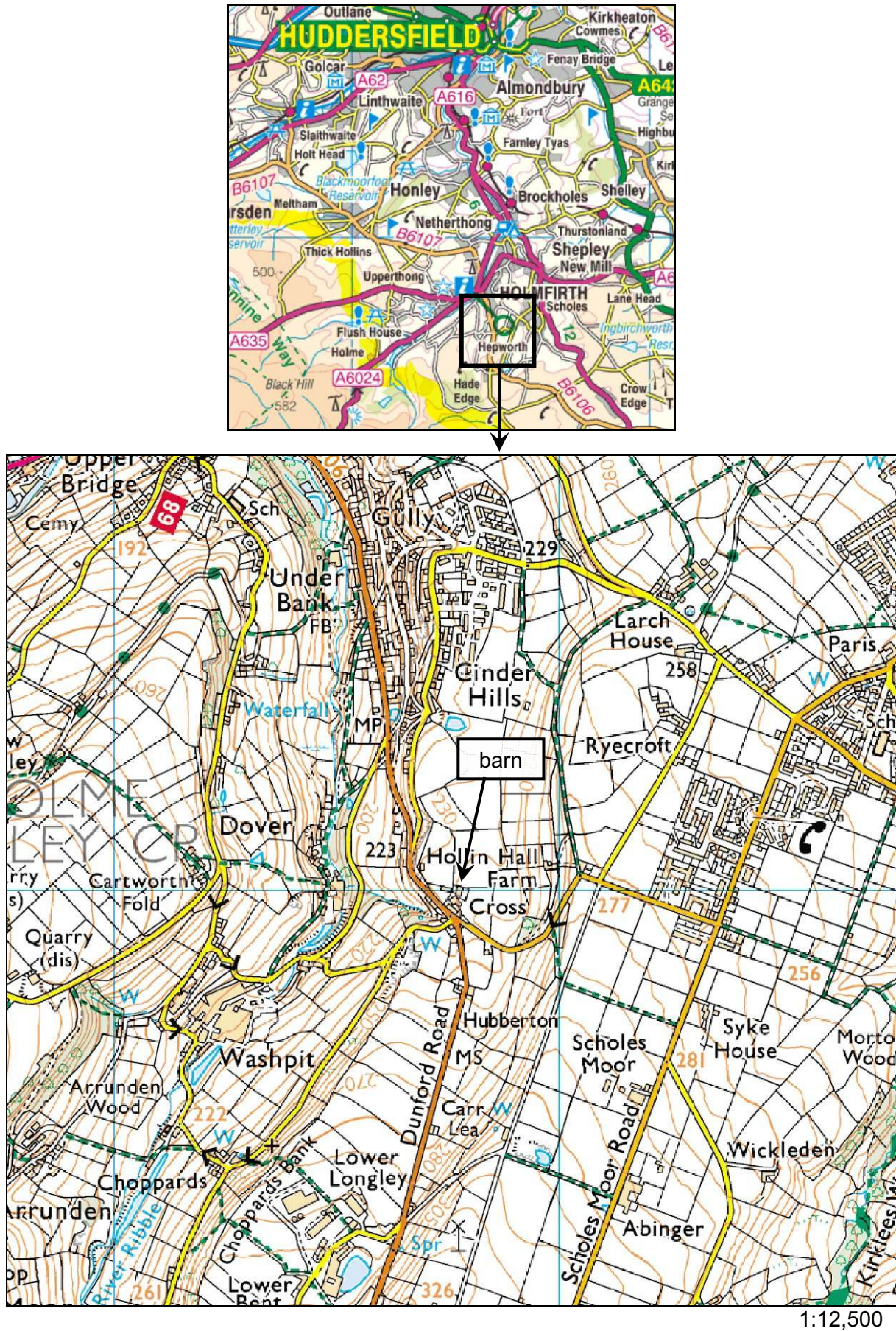


Figure 1: Location maps

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