

Barn at Hoo Hole  
Cragg Road, Mytholmroyd, West Yorkshire:  
Historic Building Record  
Interim Report



September 2013  
NGR: SE 00711 25338  
Historic township: Erringden

---

STEPHEN HAIGH

B u i l d i n g s   A r c h a e o l o g i s t

11 Browcliff Silsden Keighley West Yorkshire BD20 9PN

Tel/Fax: 01535 658925      Mobile: 07986 612548

[www.stephenhaigh.co.uk](http://www.stephenhaigh.co.uk)      [enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk)

---

OASIS ID: stephenh1-157223

*This report is formatted to allow printing on both sides of the paper*

# Barn at Hoo Hole

## Cragg Road, Mytholmroyd, West Yorkshire:

### Historic Building Record

### Interim Report

#### CONTENTS

List of photographs.....	overleaf
1 Introduction .....	1
2 Location and current use.....	1
3 Planning background.....	2
4 Previous investigative work .....	2
5 Historical background.....	2
6 Recording methodology.....	4
7 Description of the barn .....	5
8 Conclusion .....	8
Appendix 1a: WYAAS Specification .....	9
Appendix 1b: Variation to WYAAS Specification .....	24
Appendix 1c: Initial approval of recording from WYAAS.....	25
Appendix 2: List of digital photographs.....	26
Appendix 3: Contents of the project archive .....	27

#### Figures

1: Location maps	6: Extract from OS map, 1933
2: Site plan	7: Ground floor plan
3: Extract from OS map, 1854	8: Site plan with key to photos
4: Extract from OS map, 1907	9: Ground floor plan with key to photos
5: Extract from OS map, 1921	

#### Photographs

#### SUMMARY

The barn at Hoo Hole (NGR: SE 00711 25338) dates from the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century and was originally T-shaped in plan and partly aisled, though the building was extended in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A first phase of historic building recording (restricted to the exterior), comprising photographic and drawn surveys, was carried out in July 2013 for the owner Mr Pugh, to begin the fulfilling of a condition of listed building consent for the building's conversion.

September 2013

---

# STEPHEN HAIGH

B u i l d i n g s   A r c h a e o l o g i s t

11 Browcliff Silsden Keighley West Yorkshire BD20 9PN  
Tel/Fax: 01535 658925 Mobile: 07986 612548  
www.stephenhaigh.co.uk enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk

---

## LIST OF BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

### Photo Subject

- 1 General view of the site from the west: barn to right, Hoo Hole House to the left
- 2 View of the barn, from the south
- 3 The later shippon (now workshop) at the south-west corner
- 4 The south elevation (east end), with original doorway at right and later windows to left
- 5 Detail of original doorway in south elevation
- 6 The east gable, from the south
- 7 General view of the barn, from the north-east
- 8 The east gable, from the north
- 9 Doorway in east gable, from the south, with Hoo Hole House beyond
- 10 Detail of original (possibly heightened) doorway in east gable
- 11 Detail of graffito on left side of original doorway in east gable
- 12 Detail of graffito on right side of original doorway in east gable
- 13 Detail of typical chamfered, arched breather, in east gable
- 14 Detail of typical chamfered, arched breather, in west gable
- 15 Detail of kneeler and coping, east gable
- 16 Detail of later finial, east gable
- 17 Detail of tethering hook and ring, east gable
- 18 General view of the barn, from the north-west
- 19 The north entrance to the threshing bay, between original projection (left) and nineteenth century addition (right)
- 20 The north entrance to the threshing bay
- 21 Possible wuzzing holes to right of north entrance to threshing bay
- 22 The north-east corner of the barn, from the north-east
- 23 Doorway and window to former stable in north-east corner of barn
- 24 Detail of window to former stable in north-east corner of barn
- 25 Nineteenth century addition at north-west corner of the barn, from the north-east
- 26 Nineteenth century addition at north-west corner of the barn, from the north
- 27 General view of the barn, from the north-west
- 28 General view of the barn, from the west
- 29 Parapet wall at south-west corner of barn, over later lean-to, from the east
- 30 Upper part of barn's west gable
- 31 The barn's southern roof pitch, from the south-west
- 32 Retaining cross-wall in east end of barn, from the east
- 33 The former shippon or mistal in the east end of barn(now modern loose boxes), from the south
- 34 Interior view of doorway at south-east corner of the barn
- 35 Interior view of doorway at north-east corner of the barn
- 36 Recess in east gable of wall, in former shippon, from the south

## **BARN AT HOO HOLE, CRAGG ROAD, MYTHOLMROYD, WEST YORKSHIRE:**

### **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD (INTERIM REPORT)**

#### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This report presents the interim results of historic building recording of the barn at Hoo Hole, a partly aisled barn likely to be sixteenth or early seventeenth century, at Mytholmroyd in West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in July 2013, and was commissioned by the owner Mr Roger Pugh, to begin the fulfilling of a condition attached to listed building consent for the conversion of the building to residential use.
- 1.2 The recording work was carried out in accordance with a specification and further instructions from the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (Appendix 1), and involved photographic and drawn recording, though this was confined almost entirely to the exterior of the building. This report will be submitted to the client, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and the West Yorkshire Archive Service, and will be published on the internet via the OASIS project.
- 1.3 This recording is intended to allow the owner to proceed with a token start on the approved conversion of the barn, in the form of the installation of a soil pipe. He or any subsequent developer is required to commission further investigation and recording when more extensive conversion works take place, and the advice of WYAAS should be sought at that stage. However, all information, drawings and photographs contained in this report may be reproduced in the future to enable a single complete report on the building to be produced, on condition that Stephen Haigh is duly acknowledged.

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

- 2.1 Hoo Hole is situated at the southern end of the village of Mytholmroyd, about 100m west of Cragg Road (the B6138), which runs up Cragg Vale from its meeting with the Calder Valley to the north. The site comprises a house and former farmstead, now containing three dwellings, with the barn standing in the middle of the group, at 110m above sea level and at NGR: SE 00711 25338 (figure 1).
- 2.2 The barn is in use by its owners as a domestic outbuilding, and much of the interior contains modern divisions and structures. It has not been in farming use for many years.

### 3 Planning background

- 3.1 The barn is listed as having special architectural or historic interest (grade II), with the identifying description reading<sup>1</sup>:

Double-aisled barn. Late C16. Large dressed stone, stone slate roof. The broad gable which is prominent in the landscape has depressed Tudor arched lintel to mistal doorway and arched and chamfered rectangular ventilators; coped gable with kneelers. Right hand return wall has similar doorway to left of 4-light window with arched lights (lacking 2 mullions). Neither of return walls have cart entries. Interior has principal trusses with angle struts, posts with curved braces to tie-beam and arcade plate, 5 bays. C. F. Stell, p.211,243.

- 3.2 Planning and listed building consents for the conversion of the building were granted by Calderdale Council on 31 October 2011 (application numbers 11/00914/FUL and 11/00915/LBC). In the latter, condition no. 1, attached at the request of the council's archaeological advisor, WYAAS, requires the implementation of a scheme of archaeological recording before any works or demolition. This report and the associated project archive are intended as the first stage in allowing this condition to be discharged.

### 4 Previous investigative work

- 4.1 Hoo Hole was the subject of an historical and architectural study made by Tony Heginbottom and David Cant between 1994 and 2001<sup>2</sup>, which included a summary of the development of the buildings there since the medieval period (they believe it to have been occupied since c.1400), although it is not believed that any systematic drawn or photographic record was made by those authors.

### 5 Historical background

- 5.1 Hoo Hole is believed to have been established in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, as the centre of one of seven tenancies which were settled as encroachments within the park of Erringden, at the eastern end of which the site then lay, and its name is probably topographical, referring to the hollow beneath the spur of the hill, in which it lies. The earliest known tenants were documented in 1447 and were members of the Sutcliffe family, whose branches now spread widely through upper Calderdale. Remains of timber framing within the present house at Hoo Hole indicate that it was once an aisled hall, probably of the early sixteenth century, though this was largely rebuilt in stone, perhaps towards the end of the same century, and substantially added to in the Victorian period.

---

<sup>1</sup> National Heritage List no.1229497

<sup>2</sup> Heginbottom, T and Cant, D 2001 "An historical outline and architectural history of Hoo Hole in Cragg Vale", in *Transactions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society*, Vol 9, New Series

- 5.2 A survey was made of the property in 1760, when it belonged to John Sutcliffe, and this shows that due to subdivision and expansion there were by then eight farms within the Hoo Hole estate, but there is also some evidence for small scale industrial activity, in the names “Tanpit Field” (that lying immediately to the south of the barn), “Mill Holm” and “Dam Holm”, these latter two being situated in the valley bottom on the east bank of the Cragg Brook, where there had probably been a water-powered corn mill from an earlier century. A building to the south-east of the barn was described as a “pit house”, and so probably played a role in tanning, and there was also a kiln listed, used for drying oats or other grain crops.<sup>3</sup>
- 5.3 The map produced during the survey for John Sutcliffe shows the barn itself as a simple T-shape, with the broad head of the “T” at the east end. The building is depicted similarly on the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map, surveyed between 1848 and 1850 (figure 3). By the time of the OS re-survey, *circa* 1890<sup>4</sup>, the west end of the barn had been extended to both north and south, and the building’s outline is shown to have the same form on the revised editions of maps dating from 1907, 1921 and 1933 (see figure 4). To judge from the present building, these extensions comprised additional space for farming purposes, in the form of extra cow housing and storage for implements or vehicles (see below).
- 5.4 Census information from the nineteenth century shows that in 1841 three households lived at Hoo Hole: their heads were described as miller, corn dealer and agricultural labourer. John Widdup was the miller, and he was still resident in 1851, though by 1861 another miller, William Tidswell had taken his place; it would appear that during this period the farm was run by hired labour. However by 1871, perhaps following the closure of the corn mill, Thomas Procter’s family was the only household at the site, and they farmed 28 acres from there. In 1881 Joseph Varley farmed 40 acres from Hoo Hole, with Thomas Ogden also resident, and as Ogden was a worsted spinner employing 145 people, it is likely that he occupied the new, larger wing of the house, which was sometimes given the grander title of Hoo Hall.
- 5.5 In 1933, plans for the “enlargement to cow shed at Hoo Hole Farm”, for Mr David Lumb (the then owner), were approved by Hebden Royd Urban District Council<sup>5</sup>. This alteration, which was evidently realized much as it had been planned, seems to have involved the extension of an existing lean-to along the south side of the barn, to the west of the cart entrance (as seen on the OS maps – figures 4 to 6), resulting in the present external appearance of this part of the building. The drawings are not entirely unambiguous but show the proposed cow shed to

<sup>3</sup> Yorkshire Archaeological Society DD99/H1 (reproduced in Heginbottom and Cant 2001)

<sup>4</sup> No copy of this map found available for reproduction

<sup>5</sup> West Yorkshire Archive Service Calderdale BIP/M:615

be three bays long and enclosing the original entrance into the barn within the lean-to, with a window in the west end, lighting a feeding passage along the north side, with eight individual cow stalls facing onto this. This development followed the addition in 1931, also by David Lumb, of a brick-built cart shed and WC, to the north end of the detached building which still stands, just to the east of the barn<sup>6</sup>.

## 6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The recording was carried out in accordance with the specification issued by WYAAS (Appendix 1a), which as noted in the introduction above was subject to variation to suit the limited extent of works proposed by the developer for the immediate future (Appendix 1b). To this end, WYAAS requested that the present work be confined to the exterior of the building, and the interior only where the proposed soil pipe is to be laid through the foot of the east gable: the remainder of the interior will require clearance of all modern linings and stored materials before recording can take place.
- 6.2 Recording was carried out on 22 July 2013, and comprised drawn, photographic and written records, and subsequently a meeting was held with Elizabeth Chamberlin of WYAAS on 7 August, at which this stage of work was approved (Appendix 1c). The drawn record was confined to a site plan and a plan of the building's exterior (figure 7), at 1:500 and 1:100 scales, and based on an existing survey by Philip S Ryley & Co. These show all significant archaeological detail in the areas surveyed and use conventions based on those specified by English Heritage<sup>7</sup>.
- 6.3 The photographic record was made using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for archival permanence. External and a few internal photographs were taken (in most cases using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, or a 1m baton marked with 0.1m graduations), and their locations are shown on copies of the plans (figures 8 & 9). All the photographs taken during this phase of recording are copied in this report, and in the following description they are referred to by numbers in **bold**. A number of photographs were also taken using a digital camera (see Appendix 2), which will be deposited in digital form only with WYAAS.

---

<sup>6</sup> West Yorkshire Archive Service Calderdale BIP/M:557

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



## 7 Description of the barn

### Exterior

- 7.1 The barn stands to the south of the house at Hoo Hole (1) and is built on a slope which descends to the east and to a lesser extent to the north, with the building's long axis running downhill, so that the west end is set into the hillside, and the lower east end has an additional, lower half storey, which was exploited for use as a shippon or mistal, in common with many such barns in the region which combined cow housing with hay and crop storage and processing. The building as a whole has an irregular plan, although this conceals an essential symmetry within the original building, which comprised a T-shape, the head of the T forming the wider, east end. All parts of the barn's exterior are faced with coursed local gritstone, although there is some difference in the qualities of the masonry, and the roof is covered with local stone slates incorporating some roof lights, the whole having been re-laid within the last thirty years or thereabouts.
- 7.2 The barn's original outlook was southwards, the south elevation being distinguished by a well-finished arched doorway to the threshing bay, of a width suitable for a sledge or perhaps a small cart, but later additions to the barn and perhaps alterations to the access to Hoo Hole Lane (the narrow trackway up the slope to the west) mean that this aspect of the barn is hidden from the exterior view (2). The wide lean-to at the south-west corner is an addition to the barn (in its present form, from *circa* 1933), with its own pedestrian entrance facing east, and a window in the south side, and this lean-to stands very close to a wall retaining the setted causeway at the foot of Hoo Hole Lane (3). This lean-to formerly contained cow housing but is now a workshop, and conceals the arched entrance to the threshing bay referred to above.
- 7.3 To the east of the lean-to the original south wall of the barn has had two large windows inserted, probably in the early twentieth century, but the doorway at the east corner is original to the barn and a fine example of early vernacular stonework, characteristic of upper Calderdale (4,5). The opening has a deep plain chamfer with Tudor arch and plain stops to the jambs, all well executed, but there is an irregularity to the coursing, and the massive lintel doubles as a quoinstone to the building, reducing the visual balance which might otherwise have been achieved. It leads into the south-east aisle (a doorway at the west end of the aisle, facing into the south-west lean-to, is clearly secondary), but also to the space within the barn's east gable, where ground level drops away to the north (6).
- 7.4 The east gable is the most prominent side of the barn, as it overlooks the main access to Hoo Hole from Cragg Road, and it displays a number of features of interest, including the slightly concave profile seen in many barns of aisled plan-

form (7). There is a plain footings course at the base of the wall, which steps down to follow ground level, and at the right-hand end is a doorway of similar form to that in the south wall (8-10), though in this case the tie-stones half-way up the jambs and the lintel itself are better balanced. However, this doorway may conceivably have been heightened by about 150mm, by the insertion of an additional course of stones below the lintel, to judge from a comparison of the two openings; this might account for the graffiti on the tie-stones, the left one "DRO" and the right probably "18.." (11,12), possibly the initials of a member of the Ogden family lived at Hoo Hole in the late nineteenth century and who may have been responsible for the work. The gable is also ornamented by a number of narrow breathers with plain chamfers, arranged in four rows: in the lowest, the openings have arched heads and sunken spandrels, albeit rather weathered (13), while those higher up are rectangular (14)<sup>8</sup>. Their distribution across the gable is not entirely regular, which (as do some aspects of the doorways previously noted) hints at a competence in the stonemasonry or a vision of the intended building which was less than fully accomplished, but which is nonetheless both aesthetically pleasing and historically significant, as it suggests that this is an early example of a stone-built barn, and one built by craftsmen not entirely familiar or at ease with the ideas which its design encompassed. Other original features of this gable include the two cyma-shaped kneelers supporting the hollow-chamfered coping (15), but the urn finial at the apex must be nineteenth century or later, though of course it may have replaced an earlier finial of a different style (16). Two large window openings similar to those in the south elevation have also been put in at ground floor level, possibly in the positions of original breathers, and other modern features include small circular openings inserted to provide ventilation via ceramic pipes inside the barn, and there is also a tethering hook with ring, likely to be nineteenth or twentieth century, to which a horse would probably have been hitched (17), conveniently for the adjacent cart shed.

- 7.5 Within the barn's north elevation, a second entrance to the threshing bay is set directly opposite that in the south wall, in the angle with the projecting east end (18). This arrangement provided relatively level access into and between both entrances to this axial bay, in the approximate centre of the barn. However in contrast to the south entrance, this doorway has a massive, flat monolithic lintel, possibly the result of replacement of an earlier arch, though there is nothing in the surrounding masonry to reinforce this theory (19,20). (The steps at the foot of this opening are modern, and relate to the recent lowering of the adjacent ground level.) To the right of the doorway is a chamfered, rectangular breather, and above is a small inserted window, perhaps necessitated by the reduction in light which the various extensions to the barn caused. Also worth noting is a pair of small holes, approx 100mm apart to the right of the doorway, possibly

---

<sup>8</sup> Photograph 14 shows an example from the west gable

“wuzzing holes”, which were used to hold a stick which was spun to dry cloth (21). The return wall to the west of the breather is an addition to the barn, which map evidence places between *circa* 1850 and *circa* 1890; it obscures the rest of the original outer wall here.

- 7.6 The original projection from the barn’s north wall, to the east of the threshing bay doorway, contains the remains of a stable in which there are some surviving fixtures of nineteenth or twentieth century date, but it is likely that this was the original use of this part of the barn from the outset, to judge from its ornate four-light window, with arched heads and sunken (and weathered) spandrels, and recently replaced mullions (22-24), which would lend it greater visual impact than the strictly agricultural parts of the barn, though the adjacent doorway matches the other two historic pedestrian doorways, with its plain chamfers and Tudor arches. Inside the barn, this stable is separated from the bay to the north by a stone wall, in contrast to the arcade post in the equivalent position in the south half of the building.
- 7.7 The nineteenth century addition at the barn’s north-west corner comprises a single rectangular block under a cat-slide roof of slightly shallower pitch: the only entrance is in its east side, of a width suitable for a small trap, or farm implements. It has a flat stone lintel and a shallow rebate around the three sides (25,26). There are other, smaller openings in the addition, both in the east face where there is a small, plain, unglazed opening, and in the west side, where a blocked window exists, below present ground level due to the slope, but prevented from burial by a retaining wall. This addition contains two unequal rooms, although its interior will have to await further inspection before recording.
- 7.8 In the west side, the addition can be seen clearly to butt up against the barn’s west gable, though here also the rising ground means much of its fabric is not visible (27,28). The lean-to at the south side can also be seen to butt the relatively narrow original part, but is also off-set slightly from it; this wall continues above roof level as a parapet (29). Within the original fabric are two rectangular, chamfered breathers placed symmetrically, and a pair of smaller, plain openings (perhaps putlogs) higher up, though these may be secondary. The large opening containing twentieth century glazing is clearly a nineteenth century, or later insertion (30).

### Interior

- 7.9 Detailed inspection and recording of the interior was restricted to the east end where the proposed soil pipe is to be inserted. The floor level of this area is lower than that within the main part of the building, and is separated from it by a stone cross-wall about 1.2m high, though this has been heightened in more recent years by concrete blocks (32). The area has a concrete floor and is

divided into loose boxes by timber partitions, with a passage running along the inside of the east gable wall (33,34); it is likely that this formerly ran to the rear of stalled cows, and it contains a waist-level recess in the gable wall, which is often found in such situations (35,36).

## 8 Conclusion

- 8.1 A full record and interpretation of the barn at Hoo Hole must await the opportunity afforded by the removal of modern impediments from the interior, but the investigation completed to date shows that the barn is likely to be late sixteenth or early seventeenth century, to judge from its general characteristics and particular details (most obviously the Tudor-arched doorways and chamfered breathers), as well as the dates of comparable buildings in the region, some of which have been established by dendrochronology. In many aspects the building fits easily within the type known as the Pennine aisled barn, but within this collection of examples there are many subtle variations which contribute both to the significance of the group and to the individual buildings with it.
  
- 8.2 One particular question regarding the barn at Hoo Hole which will need consideration in the event that further internal recording takes place, concerns the internal wall which now separates the former stable (the present kitchen with office over) from the north-east corner of the building. On cursory inspection, this appears to be original to the building, but it may instead have replaced an arcade post similar to that in the equivalent point in the south part of the building (as suggested by Heginbottom and Cant<sup>9</sup>); if it is original, it raises the question as to why there should be such a difference in the internal structure, the most likely explanation being that it relates to the way the interior was intended to be used.

---

<sup>9</sup> Heginbottom, T and Cant, D 2001, p48

## Appendix 1a: WYAAS Specification

---

### Specification For Drawn & Photographic Building Recording & Structural Watching Brief at Hoo Hole Barn, Cragg Vale, Hebden Bridge (SE 00711 25338)

Specification prepared at the request of Thomas Murphy on behalf of Calderdale Council (Planning Permission 11/00915/LBC & 11/00914/FUL)

#### 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 grade II listed aisled barn. 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 00711 25338**) Hoo Hole Farm Barn lies to the west of Cragg Road, in Cragg Vale. The barn forms part of a small group of three dwellings at the end of a short track. There is a small housing estate to the north east of the group of dwellings, with farmland to the south and west.

Nook End lies within the historic township of **Erringden**.

##### 2.2 Description

Hoo Hole Barn is an aisled barn, which is encased in stone and with a stone slate roof. The barn has a footprint of approximately 332 square metres. The condition of the site appears to be good, however, confirmation of structural condition should be sought from the developer's agent.

Hoo Hole Barn is a grade II listed building (UID 1229497) and therefore a designated heritage asset.

#### 3 Planning Background

The site owners, through their agents, Philip S. Ryley & Co. Wards End Chambers, Wards End, HALIFAX HX1 1BX ☎ 01422 364351) have obtained listed building consent (Application No. 11/00915/LBC & 11/00914/FUL) for conversion of the grade II listed barn into a separate dwelling. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as Calderdale's 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

Hoo Hole Farm Barn is thought to be a late 16<sup>th</sup> century barn associated with Hoo Hole Farmhouse. The barn is aisled and retains a single timber post to the west side which supports the arcade plate and aisle tie. The post has braces to the tie-beam and arcade plate. The bottom part of the post has been encased in matchboarding. The

roof trusses are formed from substantial tie-beams with principal rafters supported by angled braces between the tie-beam and rafter. The economy of the households which lived at Hoo Hole was mixed agricultural and textiles. A survey of the estate, which Hoo Hole formed part of in 1760, describes the estate as including a pit house (probably associated with a tan pit) and a kiln for drying oats. The field to the south of the barn was known as 'tan pit field'. The opposed entries in the north-east and south-west sides of the barn were to allow carts to access the barn and the flagged stone floor between these two entries suggests that this area was used for threshing. The south-east and south-west sides of the barn have been partitioned off to provide mistals, more recently timber loose boxes have been inserted into these areas.

Aisled barns are a distinctive and important class of buildings which are characteristic of the Pennines of Yorkshire and Lancashire. Evidence for the development and dating of these structures is still being compiled.

#### **4.2 Impact of proposed development**

The proposed development involves the demolition of the two stone-built additions to the barn. The demolition of the two extensions will significantly alter the external appearance of the barn. The conversion of the barn will involve the removal of existing partitions and fittings and works to subdivide the space and line the internal walls. The stripping out works may reveal further fabric of historic interest, however once the building is converted, many parts of the interior space will be lined out and therefore historic detail hidden.

#### **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 building, 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 barn 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 layout of the barn and circulation patterns 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 barn and any evidence which illustrates the economic status of the agricultural holding which the barn served. The following points should be considered (as far as the available evidence allows):

- The provision of accommodation for cattle within the barn and the other uses of the barn and place this within the context of the local economy of the period and the farmstead as a whole
- Consider the way in which the use of the barn changed through time, noting the extensions and how this reflects changes in the local economy and society over time
- An assessment of the barn in the context of other known aisled barns of similar form in order to understand its place and significance in the published typology of aisled barns

## 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 vernacular 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.

Please note that if material which obscures the interior space and historic fabric is not removed, it may be necessary to return to photograph this space without the material in the future.

#### 6.1.5 Documentary research

Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local History Library (Central Library, Northgate, Halifax HX1 1UN) and the West Yorkshire Archive Service (same address), and an examination of the available 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century Trades and Postal directories, the appropriate census returns and all other available primary and relevant secondary sources. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to function and phasing and an understanding of the 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the farm. Calderdale Archives also appear to hold some plans which are specific to Hoo Hole Farm, including the following:

Plan of water closet and cart shed at Hoo Hole Farm dating from the 1930s (CMT13/BIP/M: 557) and extension to Cart shed (CMT13/BIP/M:615) which may show the outline of the barn at this date and whether any of these extensions relate to the barn (but have since been demolished). The contractor should check these plans.

The following publications should also be consulted:

Transactions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society Volume 9 New Series 2001, 'An Historical Outline and architectural history of Hoo Hole in Cragg Vale' by Tony Heginbottom and David Cant.

B Jennings, *Pennine Valley: a History of Upper Calderdale*. Smith Settle, Otley 1992

#### 6.1.6 Use of existing plans

Philip S. Ryley and Co, 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 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). Please note that the spaces should be recorded without material obscuring the historic fabric and that if it is not intended to clear the material stored inside the barn in the first instance, the archaeological contractor may need to return to site to complete the first phase archaeological recording, once the material has been removed.

#### 6.2.2 Watching Brief

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

#### 6.2.3 Dendrochronological Assessment & Analysis

**The architect has indicated that at present there are no plans to replace or repair any of the timbers which form the timber-framed elements of the building; however if once development commences it becomes clear that elements of the timber frame will need to be replaced; or if there are plans to undertake the sand-blasting or defrassing of timbers, the timbers should be subject to dendrochronological assessment and analysis. Please note that this element of the work is dependant upon these factors and should be considered to be a separate element of the specification, as this work may not be necessary.**

Provision shall be made, within the quotation, for dendrochronological analysis to be undertaken on the timber-framed elements of the house if suitable timbers are identified by a recognised dendrochronologist.

The dendrochronological analysis should be undertaken by a recognised dendrochronologist who has extensive experience with work on historic standing buildings and has widespread access to relevant reference data. The analysis should follow the procedures and outputs outlined in 'Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates' published by English Heritage (1998) and available on their website (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/dendrochronology-guidelines/>). Provision should be made for the dendrochronologist to undertake an initial site visit to assess the timbers and discuss an appropriate sampling strategy with the archaeologist.

For the convenience of the Dendrochronologist it is initially recommended that a small number of digital photographs are taken by the archaeological contractor of the surviving timber-framing within the barn. These photographs should aim to show the general form of the extant timber-work and the general character of the timbers and their scantling. These should be supplied to the Dendrochronologist either by email (following their agreement to receive the material in this way) or by sending a CD. The objective of this is to inform the Dendrochronologist of the general nature of the structures and extant timber-work, prior to their initial assessment visit to site. The dendrochronologist also to be provided basic background information relating to the

history and development of the complex including relevant plans on which timbers sampled can be subsequently recorded and incorporated into the dendrochronological report.

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

### 6.3 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 space should be examined individually, that the results of that examination should be noted in a systematic fashion, and that these objective observations should be used to inform an analytical interpretation of the overall development and operation of the site.

### 6.4 Drawn Record

#### 6.4.1 Drawings required

The drawn record should comprise:

- A floor plan of the barn (the floor plan should be fully recorded)
- A short section through the barn recording evidence for the form of the roof trusses
- A long section along the line of the arcade plate (recording evidence for the form the timber-framing of the barn in relation to the stone walls)
- A site plan locating evidence for stone walls and cobbled surfaces and drains immediately surrounding the barn (and in relationship to it)

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

#### 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 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)
- Any carpenters' marks, setting out marks, merchants' marks or apotropaic marks visible on the timbers
- 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 original heating and lighting arrangements including candle recesses, and any evidence for previously removed fireplaces or flues (should any evidence be apparent)
- 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 ladders, hatches and other means of access
- Evidence for date-stones and initials or any historic graffiti
- Evidence for any wuzzing holes
- Evidence for mortices to the exterior walls (which might suggest extensions or attachments which have now been removed)
- Evidence for historic floor surfaces – such as flagged or cobbled floors and any drains set therein
- Historic harness or gear hooks

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 guidelines<sup>1</sup>, drawings executed on site should be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, recorders should ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature should then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. 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 building, 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. NB. The proposal includes the demolition for the two extensions to the barn and therefore the external record should ensure that these two areas are fully recorded, including shots of the roof slope of both extensions. A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the building from all sides, showing it and the site as a whole in its setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the building should also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses). While it is not necessary to duplicate every black-and-white shot, the colour record should be sufficiently comprehensive to provide a good picture of the form and general appearance of the house and any associated ruinous outbuildings. The colour slide record should include some internal shots.

#### 6.5.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of the building. General views should be taken of *each room* or discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area photographed. The contractor should ensure that the internal spaces of the two stone-built extensions to the barn are also adequately recorded.

#### 6.5.3 Detail photographs

<sup>1</sup> 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 6.4.3 above. Specific shots should be taken of:

- The incised initials to the south-west of the SE gable door
- The graffito to the right of the north-east of the SE gable door

**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. All detail photographs must include a scale.

#### 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 8 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 1<sup>st</sup>- 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 Calderdale Planning Services that fieldwork has been satisfactorily completed and that other work on site may commence (although discharge of the archaeological condition will not be recommended until the watching brief has been undertaken and a completed copy of the full report and photographic record has been received and approved by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service). Please note that as of the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 barn (using appropriate architectural terminology) presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the building, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structure in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up)
- the results of the watching brief to be fully integrated into the report and if required, the dendrochronological assessment and analysis. Any dendrochronology report should also be included as an appendix to the report.

- A discussion placing the aisled barn in its local, historical and economic contexts, describing and analysing the original form of the barn and the changes and alterations to the building through time. This analysis should consider the evidence for the aisled barn in the context of other known examples, with particular attention being given to historical plan form, layout and evidence for the economy of the farmstead and how this changes through time. The specific points outlined in section 5.2 should all be considered in this discussion.

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 (Erringden).

### 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 the buildings in the immediate area
- an overall keyed plan of the site showing the barn in relation to the adjacent farmhouse
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the barn clearly indicated – reflecting the historic map regression
- 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 – including any historic photographs of the house
- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs (reproduced at a minimum of 6" by 4").

The latter should be bound into the report in the same logical sequence employed in the architectural description (Para. 7.2.1 above) and should be appropriately labelled (numbered, and captioned in full). When captioning, contractors should identify the individual photographs by means of a running sequence of numbers (e.g. Plate no. 1; Plate no. 2), and it is this numbering system which should be used in cross-referencing throughout the report and on the photographic plans. However, the relevant original film and frame number should be included in brackets at the end of each caption.

## **7.3 Report deposition**

### 7.3.1 General considerations

7.3.1a The report should be supplied to the client and identical copies supplied to the West Yorkshire HER, the WY Archive Service and to the 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 KENRO display pockets or similar archivally stable, and arranged in such a way that labelling is readily visible) bound in a form which will fit readily into a standard filing cabinet suspension file (not using hard-backed ring-binders). Labelling should be on the *back* of the print in pencil giving film and frame number only and on applied printed labels on the front of the appropriate photographic sleeve which should include:

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



- specific subject of photograph.

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

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

Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with – 'Erringden' (the Township name) with 'Hoo Hole 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 Calderdale Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Central Library, Northgate, Halifax HX1 1UN), 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**

**June/2013**

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

**WF1 2DE**

**Telephone: (01924 306794).**

**Fax: (01924) 306810**

**E-mail: [echamberlin@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:echamberlin@wyjs.org.uk)**

## Appendix 1b: Variation to WYAAS Specification

---

**Subject:** RE: RE: Barn at Hoo Hole, Mytholmroyd  
**From:** Elizabeth Chamberlin <echamberlin@wyjs.org.uk>  
**Date:** 23/07/2013 17:30  
**To:** 'Stephen Haigh' <enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk>  
**CC:** Ian Sanderson <ISanderson@wyjs.org.uk>

Dear Stephen

Thank you for your email, which I received on the afternoon before going on annual leave the following week. As indicated in the specification, any proposed variations do need to be agreed in writing with WYAAS, prior to the commencement of work on site (the scope of the variation, not just the principle of a partial record). Having looked at the proposed variation and discussed this with Ian Sanderson, it does seem that a full record is being proposed, without any clearance of the barn. We are concerned that this will lead to a situation where virtually the entire internal record will need to be undertaken again, and may lead to confusion as to what level of recording will be needed to fill in the gaps. We consider that less recording at this stage, which clearly delineates between the external and internal record would be more appropriate. The documentary research, a site plan, external plan and external photography, along with an internal photograph of the location of the proposed soil pipe and an interim report would suffice at this stage.

We have had previous experience of the approach outlined in your email and unfortunately it did cause difficulties at a future date, when the developer argued that re-photographing the barn interior in full was duplicate work and we had to specify between some internal photographs, which showed an acceptable amount of detail (in spite of the material stored inside the building) and those which needed to be re-taken. Two contractors were involved in this instance, with two lots of recording, some years apart and due to the difficulties of a partial record where the distinction between what was and was not covered by the first record either to the developer or the planner, we ended up with two partial reports (rather than an interim and a full).

Therefore if we restrict the recording at this stage, to the extent as outlined in paragraph one above, this clearly delineates what has been covered by the record and what has not.

Given our previous experience of this type of project, where due to problems of duplication of work and copyright, it would be very helpful, if you could agree that any external photographs produced now, could be reproduced in a future report which contained the full and complete record of the building.

Many Thanks,  
Elizabeth

**Elizabeth Chamberlin**  
**Senior Archaeological Officer**

---

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service  
Newstead Road  
Wakefield  
WF1 2DE  
Tel: 01924 306794 | Fax: 01924 306810  
E-mail: [echamberlin@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:echamberlin@wyjs.org.uk) | Web: [www.archaeology.wyjs.org.uk](http://www.archaeology.wyjs.org.uk)



## Appendix 1c: Initial approval of recording from WYAAS

---

**Subject:** Hoo Hole Farm Barn - partial record only  
**From:** Elizabeth Chamberlin <echamberlin@wyjs.org.uk>  
**Date:** 14/08/2013 11:01  
**To:** "Beatrice.Haigh@calderdale.gov.uk" <Beatrice.Haigh@calderdale.gov.uk>, Chris Edwards <Chris.Edwards@calderdale.gov.uk>  
**CC:** 'Stephen Haigh' <enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk>, 'Thomas Murphy' <Thomas@Ryley.co.uk>, [REDACTED]

Dear Beatrice

**Hoo Hole Farm Barn**  
**Hoo Hole Lane, Cragg Vale, Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire HX7 5HA**  
**Conversion of a residential outbuilding into a separate dwelling, including amenity space**  
**11/00915/LBC – condition number 1 – archaeological recording**

The WY Archaeology Advisory Service have recently examined the fieldwork which relates to the required archaeological recording on the above site. Please note that this recording relates to the exterior of the building only, as the owner has indicated that he wishes to commence works by installing a soil pipe within the building. We therefore agreed that the archaeological recording could be phased, with the first phase recording the exterior of the building (and interior view of the location of the soil pipe) only. We can confirm that the on-site recording of this first phase has been undertaken to a satisfactory standard. On the basis of the work undertaken so far, we have no objection to the installation of the soil pipe.

However, no further work (other than the installation of the soil pipe) should be undertaken until the interior of the barn has been recorded and the record has been verified by the WYAAS on behalf of Calderdale Council.

We have agreed with the developer's archaeological contractor that an interim report should be produced on the first phase of work (the exterior recording and documentary research). This is to ensure that, should several years pass before the development is completed, we have an interim report on the first phase of works. The report should clearly state that it covers the first phase of recording only and that once the interior of the barn is recorded, a final draft reporting on all of the archaeological recording will be required. The archaeological contractor, Stephen Haigh has confirmed that he has no objection to the photographs undertaken so far to be reproduced in a final report, should this work be completed by a different archaeological contractor in future.

Please note that any archaeological condition for the site as a whole should not be deemed to have been fulfilled until the final draft of the report for the site as a whole has been received and accepted as satisfactory by this office on behalf of Calderdale Council. We will keep the Council informed.

Please let me know, should you have any queries.

Many Thanks,  
Elizabeth

**Elizabeth Chamberlin**  
**Senior Archaeological Officer**

---

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service  
Newstead Road  
Wakefield  
WF1 2DE  
Tel: 01924 306794 | Fax: 01924 306810  
E-mail: [echamberlin@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:echamberlin@wyjs.org.uk) | Web: [www.archaeology.wyjs.org.uk](http://www.archaeology.wyjs.org.uk)



## Appendix 2: List of digital photographs

---

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

<b>Number</b>	<b>Subject</b>
d01	General view of the site from the west
d02	View of the barn, from the south
d03	The later shippon (now workshop) at the south-west corner
d04	The south elevation (east end), with original doorway at right
d05	Detail of original doorway in south elevation
d06	The east gable, from the south
d07	General view of the barn, from the north-east
d08	The east gable, from the north
d09	Doorway in east gable, from the south, with Hoo Hole House beyond
d10	General view of the barn, from the north-west
d11	The north entrance to the threshing bay
d12	The north-east corner of the barn, from the north-east
d13	Doorway and window to former stable in north-east corner of barn
d14	Nineteenth century addition at north-west corner of the barn
d15	Nineteenth century addition at north-west corner of the barn, from the north
d16	General view of the barn, from the north-west
d17	General view of the barn, from the west

### Appendix 3: Contents of the project archive

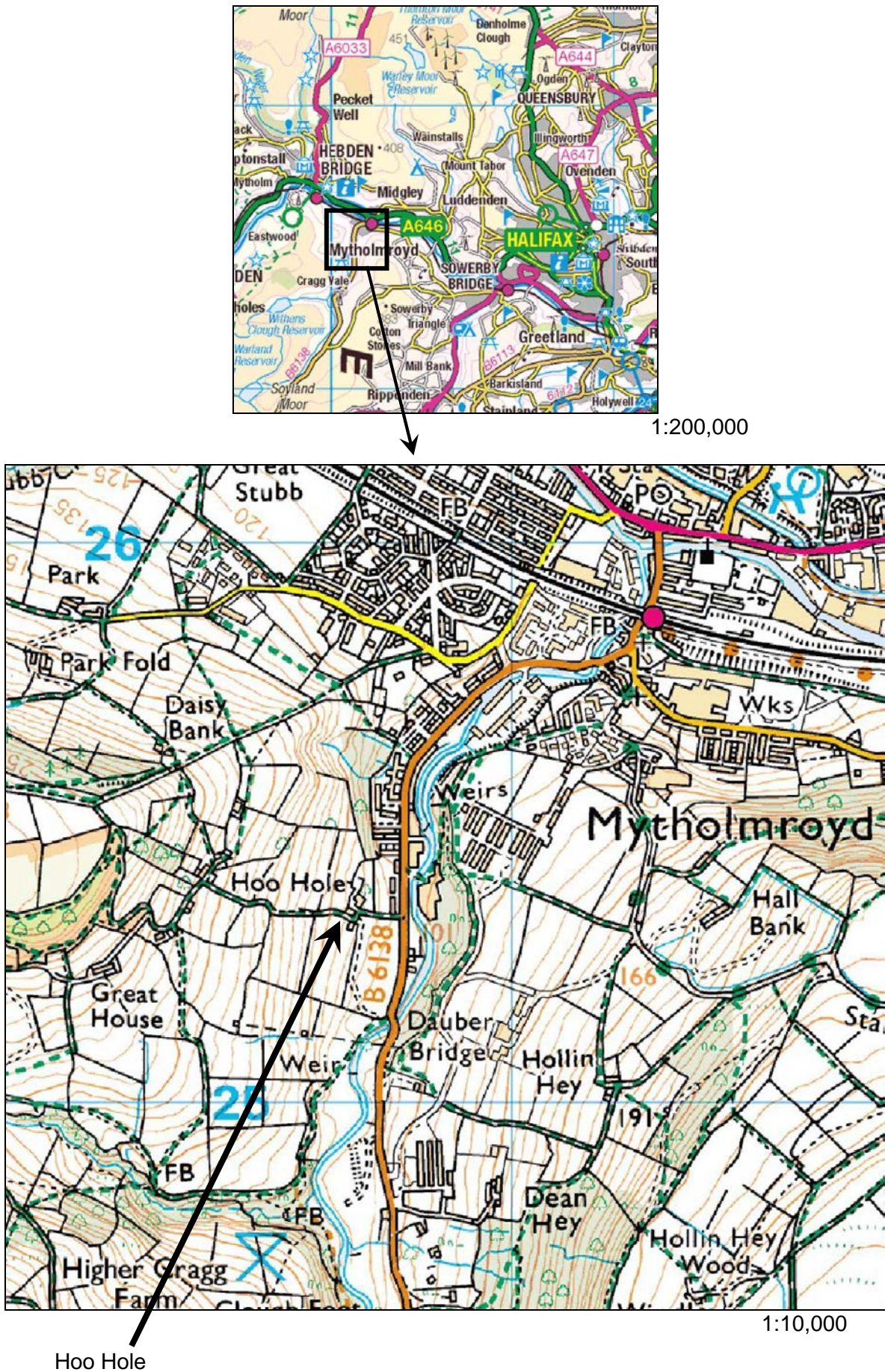
To be deposited with the Calderdale office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service

1 file, containing:

- a copy of the interim report
- photographic contact sheets (3 no)
- site notes including annotated plans etc

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

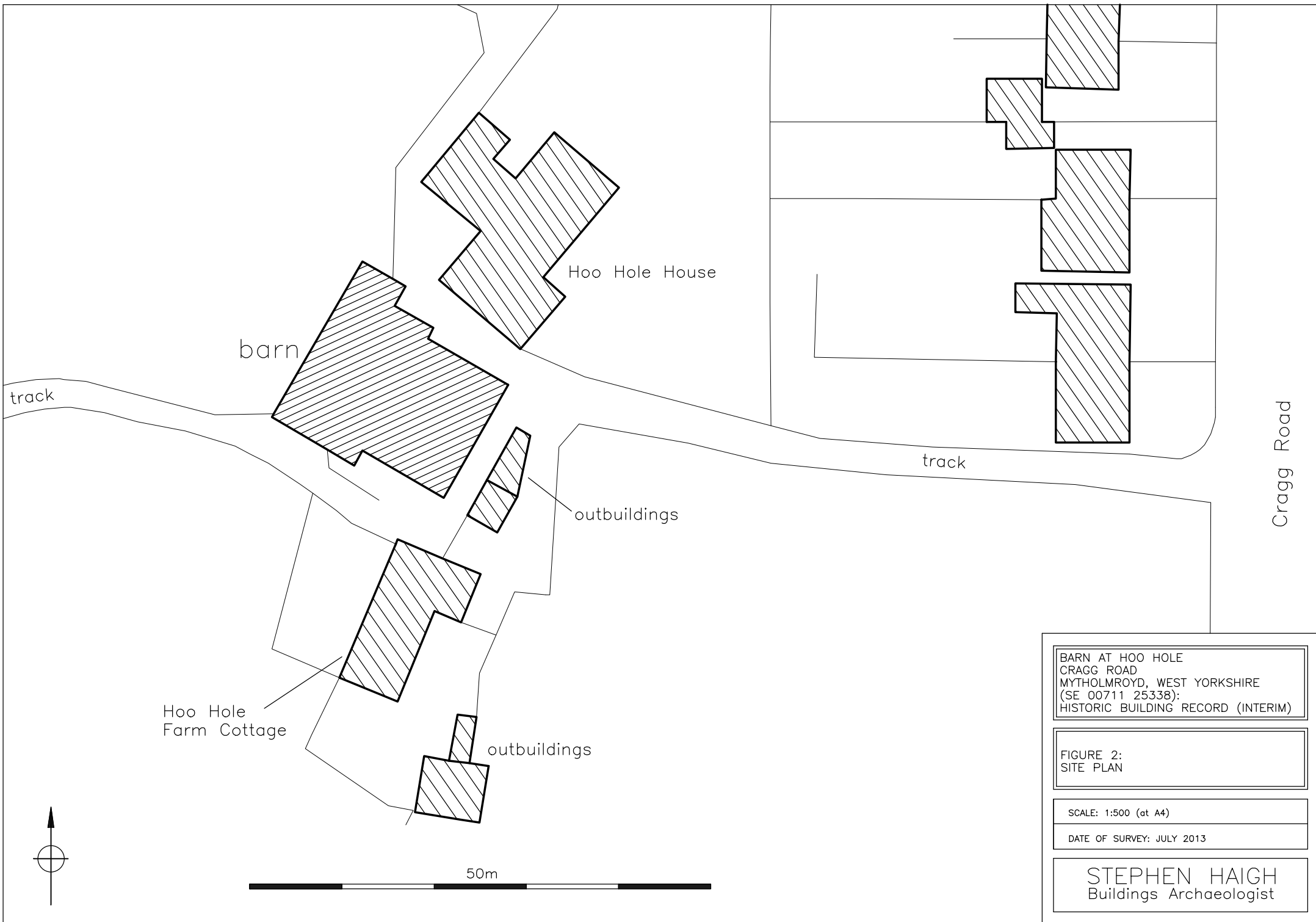
Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
2	1	7	View of the barn, from the south
31	1	8	The barn's southern roof pitch, from the south-west
3	1	10	The later shippon (now workshop) at the south-west corner
4	1	11	The south elevation (east end), with original doorway at right and later windows to left
5	1	12	Detail of original doorway in south elevation
6	1	13	The east gable, from the south
8	1	14	The east gable, from the north
7	1	16	General view of the barn, from the north-east
9	1	17	Doorway in east gable, from the south, with Hoo Hole House beyond
29	1	18	Parapet wall at south-west corner of barn, over later lean-to, from the east
28	2	1	General view of the barn, from the west
30	2	2	Upper part of barn's west gable
27	2	4	General view of the barn, from the north-west
1	2	5	General view of the site from the west: barn to right, Hoo Hole House to the left
14	2	6	Detail of typical chamfered, arched breather, in west gable
13	2	7	Detail of typical chamfered, arched breather, in east gable
10	2	9	Detail of original (possibly heightened) doorway in east gable
11	2	10	Detail of graffito on left side of original doorway in east gable
12	2	11	Detail of graffito on right side of original doorway in east gable
24	2	12	Detail of window to former stable in north-east corner of barn
22	2	13	The north-east corner of the barn, from the north-east
23	2	15	Doorway and window to former stable in north-east corner of barn
18	2	16	General view of the barn, from the north-west
19	2	17	The north entrance to the threshing bay, between original projection (left) and nineteenth century addition (right)
20	2	17	The north entrance to the threshing bay
25	2	18	Nineteenth century addition at north-west corner of the barn, from the north-east
26	3	1	Nineteenth century addition at north-west corner of the barn, from the north
21	3	2	Possible wuzzing holes to right of north entrance to threshing bay
17	3	4	Detail of tethering hook and ring, east gable
15	3	5	Detail of kneeler and coping, east gable
16	3	6	Detail of later finial, east gable
32	3	7	Retaining cross-wall in east end of barn, from the east
35	3	8	Interior view of doorway at north-east corner of the barn
36	3	10	Recess in east gable of wall, in former shippon, from the south
33	3	11	The former shippon or mistal in the east end of barn(now modern loose boxes), from the south
34	3	12	Interior view of doorway at south-east corner of the barn



**Figure 1: Location maps**

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey© on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence no: AL100034008





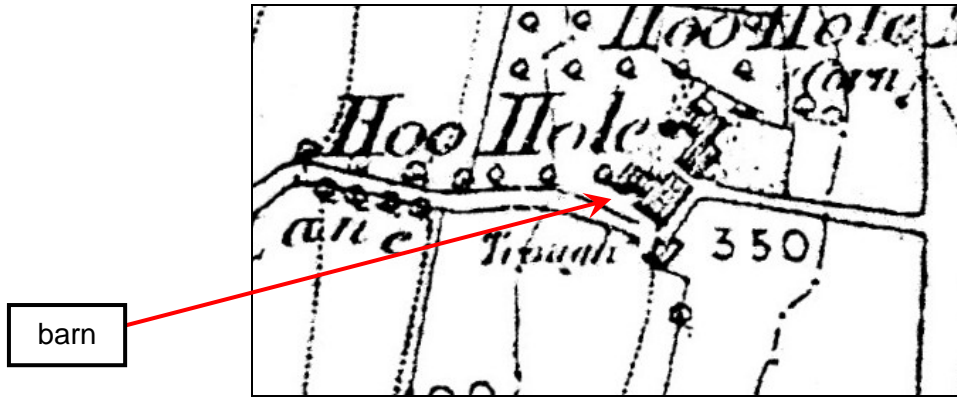
BARN AT HOO HOLE  
CRAGG ROAD  
MYTHOLMROYD, WEST YORKSHIRE  
(SE 00711 25338):  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD (INTERIM)

FIGURE 2:  
SITE PLAN

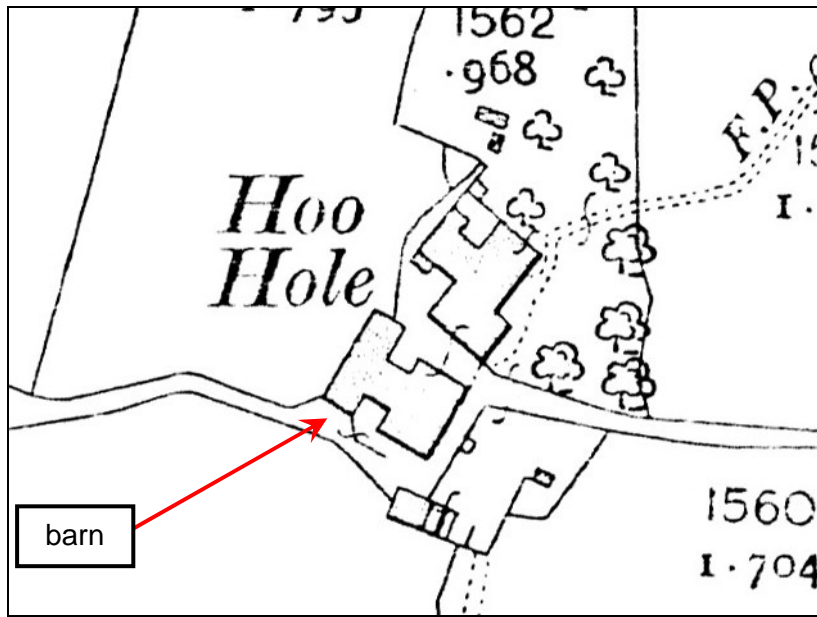
SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 2013

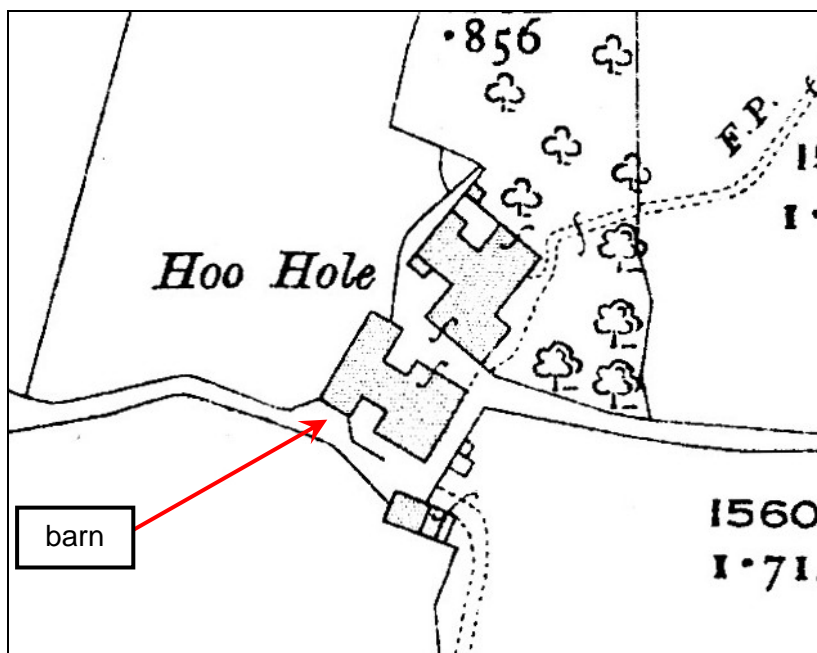
STEPHEN HAIGH  
Buildings Archaeologist



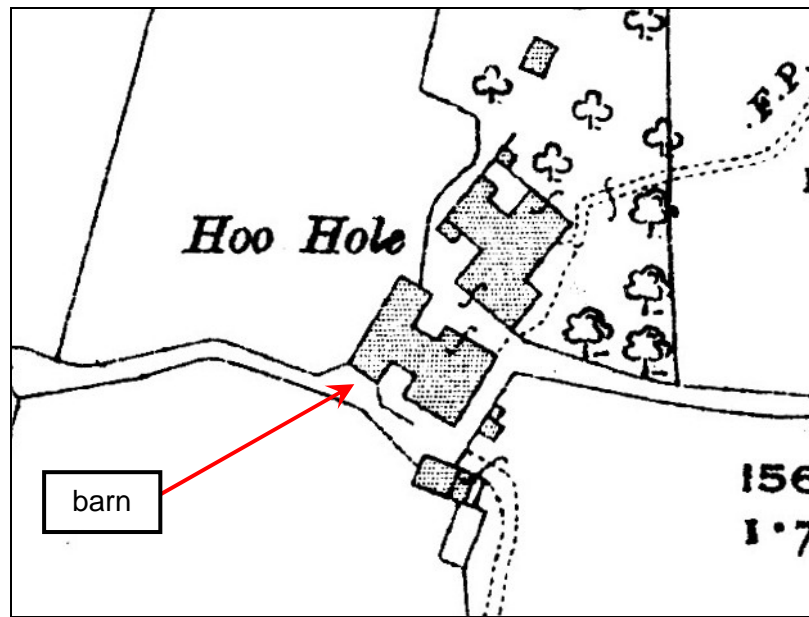
**Figure 3:** Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map, published 1854 (surveyed 1848-50)  
Sheet no: Yorkshire 230; enlarged to approx 1:2500



**Figure 4:** Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1907 (surveyed c.1890, revised 1905)  
Sheet no: Yorkshire 230.5; enlarged to approx 1:1250

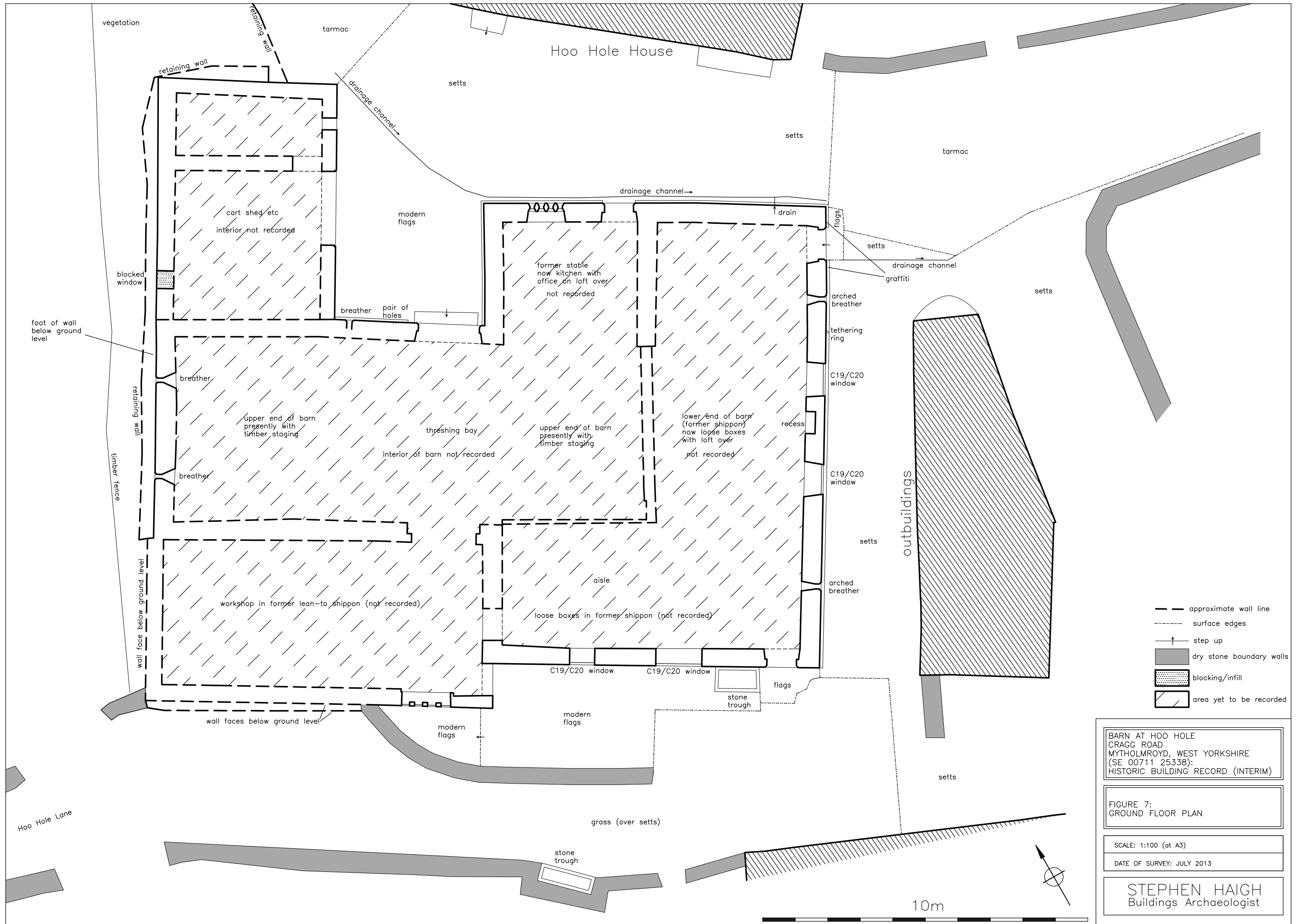


**Figure 5:** Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1921 (revised 1919-20)  
Sheet no: Yorkshire 230.5; enlarged to approx 1:1250



**Figure 6:** Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1933 (revised 1931)  
Sheet no: Yorkshire 230.5; enlarged to approx 1:1250



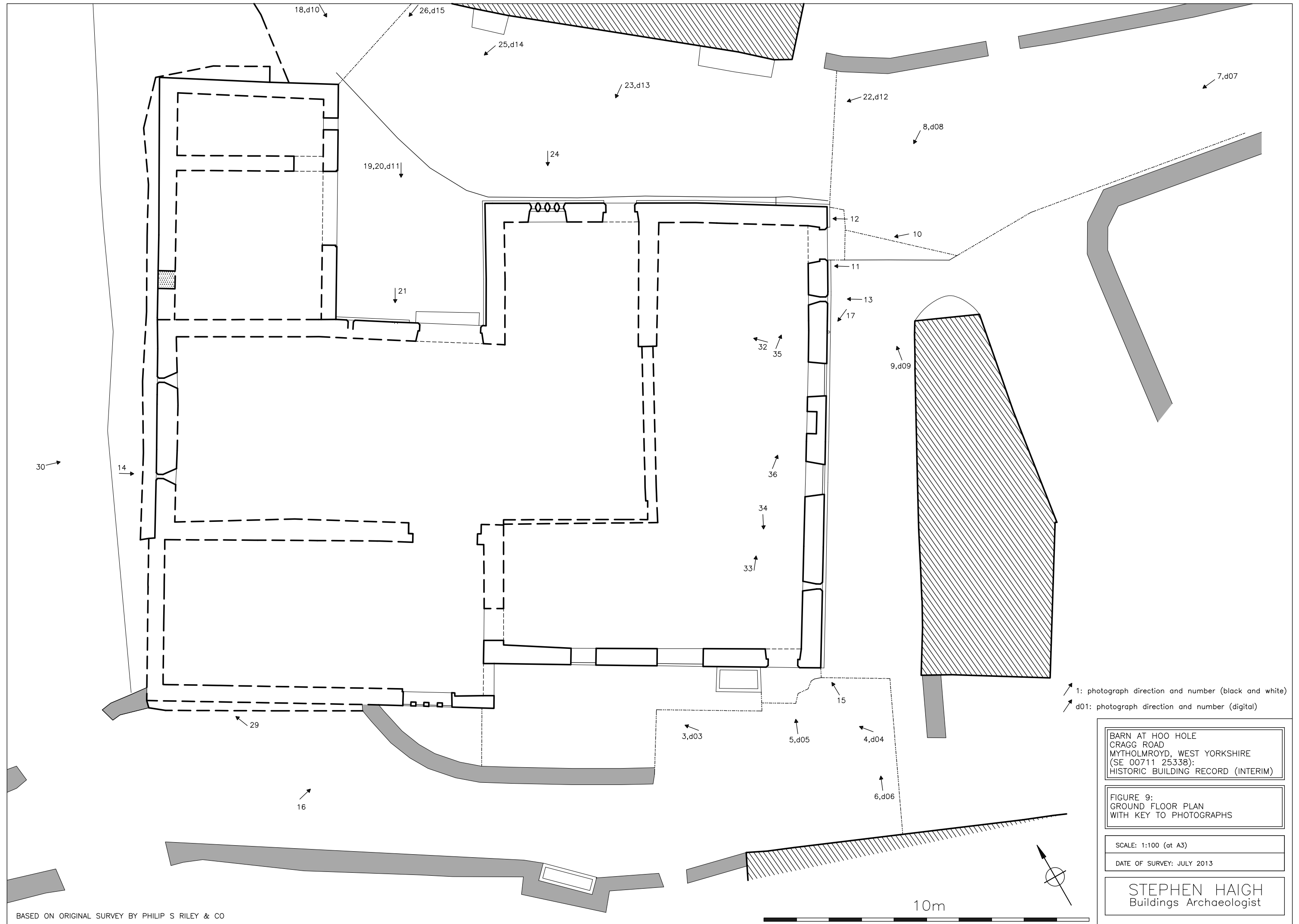












↗ 1: photograph direction and number (black and white)  
 ↗ d01: photograph direction and number (digital)

BARN AT HOO HOLE  
 CRAGG ROAD  
 MYTHOLMROYD, WEST YORKSHIRE  
 (SE 00711 25338):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD (INTERIM)

FIGURE 9:  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)  
 DATE OF SURVEY: JULY 2013

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist

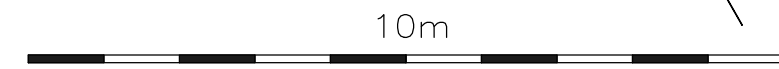






Photo 1: General view of the site from the west: barn to right, Hoo Hole House to the left (film 2, frame 5)



Photo 2: View of the barn, from the south (film 1, frame 7)



Photo 3: The later shippon (now workshop) at the south-west corner (film 1, frame 10)



Photo 4: The south elevation (east end), with original doorway at right and later windows to left (film 1, frame 11)



Photo 6: The east gable, from the south (film 1, frame 13)



Photo 5: Detail of original doorway in south elevation (film 1, frame 12)

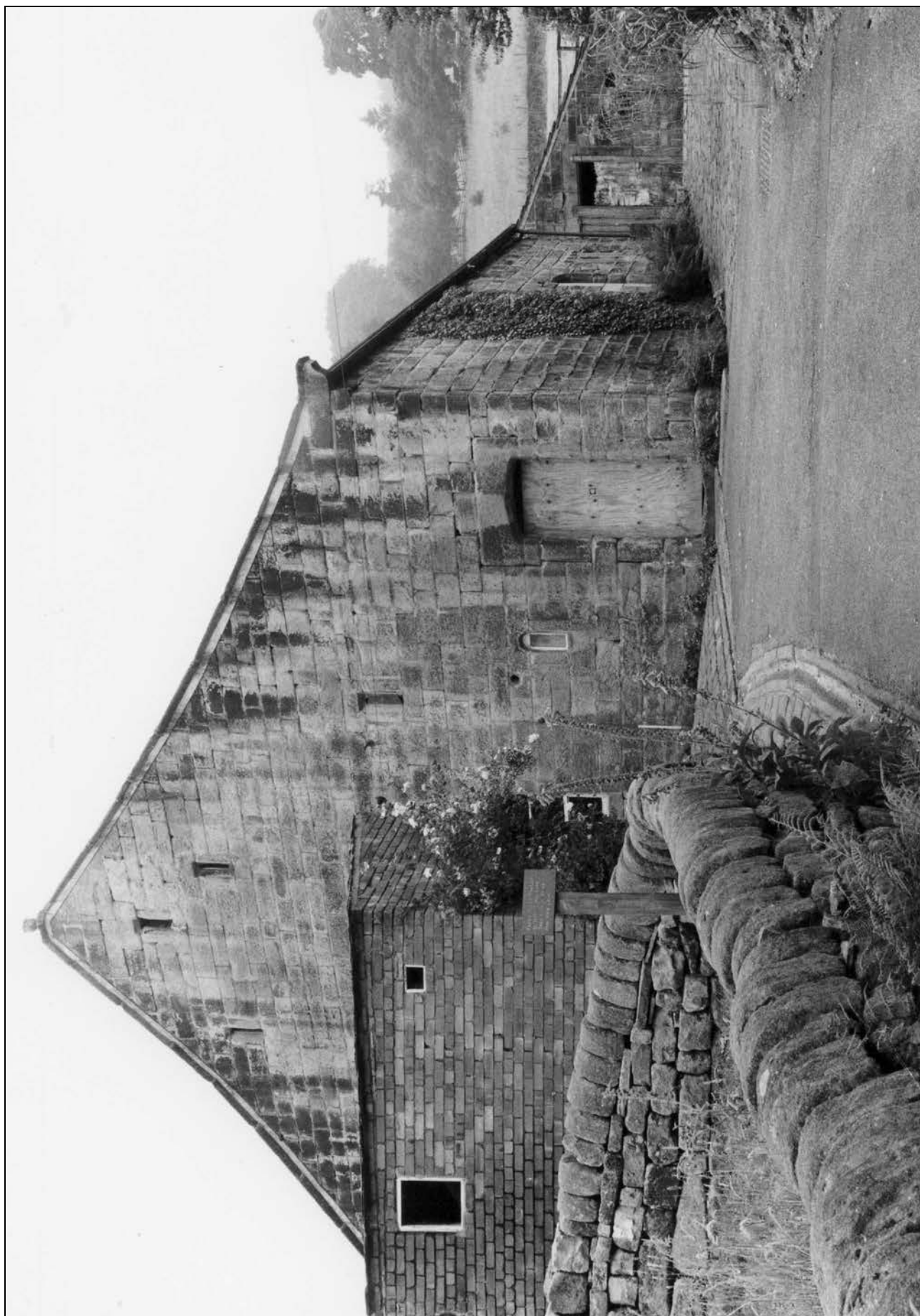


Photo 7: General view of the barn, from the north-east (film 1, frame 16)



Photo 9: Doorway in east gable, from the south, with Hoo Hole House beyond (film 1, frame 17)



Photo 8: The east gable, from the north (film 1, frame 14)



Photo 10: Detail of original (possibly heightened) doorway in east gable (film 2, frame 9)



Photo 11: Detail of graffiti on left side of original doorway in east gable (film 2, frame 10)





Photo 12: Detail of graffito on right side of original doorway in east gable (film 2, frame 11)

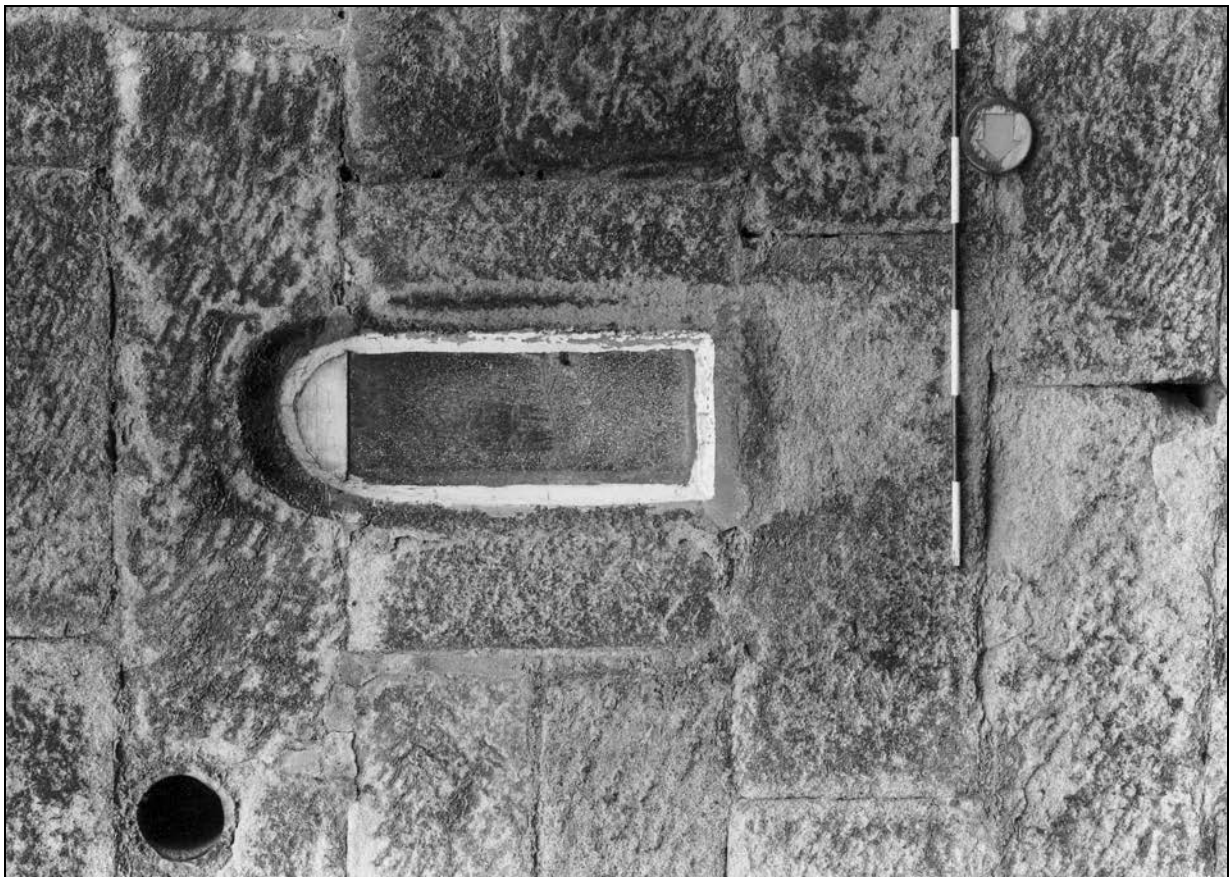


Photo 13: Detail of typical chamfered, arched breather, in east gable (film 2, frame 7)



Photo 14: Detail of typical chamfered, arched breather, in west gable (film 2, frame 6)



Photo 15: Detail of kneeler and coping, east gable (film 3, frame 5)



Photo 16: Detail of later finial, east gable (film 3, frame 6)



Photo 17: Detail of tethering hook and ring, east gable (film 3, frame 4)

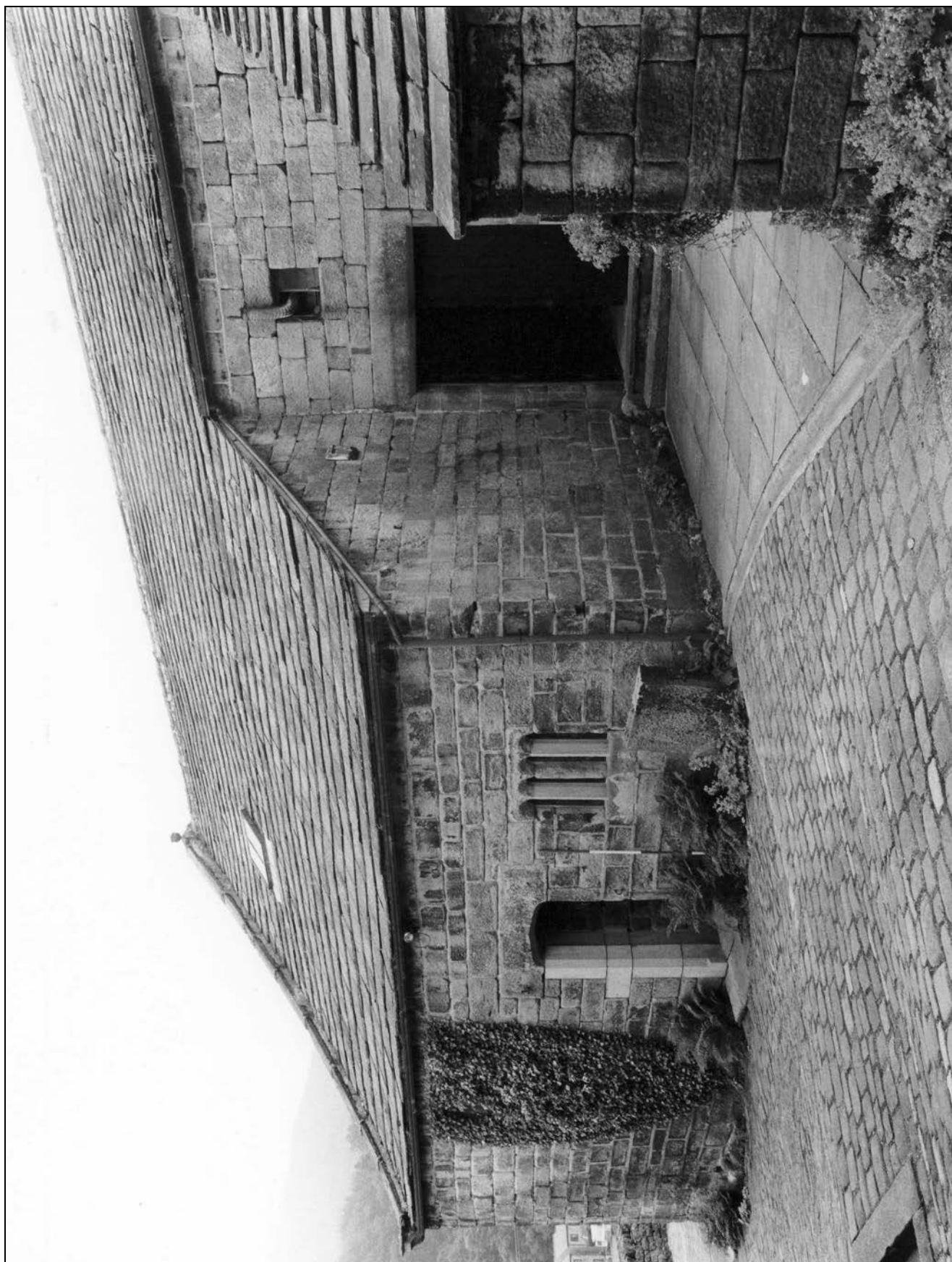


Photo 18: General view of the barn, from the north-west (film 2, frame 16)



Photo 19: The north entrance to the threshing bay, between original projection (left) and nineteenth century addition (right) (film 2, frame 17)



Photo 20: The north entrance to the threshing bay (film 2, frame 17)



Photo 21: Possible wuzzing holes to right of north entrance to threshing bay (film 3, frame 2)

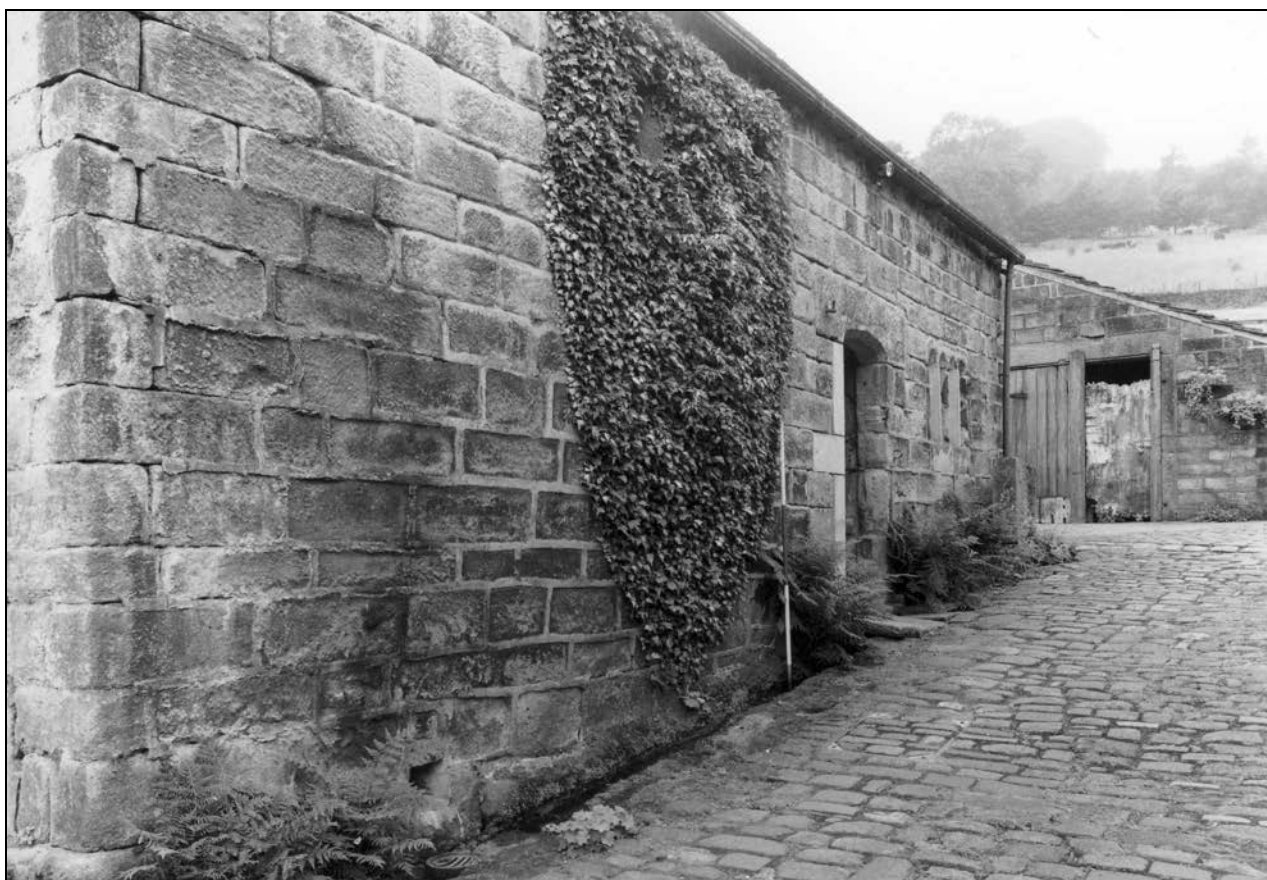


Photo 22: The north-east corner of the barn, from the north-east (film 2, frame 13)



Photo 23: Doorway and window to former stable in north-east corner of barn (film 2, frame 15)



Photo 24: Detail of window to former stable in north-east corner of barn (film 2, frame 12)

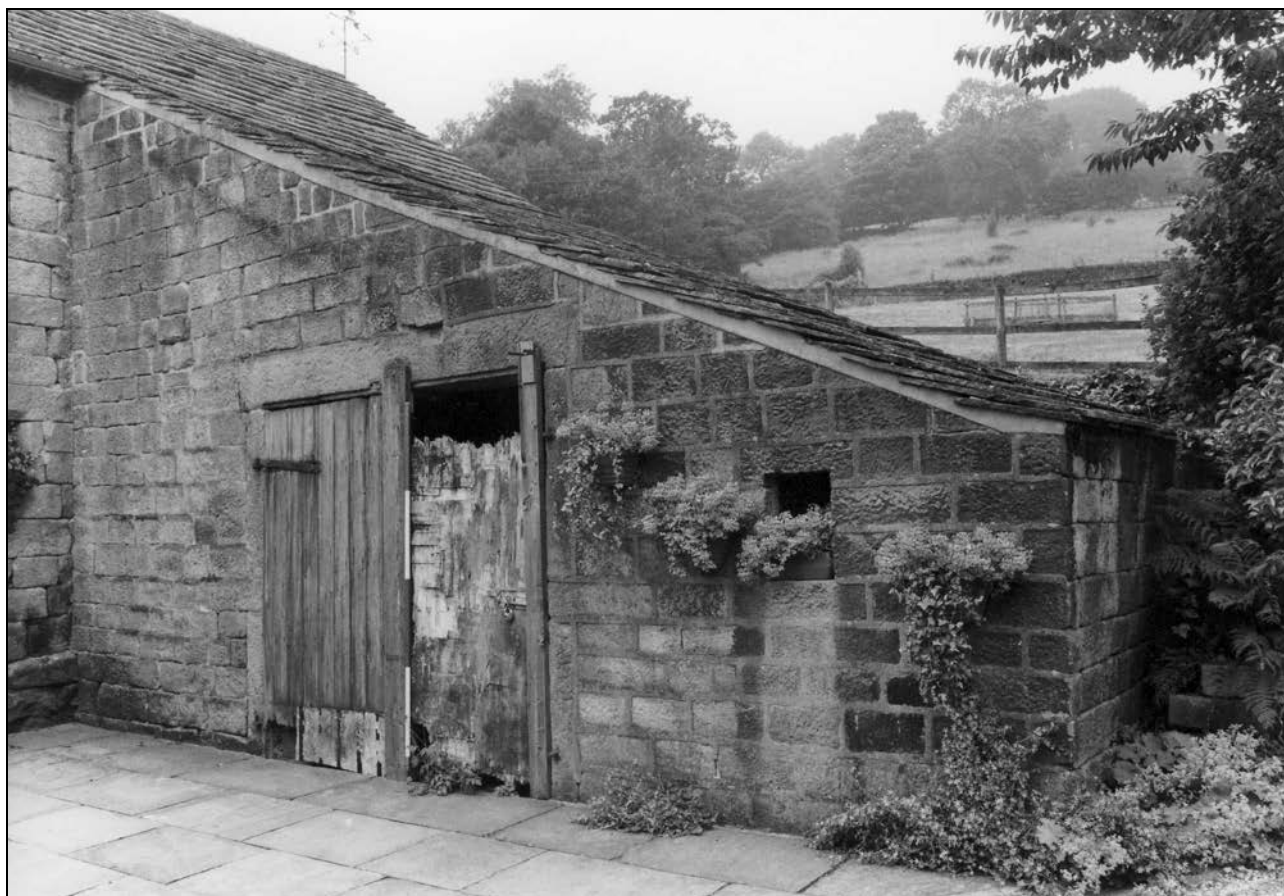


Photo 25: Nineteenth century addition at north-west corner of the barn, from the north-east (film 2, frame 18)



Photo 26: Nineteenth century addition at north-west corner of the barn, from the north (film 3, frame 1)





Photo 27: General view of the barn, from the north-west (film 2, frame 4)



Photo 28: General view of the barn, from the west (film 2, frame 1)



Photo 29: Parapet wall at south-west corner of barn, over later lean-to, from the east (film 1, frame 18)



Photo 30: Upper part of barn's west gable (film 2, frame 2)



Photo 31: The barn's southern roof pitch, from the south-west (film 1, frame 8)



Photo 32: Retaining cross-wall in east end of barn, from the east (film 3, frame 7)

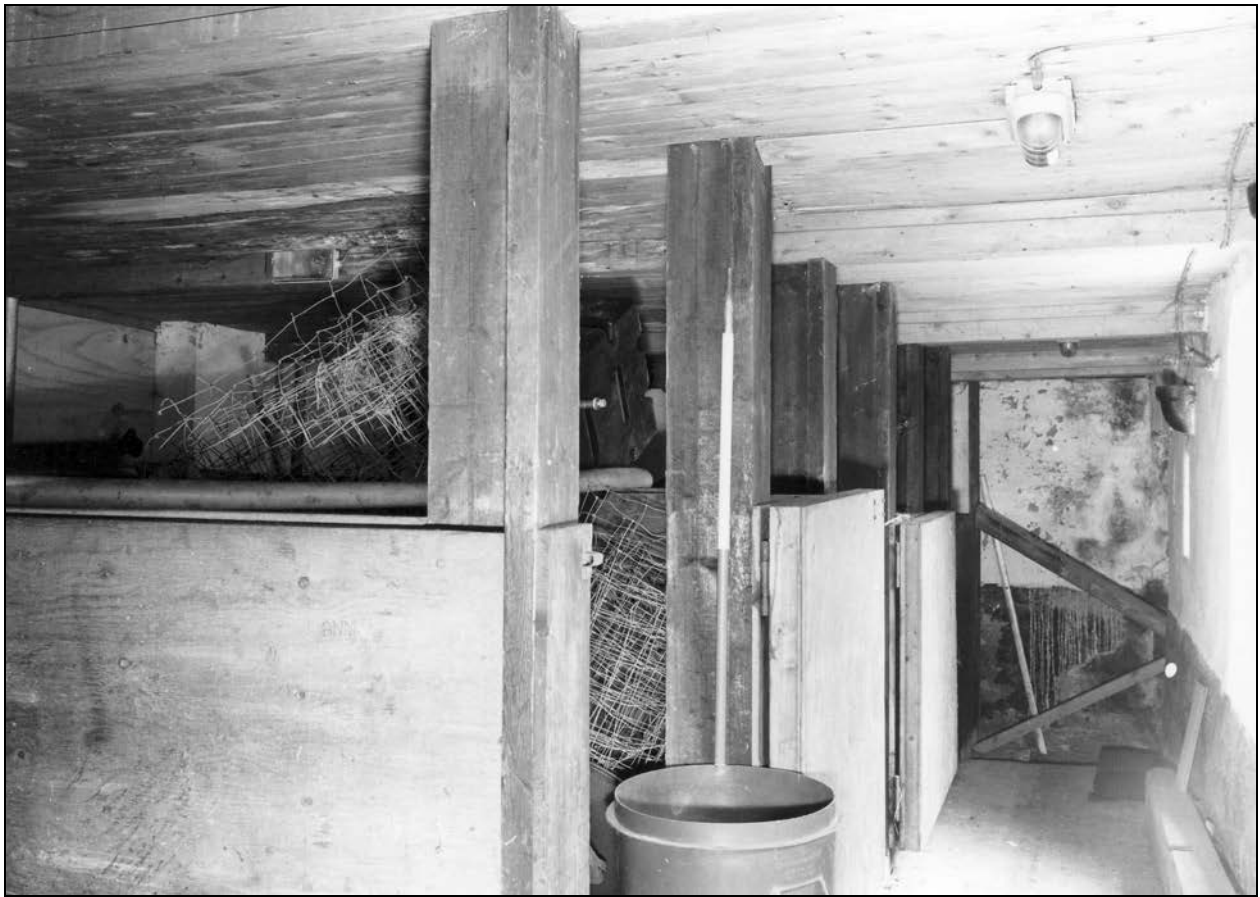


Photo 33: The former shippon or mistal in the east end of barn(now modern loose boxes), from the south (film 3, frame 11)



Photo 34: Interior view of doorway at south-east corner of the barn (film 3, frame 12)



Photo 36: Recess in east gable of wall, in former shippon, from the south (film 3, frame 10)



Photo 35: Interior view of doorway at north-east corner of the barn (film 3, frame 8)