

19 Old Gate  
Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire:  
Historic Building Record



October 2013  
NGR: SD 99178 27279  
Historic township: Heptonstall

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# 19 Old Gate

## Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire:

### Historic Building Record

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#### SUMMARY

A terrace of four former cottages dating from about 1800 was recorded on Old Gate in Hebden Bridge town centre (NGR: SD 99178 27279). They were built as a group of closely matching dwellings, and each essentially comprised little more than a single heated room on ground and first floor, but they were converted to a clothing workshop in the 1930s, an alteration which altered both the exterior and interior of the range. Historic building recording, comprising photographic and drawn surveys, was carried out for the owners Mr P Speak and others, before and during demolition in 2013, to fulfil a condition of conservation area consent.

October 2013

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## **19 OLD GATE, HEBDEN BRIDGE, WEST YORKSHIRE:**

### **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD**

#### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording of a group of four former cottages (latterly workshop and offices) in the centre of Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out between April and August 2013, and was commissioned by the owners and developers Mr P Speak and others, to fulfil a condition attached to conservation area consent for the demolition of the buildings.
- 1.2 The four cottages were built as a single terrace and can be dated by their architectural characteristics to the late 18th or early 19th century, though there is no early documentary evidence for them, and until their demolition they represented some of the earlier buildings in the town centre. They appear all to have been built to the same design, each being of two storeys with one principal, heated room on each floor, though later alterations mean that in no case does the original arrangement survive.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out in accordance with a specification from the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (Appendix 1), and involved photographic and drawn recording, both before and during demolition. This report will be submitted to the clients, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and the West Yorkshire Archive Service, and will be published on the internet via the OASIS project.<sup>1</sup>

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

- 2.1 Old Gate runs along the west (right) bank of the Hebden Water, in Hebden Bridge town centre, between the old packhorse bridge and its later replacement downstream, West End Bridge.
- 2.2 The four cottages stand on the north-west side of Old Gate, at approximately 100m above sea level and at NGR: SD 99178 27279 (figures 1,2). They are now joined at the south-west to no. 17 Old Gate, but previously stood as a detached group. Now collectively identified as 19 Old Gate, they are individually termed cottages 1 to 4 in this report, from south-west to north-east.
- 2.3 The cottages are thought to have been inhabited until the 1930s, when they were converted to a clothing workshop and offices for the Hebden Cord Company Ltd,

who ceased trading in the early years of the 21st century, following which they became disused.

### 3 Planning background

- 3.1 None of the cottages is listed as having special architectural or historic interest, but the site lies within the Hebden Bridge conservation area. Planning and conservation area consents for their demolition, and the construction of two shop/office/café units and six apartments, were granted on 21 February 2008 (application numbers 07/02449/FUL and 07/02421/CAC). In the latter, condition no. 2, 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 to allow this condition to be discharged.

### 4 Previous investigative work

- 4.1 No previous investigative work of this nature is known to have been carried out at the site.

### 5 Historical background

- 5.1 Until the industrial revolution in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Hebden Bridge was only a minor settlement made up of a few farms, houses and inns, subservient to the village of Heptonstall on the hillside overlooking the confluence of the Hebden Water with the River Calder. It is named after the lowest crossing point over the Hebden Water, which was by means of the old packhorse bridge of medieval origins, until this was supplemented by the new West End Bridge built as part of the turnpike road up the valley in the 1770s. Old Gate is so named because it ceased to be the main thoroughfare up Calderdale, following the construction of this new bridge; prior to that it had been known as "Hack Gate"<sup>2</sup>.
- 5.2 The date at which the cottages on Old Gate is not known, but they were clearly extant by 1833, when marked as plot 25 on a survey of the township made in that year. The map is at too small a scale to interpret in any detail, but the accompanying valuation suggests that the owner of the four dwellings was the then late William Jackson<sup>3</sup>. A map of 1841 also shows the group of cottages, at very small scale, but apparently with projections at the south-west and north-east

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<sup>1</sup> *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*

<sup>2</sup> Horsfall, F & Wyke, T 1986 *Looking Back at Hebden Bridge*

<sup>3</sup> WYAS Calderdale MP:15 *Plan of the township of Heptonstall... made in 1833 by Thomas Newsam...; MIC 14 Sutcliffe MS 408/2 Valuation of Heptonstall c.1833*



ends<sup>4</sup> (figure 3). In the late 1840s the Ordnance Survey surveyed the group, and their first edition 1:10,560 map shows a simple rectangular block with small appendages to the street frontage, probably steps up to the entrances, though again the small scale means little can be deduced about the precise form of the building (figure 4). Their larger scale survey at 1:500, made in the 1880s, gives a much clearer picture of the terrace (figure 5): steps up from the street gave access to each cottage, whose occupants seem to have shared a back yard, in which there were outbuildings, probably privies or ash houses. At that date, the group was still detached from other buildings further to the south-west, and a photograph of approximately the same period shows the front elevation, and although at a slanting angle, it is useful in showing how the street level was then lower than at present. It also give some indication of the deep courses of stone and the proportions of the mullioned windows to the frontage (figure 6). By 1905, the Ordnance Survey show that a new house had been built at the south-west end to join the terrace to other buildings along Old Gate (figure 7), but this map and later editions show no other changes to the cottages, only the addition of small buildings in the rear yard (figures 8 to 9).

- 5.3 The cottages clearly belong to a building type which is very well represented throughout the region, and in particular in those parts of West Yorkshire where textile production was a major part of the economy. From the late 18th into the early 19th century, working class housing was transformed into the largely ubiquitous terraced houses of two storeys. While the exact details of such houses or cottages varied, the shared characteristics usually included a ground floor containing a heated living room (in which food was prepared and eaten, work may have been carried out, and family members may have slept), perhaps supplemented by a pantry or cellar for storage of food etc, with a second room on the first floor (also perhaps used for weaving or other home-based work), often but not always heated, and which could be divided into a number of smaller rooms.<sup>5</sup>
- 5.4 It is not possible to identify the cottages on Old Gate in census returns from 1841 and later, as individual dwellings on this street are not distinguished by house number, but it is worth noting that many occupants appear to have been employed in local cotton mills.
- 5.5 In 1938, proposals for the conversion of the four houses into clothing workshops, to plans by the local architect John T Cockroft, were approved by Hebden Royd urban district council<sup>6</sup>; the town had been a centre for the clothing industry for many years by this time. The drawings (which cannot be reproduced here due to

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<sup>4</sup> WYAS Calderdale SU:328 *Plan of part of the townships of Stansfield, Heptonstall, Wadsworth & Erringden... by Chas Childe..1841*

<sup>5</sup> Caffyn, L 1986 *Workers' Housing in West Yorkshire, 1750 – 1920* p 45-48

<sup>6</sup> West Yorkshire Archive Service Calderdale CMT8/BIP/HB:1278

copyright restrictions) are very useful in showing some aspects of the building, although they do not include separate survey drawings of the cottages before the alterations. There are too many aspects of the alterations to list individually, but the drawings show that for all the cottages, the window sills in the front elevation were to be lowered by 1 foot. The entrances to cottages 2 and 4 were to be partially blocked to make four-light windows on the ground floors, while those in 1 to 3 were to be made six inches higher, and other changes to the fenestration were also proposed. A long, continuous roof light was to be put in in the rear roof pitch, and three ventilation cowls added to the ridge. Internally, three new doorways were to be inserted in the cross-walls between the cottages on the ground floor to give access between them, while on the first floor two of the cross-walls were to be removed entirely, to make a large work room and cutting room.

## 6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The recording was carried out in accordance with the specification issued by WYAAS (Appendix 1). Work took place between 3 April and 15 August 2013 and comprised drawn, photographic and written records. The first phase involved the recording of the building as found, and following a later meeting with Elizabeth Chamberlin of WYAAS, this stage of work was approved on 23 April, to allow demolition to proceed. It should be noted that the interior of cottage 1 was inaccessible at this stage, due to accumulated materials having been dumped within it, and the interiors of the other three cottages were largely modern in appearance. Further recording took place during and following demolition, as a “watching brief”, from 18 July. The majority of the demolition was carried out by machine, a method which restricted the amount of additional information which could be gleaned during this stage.
- 6.2 The drawn record of the cottages involved the production of ground and first floor plans, a cross-sectional elevation, details of a fireplace in cottage 1, and reconstructed floor plans, to show the historic form of the building as far as was possible from the information gathered both on site and from the documentary sources noted above. The drawings show all significant archaeological detail and use conventions based on those specified by English Heritage<sup>7</sup>.
- 6.3 The photographic record was made using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for archival permanence. External and internal photographs were taken (in most cases using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, or a 1m baton marked with 0.1m graduations), and their locations are shown on copies of the plans. All the photographs are copied in this report, and in the

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

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.

## 7 Description of the cottages

- 7.1 The four cottages face south-east onto Old Gate, and to the south-west adjoin the later No. 17, with the north-east gable facing onto what is now an area of public green space (**1,2**). The site is level along the long axis, but climbs sharply to the north-west (**3,4**): during demolition it became clear that the terrace was built on a platform cut into the underlying shale of the hillside, particularly at the south-west end, so that the rear of the houses is partly back-to-earth. Much of the rear yard, now reached through a gap next to the north-east gable, is level with the cottages' first floor, and retaining walls have been built to support the slopes to its north-west. On the north side of the yard, the retaining wall comprises the frontage of former buildings (probably cottages), most of which were demolished in the twentieth century.
- 7.2 The terrace was clearly built in a single phase, and has walls measuring 0.6m thick, using coursed, watershot gritstone for the outer wall faces, though much of it was rendered in the twentieth century, obscuring detail (**5**). Another major modern change was the replacement of the (presumably) stone slate roof covering with Welsh blue slate, perhaps at the same time as the ventilation cowls were introduced (1938), of which only one survives (**6**).
- 7.3 The original pattern of openings in the front elevation has been modified considerably, though the regularity of the four separate entities within the terrace persists. Each cottage originally had a doorway from the street at its right-hand side (when seen from outside), reached up a short flight of steps, as the street level was formerly much lower than at present. To the left of each doorway was a three-light window, the central opening in each narrower than the outer two (**7-9**). These openings had flat-faced, monolithic surrounds, characteristic of the period c.1800. As noted above, in 1938 the doorways of cottages 2 and 4 were partly blocked to create a fourth light to the windows in those former dwellings, and the other two doorways were heightened, while the window sills in all cases were replaced with modern ones, apparently one foot lower than their original levels. Some of the details of these openings can be seen inside the building, including the hinge pintles for the doors, set within the rebated jambs (**10-14**). The first floor windows are entirely modern in their present forms, although the 1938 proposals suggest that the original three-light openings, matching those on the ground floor, were to be left largely intact at that time, albeit with new, fourth lights to cottages 1 and 4, so it appears that all four of these windows were enlarged to their present sizes in later years, as they lack any stone dressings, the present sills being 20th century (**15**).

- 7.4 The present ground floor opening in the north-east gable was created in 2011, and although the 1938 plans show a new first floor window to be inserted above it, there is none in that position today (**16,17**). At the rear, where no render has been applied, the original fabric of the building is visible. There is no evidence of any original openings here at ground floor level, and the higher ground level largely explains why, but at first floor level there are a number of windows and doorways, the latter all believed to have been inserted, or created from windows. The original pattern seems to have been for each cottage to have had a single rear first floor window, approximately in line with the front entrances, and these are of different form from those in the front elevation, having plain chamfered jambs and composite surrounds, though it is not clear whether they also had mullions at one time (**18-21**). One such window was been made into a doorway, and another window was inserted to illuminate cottage 3, probably after 1938 as this does not appear to be one of the alterations proposed at that time (**22**).
- 7.5 The interiors of the cottages were also altered greatly in the 20th century, and in no case does the original arrangement survive intact, though some features were observed to help build a picture of the historic layout, both before and during demolition. The best example of the four is probably cottage 1, where the fireplaces on ground and first floor remain largely intact in the south-west wall, and the approximate form of the former corner staircase can also be seen in the outer walls. The fireplace on the ground floor is set within a shallow chimney breast and has plain, square-faced stones to its surround, of the proportions typically used for housing a cast iron range, though the opening has been blocked up (**23-26**); the stone mantelshelf has a cyma moulding of some quality, one of the few embellishments the building bears (**27-29**). The 1938 plans make clear that each cottage was at that time still equipped with a similar fireplace in the equivalent position, though the other three have been removed entirely. To the left of the fireplace is a modern opening, which has cut through a large oak timber with chamfered lower edge: a similar timber was also observed in the equivalent position in cottage 2, where it appears to have bridged a recess, such as may have been occupied by a cupboard, which was later filled in (**30-33**), though alternatively it may simply have served to tie the front of the cottage into the cross-wall. To the right of the fireplace in cottage 1 is an intact recess, with timber shelves, beneath the upper part of the stairs in the cottage's western corner (**34,35**).
- 7.6 In cottage 1 the stairs themselves were of stone, the outer ends of the treads set into the wall, and they rose in a quarter-turn. The lower part seems to have been supported by a low wall projecting from the rear of the cottage, but it is not clear how the upper part related to the adjacent first floor beam. It is also uncertain as to whether or not there was a partition or masonry wall beneath this beam, as survives in some form in cottage 4; traces of a partition or door jamb in the

south-west wall of cottage 1 suggest that the space beneath the stairs was at least enclosed from the living room to form a cupboard. The 1938 plans suggest that each cottage had a wall in this position, creating a narrow rear room at the foot of the stairs, but do not make clear whether these were existing or proposed structures. There are two recesses within the rear wall of cottage 1: a very shallow one beneath the stairs, which may have held the base of a stone bench or sconce, and a larger one at the foot of the stairs, but no other examples of such storage facilities were observed in the other dwellings (36-38).

- 7.7 The first floor itself is carried on three longitudinal beams in each cottage, the beams being of square sawn pine, and possibly replaced in the 20th century, as the upper floor boards are all narrow, tongued-and-grooved in form (39). In cottage 1, the floor steps up to give headroom over the stairs (40-43), but in the other three, the removal of the original stairs means the original arrangement is not known. Cottage 1 has a first floor fireplace which shares the chimney breast with the ground floor fireplace, and although they share similar plain surrounds, the upper fireplace is smaller (it would not have been used for cooking), and lacks a projecting mantelshelf (44-45). Above it, the original chimney stack remains, now embedded within the later wall of the taller adjacent house. Except for that enclosing the head of the stairs, there is no evidence for any partitions within the first floor rooms, though ephemeral structures may have existed at one time.
- 7.8 There are a few other features of note concerning the cottages. A later ground floor fireplace was inserted within the north-east side of cottage 4 at some time, and it has a massive oak lintel, but the flue for it was cut into the wall rather than set within a chimney breast, and can be traced by the brickwork used, higher up in the gable (46-48). This feature is not represented on the 1938 plans so perhaps it was put in to heat the office shown on those drawings, to mitigate the loss of the original fireplace in the opposing wall. The timber stairs within cottage 3 are clearly of 1938 or later (49-50), and similarly, the roof structure is entirely modern: the two cross walls removed in 1938 were replaced by a steel beam with brickwork above between cottages 1 and 2, and by a timber king post truss between cottages 3 and 4 (51). A small, movable 20th century safe was also observed on the first floor, relating to the use of the building as a business premises (52).

### **The back yard**

- 7.9 The irregularly shaped yard which runs along the rear of the building, its south-west end only 1m or so wide, contains a few peripheral structures. Its north side is formed by the end of an otherwise demolished building, which contains a pair of blocked windows, though the upper parts of this wall are clearly modern (55,56). There are the remains of small outbuildings along the north-west side of

the yard, built against the retaining wall there, including one nearly intact privy (57-59); there is a row of these shown here on the 1938 plan, but there have clearly been some demolition and alterations here since. A brick-built WC with concrete roof has been built against the rear wall of cottage 4, and the 1938 plan implies this built at that time, intended to house a WC (60).

## 8 Conclusion

- 8.1 The four former cottages on Old Gate recorded during this project, and now demolished, are of local interest in representing the early period of Hebden Bridge's development and expansion into an industrial town, though their conversion to workshop and offices in the 1930s resulted in the loss of much of their character, and of specific external and internal architectural detail, which reduces their evidential and aesthetic values considerably. It has not been possible to ascribe any precise date to the terrace, and this difficulty, combined with the absence of documentary history surrounding its construction, means that the circumstances in which it was built remain largely obscure, though typically such housing was erected speculatively in order to gain rental income from tenants, rather than by its occupiers. It has been observed that the builders of houses to be let out in this way were conscious of the long term advantages of sound construction, as it reduced the need for repairs, and this seems to have held true at Old Gate, to judge from the thickness of the walls, the quality of much of the masonry, and the effort undertaken to level the site beforehand.<sup>8</sup>
- 8.2 It is clear from the form of the buildings, and their location, that they were intended for the industrial working class, and although it is possible that the cottages at Old Gate were used for hand-loom weaving, the original fenestration was not as generous as it was in many weavers' cottages of the period, though the provision of the first floor fireplaces hints that the upper floor was used for working as well as sleeping. The original arrangements of the accommodation provided within the cottages cannot now be known with any certainty, but overall it must have been very much in keeping with what is a regionally populous building type, although these four former dwellings are however much outnumbered by better preserved examples.

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<sup>8</sup> Caffyn, L 1986 *Workers' Housing in West Yorkshire, 1750 – 1920* p 50

## Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification

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**Specification For Drawn & Photographic Building Recording at 19 Old Gate,  
Hebden Bridge  
(SD 99178 27279)**

**Specification prepared at the request of Mr Phil Speak on behalf of Calderdale Council (Planning Permission 07/02421/CAC)**

### 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 demolition of this building and re-development of the site. 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. SD 99178 27279) The building is situated on Old Gate, Hebden Bridge and the entrances to the building open directly onto the street. To the rear, the building has been terraced into the slope and the entrance on this side consequently opens in to the first floor.

The building lies within the District of Calderdale in the historic township of **Heptonstall**.

#### 2.2 Description

19 Old Gate, Hebden Bridge is a rectangular stone-built structure of two storeys. The structure was built as a terrace of four cottages, although doorways have been inserted on the ground floor, between the cottages, thereby converting the building into a single structure. The building footprint covers an area of approximately 135 square metres. The condition of the building at the time of the WYAAS site visit appeared to be reasonable, however, confirmation of structural condition should be sought from the developer's agent. The building is an unlisted, however it lies within a Conservation Area and therefore forms part of a designated heritage asset.

### 3 Planning Background

The site owners, through their agents John Thornton Chartered Architect (the Old Vicarage, Cragg Road, Mytholmroyd, Hebden Bridge West Yorkshire HX7 5EG, contact John Thornton ☎ 01422 881851) have obtained planning consent (Planning Application No. 07/02421/CAC) for demolition of existing workshop and office (Conservation Area Consent). The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as Calderdale's archaeological advisor) has prepared this specification in order to allow the developers to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent.

### 4 Archaeological Interest

Issued by WY Archaeology Advisory Service

March/2013

#### 4.1 Historical Background

19 Old Gate, Hebden Bridge is a stone-built terrace of four houses of late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The site lies alongside a historic route into the settlement. Old Gate is the old packhorse route into Hebden Bridge and leads to the 16<sup>th</sup> century Old Bridge over Hebden Water (just to the north-east of the site). The building has been rendered and pebble-dashed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and this disguises what is one of the town's earlier structures. The multi-light windows survive at ground floor level (although these are also pebble-dashed and the cills replaced), however, those on the first floor have been removed and modern replacement windows of late 20<sup>th</sup> century date inserted. The ground level of Old Gate has been raised in height at some stage in the 20<sup>th</sup> century in order to alleviate flooding. Prior to the raising of the road, each of the four cottages probably had a small flight of steps up to the entrance and it is possible that the building has cellars which have been infilled.

The first cottage retains an early fireplace and adjacent recessed cupboard and although many other features appear to have been removed, the layout of the four cottages with four multi-light windows adjacent to the door can still be 'read'. The ground floor retains the internal walls of each cottage (at right angles to the road), although communicating doorways between all four dwellings have been inserted. The cottage adjacent to number 17 has also had a doorway inserted into this building, to communicate between the two.

#### 4.2 Impact of proposed development

The proposals are for the total demolition of 19 Old Gate and the redevelopment of the site – thereby removing all historic fabric and information relating to the plan and development of this early terrace of cottages.

#### 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 function and plan form of the terrace. 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.)

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 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic buildings. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

#### 6.1.4 Site preparation

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

#### 6.1.5 Documentary research

Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local History Library (Central Library, Northgate, Halifax HX1 1UN) and the West Yorkshire Archive Service (same address), and a rapid examination of the available 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century Trades and Postal directories, the appropriate census returns and all relevant secondary sources. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to function and phasing. Please note that this exercise is not intended to be a formal desk-based assessment, and should not represent a disproportionate percentage of the time allowed for the project overall.

The archaeologist should also check the following sources:

- Plan of part of the townships of Stansfield, Heptonstall, Wadsworth & Erringden – reference SU328 (Calderdale Archives)
- An old photograph of Old Gate, which shows an oblique view of the terrace, before it was rendered and prior to the street level being raised in height. This can be seen on the Hebden Bridge Local History Society website <http://www.hebdenbridgehistory.org.uk> under gallery one.

## **6.2 Sequence of recording**

### 6.2.1 Initial record

As a result of the modern partitioning and remodelling of range of cottages, 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 (and detail which may have been exposed by the asbestos strip) but which are currently inaccessible, overbuilt or obscured by later alterations to a degree not remediable under normal circumstances of site preparation. This record should be obtained by means of notes, drawings and photographs as appropriate, to the standards outlined elsewhere in this specification. This detail should then be incorporated into the completed record.

## **6.3 Written Record**

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

## **6.4 Drawn Record**

### 6.4.1 Drawings required

The drawn record should comprise:

- A ground floor plan
- A first floor plan
- An elevation drawing of the stone fireplace (at a scale of 1:20) and a profile of the mantle-shelf

- A sectional elevation through the short axis of the building (to be positioned through the dwelling which contains the fireplace and remains of the stairs to first floor level)
- a reconstruction plan of the terrace, obtained as a composite of the original plan form as surviving throughout the four cottages

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

#### 6.4.2 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:

- Original or historic cupboards and their fittings
- Original and historic staircases/access to stairwells or ladders (including evidence for stairs which have since been removed)
- Original floor surfaces and coverings
- Evidence for the Provision for outbuildings
- Original heating and lighting arrangements – such as fireplaces, early gas light fittings or candle holders/niches
- Original or early external and internal doors & door fittings
- Historic panelling or areas of tongue and groove
- Original/historic windows and window furniture
- Original/historic columns
- Original/historic coving and architraving
- Evidence of any graffiti of 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier date

- Evidence for any earlier roof timbers or earlier structural elements exposed during the course of demolition
- Ceiling ventilators & other means of ventilation
- The existence of any cellars to the site (which may have been filled in)

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. Specific shots should be taken of:

- the roof ventilator
- the blocked openings in the former outbuilding to the rear of the building (the interior of which is now inaccessible)

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

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 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 complex and of the individual structures. The colour slide record should include some internal shots.

#### 6.5.2 Internal photographs

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

#### 6.5.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all individual elements noted in section 6.4.3 above. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. Specific shots should be taken of:

- the surviving fireplace
- the adjacent cupboard

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

#### 6.5.4 Equipment

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

#### 6.5.5 Film stock

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

#### 6.5.6 Digital photography

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

#### 6.5.7 Printing

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

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

#### 6.5.7 Documentation

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

### **7. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation**

#### **7.1 After completion of fieldwork**

Prior to the commencement of any other work on site, the archaeological contractor should arrange a meeting at the offices of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to present a draft of the 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 brief architectural description of the building 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)
- a discussion placing the terrace in its local and historical contexts, describing and analysing the development of individual cottages and of the building as a whole. This analysis should analyse and interpret the function, plan form and level of accommodation provided in the cottages, 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 (Heptonstall).

### 7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the row of cottages in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- an overall keyed plan of the site showing the surviving building
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- an extract from the plan SU328 held by Calderdale Archives and showing the terrace (where copyright permits), with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- a complete set of site drawings completed to publication standard, at the scale stipulated in Para. 6.4.1 above (unless otherwise agreed in writing by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service)
- a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- any additional illustrations pertinent to the site

- a copy of the old photograph showing Old Gate (copyright permitting) shown on the Hebden Bridge Local History Society Website
- 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 archivally stable KENRO display pockets or similar, and arranged in such a way that labelling is readily visible) bound in a form which will fit readily into a standard filing cabinet suspension file (not using hard-backed 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 – 'Heptonstall' (the Township name) with '19 Old Gate' 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**

**July 2008**

**Updated and reissued March/2013**

**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service**

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## Appendix 2: List of digital photographs

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

<b>Number</b>	<b>Subject</b>
d01	View of Old Gate from the old bridge; no.19 is the lower building
d02	View of the site from the south-east, across the Hebden Water
d03	The group of former cottages, from the south-east across the Hebden Water
d04	Old Gate from West End Bridge, looking north-east, with the site largely hidden by adjacent buildings
d05	The former cottages, from the south
d06	Cottage 1: ground floor openings in front elevation
d07	Cottage 2: interior of front ground floor window and former doorway (at left)
d08	Cottage 4: interior of front ground floor window and former doorway (at left)
d09	The former cottages, from the north-east
d10	The north-east gable, with new doorway of 2011
d11	Cottage 1: south-west gable interior, during demolition
d12	Cottage 1: south-west gable interior, during demolition
d13	Cottage 1: ground floor fireplace, in south-west gable
d14	Cottages 1 and 2 during demolition (note modern window sill in foreground)
d15	Cottages 2 & 3: first floor, with modern steel beam and roof structure, from the north-east
d16	Retaining wall on north side of rear yard, with blocked windows of former building
d17	Rear yard, with privy at right, from the north
d18	Rear yard, with privy at right, from the north
d19	Rear yard, from the south-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 report
- photographic contact sheets (6 no)
- site notes including annotated plans etc

Date photographs taken:

Films 1 & 2: 3 April 2013

Film 3: 16 April 2013

Film 4: 18 July 2013

Film 5: 28 July 2013

Film 6: 15 August 2013

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

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
10	1	1	Cottage 2: interior of front ground floor window and former doorway (at left)
12	1	3	Cottage 2: interior of front ground floor window
53	1	4	Cottage 2: ground floor, from the north-east, showing inserted doorway to cottage 1
13	1	5	Cottage 3: interior of front ground floor window
49	1	6	Cottage 3: modern stairs against rear wall
39	1	7	Cottage 4: inserted doorway in cross-wall to cottage 3
14	1	9	Cottage 4: interior of front ground floor window and former doorway (at left)
46	1	10	Cottage 4: inserted fireplace in north-east gable, ground floor
44	1	11	Cottage 1: south-west gable at first floor, with blocked fireplace
51	1	12	Cottages 2 & 3: first floor, with modern steel beam and roof structure, from the north-east
15	1	13	Cottage 4: interior of front first floor window
50	1	15	Cottage 3: modern stairs and inserted rear window on first floor
7	1	16	The former cottages, from the south
8	1	17	Cottage 1: ground floor openings in front elevation
16	1	18	The former cottages, from the north-east
9	2	1	Cottage 4: ground floor openings in front elevation
17	2	3	The north-east gable, with new doorway of 2011
2	2	4	View of the site from the south-east, across the Hebden Water
3	2	5	The group of former cottages, from the south-east across the Hebden Water
1	2	6	View of Old Gate from the old bridge; no.19 is the lower building
4	2	7	Old Gate from West End Bridge, looking north-east, with the site largely hidden by adjacent buildings
6	2	9	The remaining ventilator of 1938
56	3	1	Retaining wall on north side of rear yard, with blocked windows of former building
55	3	2	Retaining wall on north side of rear yard, with blocked windows of former building
21	3	4	Cottage 4: rear first floor window
57	3	5	Rear yard, with privy at right, from the north
20	3	6	Cottage 3: rear first floor window, altered to doorway
19	3	7	The narrow rear yard behind cottage 2, from the north-east
22	3	9	Cottage 3: rear first floor window, inserted 1938
18	3	10	Cottage 2: rear, first floor window

60	3	11	Rear yard, from the south-west
59	3	12	Rear yard with retaining wall and privy at left, from the north-east
58	3	13	Rear yard, with privy at right, from the north
52	3	15	Cottage 3: small, portable safe on first floor
47	4	1	Cottage 4: inserted fireplace in north-east gable, ground floor
48	4	2	Cottage 4 during demolition, showing brick flue in gable and modern roof truss
32	4	4	Cottage 2: south-west cross-wall on ground floor, showing oak timber, with former recess (?) below
33	4	5	Cottage 2: south-west cross-wall on ground floor, showing oak timber
11	4	6	Cottage 2: hinge pintle of former front doorway
5	5	1	Cottages 1 and 2 during demolition
54	5	2	Cottage 2, during demolition
24	5	4	Cottage 1: south-west gable interior, during demolition
25	5	5	Cottage 1: interior, during demolition
43	5	6	Cottages 1 and 2 during demolition (note modern window sill in foreground)
40	5	7	Cottage 1: interior, during demolition
41	5	8	Cottage 1: rear wall, during demolition, showing line of first floor and position of stairs
36	5	10	Cottage 1: rear part of former living room (formerly partitioned off), with recess in rear wall
34	5	11	Cottage 1: cupboard in south-west gable, beneath former stairs
42	5	12	Cottage 1: ground floor interior during demolition, showing line of first floor and position of stairs
38	5	13	Cottage 1: rear part of former living room (formerly partitioned off), with recess in rear wall
29	5	15	Cottage 1: ground floor fireplace, in south-west gable
23	6	1	Cottage 1: south-west gable interior, during demolition
26	6	2	Cottage 1: ground floor fireplace, in south-west gable
30	6	4	Cottage 1: south-west gable on ground floor, showing remains of oak timber, cut by modern doorway
31	6	5	Cottage 1: south-west gable on ground floor, showing remains of oak timber, cut by modern doorway
35	6	6	Cottage 1: remains of stairs in south-west gable
27	6	7	Cottage 1: detail of mantelshelf to ground floor fireplace
28	6	8	Cottage 1: detail of mantelshelf to ground floor fireplace
45	6	10	Cottage 1: detail of first floor fireplace
37	6	11	Cottage 1: recess or former shelf base beneath stairs