Barn at Throstle Nest Weston Lane, Otley, West Yorkshire: Historic Building Record



March 2014 NGR: SE 18929 46355 Historic township: Newall-with-Clifton

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SUMMARY

The barn at Throstle Nest (NGR: SE 18929 46355) is a substantial structure with a number of components, the earliest of which began as a six-bay threshing barn in the late eighteenth century. It was extended at both ends and by the early twentieth century the range included a three-horse stable and extensive cow housing, though the threshing barn was reduced in size. Historic building recording, comprising photographic and drawn surveys, was carried out in February 2014 for the owner the Weston Estate, to fulfil a condition of listed building consent for the building's conversion.

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BARN AT THROSTLE NEST, WESTON LANE, OTLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording of a barn at Throstle Nest, a farmstead situated on the edge of Otley in West Yorkshire. The work was commissioned by the owners and developers the Weston Hall Estate, via its agent Smiths Gore, and was carried out in February 2014 to fulfil a condition attached to listed building consent for the conversion of the building to three houses.
- 1.2 The barn recorded forms a long range running north-south, which is made up of four main components, of various dates: the earliest part is a late eighteenth century threshing barn, six bay long, which was extended up to Weston Lane by four bays in the early nineteenth century, though this later end of the building has been altered and now contains a milking parlour and the remains of a brick-walled three-horse stable. At the south-west corner of the range is a row of former pig sties, built in the mid to late nineteenth century, which were incorporated into a cow house *circa* 1900.
- 1.3 The work was carried out in accordance with a specification from the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (Appendix 1), and involved photographic, drawn and written recording. This report will be submitted to the client, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and the West Yorkshire Archive Service, and will be published on the internet via the OASIS project.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Throstle Nest, or Throstle Nest Farm, stands on the south side of Weston Lane in the modern civil parish of Otley, 1.5km north-west of the town centre at NGR: SE 18929 46355 (figure 1). The site lies at 60m above sea level, on the northern edge of the valley bottom of the River Wharfe, much of which was subject to gravel extraction in the twentieth century. The farm is the only settlement on the south side of Weston Lane at this point, though the north side was developed for housing also in the last century and historically, the site was an outlying farm within the rural township of Newall-with-Clifton.
- 2.2 The farmstead contains three principal buildings: the three-storey farmhouse, south-facing and at the east of the group; a two storey coach house to the southwest of the house; and the barn range, which forms the western edge of the group (see figure 2). In addition there are a number of other modern structures,

though some of the cow sheds which stood in the yard have been demolished in recent years.

2.3 Dairy farming at Throstle Nest is thought to have ceased within the last ten years and the house is presently the only occupied building which remains in use.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 The barn range is *not* listed individually as having special architectural or historic interest, though both the farmhouse and coach house are (at grade II)¹, and so the barn is deemed to lie within their curtilages.
- 3.2 Listed building consent, for alterations and partial demolition to form three terrace houses, was granted by Leeds City Council on 26 May 2011 (application number 10/01122LI). Condition no. 7, attached at the request of the council's archaeological advisor, WYAAS, requires a programme of archaeological recording to be carried out in accordance with a previously approved written scheme of investigation (WSI). The specification from WYAAS constitutes the WSI and this report and the associated project archive are intended to allow the condition to be discharged in full.

4 **Previous investigative work**

4.1 No investigative work of this kind is believed to have been carried out at the barn prior to the involvement of WYAAS in their response to the current planning application.

5 Historical background

- 5.1 The origins of Throstle Nest are obscure, but there does appear to have been settlement there before the present house and buildings were constructed in the late eighteenth century, as the earliest reference to the site identified during this research is an item from the West Riding Quarter Sessions held at Skipton in 1676, when Thomas Barber of Austby (near Ilkley) complained that he had had money stolen from his purse, apparently during a game of dice, and accused four men of taking it, including one "Lancelot Wall of Throstle Nest in Newhall-cum-Clifton" (who denied the charge)².
- 5.2 The earliest map known to show the site is Jefferys' map of Yorkshire, surveyed between 1767 and 1770 (figure 3), which shows a single building there named "Thrushall Nest" (*throstle* being an alternative name for the song thrush). The

¹ National Heritage List nos. 1200557 & 1250559

² West Yorkshire Archive Service, Wakefield: QS1/15/5/2/2; QS1/15/5/3/1

Newall-with-Clifton tithe map, made in 1847³, is at a larger scale and shows the barn range as a long structure, no doubt representing the ten-bay building which extends up to Weston Lane, but without the cow house or pig sties at the south end. This is marked as "Throstle Nest" and enclosure 205, but the tithe schedule is not held by the local archives so ownership and occupation remain as yet unknown for that date. The Ordnance Survey's first edition 1:10560 map was also surveyed in 1847 (figure 4), and likewise names the farm "Throstle Nest": it too shows the long barn range, though with a projection at the north-east corner.

- 5.3 The earliest large scale map of the site is the Ordnance Survey's 1:2500 map, surveyed in 1889 (figure 5). By this date, the barn appears to have a lean-to along the south part of its east side (no longer extant), and a narrow extension at the south-west corner (identifiable on site as once having been pig sties), and with an enclosed pen adjacent, but whether or not these represent post-1847 changes to the building, or were simply details which the larger scale permitted to be shown, is not clear. The revision made in 1906 (figure 6) shows that the large cow house at the south end of the range had been added in the intervening 17 years, but subsequent editions show no further changes to the building's outline (figures 7 & 8). All these Ordnance Survey maps also show the farmhouse and coach house in their present forms, as well as substantial gardens and an orchard to the east.
- 5.4 Relevant census information from the nineteenth century is intermittent, in the sense that Throstle Nest was not always identified in the returns, but the number of changes in occupiers hints that from the 1860s (if not earlier), it may have been tenanted rather than owner-occupied. In 1861 it was home to Seth Binns, a 43 year-old farmer of 50 acres, together with his wife and children, as well as two servants (a dairymaid and a carter), and in 1871 the 65 year-old widow Martha Scriven lived there in a similar capacity. In 1891 John Cunliff lived there as a farmer, and in 1901 the auctioneer and farmer Joseph Lister occupied it (he was probably associated with the present F M Lister & Son, auctioneers of Otley). Although the Weston Estate now owns the property, it is not thought to have acquired it until some point during the twentieth century.

6 Recording methodology

6.1 The recording was carried out in accordance with the prescriptive specification issued by WYAAS (Appendix 1), between 14 and 19 February 2014, and comprised drawn, photographic, and written work. Following this, a meeting was held with David Hunter of WYAAS and the first stage of work was approved on 3 March, to allow development to proceed.

Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist

³ *Plan of the Township of Newall with Clifton in the Parish of Otley…* West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds WYL 127 (cannot be reproduced due to copyright restriction)

- 6.2 The drawn record involved the production of ground and first floor plans of the barn range, showing historic floor and overhead detail, and a cross-section, principally to illustrate truss form. The drawings are partly based on an existing survey by Eric Breare Design but have been checked and augmented to show all significant archaeological detail, using conventions based on those specified by English Heritage⁴.
- 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 stability. External and internal photographs were taken of all parts of the building range, in most cases using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, or a 0.5m baton marked with 0.1m graduations. These black and white photographs have been printed at 7" x 5" or 10" x 8", and all are copied at the end of this report. In the text they are referred to by numbers in **bold**. A small number of photographs was also taken using a digital camera (see Appendix 2), which will be deposited in digital form only, also with WYAAS. Locations of all photographs taken are marked on copies of the site and floor plans.

7 Description of the building

Exterior

Phase 1

- 7.1 The barn range recorded forms the western side of an informal courtyard arrangement at Throstle Nest, with the farmhouse and coach house standing on its east side (1), all below the level of Weston Lane which runs past the rear of the site, though the road does appear to have been raised in the twentieth century (2,3). The range itself comprises a number of elements of which the earliest is the central part, probably of similar date to the house (late eighteenth century), and originally a threshing barn of six bays with opposed cart entrances in east and west sides (4-6). This part of the building has walls of coursed, roughly squared, quarried sandstone, with edge-laid quoins, cyma-shaped kneelers at the south gable, and a stone slate roof with sandstone ridge, which slopes down slightly towards the south to follow the natural incline.
- 7.2 The cart entrance in the east front of the six-bay threshing barn is distinguished by a flat arch with slight camber, constructed from quadrilateral voussoirs on projecting imposts, all of which have milled tooling with margins, and this arch is masonry of high quality, in comparison with the otherwise punch-dressed walling

⁴ English Heritage 2006 Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice

stone (7). Similar but not identical arches are used in the northern extension of the barn and the coach house. To the right of this entrance is a pedestrian doorway flanked by a pair of square openings (8), all with flat-faced sandstone dressings: none is clearly secondary, but the arrangement is not well balanced and it is possible one or more of the openings has been inserted. Beyond these, the original north end of the barn now forms the left-hand jamb of a second cartwidth entrance, above which is a ragged joint to indicate where the later stonework to the north has been added (9). To the left of the main cart entrance, later lean-tos of different dates have altered the appearance of the barn (10), but two openings exist: a blocked, ground floor doorway (incorporating a small opening within the infill), and a forking hole above it. The doorway lacks dressings and appears to have been inserted, but the upper opening may be original.

- 7.3 Most of the earliest barn's south gable is now located beneath the roof of the later cow house, where it is either rendered or limewashed, and a new doorway has been inserted to give access between the two parts of the building (11). Near the top of the gable are openings to a pigeon loft formed by gaps within the stonework, with flagstone landing ledges (12,13).
- 7.4 In the west side of the original six-bay barn, a group of quoins just to the north of the Dutch barn may represent the former end of the building, though they do not align exactly with those in the east side, and there appears to have been some rebuilding in this area (where there is also a low, blocked opening), which might account for this discrepancy, and the window south of here is clearly an insertion (14,15). The cart entrance is a slightly less elaborate copy of that in the east side (16). To the south of it are two rows of breathers, lacking dressings (17), whose distribution along the full length of this end of the building is characteristic of threshing barns, while the absence of any original doorways in these southern three bays points to an absence of cow housing here, such as is commonly found in barns which served a dual purpose.

Phase 2

- 7.5 The northern, later end of the barn range comprises four bays, with a canted gable to Weston Lane, and is constructed from similar materials and in a similar manner to the original: the fact that it is clearly an extension is most clearly apparent from the form of the roof trusses, but the discontinuities in the external stonework (noted above) also indicate that this is was constructed after the first phase of the range.
- 7.6 The east side of this northern end contains another cart-width entrance, though its head is low (about 1m below that of the southern cart entrance), which suggests that even if ground level has been raised, this could not have been

used by loaded carts (**18**). Its arch is essentially similar to the others but the voussoirs are thinner and it has a true keystone in the centre, unlike the other two noted above. The opening has been reduced to a pedestrian entrance with adjacent window, though the latter has been impinged upon by a twentieth century wall; above it is a forking hole, probably original. North of the low cart entrance is a lean-to of two parts, now largely hidden by the adjoining, corrugated iron garage. The northern part appears to be the earlier (though a straight joint with the gable suggests it was not built at the same time as the four bays of the barn), and formed a narrow porch, where the door remains intact (**19**), while to the south of it is a structure with thin stone walls, probably late nineteenth century but much altered.

7.7 The northern, canted gable of the barn range is partly buried by the raised Weston Lane (**20,21**), and incorporates three forking holes as well as stone coping and kneelers (**22**). Ground level has also been raised along the west elevation, where only the upper forking hole appears to be original: the two lower openings lack dressings and appear inserted. There is also a suggestion that there may have been a cart-width entrance here at one time, though if so its northern jamb is very poorly defined. This would have been approximately opposite that in the east side of the building, and of a similar (ie low) height (**23**).

Phase 3

7.8 At the south end of the barn range, the present wide cow house incorporates the remains of two or three earlier pig sties which had been added to the threshing barn's south-west corner between 1847 and 1889 (**24,25**). The thin stone wall which formed the west side of these sties is all but entirely collapsed, and it is not clear to which phase the brick dividing walls between the sties belong. The stone wall returns at the south end, where a modern doorway has been crudely inserted.

<u>Phase 4</u>

7.9 The cow house itself, dating from between 1889 and 1906, is a substantial structure in its own right, which was no doubt intended to accommodate a dairy herd in modern conditions, at a time when liquid milk sales were prospering, in contrast to agriculture generally. To the south and east sides it is faced with deep courses of sandstone with large flat-faced stone dressings, and the openings are of large proportions, in keeping with what were then new ideas about lighting and ventilation (the latter is also apparent in pipes near the ridge in the south gable). The pattern of openings is symmetrical in both south and east elevations: the former has a central entrance and two outer doorways with intervening windows (**29**), while the latter has a single entrance flanked by a pair of windows. The short length of north-facing wall, and the west side, where it

adjoins the former pig sties, are both largely brick-built with steel beams at eaves level tying the walls together, structurally. The cow house roof is blue slate with tile ridge and roof lights (**26-28**).

Interior

- 7.10 The original six-bay barn is divided by a wall at ground floor level only (on top of which is a modern plank partition), just to the north of the threshing bay and the opposed cart entrances: the form of the masonry suggests the wall post-dates the barn itself, though the door within it is certainly early (unlike the hinges) (30,31). South of here is a single large space open to the roof, while to the north of the cross wall, the two bays of the original building have been incorporated within the extended north end, by the removal of the original gable.
- 7.11 The four bays of the present threshing barn have a flagstone threshing bay but otherwise the floor is concrete. The inner leaf of the outer walls is exposed throughout the space (and can be seen to be inferior to the outer leaf), with up to three courses of through-stones, and all openings observed externally are apparent, though in addition, it can be seen that there is some re-used timber over the east forking hole, and a poorly defined, blocked recess is evident at the south-east corner (**32-36**). There has been some collapse around the former pigeon loft at the top of the south gable, but it does not appear that there were any nesting boxes intended to be accessible by humans.
- 7.12 Of the two cart entrances serving the threshing barn, neither retains its original door. The east one has nineteenth or twentieth century plank doors, harr-hung, with their steel hinges held in place by steel or iron eyes set horizontally into the tops of the masonry jambs, and the west doorway also retains such fittings (37-38). However, the timber lintel over the east doorway (but not the west one) also has a pair of circular holes drilled into it close to the jambs, some 50mm in diameter, suggesting an earlier arrangement of wooden harrs, though it is not clear why these should not have been used in the west doorway.
- 7.13 The three roof trusses over the barn, as well as that over the half-height cross wall and the truss to the north of there, are of a single form referred to here as type 1, to distinguish them from the later northern trusses, denoted as type 2. They are constructed principally from softwood, which has been converted by hand rather than machine (including adzing and pit-sawing), and are of queen strut (or queen post) form, with tusk-tenoned purlins, characteristic of the late eighteenth century (**39-40**). The irregularity of conversion means that the trusses themselves vary slightly, but all have raking struts from the feet of the queen struts, as well as struts parallel with and beneath the principal rafters, and a collar, while the ridge is only a narrow board; jointing is partly by pegged tenons (**41,42**). There is some numbering on the trusses in Roman numerals formed by

simple chisel marks, with truss I being at the south and truss V at the north, and all the numbering faces towards the threshing bay. These numerals appear on a number of components of the trusses, though there does seem to be variation in their distribution (**43-45**).

- 7.14 The six bays of the barn range to the north of the low height cross wall now form a single space, though this present arrangement appears to be the result of late nineteenth and twentieth century alterations. Aspects of the extended north end suggest it is early nineteenth century, and it was clearly extant by 1847, according to the Ordnance Survey, but for what purpose or purposes it was first intended remains enigmatic.
- 7.15 The present arrangement to the north of the cross wall consists of a milking parlour on the ground floor with loft over, which together occupy some four bays (46-51). The concrete floor is on two levels, and the hay loft also appears twentieth century, though this may be the result of replacement. Previous possible uses for this part of the building include a stable or cow house, as the pedestrian doorway in the east side suggests, though it is more usual to find animals housed in the lower end of a building, for reasons of drainage.
- 7.16 The northernmost two bays contain the remains of a former stable, enclosed on two sides by internal brick walls and with its own loft over, probably created in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, but later adapted to cow housing, with the south side being largely removed (52,53). Evidence for its former purpose of accommodating three horses in south-facing stalls is found in the ramped profiles within the plaster on the east and west walls, where panelling has been removed (54), but the moulded ceiling beams and cast iron column (representing the heel end of one of two stall dividers) are also characteristic features for a stable (55). The brick wall forming the west side of the stable created a narrow passage beyond, which can have been used for little other than storage, and has later openings within it. On the east side, a widened opening leads into the added porch noted above, with a sturdy door which seems to predate the stable fixtures (56). It is possible that this end of the building was always used as a stable, but that it was altered or re-modelled in the late nineteenth century or afterwards.
- 7.17 It is in the roof over the northern end of the range that the clearest evidence for its later origins, compared to the threshing barn, can be seen: the four trusses of "type 2" here differ from the earlier roof trusses in the use of machine-sawn softwood timber of consistent scantling, and the absence of struts parallel to and beneath the principal rafters (57,58). The first of these trusses is approximately on the line of the removed northern gable of the threshing barn, and is numbered by the carpenter as "I", with those to the north numbered sequentially "II", as far as can be ascertained (59).

- 7.18 The southern part of the lean-to on the east side of the barn was latterly the dairy and is rendered throughout internally, so gives no clue as to any earlier function (60), but it may have been a tack room or office previously. It has been extended southwards by about 1m or so, and it contains a void at upper floor level.
- 7.19 At the south end of the range, the two or three pig sties which were incorporated into the cow house are now loose boxes or calving pens, and the only evidence for their previous and original function is in the low stone wall, which forms the east sides of the central and northern sties, and which has been extended upwards by later brickwork: in both cases there are blocked feeding holes within the stone wall, characteristic of this type of animal housing (**61,62**). The stone wall does not continue to the south side of the cow house so it is not certain whether the third cell shared the same function originally (**63**).
- 7.20 The interior of the cow house itself has been altered by the introduction of concrete block walls to form pens, and the removal of the majority of the concrete boskins (stall dividers), which once formed two rows of standings along the east and west sides (64-67), for about twelve cows in total. The standings are arranged facing outwards, so that there were two feeding passages and a central mucking-out channel, and although the concrete boskins are clearly mid twentieth century, they may have replicated an earlier timber-built arrangement, as is commonly found to be the case. The cow house has two roof trusses, of square-sawn softwood with iron strapping, and of queen post form typical of *circa* 1900 (68).

8 Discussion

- 8.1 The buildings recorded represent a substantial proportion of the farmstead at Throstle Nest, and were built over at least four phases between the late eighteenth and the early twentieth century, while within that period of 120 130 years, the buildings were changed and adapted in response to the changing farm economy, the changing circumstances of the owners and/or tenants, and perhaps to a degree, changing fashion.
- 8.2 The earliest part of the range is of the late eighteenth century and was originally a six-bay barn used primarily for threshing, but also probably served other purposes: there is no clear evidence for livestock housing at the farm at that date, but it is most likely that some existed at the farmstead, as well as perhaps in outlying field barns. The building is typical for a threshing barn of that date in its openings and internal space, and its generally plain form, ornamented only by the arched doorways and kneelers.

- 8.3 The extension of the barn northwards was probably carried out in the early nineteenth century, but later changes to this part of the range mean that its first intended function is obscure, though the presence of at least one, albeit low, cart entrance, suggests that cart or implement storage may have been one use, while the presence of a later stable of about 1900 in its upper end implies another possible early function.
- 8.4 The addition of the presumed pig sties at the south-west end of the barn, thought to have taken place in the second half of the nineteenth century, suggests that dairy farming was by then an important component of the farm's economy, as pigs were generally kept in this manner to exploit the by-products of cheese-making and other dairy processes. If so, it implies that cows were being kept in another part of the barn over winter, so it is likely that they were housed in the northern part, perhaps between the cross wall and the upper stable, while the likely concomitant reduction in grain farming suggests the southern four bays of the threshing barn became used for hay or more general storage. The addition of a new cow house for around twelve head of cattle, *circa* 1900, is a phenomenon commonly found in the region and is associated with the increasing demand for dairy produce from the growing urban population at that time.

Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification

Specification For Drawn and Photographic Archaeological Building Recording Throstle Nest Farm, Weston Lane, Otley (418929 446355)

Specification prepared at the request of the Mr Andrew McRoyall on behalf of Leeds City Council (Planning application 10/01122/LI)

1 Summary

1.1 A drawn and photographic building record is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to the alteration of this listed 18th century barn and later milking parlour. 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. **SE18929 46355**) The barn and milking parlour lie to the south of Weston Lane, on to the north-west edge of Otley. Throstle Nest House lies to the east and a cart house and granary between the two. The latter being attached to the house. The subject buildings have a footprint of c. 375m² and are located in the historic township of Otley.

2.2 Description

The subject buildings are stone built and comprise a large barn of 10 bays with later milking parlour and calf house attached to its south. The northern end of the barn is built into rising ground with its ground floor window heads now at the same height as the footway along Weston lane. The barn has a thick stone slate roof and kneelers to its gables.

The eastern façade of the barn has two cart openings, one roughly central and the second to the northern most bay; this has been blocked and partly hidden by a recent extension. A third cart way is also present in the centre of the western façade giving the axial arrangement of a threshing barn. All three cart ways have unusual lintels which take the form of an almost flat segmental arch with a peak or camber in their centres. Various pedestrian entrances and window openings with single piece stone lintels and jambs are also present in both facades (both open and blocked) and two rows of slit ventilators are provided in the south-western wall.

Historically a covered yard and later buildings were added to the east of the barn. These have been largely demolished. However, in addition to scars of these buildings there may be evidence of earlier additions to the barn. A steel and "corrugated iron" hay barn is located to the west of the barn. This is excluded from the present recording requirement.

Internally the barn's oak queen post truss roof survives as does an upper storage floor.

The calf house is clearly of early 20th century date but imitates the barn and employs similar architectural treatment to its window and door surrounds.

The adjacent cart house and granary is not included in the present recording requirement.

3 Planning Background

The site owners, through their agents Smiths Gore (Mr Andrew McRoyall 48 Bootham York YO30 7WZ Tel.: 01904 756311) has obtained planning consent (Planning Application No. 10/01122/LI) for for a change of use and conversion of the barn and attached milking parlour to dwellings. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as Leeds City Council'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

As stated above the development site comprises a barn, milking parlour and calf house.

The barn is of later 18th century date and listed. It is associated with the listed Throstle Nest House which can be dated by an inscription on a sundial to 1775 (National Heritage List for England Nos. 1200557 &1250559). However, it should be noted that Thomas Jefferys' Map of Yorkshire, which dates between 1771 and 1775, shows a north-south aligned building on the site. This is named as "Thrushall Nest".

The barn has an axial cartway which was employed in taking in crops at harvest time and for the threshing of cereals with a hand flail during the winter months. An additional cartway to the north of the barn (now partially blocked) is only present in the eastern façade and may represent a cart store rather than being associated with loading or unloading crops.

The unusual lintel treatment above the cart ways has been remarked upon above. While superficially similar to the adjacent cart house/granary the examples employed in the barn are not the same. Those in the cart house employ a flat arch with a vermiculated key stone compared to the chambered and unadorned examples in the barn. Original iron fixings for a barn door were observed in the western cartway.

Whilst slit ventilators are present in the south-western wall the numerous pedestrian doors and windows that are also present in both the façades and northern gable of the barn indicate it had additional functions. At present no evidence of stabling has been identified.

The milking parlour and calf house, with a west facing shelter dates to the early 20th century and, along with the now demolished covered farmyard indicates an emphasis on stock rearing during the 20th century.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

The change of use and conversion of the barn and milking parlour will remove and potentially uncover important evidence of the buildings' historic form and development.

5 Aims of the Project

5.1 The first aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of drawings and photographs any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of both agricultural buildings, 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 archaeological building recording should record and discuss the significance of:

- The architectural style and plan form of the buildings
- Any evidence of process flow e.g. threshing and crop storage
- Any evidence of stabling or housing implements and carts
- Evidence and significance of ventilation to the barn

- Any evidence for provision of power associated with the processing of crops
- Evidence of livestock accommodation, feeding and mucking out

These topics are further discussed in the WYAAS Research Agenda on Historic Buildings in West Yorkshire (medieval & Post Medieval to 1914) (Giles 2013) (available via <u>http://www.archaeology.wyjs.org.uk/wyjs-archaeology-research.asp</u>).

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 potential Health and Safety hazards 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 post medieval agricultural buildings. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

6.1.4 Site preparation

Prior to the commencement of work on site the archaeological contractor should identify all removable modern material which may significantly obscure material requiring an archaeological record, and should contact the developer in order to make arrangements for their removal. 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 (Otley Museum & Archive Trust Wellcroft House, Otley Cycle Club, Crow Lane, Otley. LS21 1TZ Tel.: 01943 468181) and the Leeds branch of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (WYAS, Leeds Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ Tel.: 0113 393 9788), and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-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. Please note that this exercise is not intended to be a formal desk-based assessment, and should not represent a disproportionate percentage of the time allowed for the project overall.

6.1.6 Use of existing plans

Eric Breare Design (Hayhills House, Hayhils Road, Silsden Tel.: 01535 653694) have produced plans as existing of the buildings. If appropriate and with the originators agreement, 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/redrawing 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

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).

6.3 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. This process should include the completion of a Room Data Sheet or similar structured recording pro-forma¹ for each room or discrete internal space within the volume of 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.

¹ The WY Archaeology Advisory Service would recommend the employment of the attached pro-forma, but will consider any suitable alternative which the archaeological contractor may wish to submit (Note that agreement for the employment of an alternative *schema* must be obtained in writing from the WY Archaeology Advisory Service prior to the commencement of work on site).

6.4 Drawn Record

6.4.1 Drawings required

The drawn record should comprise:

- A ground floor plan of the barn and milking parlour showing flooring materials
- A ground floor plan of the barn and milking parlour with reflected ceiling/roof detail
- A first floor plan of the barn with reflected roof detail
- A phased plan (at ground floor level) of the buildings
- A section of the barn showing a typical Roof truss

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

6.4.2 Provision for Additional Drawings

6.4.2a The recording requirements outlined above are based on a brief inspection of the site by the WY Archaeology Advisory Service. However, detailed examination and analysis of the site by the archaeological contractor may reveal features which merit detailed recording beyond what has been specifically required. In addition to what is requisite to complete the work specified above, the archaeological contractor should tender for a contingency period of one days recording on site (with two 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, roof structure / trusses
- Any evidence relating to the means of access between floors for people and produce and
- Any evidence of hoists and traps
- Any evidence for the provision and distribution of power to agricultural machinery (openings in walls, shafts and brackets etc.)
- Evidence of ventilators and owl holes
- Evidence of original arrangements of the interior of the farm buildings including original fittings (hay racks, tethering rings etc.),
- Any evidence of original animal stalls or boxes
- Historic floor surfaces, any evidence of threshing and drainage arrangements
- Any means of heating/provision of chimneys and flues
- Original or historic lighting including lamp/candle recesses (including electric lighting in the milking parlour)
- Evidence of keeping places

- Carpenters' Marks, setting out and shipping/Baltic marks on timberwork
- Original doors and window frames and fittings

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 guidelines², 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 lineweight (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 both buildings from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. The contractor should ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the buildings from all sides, showing them as a whole in their setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the buildings should also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses) (and see digital photography below). 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.

² English Heritage 2006, Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice, 7.1.1ff

6.5.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of the agricultural buildings from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of the area photographed.

6.5.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of the items listed in section 6.4.3 above if present.

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 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 6" x 4" In addition, a small selection of photographs (the best of the exterior setting shots and interior shots should be printed at 10" x 8". It is estimated that 5 such photographs will be necessary. 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 (at an appropriate resolution), 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 (see 6.1.6 and 6.4 above).

7. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

7.1 After completion of fieldwork

Prior to the commencement of any other work on site, the archaeological contractor should arrange a meeting at the offices of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to present a draft of the 1st- stage drawn record (fully labelled and at the scale specified above), a photolocation 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 Leeds City Planning Services that fieldwork has been satisfactorily completed and that other work on site may commence. Discharge of the archaeological condition will not be recommended until the structural 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 1st April 2011, the WYAAS will charge the archaeological contractor a fee for each fieldwork verification meeting.

7.2 Report Preparation

7.2.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant finds
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a brief architectural description of the buildings presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the buildings, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structures in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up)
- a discussion placing the buildings in its local and historical contexts, describing and analysing the development of the structures as a whole. This analysis should consider the site type as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function, with particular attention being given to historical plan form, technical layout and process flow and address the aims of the project laid out in section 5.2 above.

The architectural description 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 (Otley).

7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the site type in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- an overall keyed plan of the site showing the buildings in relation to each other
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- any additional illustrations pertinent to the site
- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs (reproduced at a minimum of 6" x 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.

7.3.1bThe 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 <u>http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/</u>. 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.

7.3.1.f The results, in the form of a note are to be submitted to FORUM The Journal of Council for British Archaeology Yorkshire.

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 – "Otley' (the Township name) with 'Throstle Nest Farm' under, at the top of the slide; grid reference at the bottom; date of photograph at the right hand side of the mount; subject of photograph at the left hand side of the mount. Subject labelling may take the form of a numbered reference to the relevant photographic register. The slides should be supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in an appropriate, archivally stable slide hanger (for storage in a filing cabinet).

7.4 Summary for publication

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

7.5 Preparation and deposition of the archive

After the completion of all recording and post-recording work, a fully indexed field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents and drawings, and a set of suitably labelled photographic <u>contact sheets</u> (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 Leeds Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (**Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ Tel.: 0113 393 9788**), and should be accompanied by a copy of the full report as detailed above. Deposition of the archive should be confirmed in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

8 General considerations

8.1 Technical queries

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

8.2 Authorised alterations to specification by contractor

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

i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or

ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, and/or

iii) any features which should be recorded, as having a bearing on the interpretation of the structure, have been omitted from the specification,

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

8.3 Unauthorised alterations to specification by contractor

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

8.4 Monitoring

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

8.5 Valid period of specification

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

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

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service David Hunter

January 2014

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

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

Appendix 2: List of digital photographs

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

Subject
Farmhouse, coach house and barn range, from the south
The barn range, from the north-east
East side of barn range, showing extent of original building
East side of barn range, from the south-east
West side of barn range
Detail of voussoirs over barn's east entrance
North end of barn range (milking parlour etc), with later lean-tos
West cart entrance to barn
West side of barn, with breathers
Farmhouse and barn range, from the north-west
North gable of milking parlour
West side of barn range (north end - milking parlour etc)
The remains of the former pig sties, from the west
The barn range, from the south-east
The cow house, from the south-east
Interior of barn, with later cross wall, from the south
Interior of barn, from the north-west
Roof trusses (type 1) over barn, from the north-east
Milking parlour, from the north-west
Loft over milking parlour, from the north

- d21 West side of former stable, showing ramped outline of former panelling
- d22 North former pig sty, from the west, with blocked feed hole
- d23 Interior of cow house, from the north-east

Appendix 3: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Leeds Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service

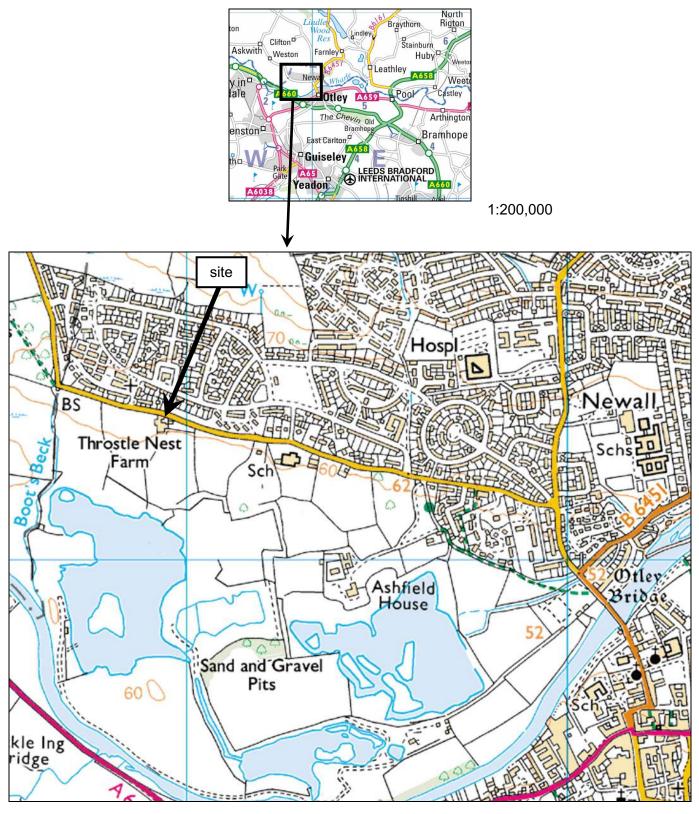
1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report
- photographic contact sheets (5 no)
- site notes including room record sheets

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

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
46	1	1	Milking parlour, from the north-west
47	1	2	Milking parlour, from the north-east
48	1	4	Milking parlour, from the south
49	1	5	Milking parlour: west side, and loft over, from the north-east
51	1	6	Loft over milking parlour, from the north
53	1	7	Former stable, from the east
56	1	8	View into former stables' entrance porch, from the west
50	1	10	Milking parlour: east side, and loft over, from the north-west
44	1	12	Detail of truss (type 1), with carpenter's marks "V", over milking parlour, from the south
45	1	13	Detail of truss (type 1), with carpenter's marks "V", over milking parlour, from the south
42	1	14	Detail of truss (type 1), over milking parlour, from the south-east
41	1	16	Truss (type 1), over milking parlour, from the south-east
58	1	17	Truss (type 2), at former north end of barn (now over milking parlour), with earlier purlins and rafters to left, from the south-east
57	1	18	Truss (type 2), over milking parlour, from the south-east
59	2	1	Detail of truss (type 2), with carpenter's marks "II", over milking parlour, from the south
52	2	2	Former stable enclosed within brick walls, with loft over, from the south-east
54	2	4	West side of former stable, showing ramped outline of former panelling
55	2	5	Cast iron column in former stable, from the north-west
31	2	6	Interior of barn, with later cross wall, from the south
30	2	7	Historic door within cross wall of barn, from the south
37	2	9	Interior view of east cart entrance into barn
33	2	10	Interior of barn, from the north-west
32	2	11	Interior of barn, from the north
35	2	12	Interior of barn, from the north-east
38	2	13	Interior view of west cart entrance into barn
40	2	15	Roof trusses (type 1) over barn, from the north-east
39	2	16	Detail of roof truss (type 1) over barn, from the north-west
43	2	17	Detail of truss (type 1), with carpenter's marks "III", over barn, from the north-east
34	2	18	Interior view of blocked doorway and window/forking hole in east side of barn
36	3	1	Interior view of breathers in west side of barn
64	3	2	Interior of cow house, from the north-east
67	3	4	Interior of cow house, from the south-east
11	3	5	Interior of cow house, from the south, showing inserted doorway in barn gable
65	3	6	Interior of cow house, from the south-west
66	3	7	Interior of cow house, from the north-west

68	3	9	Roof truss over cow house, from the north-east
3	3	13	Farmhouse and coach house, from the north-west
19	3	15	East side of lean-to, north-east corner of milking parlour
21	3	16	North gable of milking parlour
20	3	17	Farmhouse and barn range, from the north-west
23	3	18	West side of barn range (north end - milking parlour etc)
14	4	1	West side of barn range beneath Dutch barn, showing altered openings
15	4	3	West cart entrance to barn
17	4	4	West side of barn, with breathers
6	4	6	West side of barn range
24	4	8	The barn range, from the south-west
62	4	10	North former pig sty, from the west, with blocked feed hole
61	4	11	Central former pig sty, from the west, with blocked feed hole
63	4	12	South former pig sty, from the west
25	4	14	The remains of the former pig sties, from the west
29	4	15	South gable of cow house
28	4	16	The cow house, from the south-east
27	4	17	The cow house, from the south-east
26	4	18	The barn range, from the south-east
22	5	1	Detail of kneeler, north-east end of barn range
16	5	3	Detail of voussoirs, west cart entrance to barn
13	5	4	South gable of barn above cow house roof, showing openings to pigeon loft
12	5	5	South gable of barn above cow house roof, showing openings to pigeon loft
5	5	6	East side of barn range, from the south-east
1	5	7	Farmhouse, coach house and barn range, from the south
4	5	9	East side of barn range, showing extent of original building
7	5	10	Detail of voussoirs over barn's east entrance
18	5	11	Detail of milking parlour's east entrance
9	5	12	North end of barn range (milking parlour etc), with later lean-tos
2	5	15	The barn range, from the north-east
8	5	16	East side of barn range, showing cart entrance and doorway to present milking parlour
10	5	17	East side of barn, and north-east corner of cow house
60	5	18	Interior of lean-to at north-east corner of milking parlour (modern dairy)



1:10,000

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

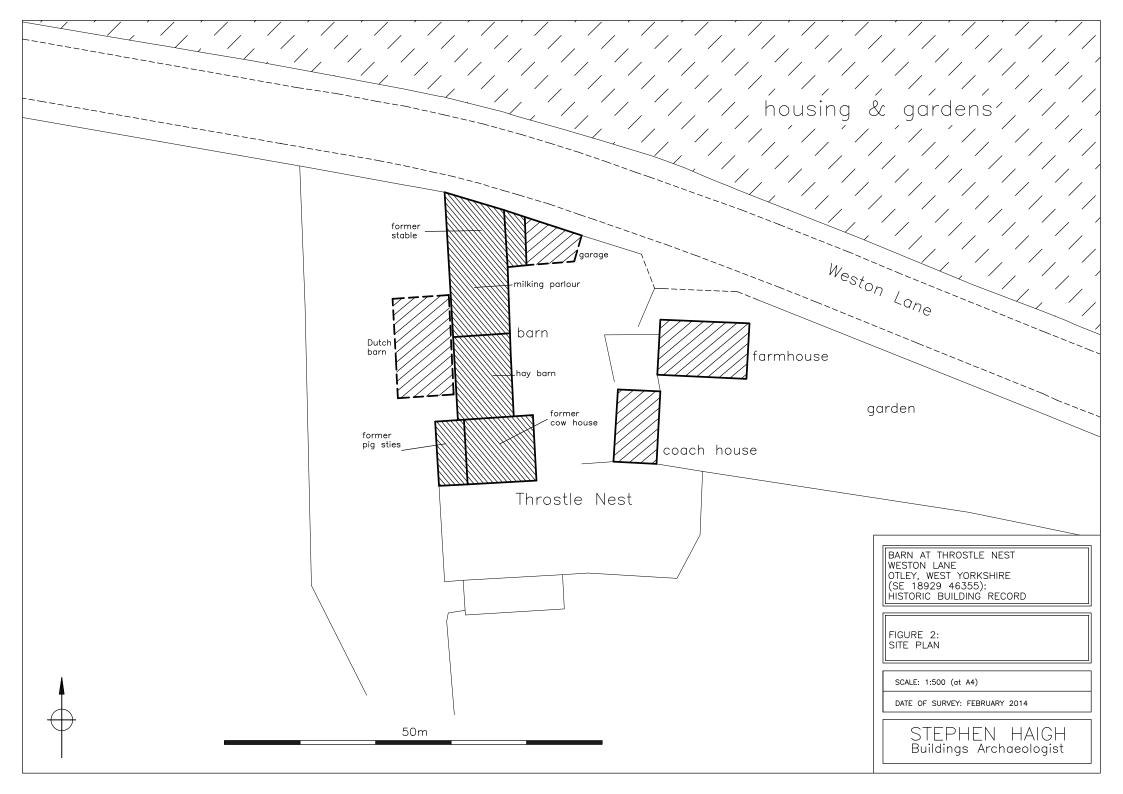




Figure 3: Extract from Jefferys' *The County Surveyed* 1767-1770 Published 1775; enlarged

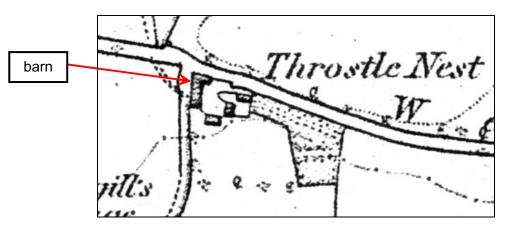


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map, published 1851 (surveyed 1847) Sheet no: Yorkshire 187; enlarged to approx 1:2500

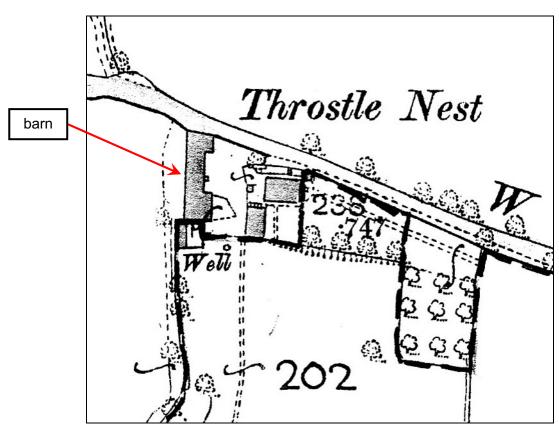


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (enlarged to 1:1250), published 1890 (surveyed 1889) Sheet no: Yorkshire 187.1

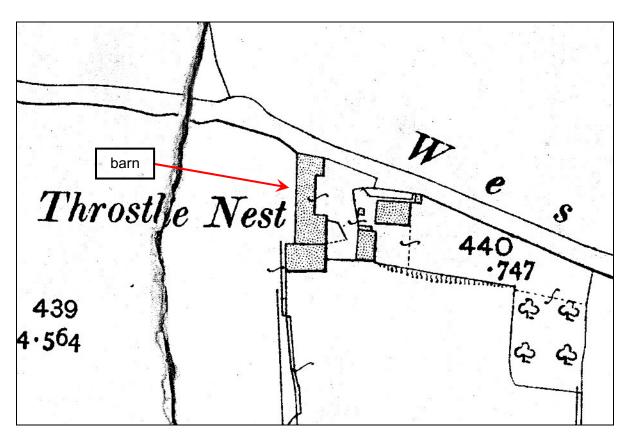


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (enlarged to 1:1250), published 1909 (revised 1906) Sheet no: Yorkshire 187.1

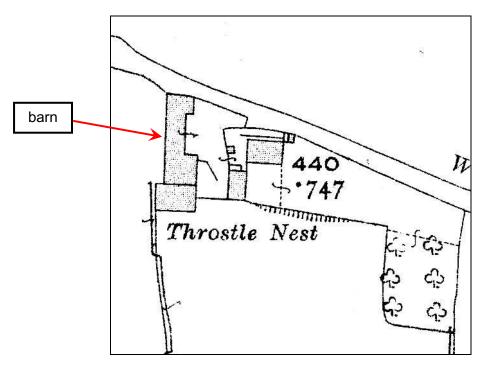


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (enlarged to 1:1250), published 1921 (revised 1919) Sheet no: Yorkshire 187.1

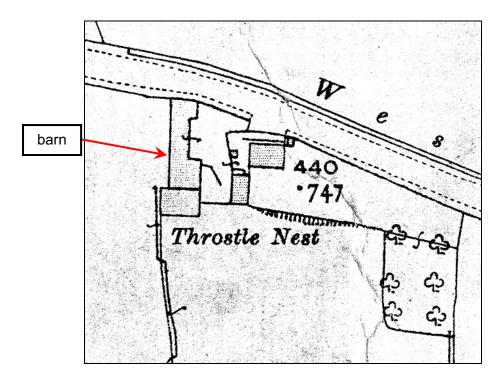
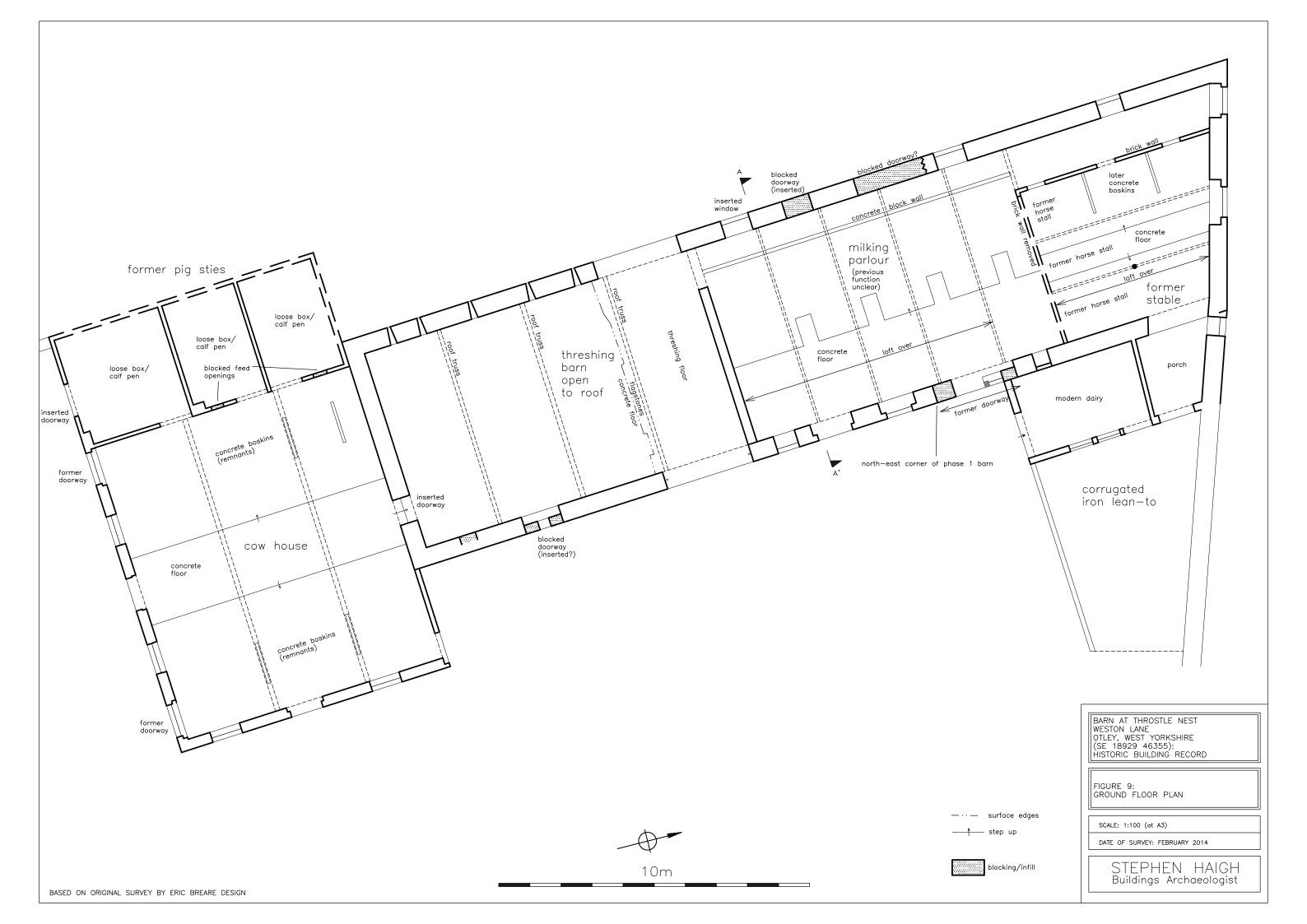
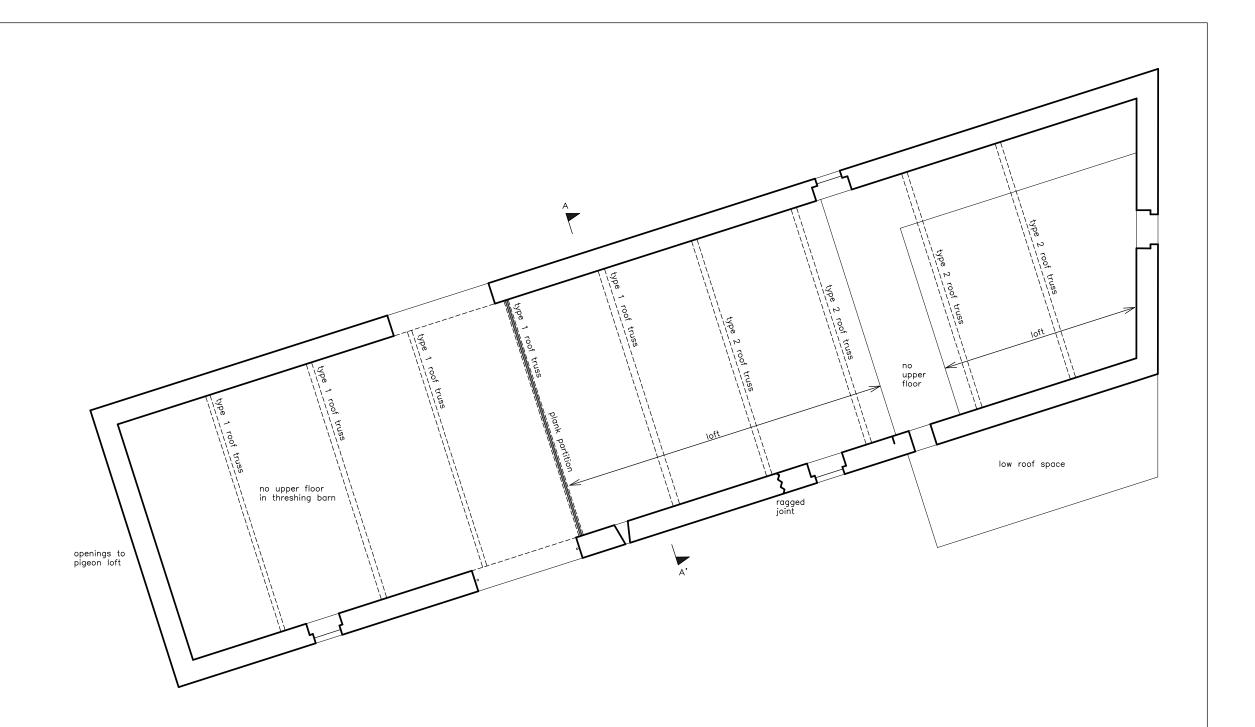


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (enlarged to 1:1250), published *c*.1934 (revised 1934) Sheet no: Yorkshire 187.1







blocking/infill

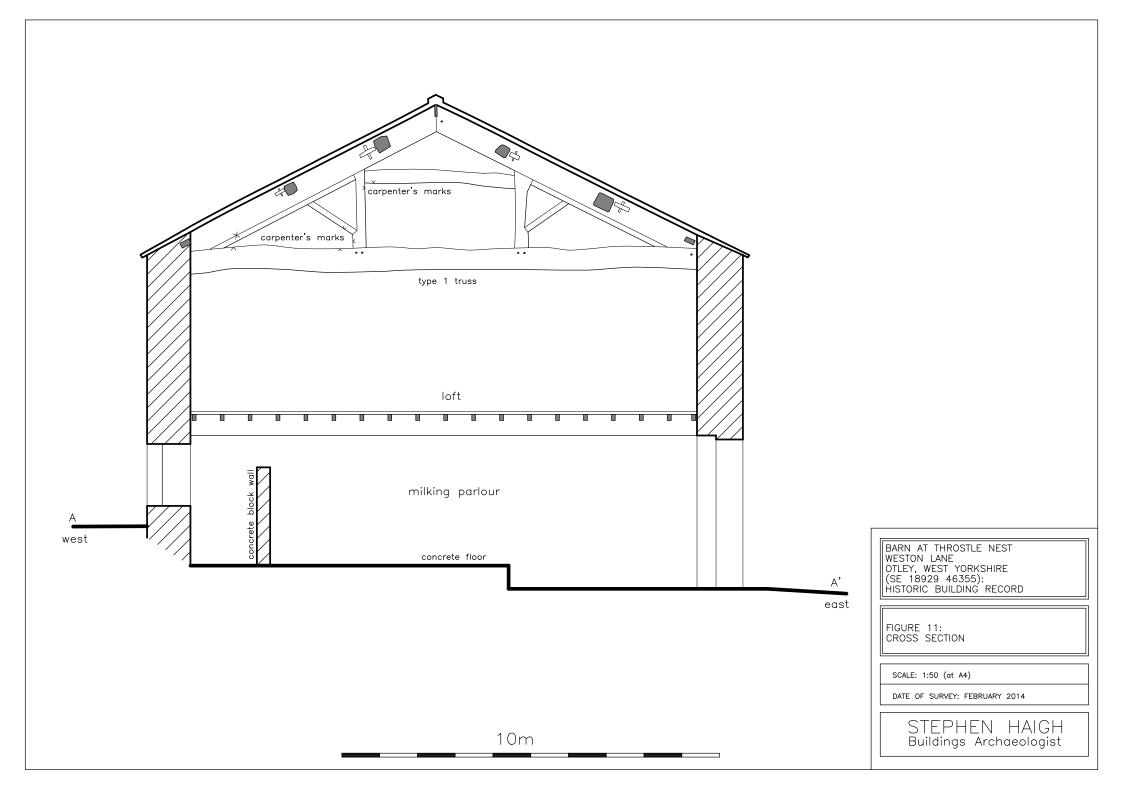
STEPHEN HAIGH Buildings Archaeologist

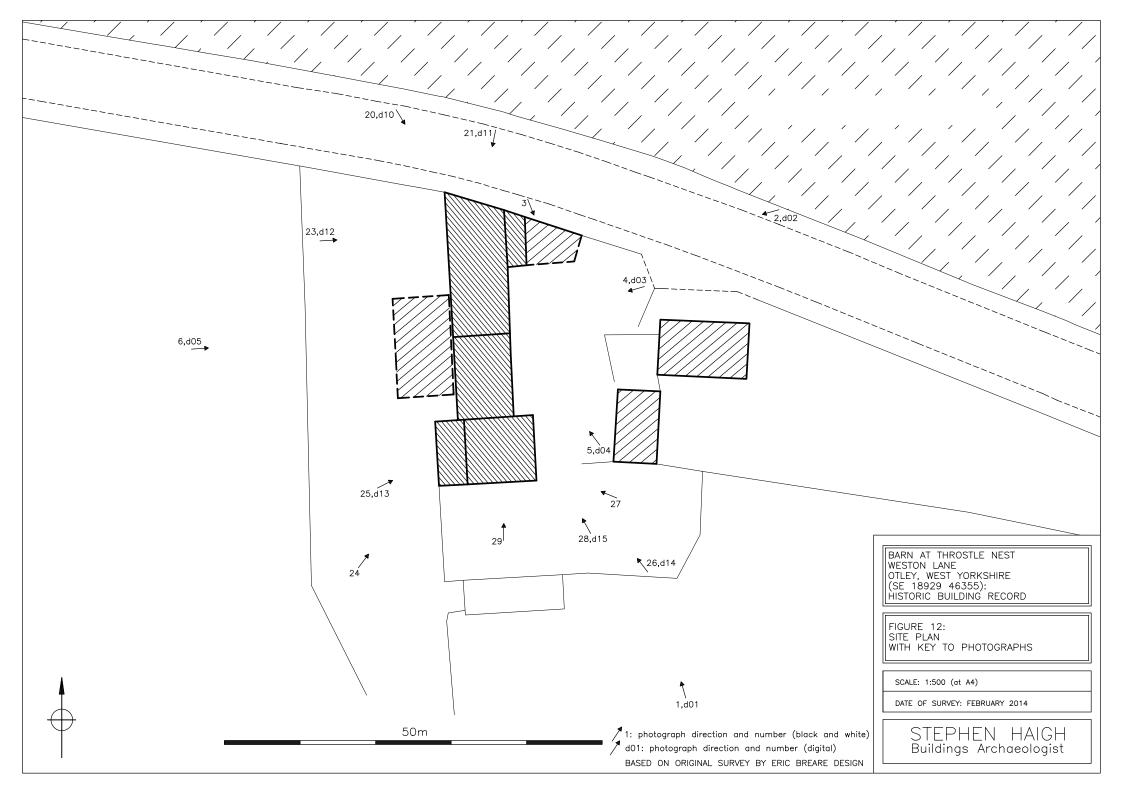
DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2014

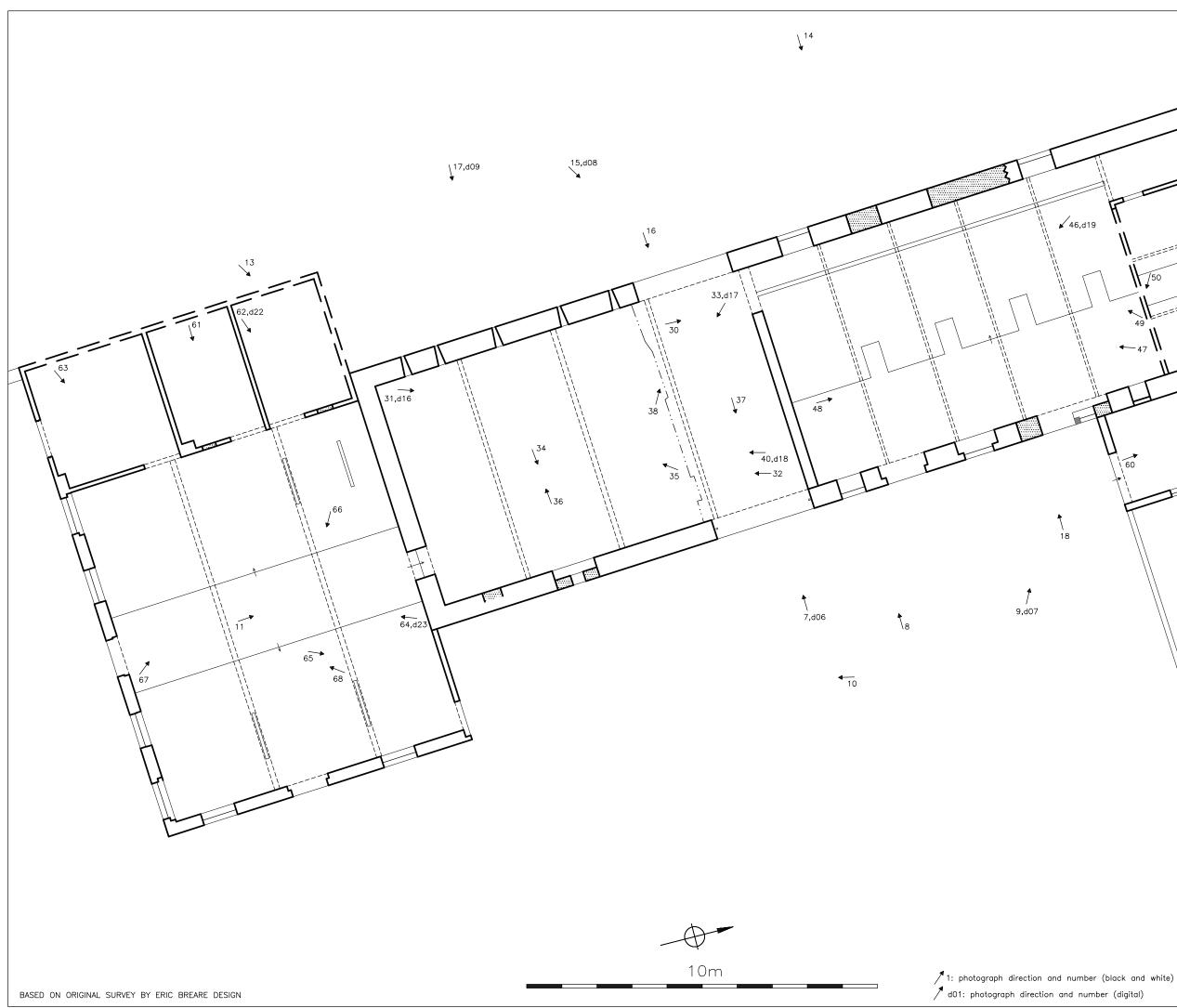
SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

FIGURE 10: UPPER FLOOR PLAN

BARN AT THROSTLE NEST WESTON LANE OTLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 18929 46355): HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD







STEPHEN HAIGH Buildings Archaeologist

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2014

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

FIGURE 13: GROUND FLOOR PLAN WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

BARN AT THROSTLE NEST WESTON LANE OTLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 18929 46355): HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

-----150 40 I 19

45 39,43 44 1 59 58 42 57 41 12



10m

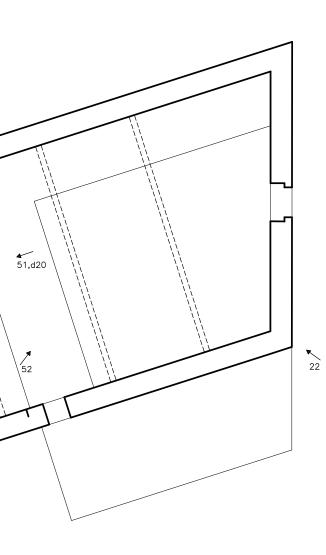
STEPHEN HAIGH Buildings Archaeologist

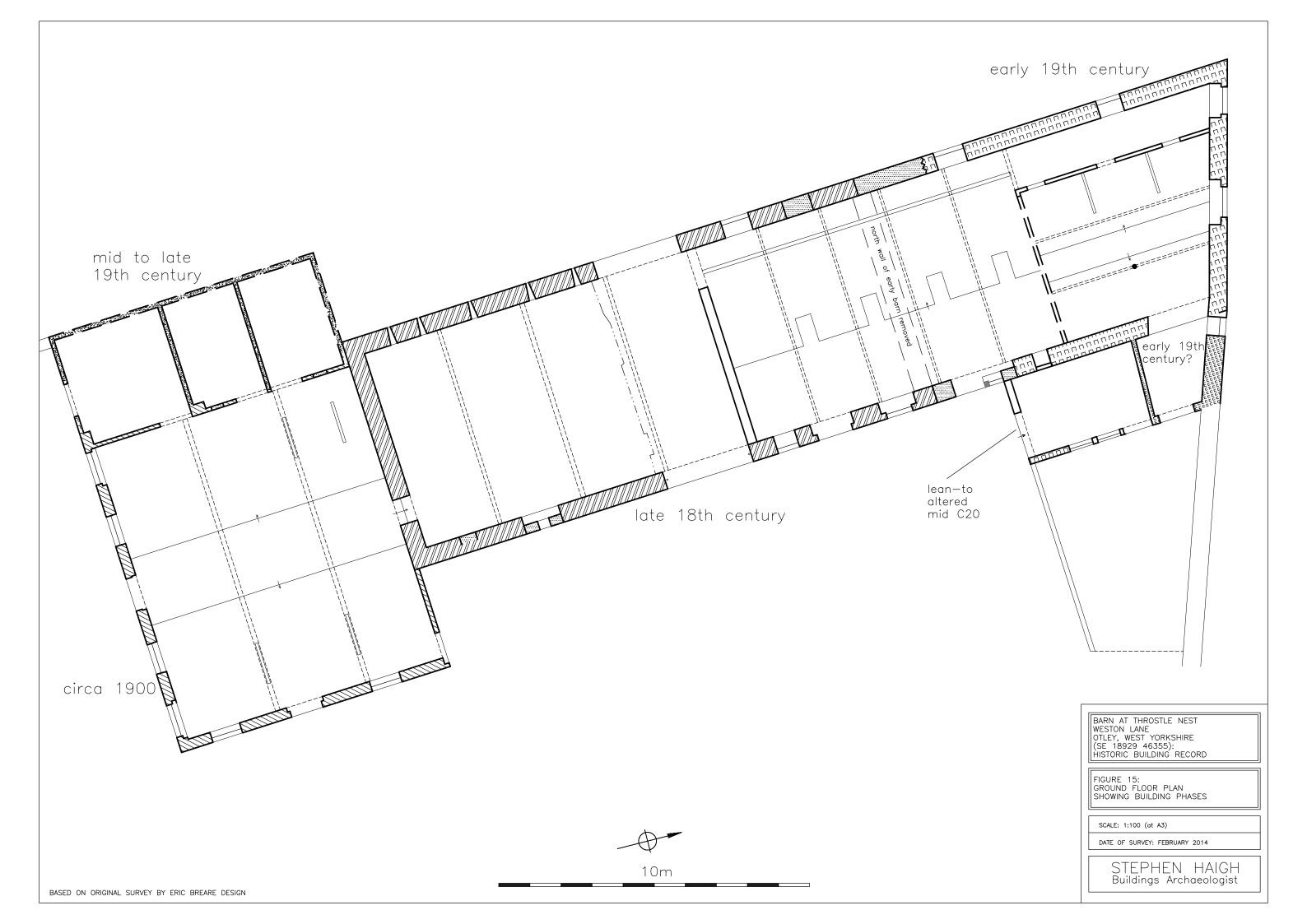
DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2014

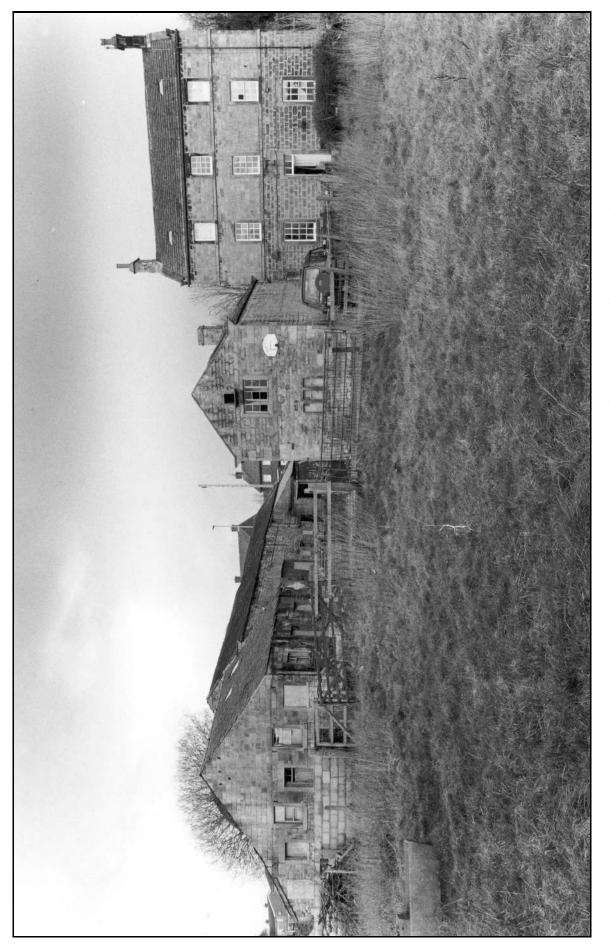
SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

FIGURE 14: UPPER FLOOR PLAN WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

BARN AT THROSTLE NEST WESTON LANE OTLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 18929 46355): HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD







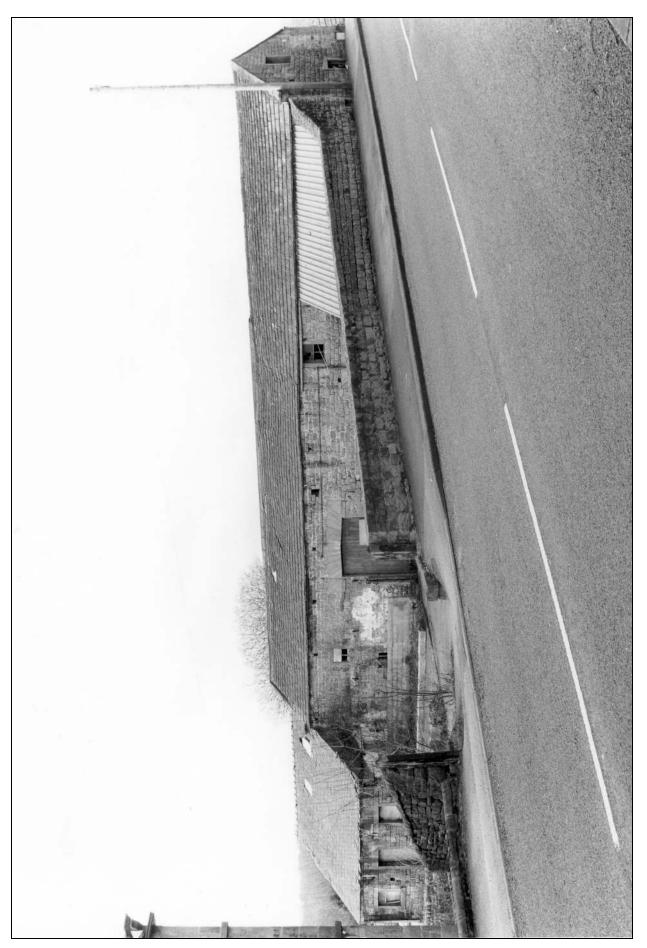




Photo 3: Farmhouse and coach house, from the north-west (film 3, frame 13)



Photo 4: East side of barn range, showing extent of original building (film 5, frame 9)

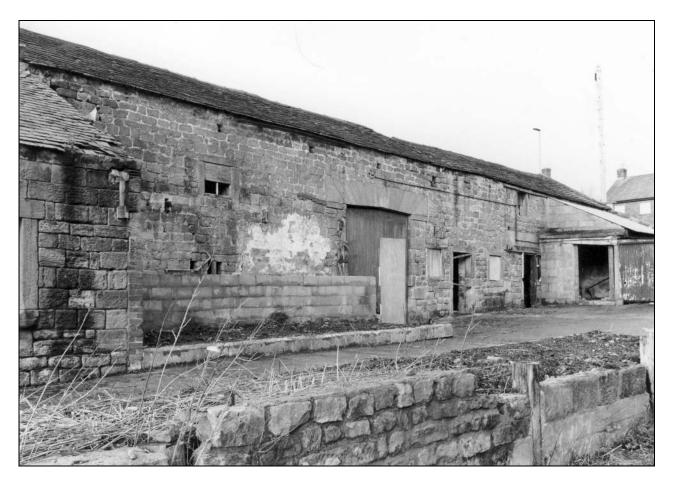


Photo 5: East side of barn range, from the south-east (film 5, frame 6)



Photo 6: West side of barn range (film 4, frame 6)

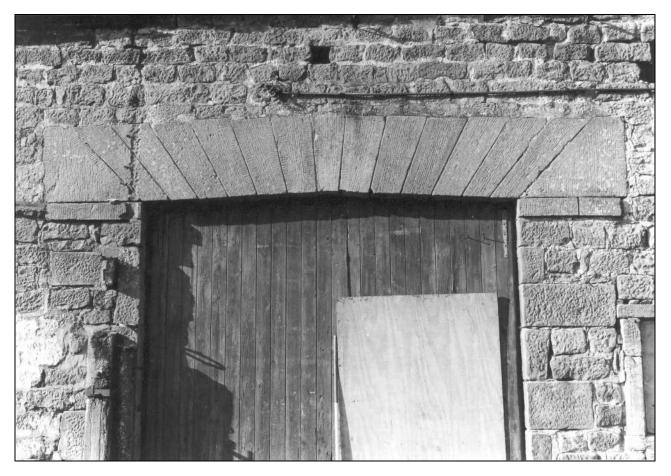


Photo 7: Detail of voussoirs over barn's east entrance (film 5, frame 10)

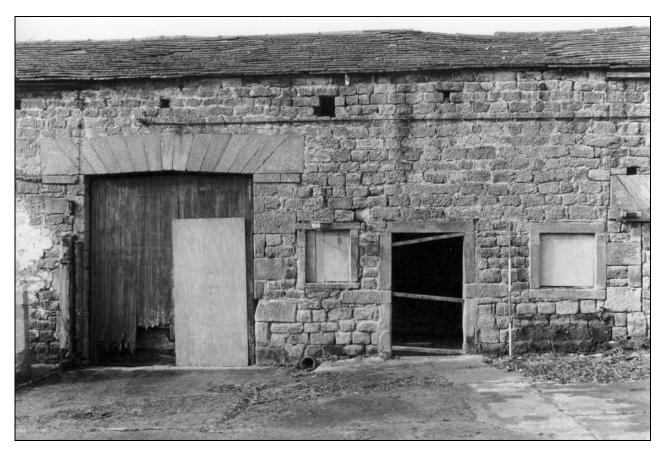


Photo 8: East side of barn range, showing cart entrance and doorway to present milking parlour (film 5, frame 16)

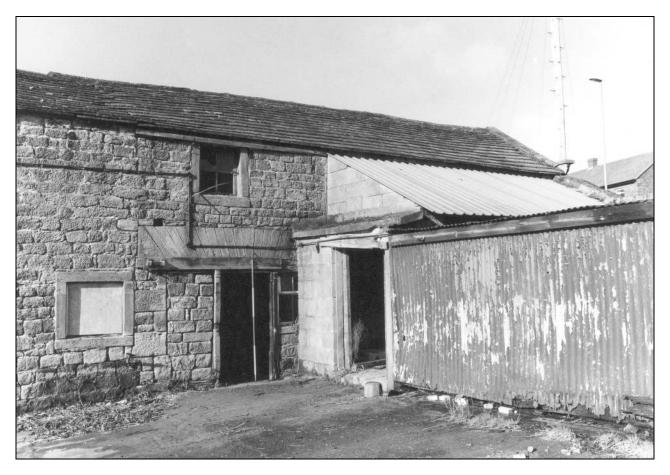


Photo 9: North end of barn range (milking parlour etc), with later lean-tos (film 5, frame 12)

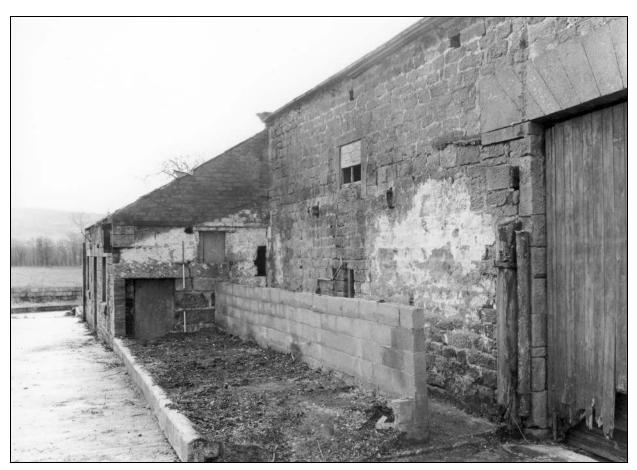


Photo 10: East side of barn, and north-east corner of cow house (film 5, frame 17)

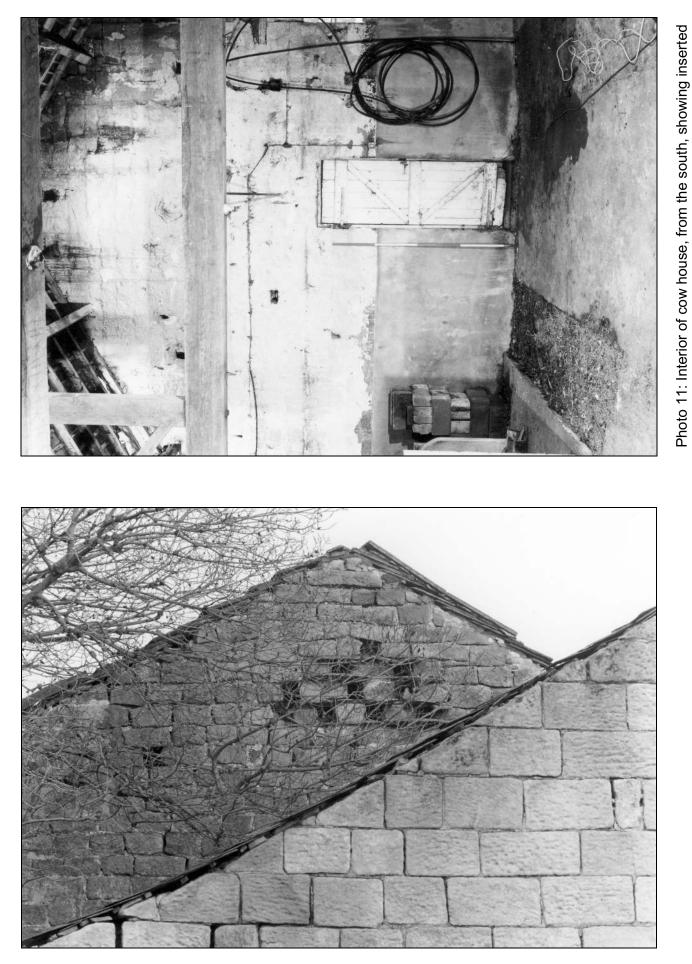


Photo 12: South gable of barn above cow house roof, showing openings to pigeon loft (film 5, frame 5)

doorway in barn gable (film 3, frame 5)



Photo 13: South gable of barn above cow house roof, showing openings to pigeon loft (film 5, frame 4)



Photo 14: West side of barn range beneath Dutch barn, showing altered openings (film 4, frame 1)

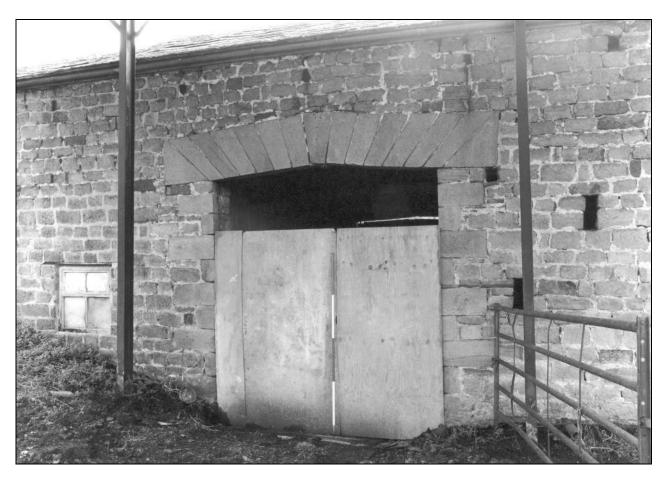


Photo 15: West cart entrance to barn (film 4, frame 3)

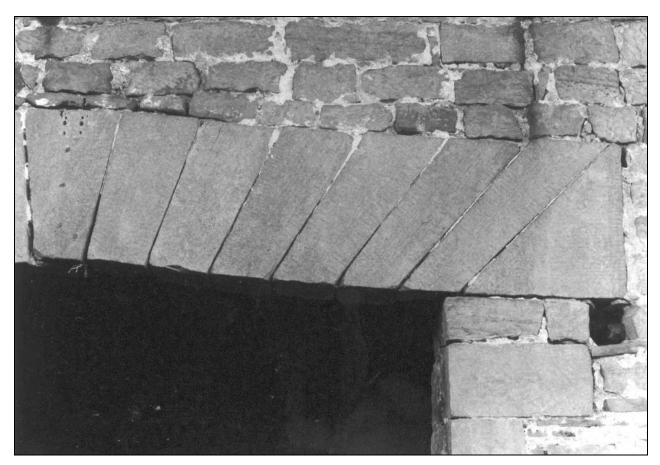


Photo 16: Detail of voussoirs, west cart entrance to barn (film 5, frame 3)

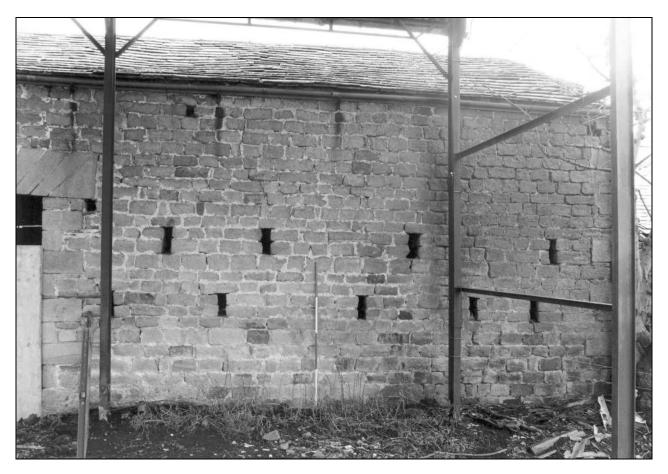


Photo 17: West side of barn, with breathers (film 4, frame 4)

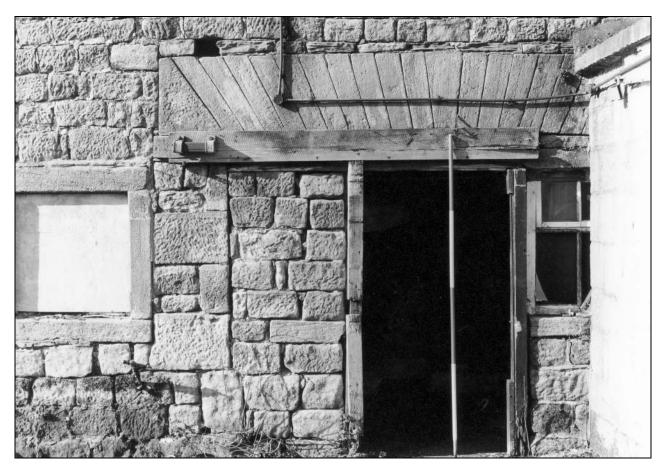


Photo 18: Detail of milking parlour's east entrance (film 5, frame 11)



Photo 19: East side of lean-to, north-east corner of milking parlour (film 3, frame 15)

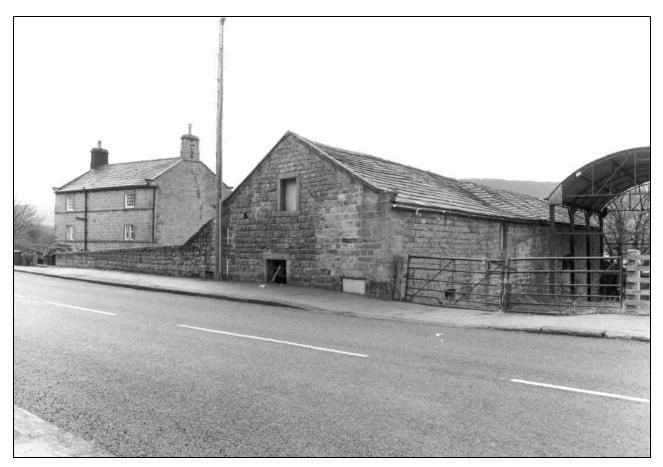


Photo 20: Farmhouse and barn range, from the north-west (film 3, frame 17)

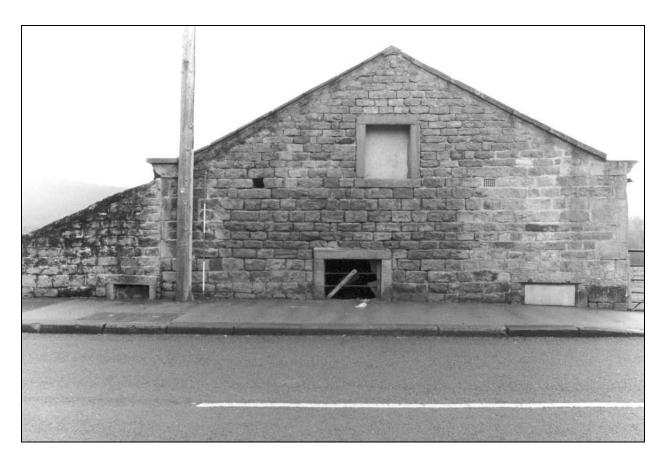


Photo 21: North gable of milking parlour (film 3, frame 16)



Photo 22: Detail of kneeler, north-east end of barn range (film 5, frame 1)



Photo 23: West side of barn range (north end - milking parlour etc) (film 3, frame 18)



Photo 24: The barn range, from the south-west (film 4, frame 8)



Photo 25: The remains of the former pig sties, from the west (film 4, frame 14)



Photo 26: The barn range, from the south-east (film 4, frame 18)

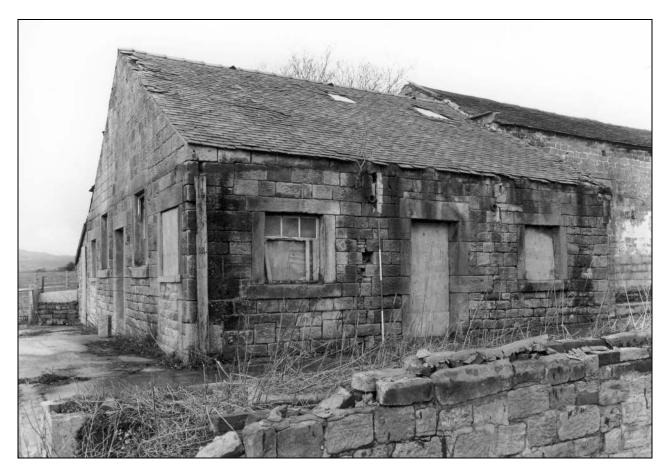


Photo 27: The cow house, from the south-east (film 4, frame 17)

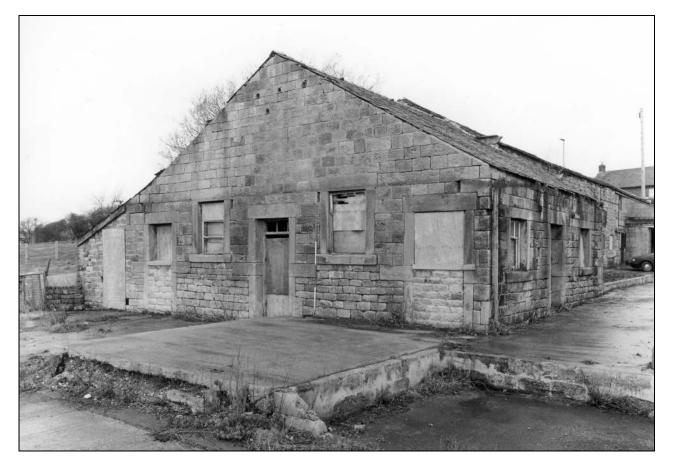


Photo 28: The cow house, from the south-east (film 4, frame 16)

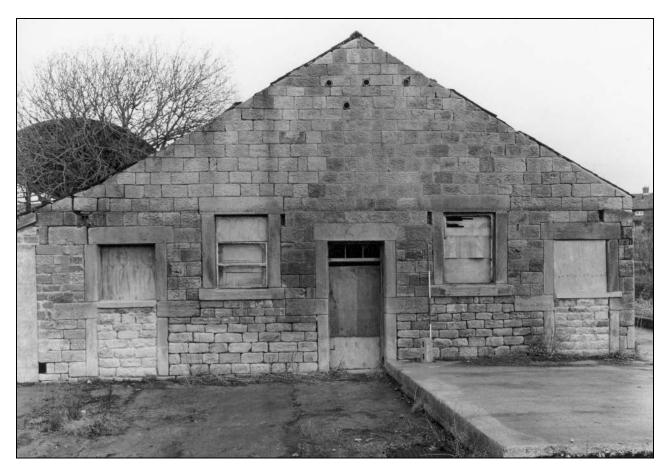


Photo 29: South gable of cow house (film 4, frame 15)

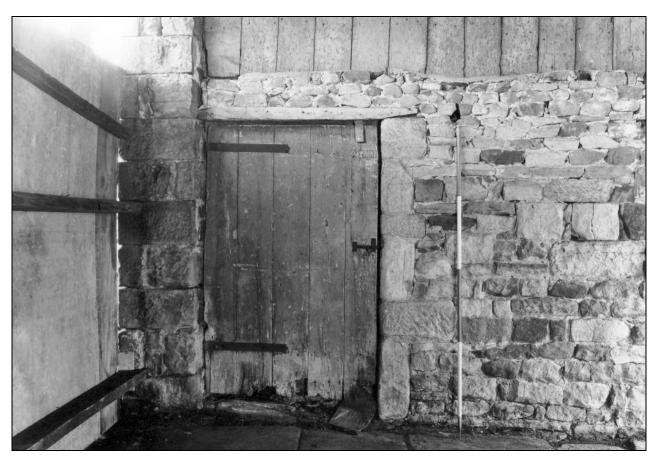


Photo 30: Historic door within cross wall of barn, from the south (film 2, frame 7)

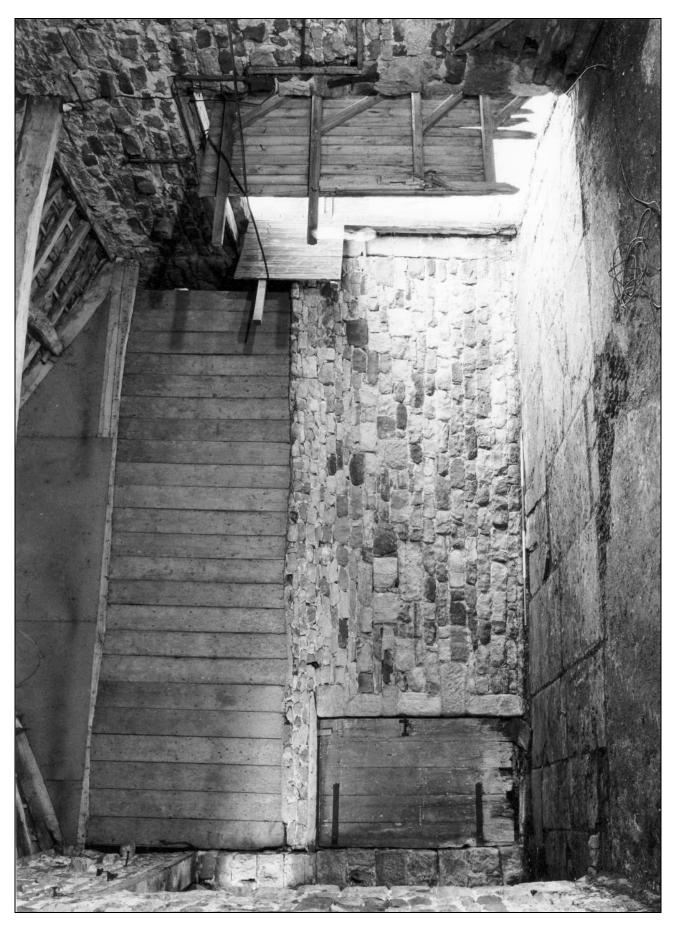




Photo 32: Interior of barn, from the north (film 2, frame 11)

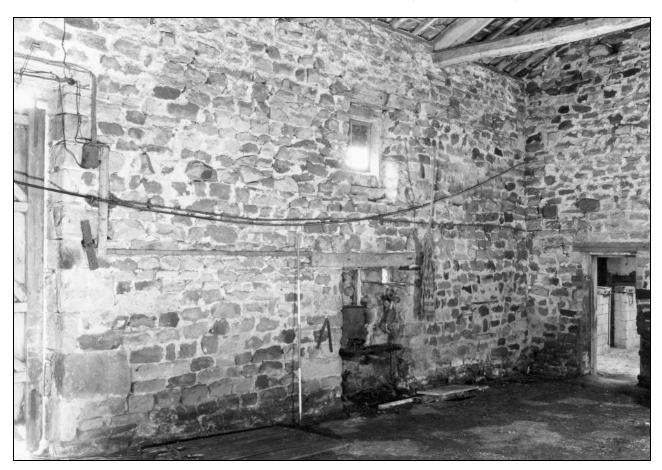


Photo 33: Interior of barn, from the north-west (film 2, frame 10)





Photo 35: Interior of barn, from the north-east (film 2, frame 12)

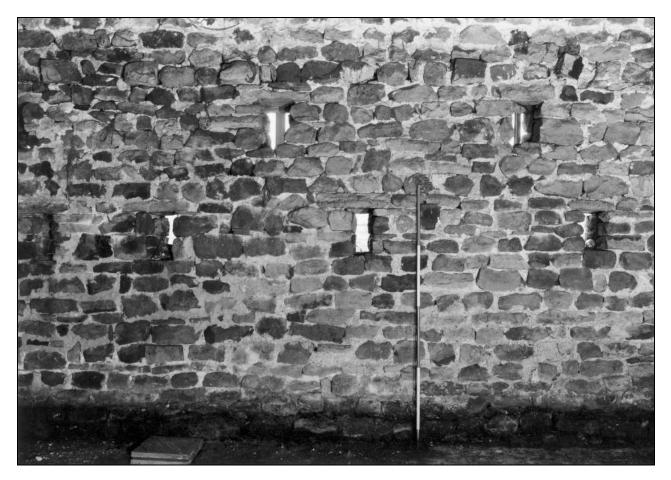


Photo 36: Interior view of breathers in west side of barn (film 3, frame 1)

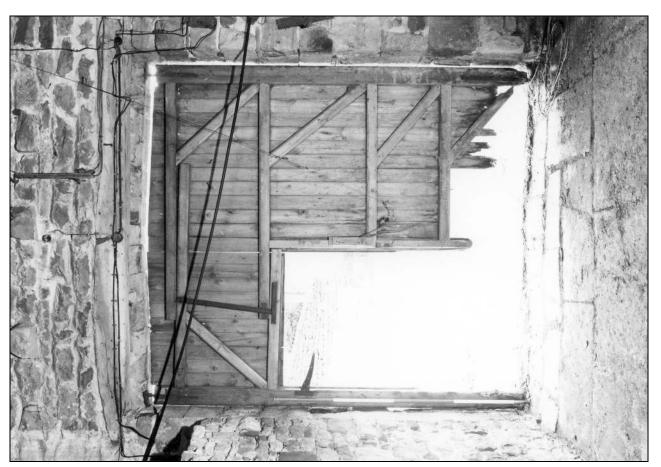


Photo 37: Interior view of east cart entrance into barn (film 2, frame 9)





Photo 39: Detail of roof truss (type 1) over barn, from the north-west (film 2, frame 16)





Photo 41: Truss (type 1), over milking parlour, from the south-east (film 1, frame 16)



Photo 42: Detail of truss (type 1), over milking parlour, from the south-east (film 1, frame 14)



Photo 43: Detail of truss (type 1), with carpenter's marks "III", over barn, from the north-east (film 2, frame 17)



Photo 44: Detail of truss (type 1), with carpenter's marks "V", over milking parlour, from the south (film 1, frame 12)

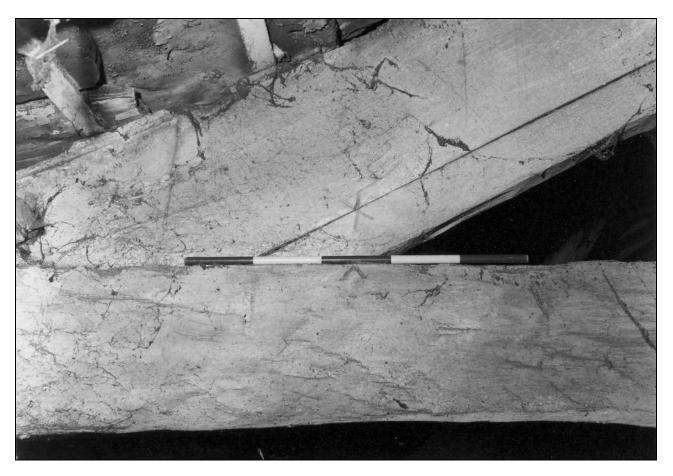


Photo 45: Detail of truss (type 1), with carpenter's marks "V", over milking parlour, from the south (film 1, frame 13)



Photo 46: Milking parlour, from the north-west (film 1, frame 1)

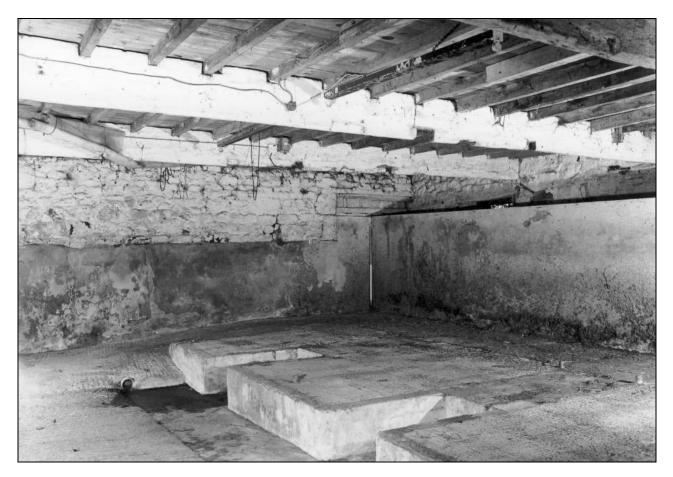


Photo 47: Milking parlour, from the north-east (film 1, frame 2)

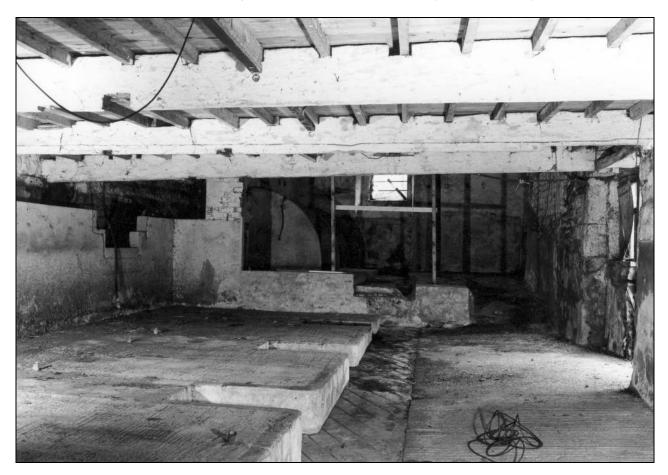


Photo 48: Milking parlour, from the south (film 1, frame 4)

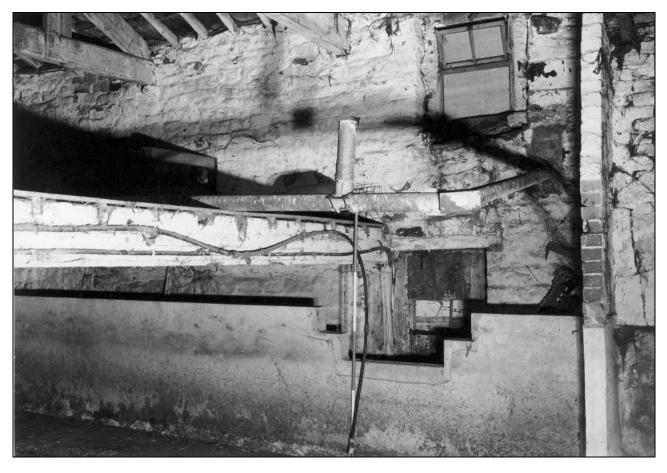


Photo 49: Milking parlour: west side, and loft over, from the north-east (film 1, frame 5)



Photo 50: Milking parlour: east side, and loft over, from the north-west (film 1, frame 10)

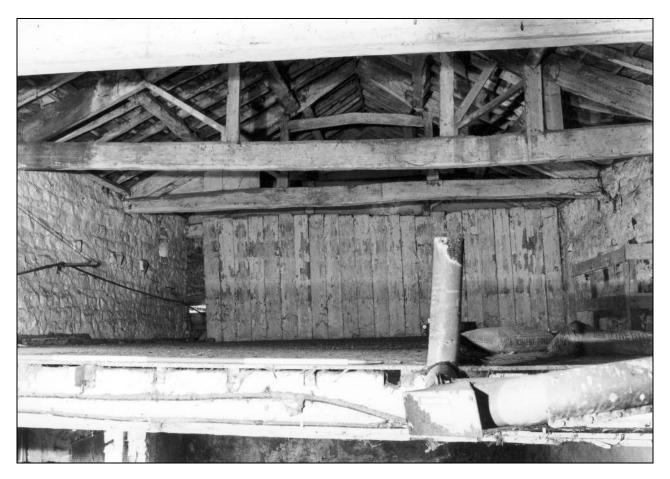


Photo 51: Loft over milking parlour, from the north (film 1, frame 6)



Photo 52: Former stable enclosed within brick walls, with loft over, from the south-east (film 2, frame 2)

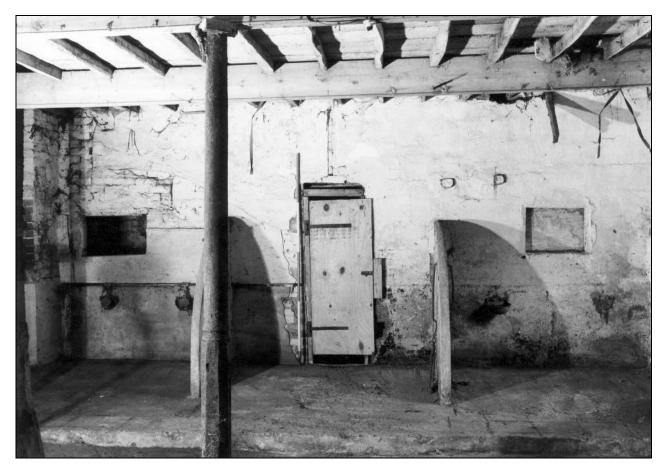


Photo 53: Former stable, from the east (film 1, frame 7)

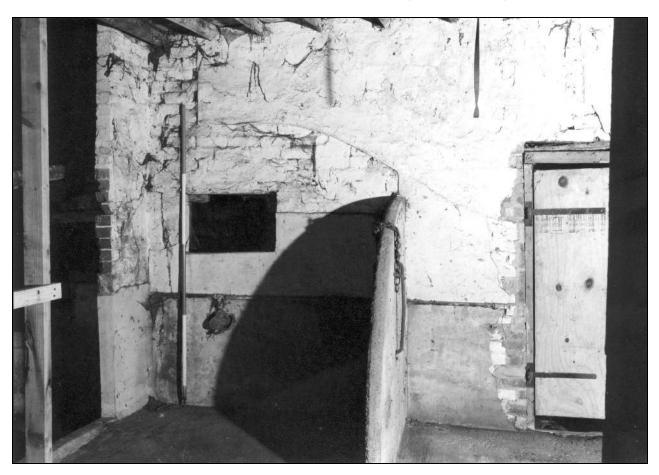


Photo 54: West side of former stable, showing ramped outline of former panelling (film 2, frame 4)

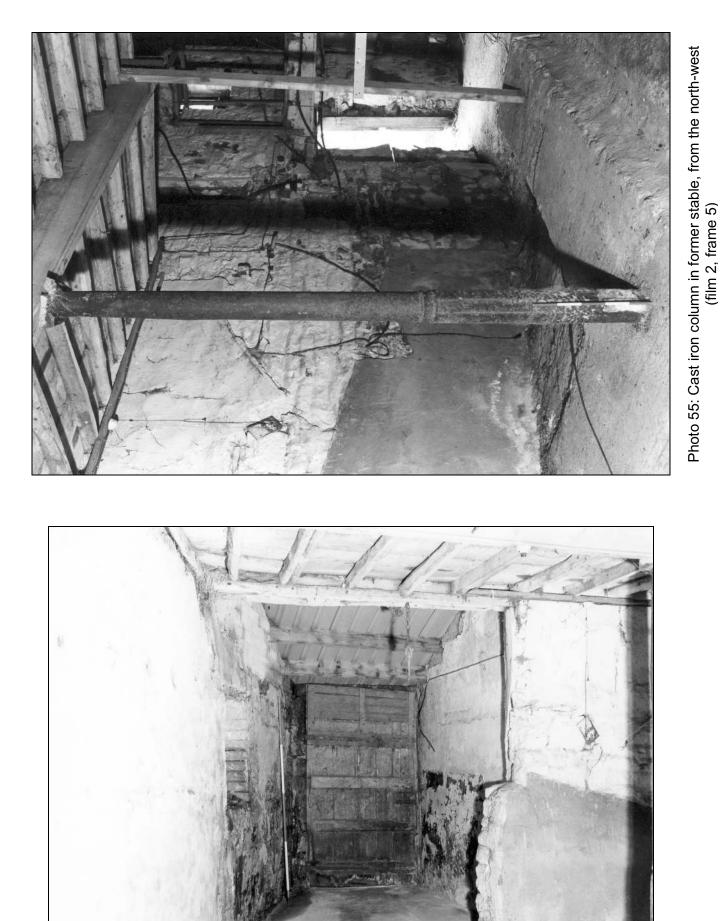


Photo 56: View into former stables' entrance porch, from the west (film 1, frame 8)



Photo 57: Truss (type 2), over milking parlour, from the south-east (film 1, frame 18)



Photo 58: Truss (type 2), at former north end of barn (now over milking parlour), with earlier purlins and rafters to left, from the south-east (film 1, frame 17)

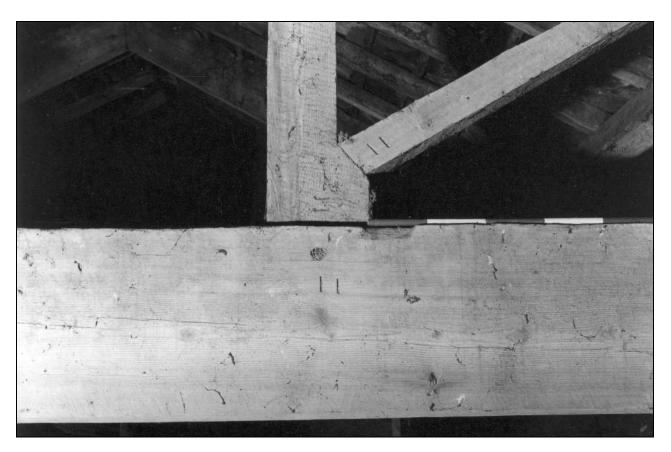


Photo 59: Detail of truss (type 2), with carpenter's marks "II", over milking parlour, from the south (film 2, frame 1)

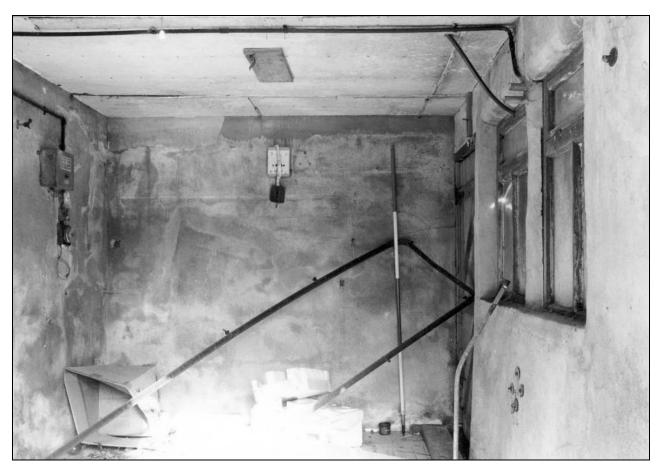


Photo 60: Interior of lean-to at north-east corner of milking parlour (modern dairy) (film 5, frame 18)



Photo 61: Central former pig sty, from the west, with blocked feed hole (film 4, frame 11)





Photo 63: South former pig sty, from the west (film 4, frame 12)

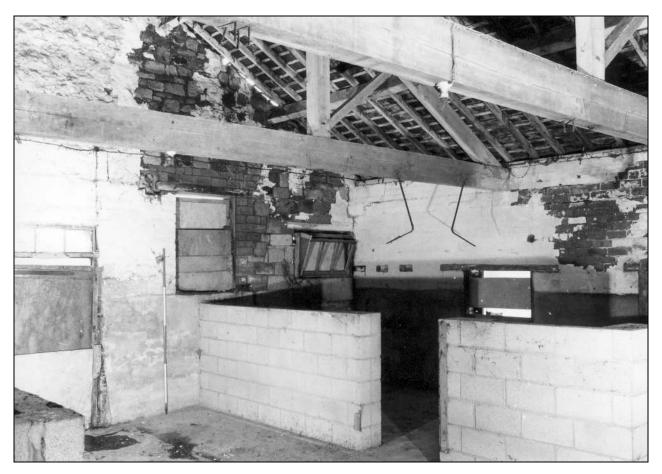


Photo 64: Interior of cow house, from the north-east (film 3, frame 2)

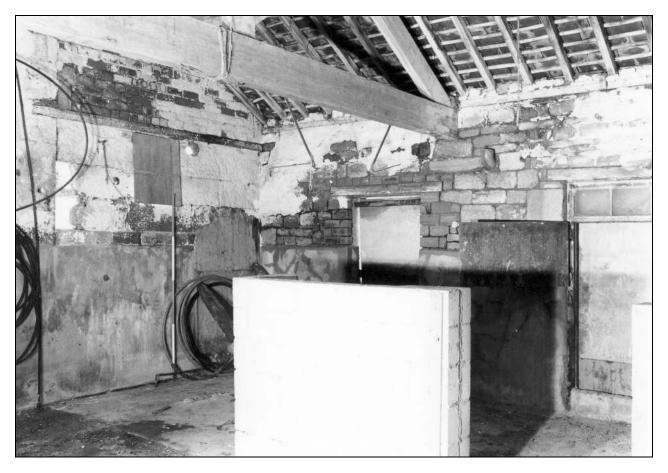


Photo 65: Interior of cow house, from the south-west (film 3, frame 6)



Photo 66: Interior of cow house, from the north-west (film 3, frame 7)

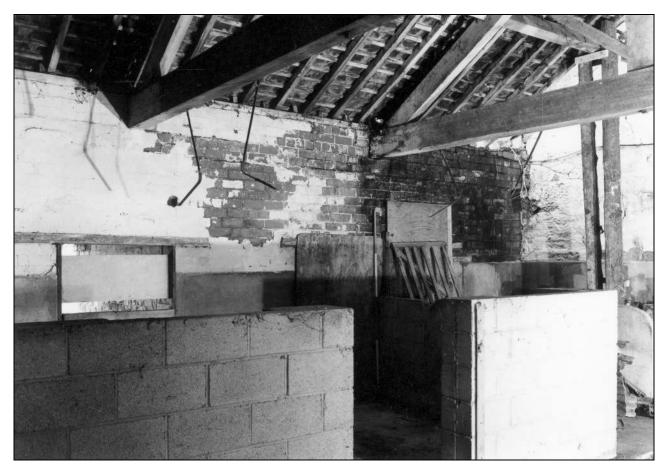


Photo 67: Interior of cow house, from the south-east (film 3, frame 4)



Photo 68: Roof truss over cow house, from the north-east (film 3, frame 9)