

School House
Swine Lane, Nostell, West Yorkshire:
Historic Building Record



April 2014
NGR: SE 40609 16923
Historic township: Foulby

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SUMMARY

Historic building recording, primarily photographic, was carried out for the Nostell Estate at School House, Nostell (NGR: SE 40609 16923), in order to fulfil a condition of planning consent for alterations. The building, which is in a vernacular revival style characteristic of country estate housing, dates from *circa* 1868 and was the home of the master for the adjacent village school; it has a prominent frontage and provided accommodation for a household in keeping with his social status.

April 2014

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SCHOOL HOUSE, SWINE LANE, NOSTELL, WEST YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording at School House, Nostell, near Wakefield in West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in April 2014, and was commissioned by the owner and developer the Nostell Estate, via On-Site Archaeology, to fulfil a condition attached to planning consent from Wakefield Council for the construction of an extension and conservatory and the demolition of a chimney stack and outbuilding.
- 1.2 School House was built *circa* 1868 as accommodation for the master of the adjacent school of the same date, by the Winn family of Nostell Priory. It is stone-built in a vernacular revival style on two storeys, and comprises a modest dwelling of four rooms on both floors. Though little altered externally, the interior has to a large degree been modernized.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out in accordance with a specification from the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (Appendix 1), and was conducted primarily by photography. 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 Nostell is a loosely scattered village which forms part of the civil parish of Huntwick with Foulby and Nostell, some 10km south-east of Wakefield, and lies at about 60m above sea level. It is a rural area, predominantly of farmland though with some current industrial activity, and there are numerous settlements in the vicinity with coal mining heritage.
- 2.2 School House stands on the north-west side of Swine Lane, about 200m from its junction with Garmil Lane (the B6273 road), just to the west of the school (presently the Wakefield Independent Junior School, but originally known as Nostell school) (NGR: SE 40609 16923; see figure 1). The house faces south-south-east onto Swine Lane and stands within its own plot, bounded by the school to one side and by the village institute to the south-west; a small derelict outbuilding lies within the plot to the north of the house (see figure 2).
- 2.3 The house is currently vacant and has been so for approximately 20 years, with partial refurbishment having taken place during that time.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 Neither School House nor the school is listed as having special architectural or historic interest, and the site does not lie within a conservation area, though School House is designated as a Building of Local Interest by the local planning authority (Wakefield Council).
- 3.2 Planning consent for “Construction of extension to first floor/roof and ground floor conservatory, demolition of chimney stack and outhouse” was granted by Wakefield Council on 23 January 2014 (application number 13/02906/FUL). Condition no. 5, attached at the request of the council’s archaeological advisor, WYAAS, requires that “Development shall not commence until the existing property has been subject to a historic building recording meeting standard requirements of such document set out by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. Development shall not commence until a copy of the recording has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.” 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 type is believed to have been carried out at the site, and although School House is recorded on the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (PRN 13468), this particular record appears not to be currently available via www.heritagegateway.org.uk.

5 Historical background

- 5.1 The post-medieval Nostell Priory estate was established on the site of an Augustinian priory after its dissolution in 1540, and was acquired by Sir Rowland Winn in 1654, whose descendants continued to own it until the 1950s, when the house passed to the National Trust. At one time the estate included not only the mansion house of Nostell Priory and its grounds, but also much of the surrounding area including the villages or hamlets of Huntwick, Foulby, Nostell and Wragby, whose names are sometimes used interchangeably in relation to the school and its house.
- 5.2 There was a school at Wragby as early as 1548, endowed by the Duchy of Lancaster, and there seems to have been provision of education for at least some of the area’s children throughout subsequent years. Indeed three schools in Wragby were noted in 1839: the endowed school, for 22 boys; another school for 17, and a girls’ school of 30 pupils. The local population increased rapidly later in the nineteenth century, particularly in the 1860s when Nostell Colliery

was established, an expansion which seems to have been a strong influence on the decision by the Winn family to construct the new school on the present site, together with School House to accommodate its head master¹. There is no other known stimulus such as new legislation which might account for the building of the new school, but within two years of the school's opening on 10 December 1868, the 1870 Education Act was brought in. The act provided for school boards (bodies which could raise funds for new schools by levying taxes) to be established in areas where there was inadequate provision, a situation which did not apply at Nostell, where the school seems to have been a public one supported by charities. However, it does seem that it had become a National School² by 1889, when Kelly's Directory described it as "National School, Wragby (mixed), erected in 1868 and endowed with £6.5s yearly from... Duchy of Lancaster... The school will hold 160 children.... John Moss, Master"³.

5.3 Documented details of construction of the school and house are not abundant, but Taylor notes that both were probably built from stone quarried nearby at Brackenhill, the architect may have been "St Aubyn"⁴, and that the first master was a Mr Blair. Neither school nor house is shown on the Ordnance Survey's 1852 map, though there is an un-named building at the east end of the site, which may have been demolished to make room for the school (see figure 3). An undated edition of the same map, specially revised to show the new Wakefield to Doncaster railway which opened in 1866⁵, was evidently also amended to show the school and School House, though neither was named (see figure 4). The 1871 census actually refers to both a "School Cottage" and a "School House", the latter the home of James Blair, schoolmaster and organist, together with his wife, three children and a domestic servant; quite where School Cottage stood is not known but it may have been in a different part of the village altogether. Blair left the village in 1877 and in 1881 School House was lived in by John Moss, schoolmaster, organist & choirmaster, so it appears that as well as teaching, the schoolmaster was expected to have a role in church services. In 1891 Joseph Haigh was schoolmaster, and though he lived then at Priory Cottages, in the 1901 census he was recorded as living at "Nostell School House".

5.4 Later Ordnance Survey maps show that School House retained the same outline from the 1890s to the 1930s (figures 5 to 8), but that a small extension had been

¹ Taylor, K 1976 "When harvest shut school for a month" in *Wakefield District Heritage*, p 56-57

² ie, one run by the "National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church", closely linked to the Church of England

³ *Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire* 1889, p1209

⁴ The *Directory of British Architects 1834-1900* (1993) lists Francis William St Aubyn (d.1908), his uncle James Piers St Aubyn (1815-1895), and a John Henry St Aubyn, fl.1868, but which (if any) of these three may have been responsible for the work at Nostell is not known.

⁵ To give it its full title, the *Great Northern and Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway (West Riding and Grimsby Section)*

constructed at the north-east corner by the 1960s. They also show that the detached outbuilding was once formerly larger, and divided into four units.

- 5.5 A number of documents held at Wakefield Archives relate to the school itself, but none refers to School House⁶. It is possible that significant information appears in other archive documents within the Nostell Priory collection, but this is presently closed and undergoing detailed cataloguing⁷.

6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The recording was carried out in accordance with the specification issued by WYAAS (Appendix 1), on 8 April 2014, and comprised photographic and written work. Following the recording on site, a meeting was held on 15 April with Elizabeth Chamberlin of WYAAS at which that first stage of work was approved, to allow development to proceed.
- 6.2 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 School House, and exterior views of the outbuilding, 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 approximately 7" x 5" or 10" x 8", and are all copied in this report, where 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 with WYAAS. Locations of all photographs taken are marked on site and floor plans produced by the architects Spawforths (figures 9 to 11).

7 Architectural description

Setting and exterior

- 7.1 The house occupies a level site and is set back by about 10m from Swine Lane, with the school standing a similar distance to the east (**1,2**). Its outer walls are of coursed sandstone with ashlar dressings, while the roof is blue slate with a tile ridge, and there are barge boards with cusped edges to the gables, though whether or not these are original is unclear. In plan the house has two main parts: the tall front, of two full storeys and with an L-shaped plan formed by the east cross-wing; and the lower rear outshut, also of two storeys but with lower eaves, and demarcated from the front of the house by slight set-backs at both gables (**3,4**).

⁶ WYAS Wakefield: WMD4/2/152/1/1; WMD4/2/152/1/2; WMD4/2/152/3/1; WRD4/68/45; WRD5/4/3/42

⁷ WYAS Leeds: WYL 1352

- 7.2 An unusual detail of construction is the damp-course which runs around the perimeter, one or two courses above the footings. It is made up of salt-glazed tiles measuring about 230mm by 450mm, which contain eight parallel hollow voids, open at each end (**5-7**), and which must have been part of the original fabric. No comparable examples of these tiles have been observed by this author and it seems likely they were manufactured at the nearby Nostell Brick and Tile Works, perhaps to special order or as an experimental product. Smaller ventilators below this damp-course may serve a cavity within the wall, rather than the interior of the building, and are of unknown date.
- 7.3 The L-shaped front part of the building has two rooms on the ground floor, each with its own entrance and lit by two windows (**8**): the doorways (one facing the garden and road, and one the school) have deep plain chamfers with interrupted jambs, as well as hood moulds and labels, though the doors themselves are modern replacements (**9**). The window openings are also plain chamfered and have timber mullions and frames, all of which appear to be original, though most of their furniture has been removed (**10**). They are of three lights to the ground floor and two lights to the first floor (**11,12**). A wide, low chimney stack sits on the main ridge of the house, with hollow chamfered moulding, and its upper part set diagonally (**13**).
- 7.4 The rear of the house is of a different character from the front, in keeping with its lower, service status and its being hidden from view (**14**), but it is of the same phase of construction. There are however some alterations within it which do not find ready explanation. As noted previously, its side walls are of similar stone to the front and are set back (**15-17**), though the dressings to the rear are plain and, along with much of the main walling material, have suffered considerably more erosion, attributable perhaps to a poorer stone or the shallower eaves afforded by the cat-slide roof. At ground floor level are six north-facing openings or former openings: these include a blocked window and doorway at the east end (**18,19**), and rather enigmatically the damp-course appears to cut across the latter, implying that the doorway was already extant when the tiles were laid. The damp-course is also notable just to the west of here, as it steps down in the middle of the rear wall, to follow the internal floor level (**20**) (see below), though this difference in floor levels is not reflected in the levels of the window and doorway lintels, raising further questions about possible historic changes to the building. Adjacent to the rear elevation are the brick footings of the small, roughly square extension shown on the 1962 map, with concrete steps down into it from the north side and its floor 0.5m below external ground level (**21**); there is no evidence for communication with the house itself, but it may be the construction of this outbuilding which necessitated the blocking up of the rear doorway and window. The chimney stack serving the outshut is notable for its

substantial section and height, and it bears a collar similar to that on the ridge; it currently has only one pot, but may once have served more than one flue (22).

Interior

- 7.5 The ground floor rooms include the two principal living rooms at the front, each with its own entrance; in terms of their size and qualities there is little to differentiate between the two, but the west one (living room 1) was probably the “better” of the two, being further from the school as place of work and also from the rear service rooms. Its present appearance, finishes and the majority of fixtures are modern (including the “rustic”, applied lintels over many openings), though the window frames are probably original, albeit stripped (23-26). The east room (here termed living room 2), has an decorated cast iron fireplace which might be original, but is otherwise of similar overall appearance to the other living room (27-31).
- 7.6 The service accommodation within the rear of the house comprises a stair hall at the east end, with a kitchen, scullery or wash-house to the west. The former is now lit by a single window, but was formerly also provided with a second window and an external doorway, though these are not visible from inside the house (32,33). The staircase itself appears to be original: it has pine treads and risers with closed string, turned pine newel post and hardwood handrail, though the balusters seem to be modern; it leads to a small galleried landing on the first floor (34-37).
- 7.7 The kitchen or scullery at the north-west corner of the house has a floor level 0.5m below the rest of the ground floor, with simple timber steps down into the room, but quite why it should have been arranged thus is not clear, though one possibility is that it was in the interests of drainage, for a room in which water was slopped around (38-41). At the south-east corner of the room is a chimney flue supported by a stone corbel, which is also apparent within the stair hall (42-44); there seems to be an opening in the underside of the corbel within the kitchen (closed with asbestos-type board), which may have served a copper for heating water or another heating appliance, but there is no such opening visible to the east of the cross wall, where the adjacent doorways would not permit a fireplace or stove.
- 7.8 From the landing at the top of the stairs there are steps up into the main body of the house, but also a step down into the room over the kitchen, now a bathroom but originally likely to have been a bedroom (45-47). The chimney between this room and the landing is corbelled out to a greater width over the landing (48); there cannot have been a fireplace here but there might possibly have been one within the west bedroom, though there is no sign of one there now. It is therefore puzzling as to why a stack with such a wide cross-section was constructed for

only one or two flues, but the most likely explanation is that it conferred the structural strength which its relatively tall height (to reach above the house ridge) demanded.

- 7.9 Within the main body of the house, the three bedrooms all rise above eaves level, though the generous ceiling heights on the ground floor mean that the windows are at a relatively low level. The largest bedroom is the west one, and retains its fire-grate (49-52); the same design of fireplace is used in the second bedroom, to the south-east (53-55). The smallest of the three bedrooms, and the only one which is unheated, is enclosed within an historic plank partition which allows independent access to bedroom 2, though the partition has modern cladding on its east side (56-59); its window is a good example of those throughout the house (60). The softwood roof structure typical of the house, and entirely characteristic of the late nineteenth century, can be seen over this area (61).

Outbuilding

- 7.10 About 10m to the north of School House and adjoining its boundary wall, stands the detached outbuilding which once served the dwelling, and possibly the school as well (62). It is built from a mixture of stone and brick, and measures approximately 5m by 2m in plan, proportions which are at odds with those shown on the historic maps, so it would appear that it was once a larger building which may have incorporated garden storage or accommodation for fowls, for example (63-65). The most likely use of the surviving structure was as privy and coal store, the latter function partly suggested by the form of the shuttered opening in the east side, and a division into two halves by the pair of doorways in the south side, but there are no internal walls surviving nor any obvious indication of those possible uses within its interior.

8 Discussion

- 8.1 In its principal characteristics, School House is typical of the numerous late nineteenth century houses and cottages which were erected on the estates of large country landowners nationwide, for the working or lower professional classes, being well-constructed by standards of the time, and with vernacular revival motifs, which are, it is worth noting, distinct from the Gothic forms derived from church architecture used in the adjacent school. The only other building elsewhere in the Nostell estate or Wragby village which employs similar motifs, of which this author is aware, is the mid seventeenth century Huntwick Lodge⁸, but the vernacular revival features used at School House are generic in nature, and there is no suggestion that the 1860s building was intended to mimic

⁸ pers comm, Elizabeth Chamberlin, WYAAS

Huntwick Lodge. The apparent absence of other contemporary estate buildings in the same style as School House suggests that it and the school were built as a single, distinct project, rather than as part of a larger scheme of building by the Winn family.

- 8.2 As an individual building, School House's prominent front elevation is well balanced and laid out with generous proportions more in keeping with Victorian than seventeenth century building standards, and the contrasting manner in which the rear of the building is accommodated within a rather cramped low outshut may point to a desire to emulate vernacular traditions more closely. The accommodation which the house provided was in keeping with the social status of a school master in the 1860s, being more generous than that which labourers for example might have expected, in that there were two heated living rooms as well as a separate kitchen or scullery, and a fourth bedroom within the outshut would have been suitable accommodation for a live-in servant, as was resident in 1871, according to the census return for that year. The sizable plot of land attached to the house may have provided a modest smallholding for producing food for the household.
- 8.3 There are some aspects of the rear outshut which defy ready explanation, specifically the relative floor heights of the two ground floor rooms, and the way in which the existing and blocked openings relate to these. The inconsistent manner in which the damp-course tiles have been laid in this area (and apparently across the infill of the doorway) is also puzzling, and the large chimney stack which seems to have served at the most two fireplaces is not fully understood.
- 8.4 In terms of its relationship to the school, the master's house was obviously well placed for attending the place of work, with a doorway in the east side leading directly to the school yard, though the house does not appear to have contained any offices associated with work, and presumably there was adequate room within the school itself for the master to undertake his duties while on those premises.

Appendix 1: WYAAS specification

Specification For Archaeological Photographic Building Recording The Old School House, Nostell (SE 40609 16923)

Specification prepared at the request of Alison Duxbury of Spawforths.
Produced on behalf of Wakefield MDC (Planning Permission 13/02906/FUL)

1 Summary

1.1 A building record (photographic survey) is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to alterations and areas of demolition to this mid 19th century School House. This specification for the necessary work has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the curators of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

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

2 Site Location and Description

2.1 Location

(Grid ref. SE 40609 16923) The Old School House lies directly to the west of Wakefield Independent Junior School on Swine Lane (formerly Wragby School). The School and School House are situated on the corner plot of Swine Lane, where the road meets the B6273.

The site lies within the historic township of **Foulby**.

2.2 Description

The Old School House is a stone-built two storey building, with a natural slate roof. The footprint of the House covers an area of approximately 77 square metres. The site condition appears to be good, however confirmation of structural condition should be sought from the developer's agent.

The Old School House is an undesignated heritage asset. The School House is recorded on the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (PRN 13468), as is the adjacent School (PRN 10663)

3 Planning Background

The site owners, through their agents Spawforths (Junction 41 Business Court, Thorpe Road, East Ardsley, Leeds West Yorkshire WF3 2AB, contact Alison Duxbury ☎ 01924 873873) have obtained planning consent (Planning Application No. 13/02906/FUL) for the construction of an extension to the first floor/roof and a ground floor conservatory, demolition of chimney stack and the outhouse. The WYAAS (as Wakefield's archaeological advisor) has prepared this specification in order to allow the developers to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

The Old School House was constructed to house the School Master of the adjacent school. The adjacent school was constructed in 1868 and the School House is thought to date from

the same time. The School and School House are both built from the same stone, purportedly from the quarry at Brackenhill, Ackworth which is just over a mile away from the site. The house has an outshut to its northern side, housing the staircase and service rooms and incorporating a substantial chimney stack, which is a prominent feature of the outshut. The use of outshuts to house service rooms is a typical feature of 17th and 18th century rural houses in West Yorkshire, usually on the northern side of the house (thereby providing cool storage space). The design of the house uses architectural detailing taken from local vernacular traditions – chamfered windows and hoodmoulds above two of the doors. The architectural style which the architect chose, may have been influenced by the fact that it was constructed by the Winn family of Nostell Priory.

The interior of the house has been modernised in the 1990s, however for the historic layout of the rooms survives. The floor level of the outshut is lower than that in the main part of the house. Evidence for the flue of the outshut chimney stack survives internally, however the fireplaces have been blocked off and partially removed at ground and first floor level. A blocked opening in the north elevation of the property formerly led to a small extension (which has since been demolished). There is evidence for the historic use of salt-glazed stoneware ventilators at ground floor level around the outside of the house, associated with the interior floor level.

There is a stone and brick outbuilding to the rear of the house, which is built up against the boundary to the school.

The variety of schools and school houses associated with schools which pre-date the 1870 Education Act is an area where further study is required – as indicated in the West Yorkshire Historic Buildings Research Agenda (published August 2013). The architectural style, provision of accommodation and plan-form are of particular interest. Whether those buildings which were built by large-scale landowners were influenced by an architectural style used on other estate buildings, such as gate lodges, is also of interest.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

The proposed development involves the complete demolition of the substantial chimney (and evidence for the corner flues) which served the outshut and the demolition of the outshut roof structure and parts of the outshut. The outshut will be increased in height and a new gable roof structure created over the north-west corner of building. The staircase will be demolished and a new staircase inserted, and a conservatory extension added involving creating a large opening in the north wall of what is now the kitchen. An opening will be knocked through the internal wall from the kitchen into the adjacent room. The outbuilding on the western boundary of the site will be demolished. The proposals will involve substantial alterations to this mid 19th century school house which is an undesignated heritage asset.

5 Aims of the Project

5.1 The aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the School House, 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). The archaeologist on site should give particular attention to recording as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the buildings.

5.2 The second aim of the proposed work is to analyse and interpret the Old School House as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. The archaeologist on site should give particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and historic plan-form of the House. The layout of the house and how this relates to circulation patterns and function should all be considered in this process of

interpretation – to enable the origins, development and use to be understood. The archaeologist should identify any evidence for the original plan type of the house and any evidence which illustrates how this reflects the specific function as a school house. The following points should be considered (as far as the available evidence allows):

- The architectural style and materials used and whether the style used reflects local vernacular traditions and the style of other buildings constructed by the Winn family, on their estate
- The plan-form and relationship to the adjacent school
- The evidence for the original use of the outshut noting the differences in floor level

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 on the Old School House 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. damaged floorboards) and make arrangements with the client for making safe/ decontamination 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 WYAAS 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 WYAAS.

6.1.3 Confirmation of timetable and contractor's qualifications

Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should provide the WYAAS in writing with a projected timetable for the site work, and with details regarding staff structure and numbers. Curriculum vitae of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, photographer, any proposed specialists etc.), along with details of any specialist sub-contractors, should also be supplied to the WYAAS if the contractor has not previously done so. 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 similar historic buildings.

6.1.4 Site preparation

Prior to the commencement of work on site the archaeological contractor should identify all removable modern material (including 20th century partitions, dry-boarding, suspended ceilings, modern machinery etc.) which may significantly obscure material requiring an archaeological record, and should contact the developer in order to make arrangements for its 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 (Wakefield One, Burton Street, Wakefield WF1 2DD ☎ 01924 305356) and the West Yorkshire Archive Service (The Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE (telephone 01924 305980), 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. Please note that information relating to the Nostell Estate is kept off site and may need to be ordered in advance of any visit to the Archive Service. 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 following sources are relevant and should be consulted:

Kate Taylor 1976 'When harvest shut school for a month' in 'Wakefield District Heritage' [Personal Staff Copy in the West Yorkshire HER – which can be consulted]

Colum Giles 2013 Research Agenda: Historic Buildings in West Yorkshire (medieval and post medieval to 1914). [Available as a download on the WYAAS website]

6.1.6 Site/building plans

Spawforths have produced plans as existing of the Old School House. If appropriate, these plans may be used for any annotation relative to the photographic record (permission of the copyright holder must be sought).

6.2 Written Record

The archaeologist on site should carefully examine all parts of the Old School House prior to the commencement of the 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.

6.3 Photographic Record

6.3.1 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 substantial chimney stack to the north elevation
- The blocked doorway in the north elevation
- The ruined outbuilding along the western boundary of the site

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 (& its relationship to the school). 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 also include some internal shots.

6.3.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of the school house. 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. Specific shots should be taken of:

- The staircase
- The corner flues in the outshut
- Views illustrating the differing floor levels within the outshut

6.3.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal. Typically, items of interest would include:

- All original structural elements, roof structure / trusses
- Original doors and any associated shutters or other fittings
- Historic staircases and other access arrangements
- The stone-glazed ceramic ventilators visible in line with the floor level visible externally

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 and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

Elements for which multiple examples exist may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. **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.

6.3.4 Equipment

General photographs should be taken with a Large Format monorail camera (5" x 4" or 10" x 8"), or with a Medium Format camera that 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 structure.

6.3.5 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.

6.3.6 Film stock

All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional (not chromogenic) silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro that is replacing HP5 in certain film sizes (such as 220). Dye-based films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities.

6.3.7 Printing

6.3.7a 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 2 shots). Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

6.3.7b 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 WYAAS, 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.

6.3.8 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 and digital photographs. Position and direction of each photograph and slide should be noted on a scaled copy of the building plan (minimum acceptable scale 1:100), which should also be marked with a north pointer. Separate plans should be annotated for each floor of the 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 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 Wakefield Planning Services that fieldwork has been satisfactorily completed and that other work on site may commence (although discharge of the archaeological condition will not be recommended until a completed copy of the full report and photographic record

has been received and approved by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service). Please note that as of the 1st April 2011, the WYAAS will charge the archaeological contractor a fee for each fieldwork verification meeting.

7.2 Report Preparation

7.2.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant finds
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- an architectural description of the old school house 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) and correlated/fully referenced to the photographic record.
- a discussion placing the school house in its local and historical contexts, describing and analysing the layout and plan-form of the school house. This analysis should consider the school house in its context as a specialised dwelling, with particular attention being given to historical plan form, layout and circulation. The questions raised in section 5.2 (above) should be considered as part of this analysis.

Both architectural description and historical/analytical discussion should be fully cross-referenced to the 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 (Foulby).

7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the School House in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- an overall keyed plan of the site showing the house and outbuilding within its plot
- a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- a location map
- any additional illustrations pertinent to the site
- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs. All photographs should be accompanied by detailed captions clearly locating and identifying any pertinent features.

The latter should be bound into the report, appropriately labelled (numbered, and captioned in full) and fully referenced within the report. 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 an identical copy (but including the photographic prints and colour slides) supplied to the West Yorkshire HER. The finished report should be supplied within eight weeks of completion of all fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with the WYAAS. A digital copy (on gold disc) should also be supplied. The report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the WYAAS, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit. 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 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.

7.3.1c With the permission of the client, 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 WYAAS (the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record)

The report copy supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service should also be accompanied by both the photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints (mounted in KENRO display pockets or similar, and arranged in such a way that labelling is readily visible) bound in a form which will fit readily into a standard filing cabinet suspension file (not using hard-backed ring-binders). Labelling should be on the back of the print in pencil giving film and frame number only (taking care not to damage the print) and on applied printed labels stuck on the front of the relevant photographic sleeve and 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 – 'Foulby' (the Township name) with 'The Old School House' 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). In all other respects, 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).

7.3.3 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.

7.4 Summary for publication

The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the WYAAS for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire published on the WYAAS website.

7.5 Preparation and deposition of the building recording 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 Wakefield Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (The Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE (telephone 01924 305980), 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 WYAAS 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 WYAAS. 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 WYAAS as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the WYAAS 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 WYAAS 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 WYAAS'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 WYAAS 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 WYAAS in its role as 'curator' of the county's archaeology.

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 WYAAS without delay.

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Elizabeth Chamberlin

March/2014

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

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

Appendix 2: List of digital photographs

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

Number	Subject
d01	The house, from the south
d02	General view of the house and school, from the south-west
d03	The house, from the south-west
d04	Rear elevation, from the north
d05	Detail of tile damp-course and ventilator in front elevation
d06	Detail of tile damp-course in front elevation
d07	Detail of damp-course, north-west corner of house
d08	The house, from the south-east
d09	East side of house, from the south-east
d10	The house, from the west
d11	The house, from the north-west
d12	Tall chimney stack over outshut, from the north-west
d13	Living room 1, from the west
d14	Living room 2, from the south-east
d15	Detail of fireplace in living room 2
d16	Newel post and hand rail, from the north-east
d17	Kitchen, from the west
d18	Bedroom 1, from the south-west
d19	Detail of fireplace, bedroom 1
d20	Bedroom 2, from the south-east
d21	General view of the site, from the west
d22	The outbuilding, from the south-west
d23	The outbuilding, from the north-west

Appendix 3: Contents of the project archive

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

1 file, containing:

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

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

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
27	1	1	Living room 2, from the south-east
31	1	2	Living room 2, from the south-west
30	1	4	Living room 2, from the north-west
29	1	5	Living room 2, from the north-east
28	1	7	Detail of fireplace in living room 2
26	1	9	Living room 1, from the north-east
23	1	10	Living room 1, from the south-west
24	1	11	Living room 1, from the north-west
25	1	12	External doorway into living room 1, from the north-east
34	1	13	Underside of staircase, from the west
43	1	15	Stair hall and doorway to kitchen, from the north-east
44	1	16	Detail of corbelled chimney in stair hall, from the north-east
32	1	17	North side of stair hall, from the south-west
33	1	18	Stair hall and doorway to kitchen, from the south-east
38	2	1	Kitchen, from the east
39	2	3	Kitchen, from the west
40	2	4	Detail of steps down into kitchen, from the west
41	2	5	Rear wall of kitchen, from the south-west
42	2	6	Detail of corbelled chimney in kitchen, from the north-west
2	2	8	General view of the house and school, from the south-west
3	2	9	The house, from the south-west
1	2	10	The house, from the south
8	2	11	The house, from the south-east
11	2	12	East side of house, from the south-east
15	2	14	East side of house, from the north-east
14	2	15	Rear of house, from the north-east
16	2	16	East side of rear outshut
65	2	17	East side of outbuilding
12	2	18	The house, from the west
17	3	1	The house, from the north-west
18	3	3	Rear of outshut, showing blocked window and doorway
19	3	3	Detail of blocked doorway, rear of outshut
21	3	4	Remains of twentieth century rear extension, from the north-west
63	3	6	The outbuilding, from the south-west
64	3	7	The outbuilding, from the north-west
22	3	9	Tall chimney stack over outshut, from the north-west
62	3	10	General view of the site, from the west

5	3	12	Detail of tile damp-course and ventilator in front elevation
6	3	13	Detail of tile damp-course in front elevation
9	3	15	Detail of external door to living room 1, front elevation
10	3	16	External view of living room 1 window, front elevation
13	3	17	Detail of main chimney stack, from the south-west
35	3	18	Foot of staircase, from the north
36	4	1	Newel post and hand rail, from the north-east
37	4	3	View up to first floor landing, from the north-east
48	4	4	Detail of corbelled chimney stack on first floor, from the north-east
46	4	5	Bathroom (formerly bedroom), from the west
45	4	6	View down onto first floor landing, from the south
50	4	7	Bedroom 1, from the south-west
49	4	9	Bedroom 1, from the north-east
51	4	10	Detail of fireplace, bedroom 1
52	4	11	Detail of roof timber, north side of bedroom 1
57	4	12	Doorway to bedroom 3, within historic partition, from the west
56	4	15	Historic partition and doorway to bedroom 2 from the south-east
58	4	16	Doorway to bedroom 3, within historic partition with modern cladding, from the south-east
59	4	17	Bedroom 3, from the north-west
55	4	18	Bedroom 2, from the north-west
53	5	1	Bedroom 2, from the south-east
54	5	3	Detail of fireplace, bedroom 2
60	5	4	Internal detail of window, bedroom 3
47	5	5	View into bathroom, from the east
61	5	6	Roof space over bedroom 3, from the north-west
20	5	7	Rear of outshut, showing step down in damp-course
7	5	9	Detail of damp-course, north-west corner of house
4	5	10	Rear elevation, from the north

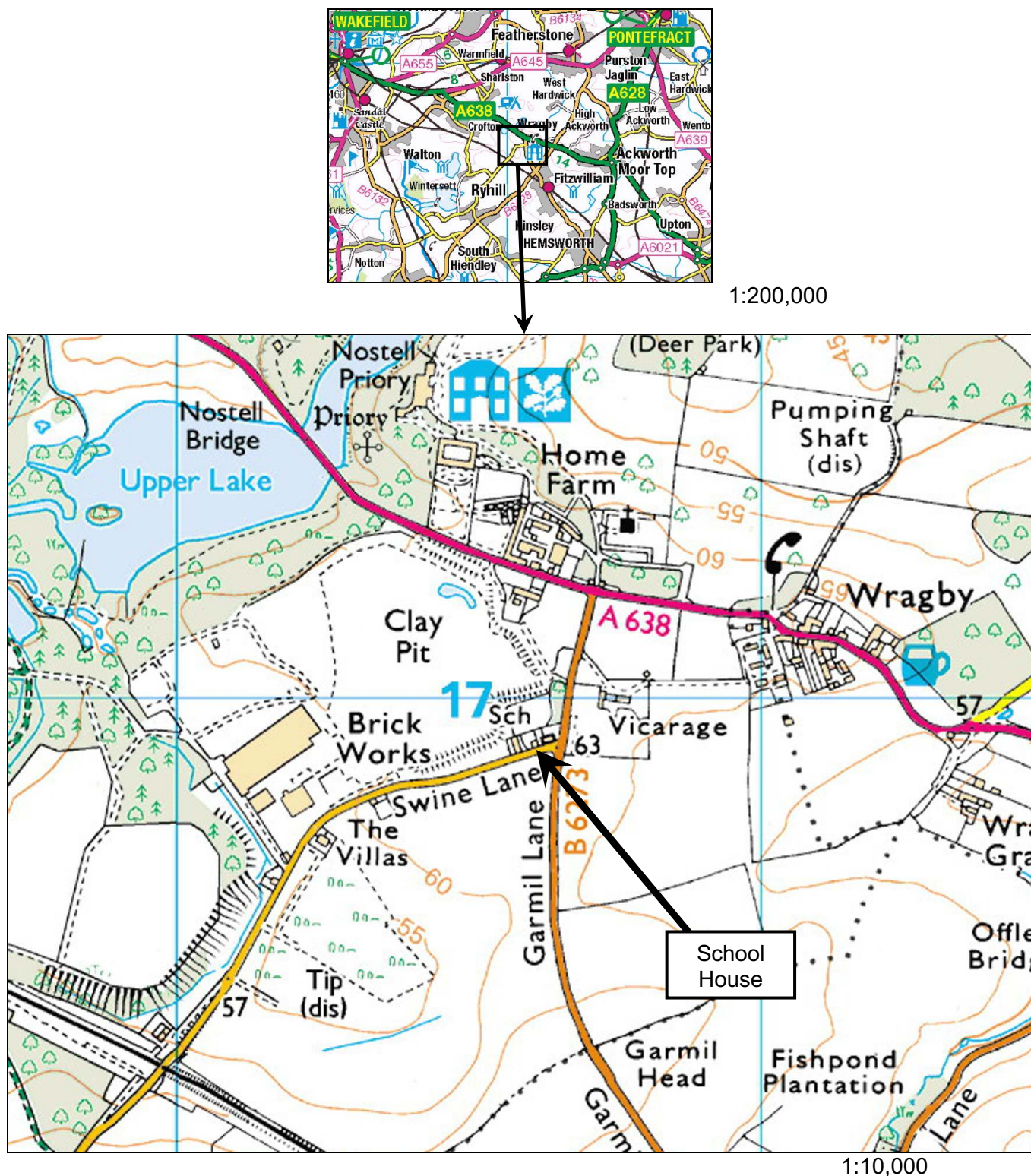
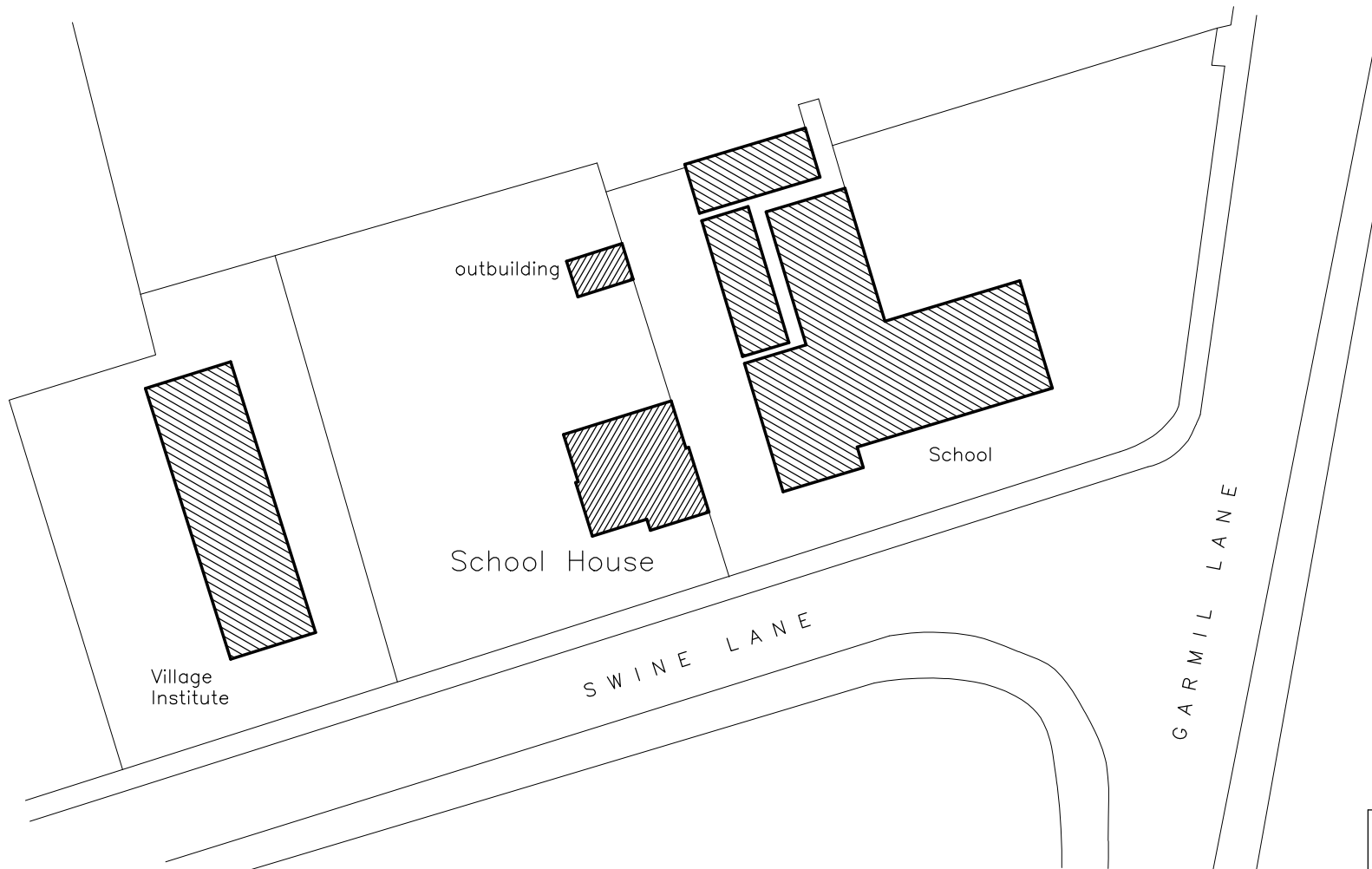


Figure 1: Location maps

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SCHOOL HOUSE
SWINE LANE
NOSTELL
WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 40609 16923):
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 2:
SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2014

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



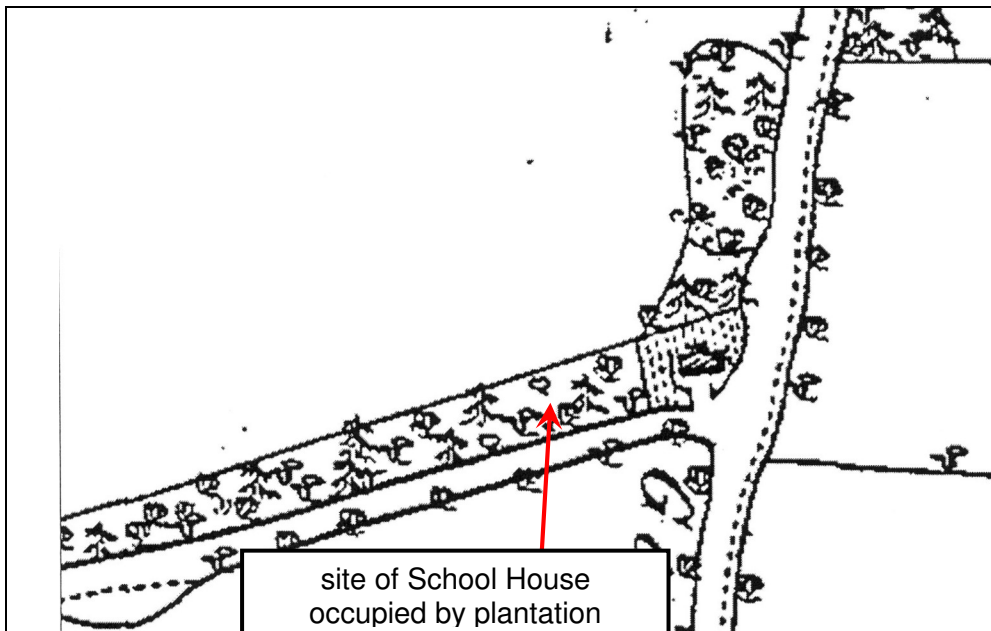


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map, published 1852 (surveyed 1849)
Sheet no: Yorkshire 249; enlarged to approx 1:2500

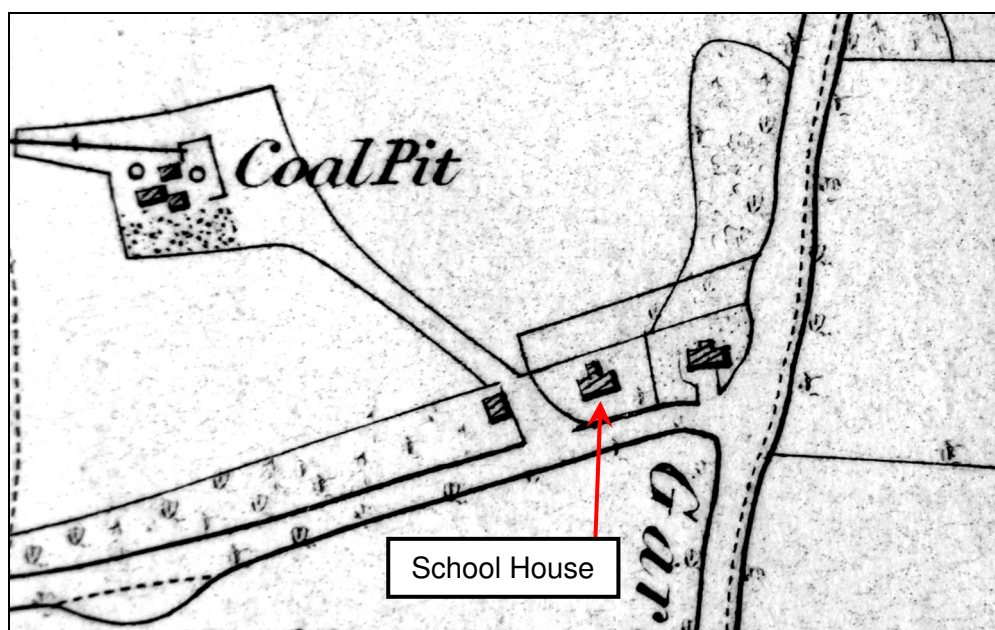


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map: undated revision of 1852 edition above

This edition shows the school and School House (albeit sketchily and un-named), together with the Wakefield to Doncaster railway line (opened 1866), Nostell Station and Colliery (all beyond this extract), so it must have been produced after 1868

Sheet no: Yorkshire 249; enlarged to approx 1:2500

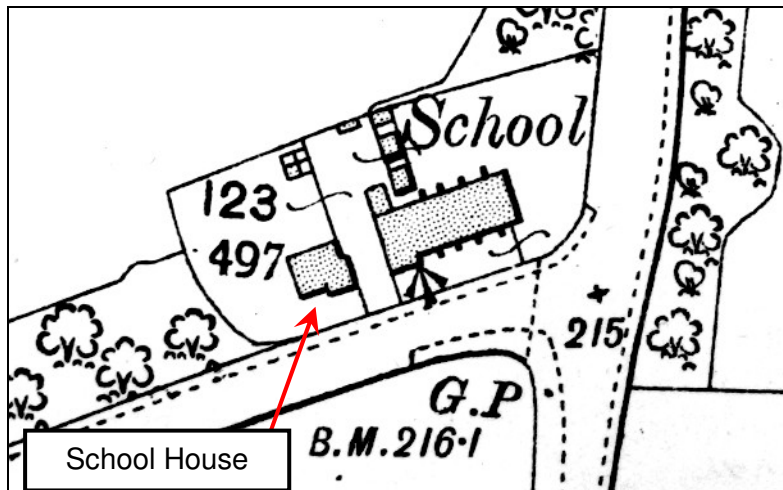


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1906 (surveyed 1891, revised 1904)
Sheet no: Yorkshire 249.14; enlarged to approx 1:1250

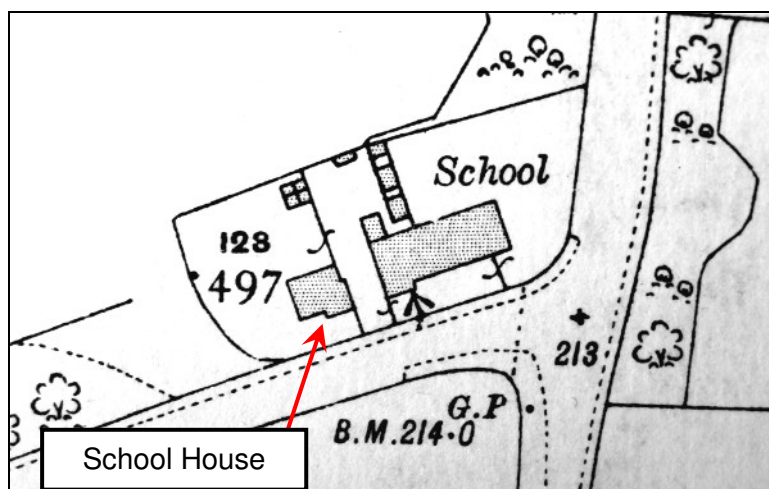


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1919 (revised 1913)
Sheet no: Yorkshire 249.14; enlarged to approx 1:1250

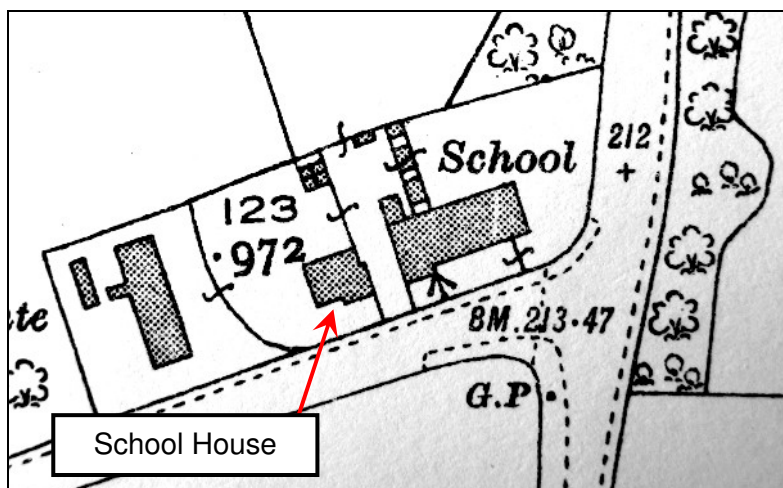


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1932 (revised 1930)
Sheet no: Yorkshire 249.14; enlarged to approx 1:1250

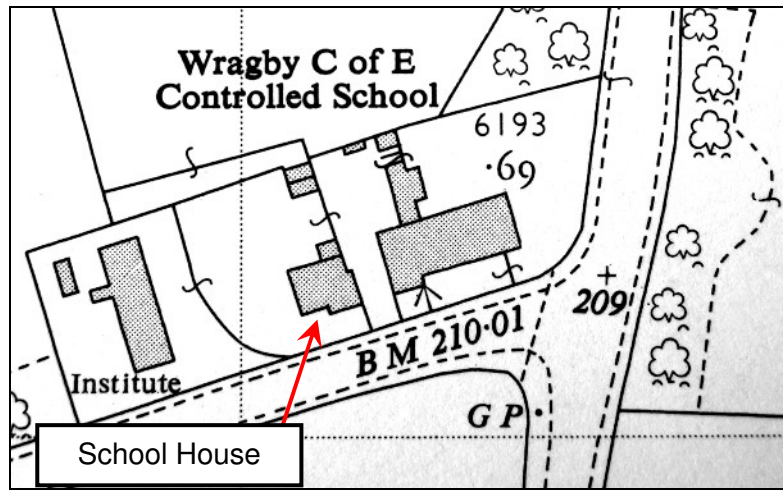
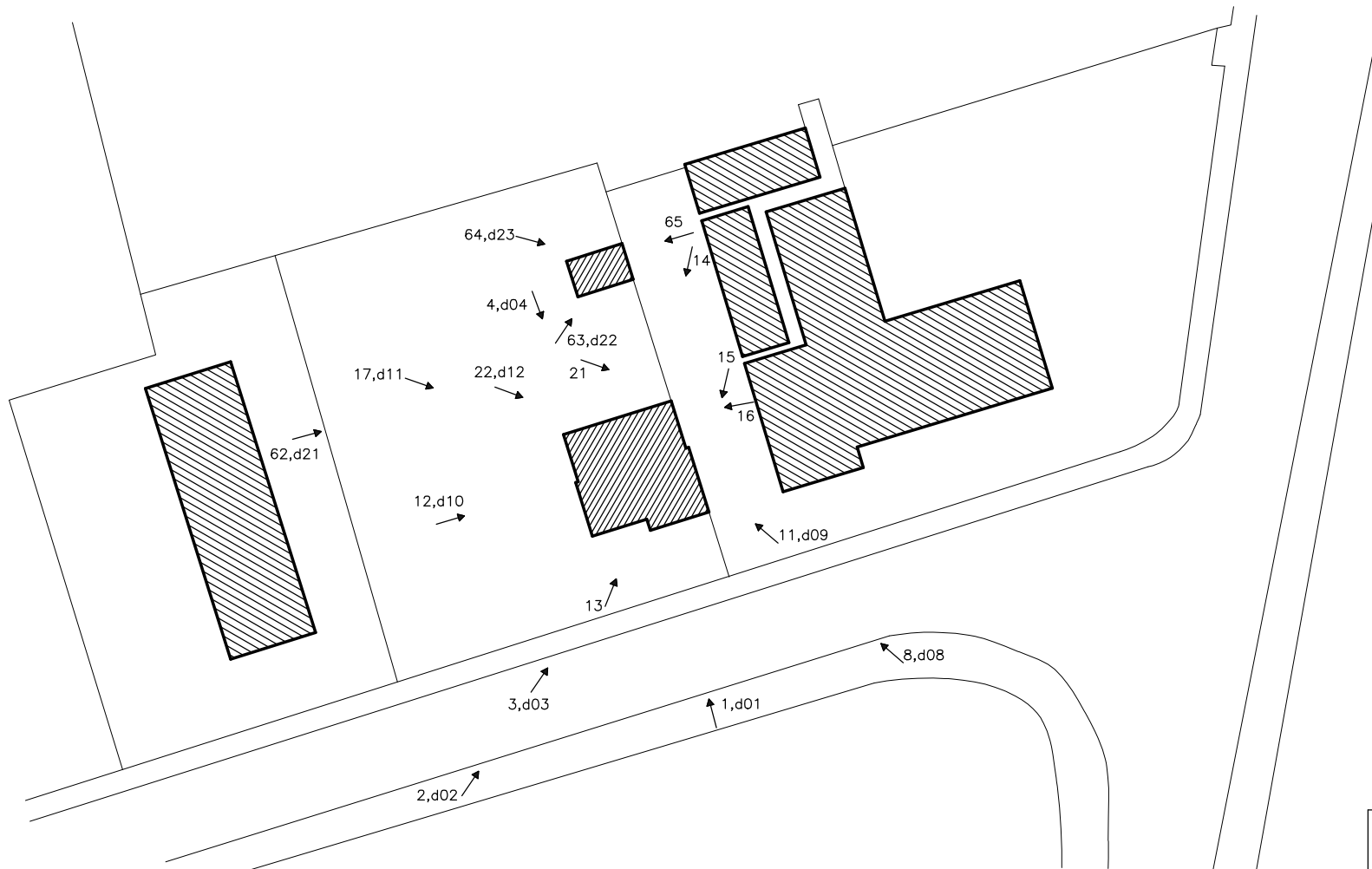


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1962 (revised 1961)
Sheet no: SE 4016-4116; enlarged to approx 1:1250



SCHOOL HOUSE
 SWINE LANE
 NOSTELL
 WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 40609 16923):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 9:
 SITE PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)

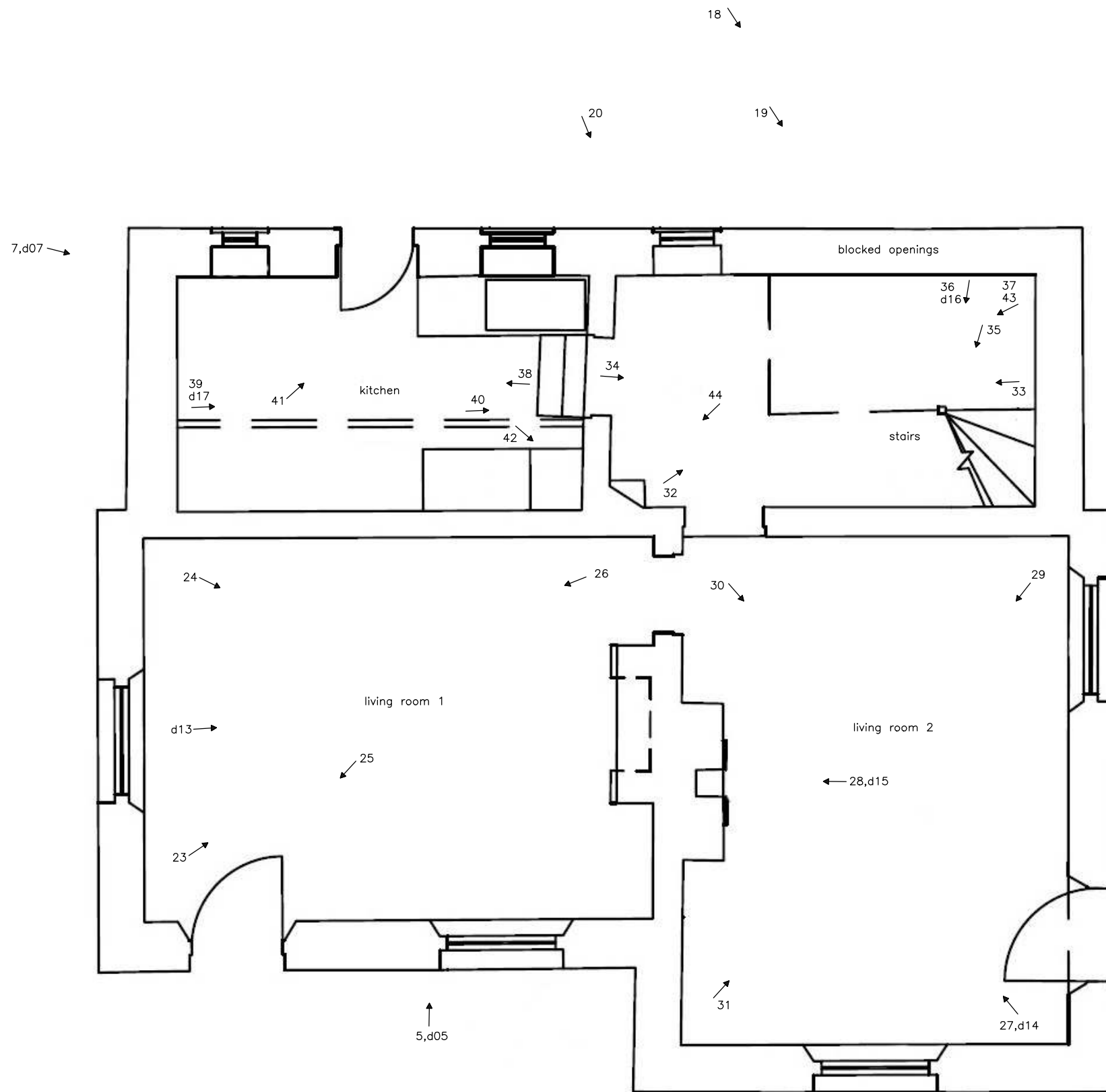
DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2014

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist

KEY

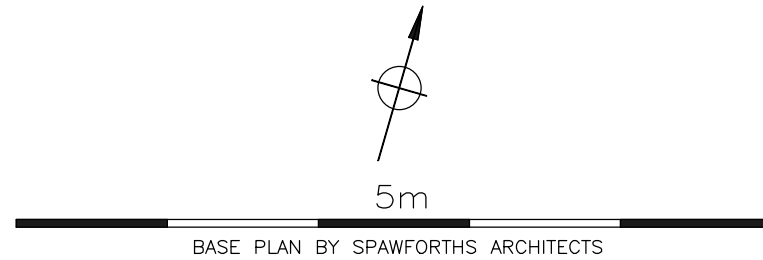
- ↗ 1: photograph direction and number (black and white)
- ↗ d01: photograph direction and number (digital)



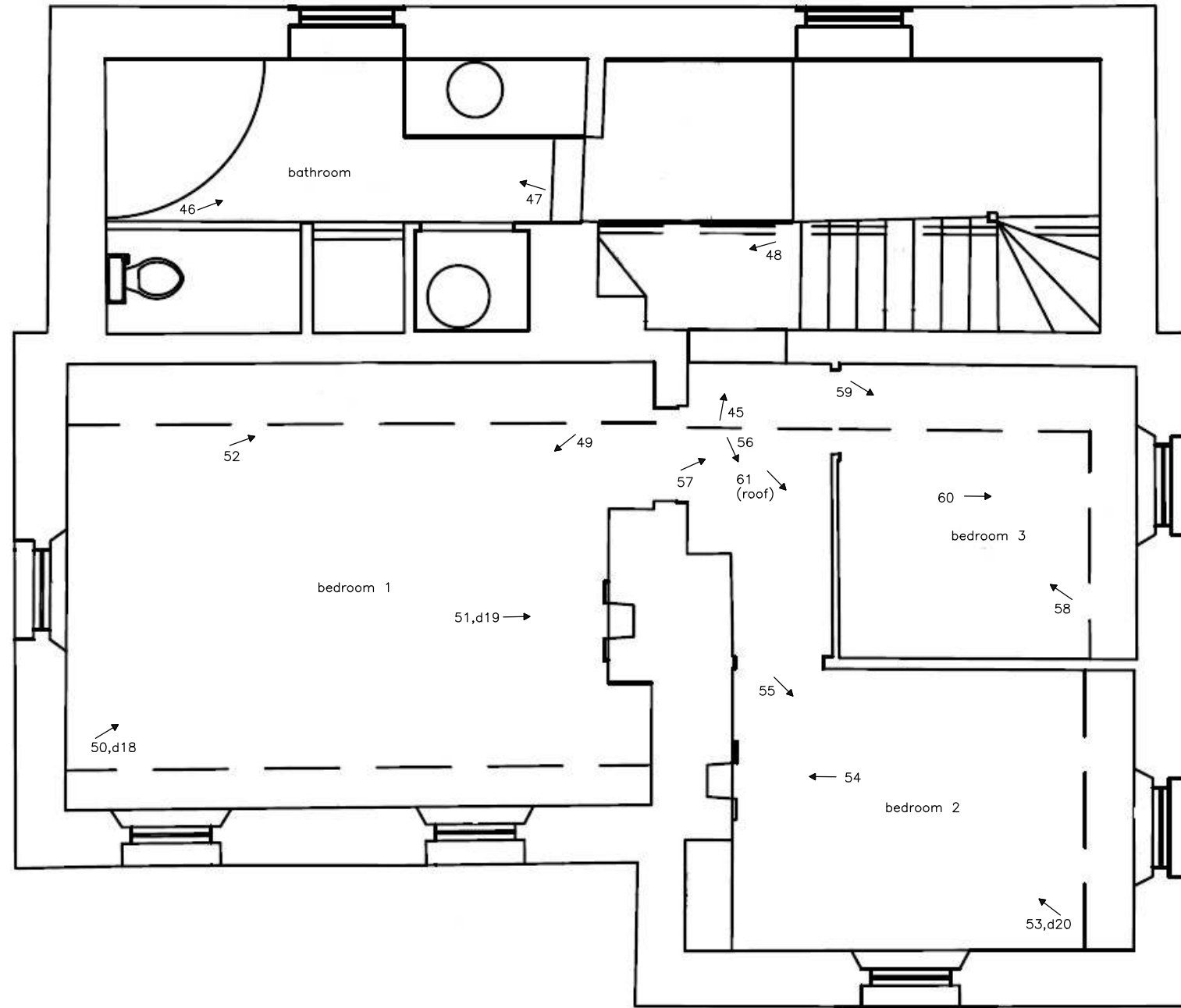


KEY

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

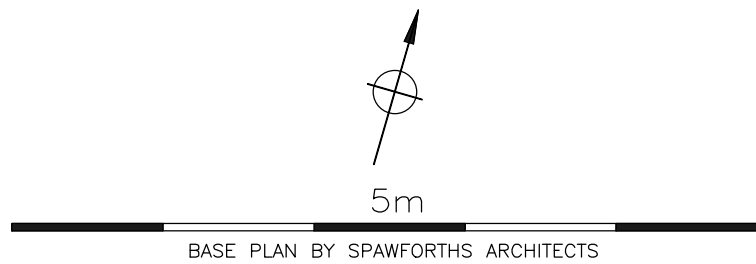


SCHOOL HOUSE SWINE LANE NOSTELL WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 40609 16923): HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD
FIGURE 10: GROUND FLOOR PLAN WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS
SCALE: 1:50 (at A3)
DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2014
STEPHEN HAIGH Buildings Archaeologist



KEY

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



SCHOOL HOUSE SWINE LANE NOSTELL WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 40609 16923): HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD
FIGURE 11: FIRST FLOOR PLAN WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS
SCALE: 1:50 (at A3)
DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2014
STEPHEN HAIGH Buildings Archaeologist

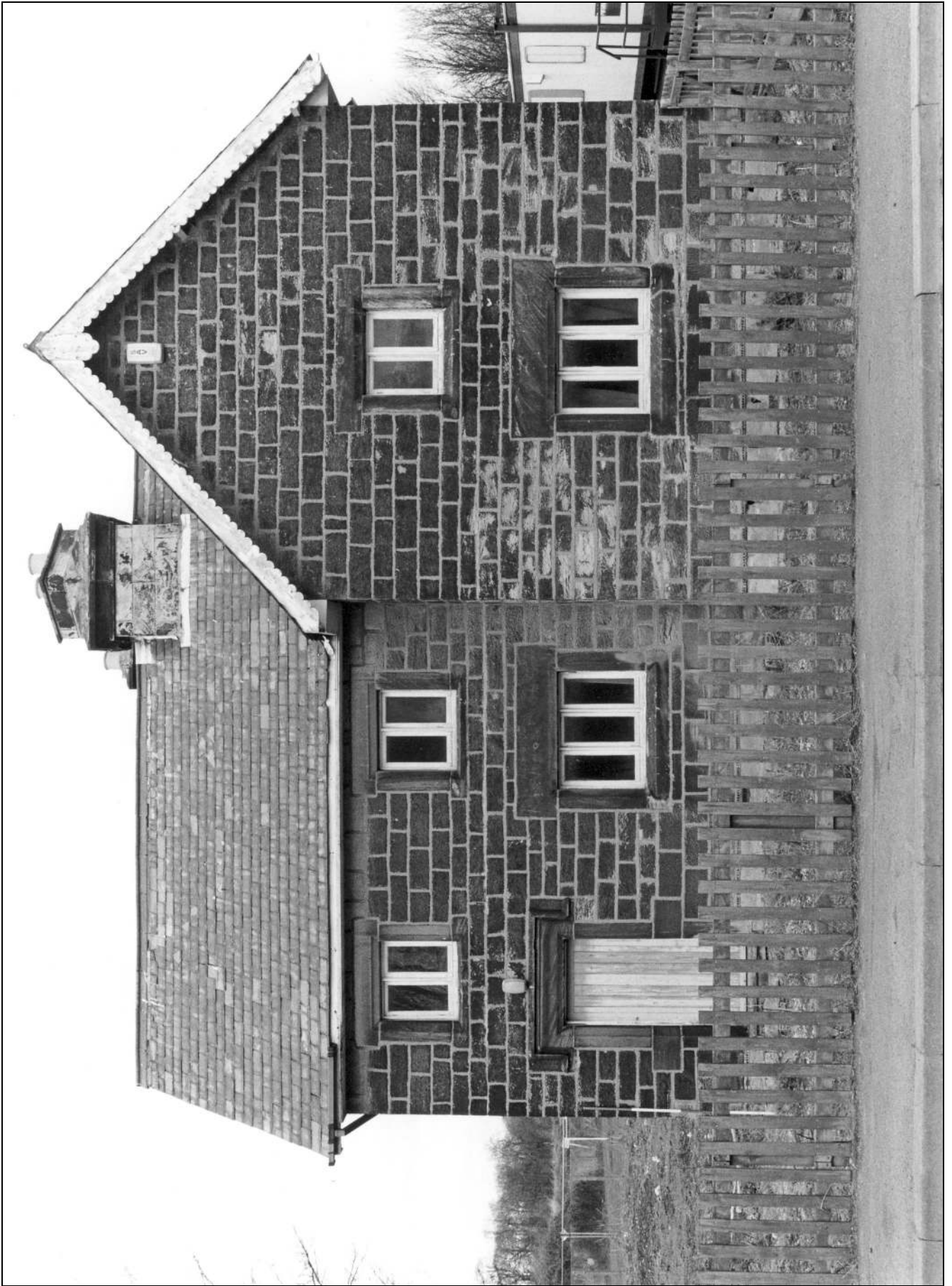


Photo 1: The house, from the south (film 2, frame 10)



Photo 2: General view of the house and school, from the south-west (film 2, frame 8)



Photo 3: The house, from the south-west (film 2, frame 9)



Photo 4: Rear elevation, from the north (film 5, frame 10)

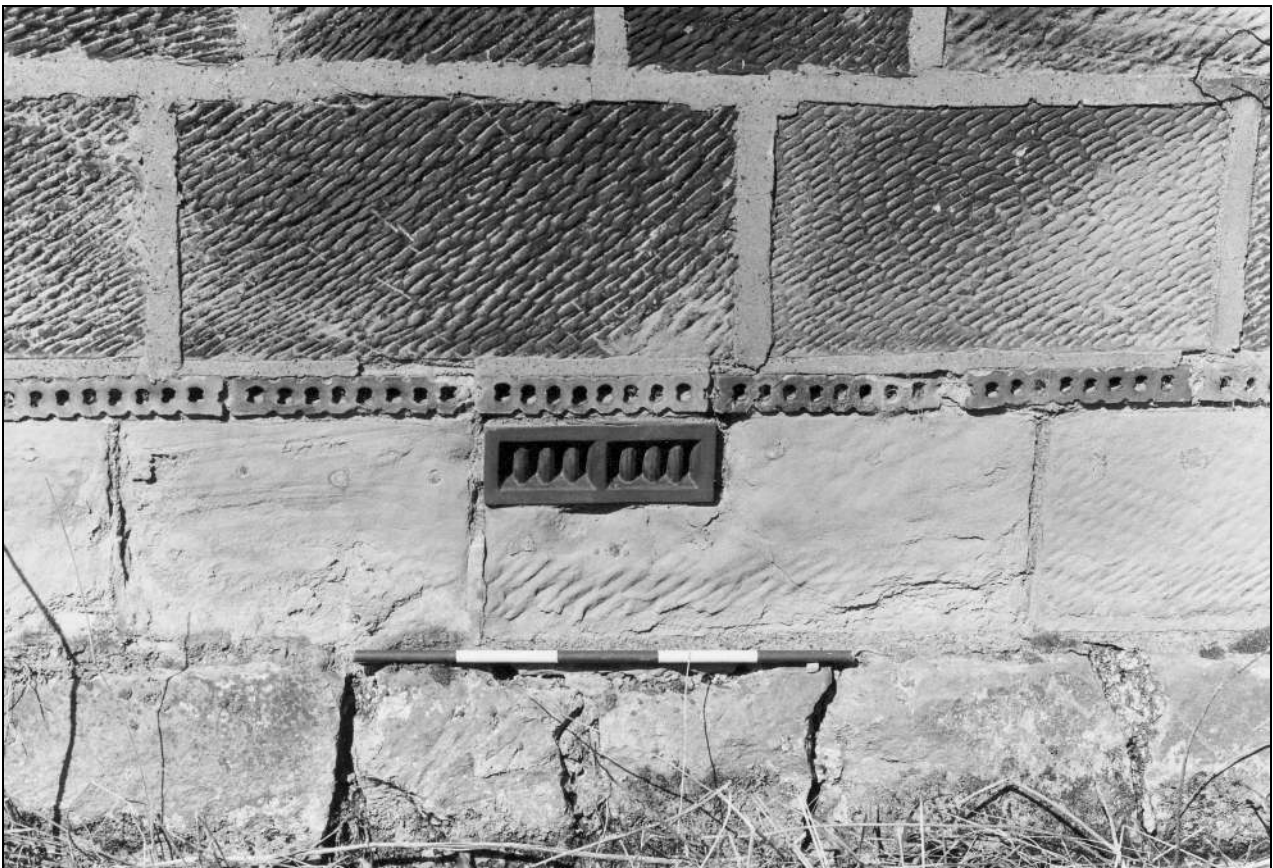


Photo 5: Detail of tile damp-course and ventilator in front elevation (film 3, frame 12)



Photo 6: Detail of tile damp-course in front elevation (film 3, frame 13)

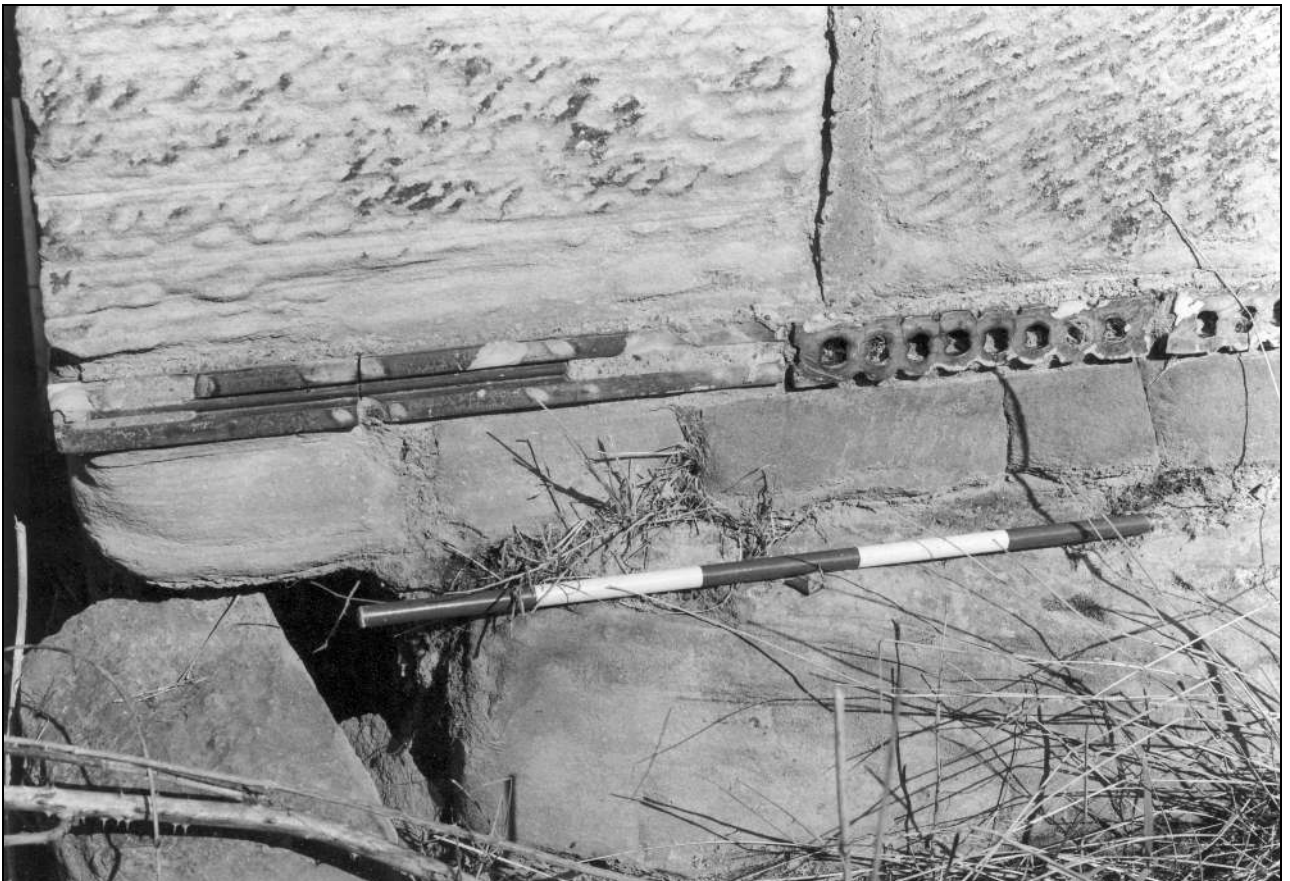


Photo 7: Detail of damp-course, north-west corner of house (film 5, frame 9)



Photo 8: The house, from the south-east (film 2, frame 11)



Photo 9: Detail of external door to living room 1, front elevation
(film 3, frame 15)



Photo 10: External view of living room 1 window, front elevation (film 3, frame 16)



Photo 11: East side of house, from the south-east (film 2, frame 12)



Photo 12: The house, from the west (film 2, frame 18)



Photo 13: Detail of main chimney stack, from the south-west (film 3, frame 17)



Photo 14: Rear of house, from the north-east (film 2, frame 15)



Photo 15: East side of house, from the north-east (film 2, frame 14)



Photo 16: East side of rear outshut (film 2, frame 16)



Photo 17: The house, from the north-west (film 3, frame 1)



Photo 18: Rear of outshut, showing blocked window and doorway (film 3, frame 3)



Photo 19: Detail of blocked doorway, rear of outshut (film 3, frame 3)



Photo 20: Rear of outshut, showing step down in damp-course (film 5, frame 7)



Photo 21: Remains of twentieth century rear extension, from the north-west (film 3, frame 4)

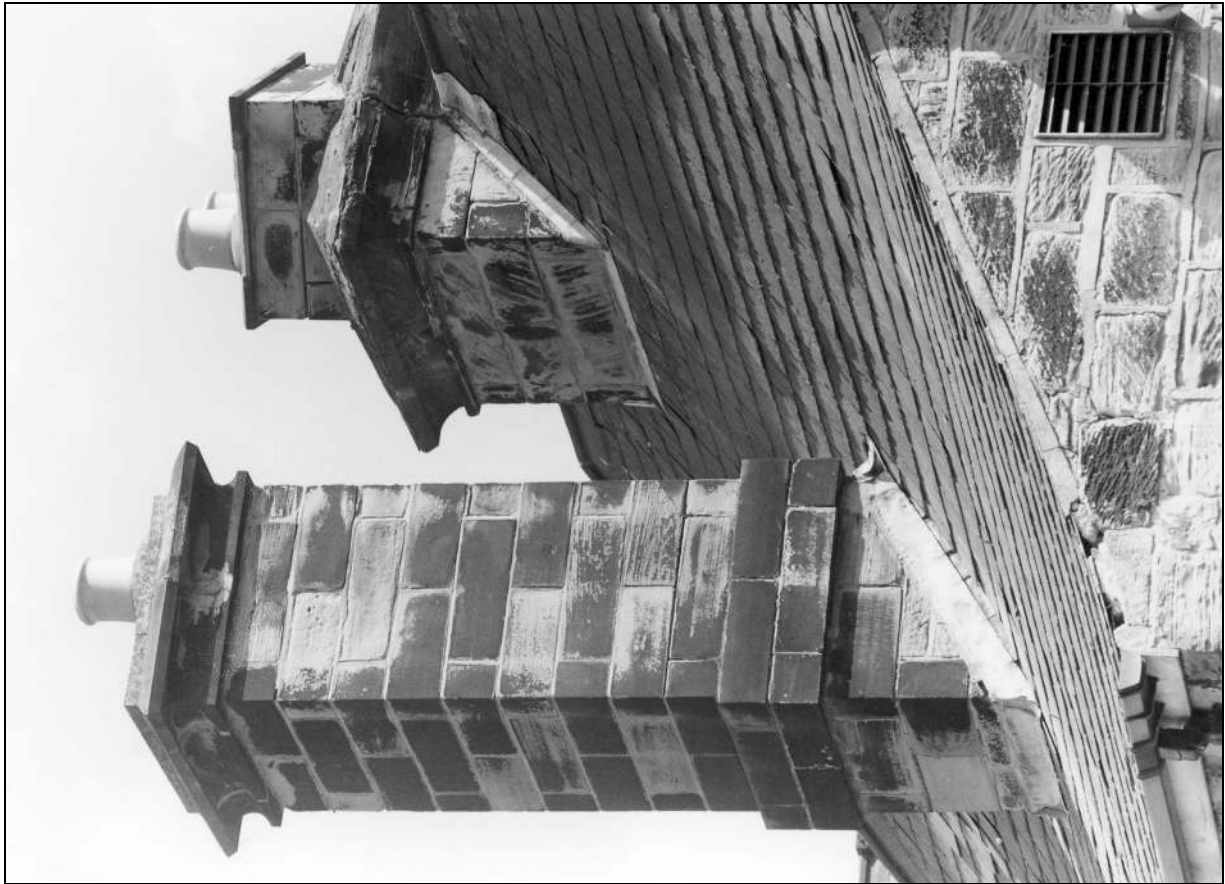


Photo 22: Tall chimney stack over outshut, from the north-west (film 3, frame 9)



Photo 23: Living room 1, from the south-west (film 1, frame 10)



Photo 24: Living room 1, from the north-west (film 1, frame 11)



Photo 25: External doorway into living room 1, from the north-east (film 1, frame 12)



Photo 26: Living room 1, from the north-east (film 1, frame 9)



Photo 28: Detail of fireplace in living room 2 (film 1, frame 7)



Photo 27: Living room 2, from the south-east (film 1, frame 1)



Photo 29: Living room 2, from the north-east (film 1, frame 5)



Photo 30: Living room 2, from the north-west (film 1, frame 4)



Photo 31: Living room 2, from the south-west (film 1, frame 2)



Photo 32: North side of stair hall, from the south-west (film 1, frame 17)



Photo 33: Stair hall and doorway to kitchen, from the south-east (film 1, frame 18)



Photo 34: Underside of staircase, from the west (film 1, frame 13)

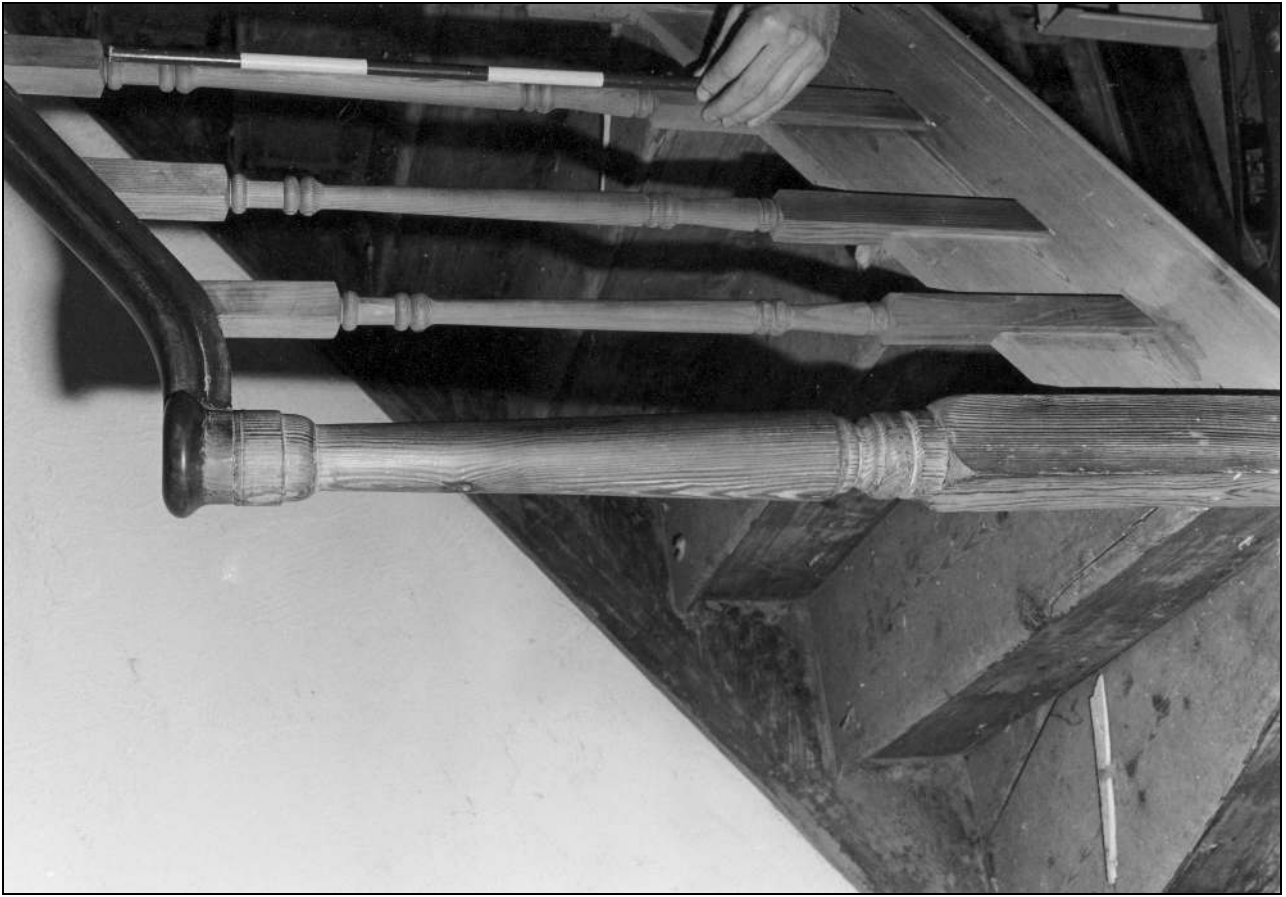


Photo 36: Newel post and hand rail, from the north-east (film 4, frame 1)



Photo 35: Foot of staircase, from the north (film 3, frame 18)



Photo 37: View up to first floor landing, from the north-east (film 4, frame 3)



Photo 38: Kitchen, from the east (film 2, frame 1)



Photo 39: Kitchen, from the west (film 2, frame 3)



Photo 40: Detail of steps down into kitchen, from the west (film 2, frame 4)



Photo 42: Detail of corbelled chimney in kitchen, from the north-west (film 2, frame 6)



Photo 41: Rear wall of kitchen, from the south-west (film 2, frame 5)



Photo 43: Stair hall and doorway to kitchen, from the north-east (film 1, frame 15)



Photo 44: Detail of corbelled chimney in stair hall, from the north-east (film 1, frame 16)



Photo 46: Bathroom (formerly bedroom), from the west (film 4, frame 5)



Photo 45: View down onto first floor landing, from the south (film 4, frame 6)



Photo 48: Detail of corbelled chimney stack on first floor, from the north-east (film 4, frame 4)



Photo 47: View into bathroom, from the east (film 5, frame 5)



Photo 49: Bedroom 1, from the north-east (film 4, frame 9)



Photo 50: Bedroom 1, from the south-west (film 4, frame 7)



Photo 51: Detail of fireplace, bedroom 1 (film 4, frame 10)



Photo 52: Detail of roof timber, north side of bedroom 1 (film 4, frame 11)



Photo 54: Detail of fireplace, bedroom 2 (film 5, frame 3)



Photo 53: Bedroom 2, from the south-east (film 5, frame 1)



Photo 56: Historic partition and doorway to bedroom 2 from the south-east (film 4, frame 15)



Photo 55: Bedroom 2, from the north-west (film 4, frame 18)



Photo 58: Doorway to bedroom 3, within historic partition with modern cladding, from the south-east (film 4, frame 16)



Photo 57: Doorway to bedroom 3, within historic partition, from the west



Photo 59: Bedroom 3, from the north-west (film 4, frame 17)



Photo 60: Internal detail of window, bedroom 3 (film 5, frame 4)



Photo 61: Roof space over bedroom 3, from the north-west (film 5, frame 6)



Photo 62: General view of the site, from the west (film 3, frame 10)



Photo 63: The outbuilding, from the south-west (film 3, frame 6)

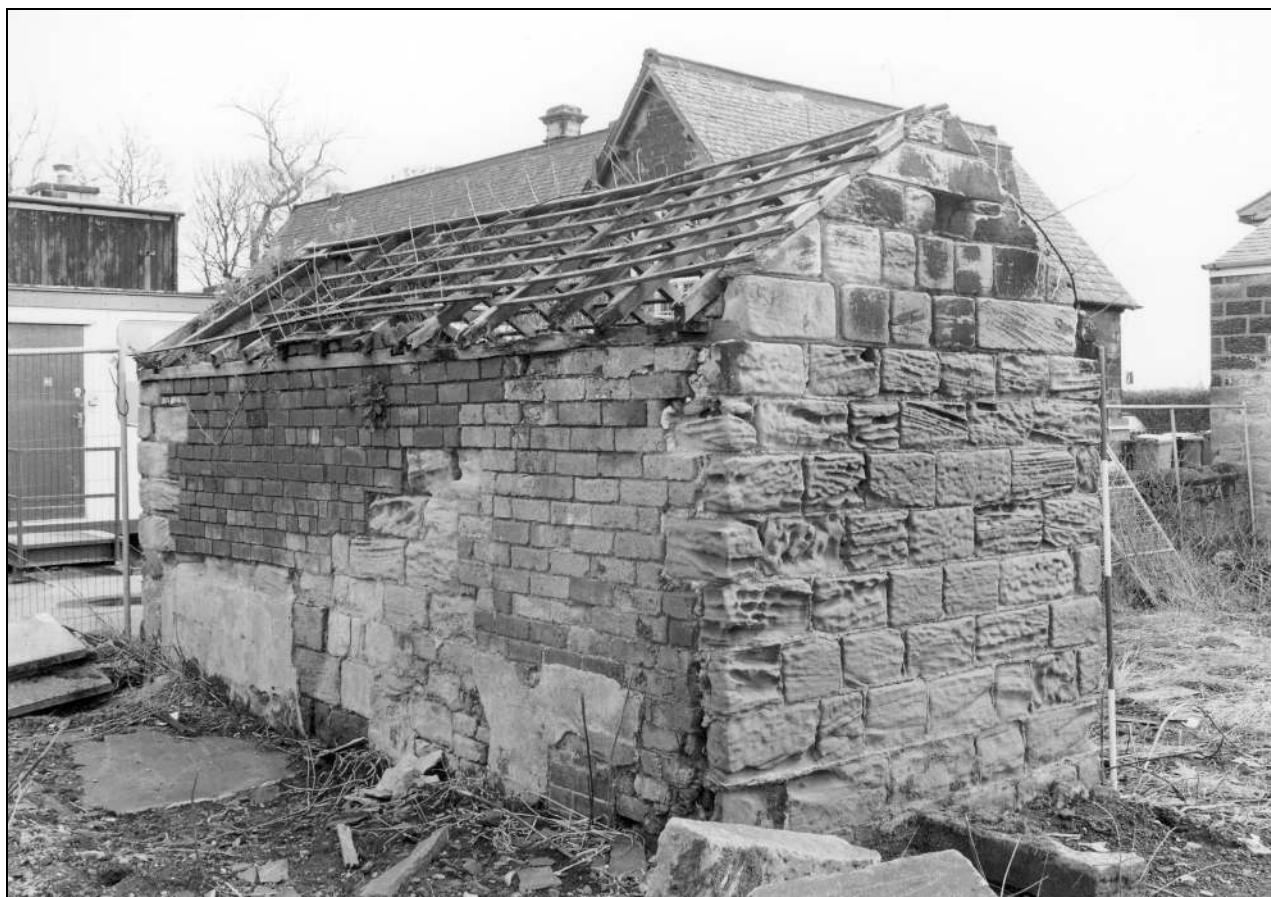


Photo 64: The outbuilding, from the north-west (film 3, frame 7)

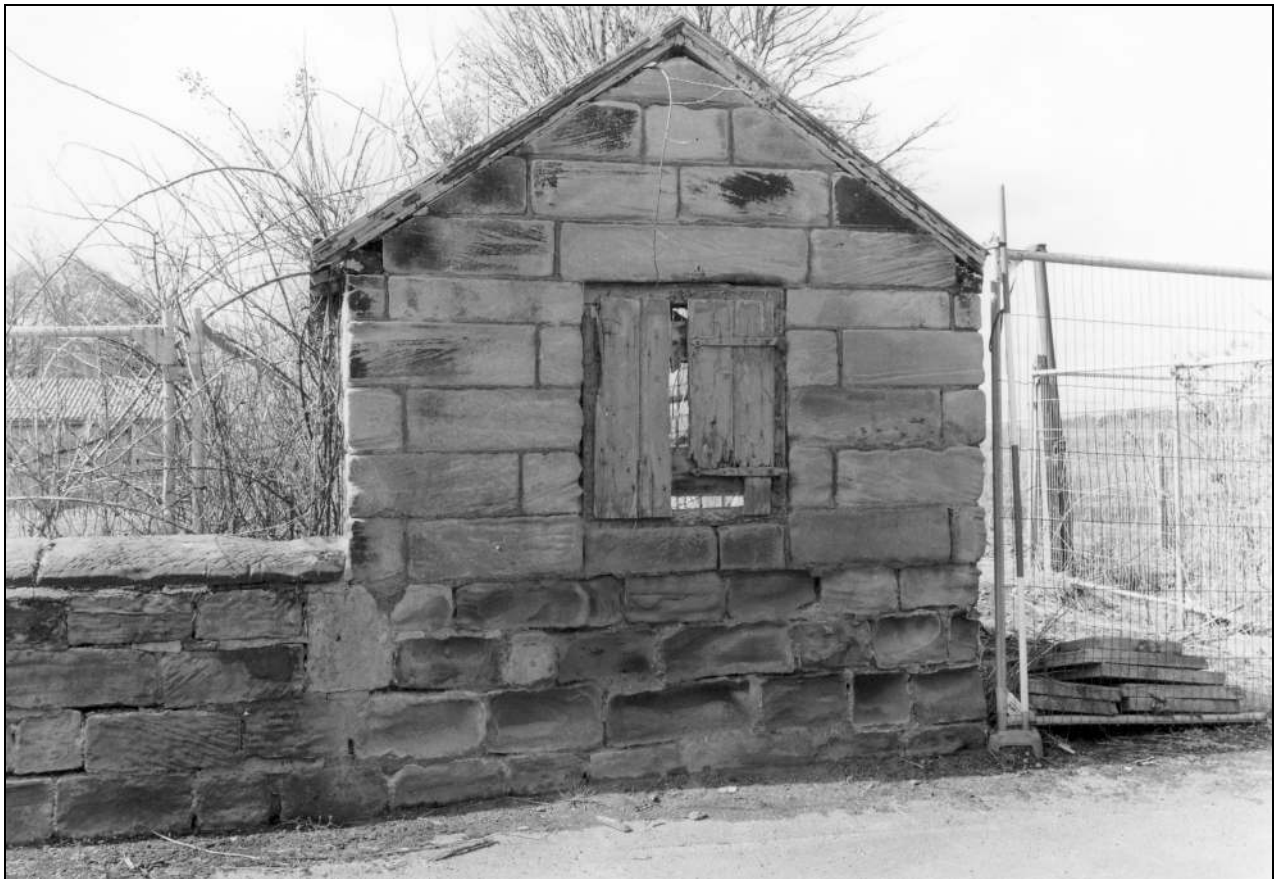


Photo 65: East side of outbuilding (film 2, frame 17)