

Marsh Hall Barn
Lands Head Lane, Northowram, West Yorkshire:
Historic Building Record



August 2015
NGR: SE 10803 27832
Historic township: Northowram

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*This report is formatted to allow printing on both sides of the paper
and may contain blank pages*

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SUMMARY

Limited photographic and drawn recording at Marsh Hall Barn (NGR: SE 10803 27832) was carried out in May 2015 for Mark Hillas Properties Ltd, at a late stage of the building's conversion. The barn was formerly of single aisled construction, but only fragments of the timber frame remained to be recorded, and much of the exterior has been rebuilt. Dendrochronological assessment indicated that sampling and analysis would not be fruitful, and so no more accurate date for the building can be postulated, than the previously assumed 17th century origin.

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LIST OF BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo Subject

- 1 General view, from the south-east
- 2 The east elevation, with arched cart entry and lean-to cart shed beyond
- 3 Arched cart entry in east elevation
- 4 General view, from the south-west
- 5 The gabled wing at the south-west corner, and west cart entry
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- 7 General view, from the north, with rear of Marsh Hall to the left
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- 23 Baltic timber mark on softwood beam, crossing western cart entry
- 24 Roof structure in lean-to cart shed at north-east corner, from the south

MARSH HALL BARN, LANDS HEAD LANE, NORTHOWRAM, WEST YORKSHIRE:

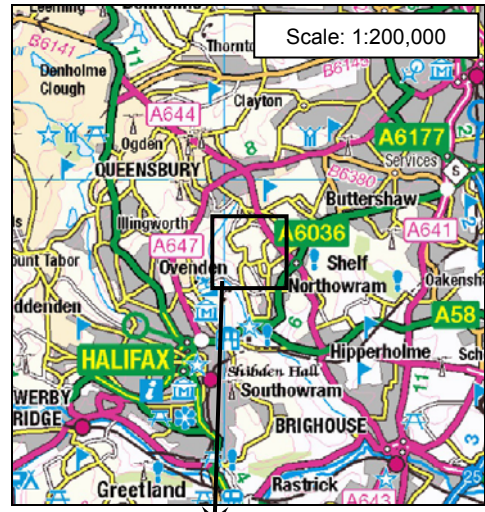
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of limited historic building recording at the barn adjacent to the grade II* listed Marsh Hall, at Northowram, near Halifax in West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in May 2015, during the building's conversion to residential use, and was commissioned by the developer Mark Hillas Properties Ltd.
- 1.2 Marsh Hall Barn has stone outer walls and was of single-aisled plan form, five bays in length, and is likely to have 17th century origins, but was partly demolished during unauthorised conversion works in 2012 (though had been altered in various ways previously), so that the present recording programme was limited to the few remaining parts of the historic fabric.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out in accordance with a specification from the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), subject to some authorised amendments (appendix 2). It included a dendrochronological assessment of the few surviving timbers (appendix 1 - concluding that detailed analysis of the timbers would not be productive), limited photographic and drawn surveys, and some research into the building's historical background. This report will be submitted to the client, the local planning authority, 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

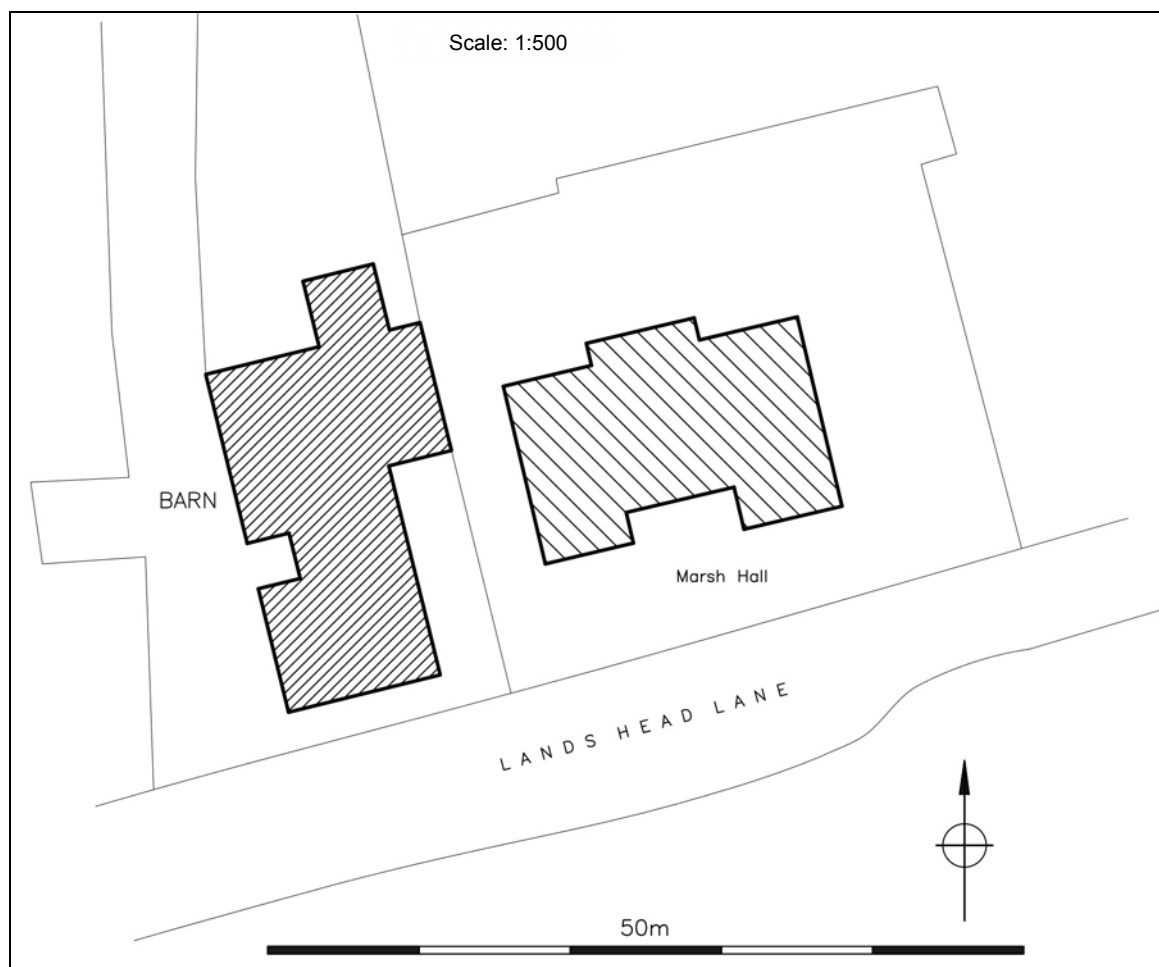
- 2.1 The site stands on the north side of Lands Head Lane, about 1km north of the centre of Northowram village, some 5km north-east of Halifax town centre (figures 1 & 2). The national grid reference for the site is SE 10803 27832, and its height above Ordnance Datum (sea level) is approximately 250m.
- 2.2 The buildings at the site include Marsh Hall itself, which faces south onto the road, and the barn, standing some 10m to the west, its long axis running approximately north-south (see figure 3).
- 2.3 At the time of survey, the conversion of the building was at an advanced stage.



1: Location map (i)



2: Location map (ii)



3: Site plan

3 Planning background

3.1 The barn forms part of the curtilage of the grade II* listed Marsh Hall¹ (dated to 1626 but incorporating a 16th century aisled house), and is therefore afforded the same statutory protection as the house itself. Listed building and planning consents were granted by Calderdale Council for the barn's conversion to a single dwelling in 2005 (application numbers 04/02451/CON and 04/02452/LBC). Subsequently, in 2011, applications for its conversion to two dwellings were refused (application numbers 11/00284/FUL and 11/00285/LBC), and appeals against refusal were dismissed in February 2012. However, in the same year, unauthorised works including the demolition of the northern part of the barn were alleged, and enforcement notices were issued.

3.2 The complex planning situation which ensued, involving an appeal against the enforcement notices and successful prosecution by the local planning authority, was followed by new applications for the building's conversion to

¹ National Heritage List no: 1203782 <http://list.historicengland.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1203782>

two dwellings, made in 2014 (14/00547/FUL and 14/00549/LBC)², for which listed building consent was granted in September 2014. On consultation, the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service recommended that architectural and archaeological recording be secured by planning condition, and condition no 1 of the consent stipulates that:

Within one month of the date of this permission or any other timescale agreed by the local planning authority and before any works are carried out which would permanently cover any of the timbers, a report following the archaeological and architectural recording of the building, shall be submitted to the local planning authority. This recording must be carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological/building recording consultant or organisation.

- 3.3 The present report and the associated project archive are intended to allow this condition to be discharged.

4 Previous investigative work

- 4.1 Marsh Hall itself has attracted considerable attention from antiquarians, historians and the like over the years, and although the barn has not escaped notice entirely, there seems to have been much less written about it. The West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) holds information on the barn (PRN 11494), dating from the 1990s and later. This includes notes made by Alison Armstrong in 1995, comprising an A4 page with a sketched cross-section showing the single aisled construction, a small sketch plan, and details of some of the timbers, include re-used ones. There are also ten undated and anonymous black and white photographs of the exterior and interior, taken while the building was still in farming use, and these show some of the roof trusses and aisled construction, as well as external details.
- 4.2 The HER also contains a report and digital photographs by Elizabeth Chamberlin of WYAAS, made during a site visit in May 2011, which pre-dated the unauthorised demolition. Her notes include a brief account of the barn's form and raise the possibility that despite its assumed 17th century date, dendrochronological analysis might reveal that the barn is of earlier date (as has been the case elsewhere locally); they also note the presence of some re-used timbers, including a cruck blade. In more detail, it was observed that some of the trusses bear carpenter's numbering, and that aisle post "IIII" had been truncated, but that post "III" survived in good condition and still stood on its pad-stone.
- 4.3 The Calderdale office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (WYAS) holds about 20 colour slides in 35mm format of the barn's exterior and interior, taken

² see the planning officer's report on the application for a detailed narrative

between 1973 and 1997, which are also useful in showing it while still in agricultural use, and during the re-slating of the roof in 1996-7³.

5 Historical background

Aisled barns

- 5.1 Aisled barns are a significant type of traditional farm building, of historic interest because they contribute to an understanding of the vernacular architecture and past farming systems of the region. As a group they are under threat due to redundancy and neglect, as well as their potential for conversion, and records of them can help provide an understanding of this diminishing and irreplaceable stock.
- 5.2 In general terms, an aisled barn is an agricultural building type defined by the use of an internal timber frame to support the roof, in which the roof trusses are carried partly on vertical posts within the building (arcade posts), rather than just by the outer walls. The spaces between the arcade posts and the long outer walls form "aisles", and can vary in width considerably from one barn to the next. Some aisled barns have been dated to the thirteenth century, eg. that at Cressing Temple in Essex, but these early examples are generally very large and associated with monastic estates.
- 5.3 A large number of aisled barns exist in the north of England, particularly in the Pennine areas of South and West Yorkshire, with the distribution also extending into the Lancashire Pennines. Some of these Pennine aisled barns appear to be of late medieval or early post-medieval date⁴, but the main period of their construction seems to have been between 1570 and 1650⁵. They are generally associated with the gentry or large estates, rather than the yeoman level of society, but it has been suggested that the aisled barn was the "standard farm building in the Pennines before 1750"⁶, although this was more probably true at the higher end of the wealth and social scale, than at the lower end.
- 5.4 Pennine aisled barns are generally found with stone outer walls, but in a number of cases it can be demonstrated that these replaced earlier timber-framed walls. Their plan forms vary greatly, with lengths ranging from three to eleven bays,

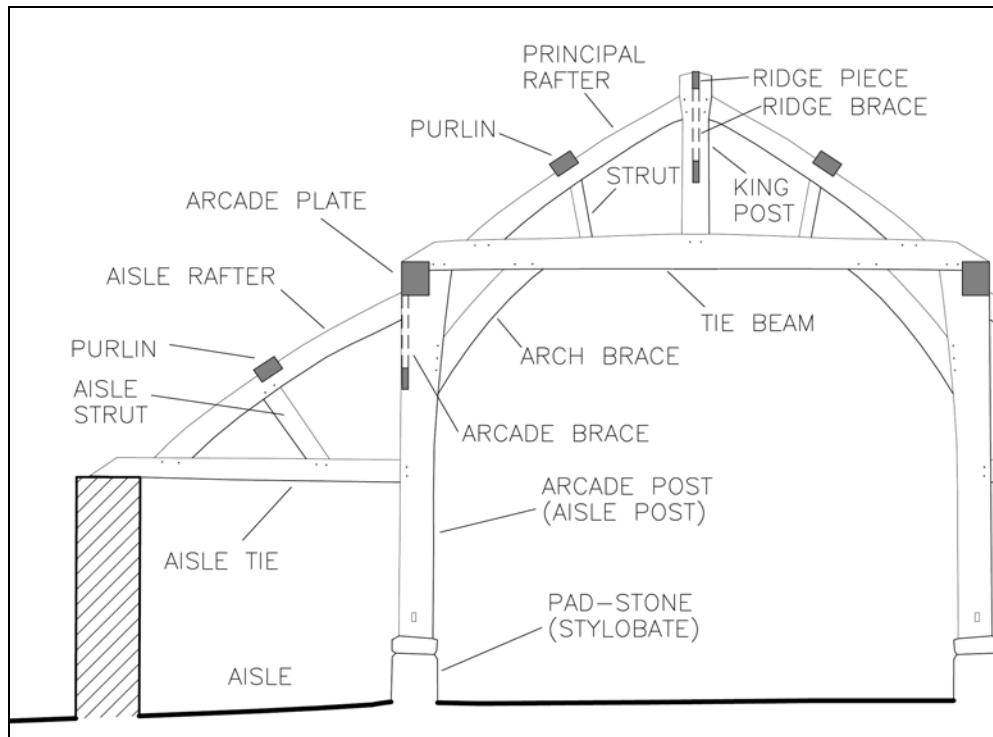
³ WYAS Calderdale: HAS/B:38/155, /3131, /3871, /3872, /3873, /3874, /4466, /4467, /4468, /4595, /4596, /4597, /5146, /5147, /5401, /5460, /6665

⁴ eg. the timber-framing of one at Blacko, near Nelson in Lancashire, was dated by dendrochronology to between 1560-1600 (Stephen Haigh, 2007 *Aisled Barn, Great Stone Edge Farm, Blacko, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording*; Ian Tyers, 2007 *Tree-ring analysis of timbers from a building: Great Stone Edge Farm Barn, Blacko, Lancashire*)

⁵ Wade Martins, S, 1991 *Historic Farm Buildings*, p26

⁶ Clarke, D W 1974 "Aisled barns in the Pennines" *Brigantian* vol 18-20

and although most have aisles along both sides, some, such as that at Marsh Hall, have a single aisle. Short internal cross-walls sometimes take the place of arcade posts, often to create a covered porch area with an aisle to either side, these flanking spaces often serving as shippons⁷, and this tradition can be seen to continue in later barns in which no timber posts at all are used. The aisles themselves vary in width, the average being around 3m, which is roughly the minimum required to stall cattle with a passage to their rear, but some are so narrow as to be effectively vestigial.



4: Form and terminology of an aisled barn

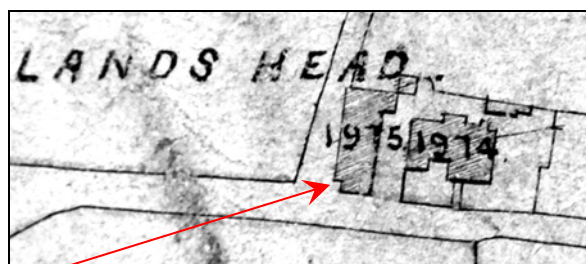
Marsh Hall and its barn

- 5.5 Marsh Hall itself was formerly known as Lands Head, and has been demonstrated to be a single-aisled house probably of the 16th century, but was the home of the wealthy clothier James Oates in the early 17th century, when it underwent much alteration. The property passed by marriage to the Dearden family in the early 18th century, but they sold it in the late 19th century, by which time it had taken its present name of Marsh Hall. For much of its life it was occupied by tenants rather than its owners, and as it became divided into two or three smaller dwellings, its grandeur diminished. The farm formed part of a sale to be auctioned in 1914, though it is not clear whether it changed hands at that time or not (see below). By the late 20th century it was in very poor condition

⁷ eg. at Stake, near Mytholmroyd: Haigh, Stephen 2007 Barn at Stake, Stake Lane, Cragg Vale, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Building Recording (unpublished report)

and the farm changed hands in 1995, after which the house was carefully refurbished⁸. Photographs suggest that the barn was still in farming use up to that time, its interior partly equipped with cow stalls, but that it was re-slatted with new rafters, in the late 1990s.

- 5.6 The earliest map known to show the barn is a township plan made in 1836-7 (figure 4). By this date, the building had a relatively wide, L-shaped plan: comparison with the present building and previous records suggests that it may already have been widened along its west side, and that a cart shed had been added at the north-east corner, so that its footprint was close to that existing before the 21st century redevelopment. A survey schedule accompanying the map recorded items 1974 and 1975 as house and barn, the property of John Dearden Esquire and occupied by Henry Sutcliffe, part of a landholding of 17 acres with an estimated annual rental value of £50. It is interesting to note that one of the fields within Sutcliffe's tenancy was known as "Marsh", which may have given rise to the later name for the site.



barn

5: Township map, 1836-7⁹

- 5.7 The Ordnance Survey's first edition 1:10560 map, surveyed in 1849-50, is of smaller scale than the township map, and shows no additional information (figure 5), but the first edition 1:2500 map of the 1890s shows a slightly more complex outline, depicting an outbuilding at the north-east corner (figure 6). The second edition of this map shows that by 1905, changes had taken place at the south end of the barn, perhaps the construction of the present gabled wing (figure 7). No further alterations are however shown on subsequent editions up to 1933, including a plan of an estate to be auctioned in 1914 (figures 8 - 10).



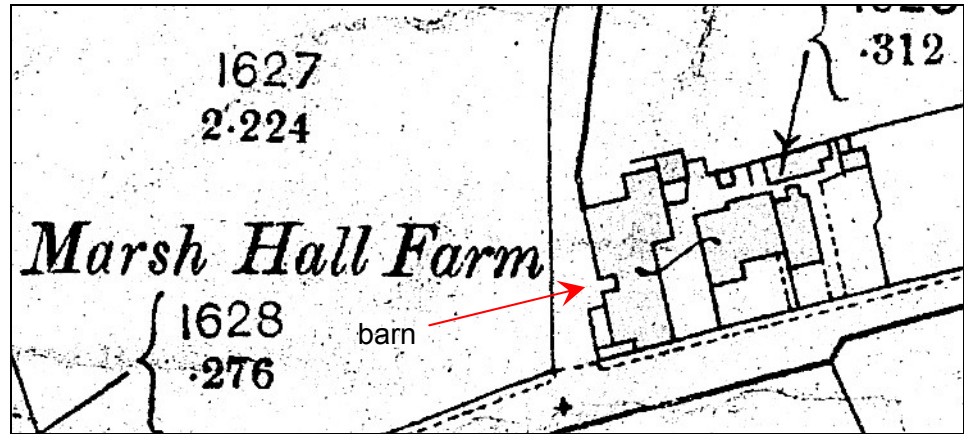
barn

6: OS 1:10560 map, 1854¹⁰

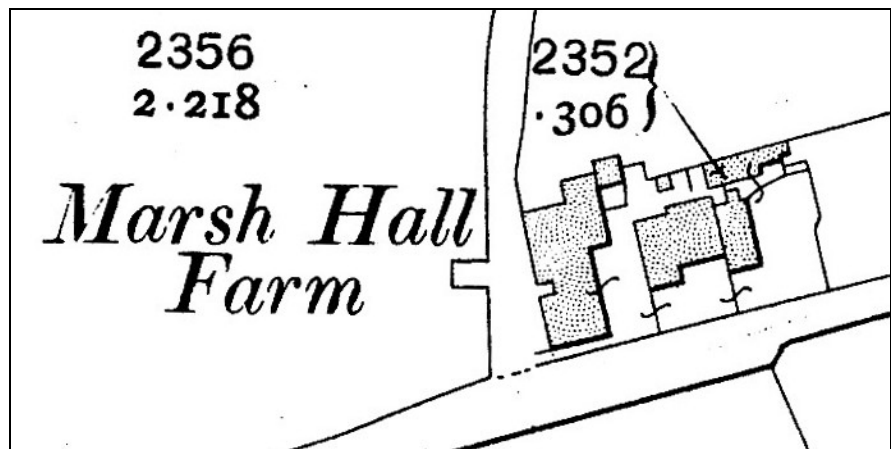
⁸ Beecham, M & Bowers, G 2014 *A History of Northowram Township from 1800*, p83

⁹ WYAS Calderdale HXT:670 *Plan of the Township of Northowram.... By S Washington 1836 & 1837*

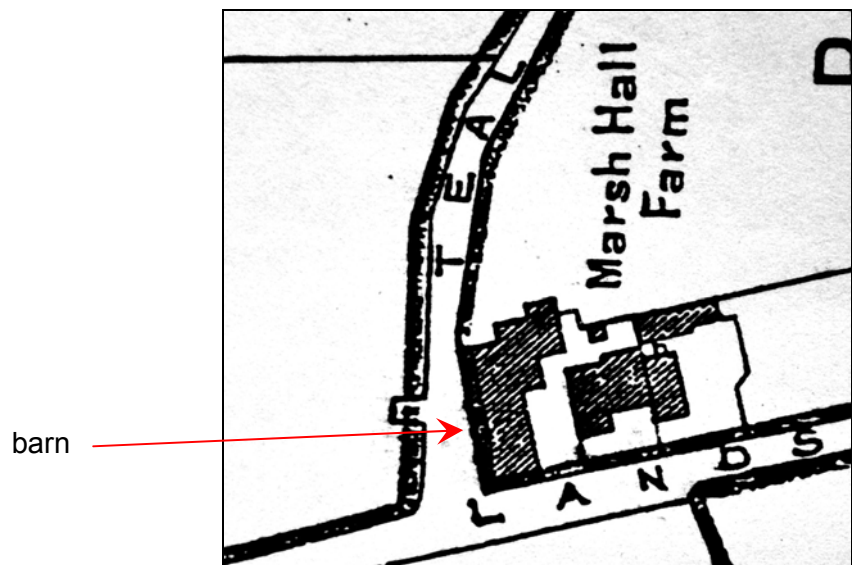
¹⁰ Surveyed 1849-50; sheet no: Yorkshire, 231. Here enlarged.



7: OS 1:2500 map, 1893¹¹



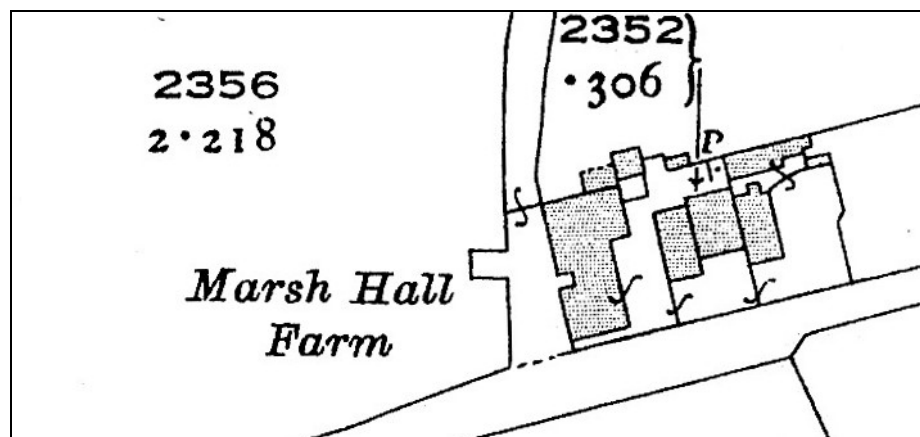
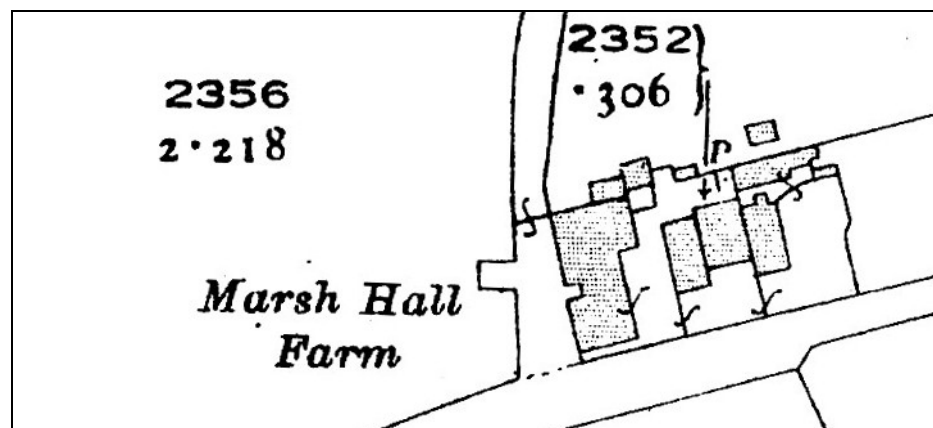
8: OS 1:2500 map, 1908¹²



9: Part of an auction plan of 1914¹³

¹¹ Surveyed 1891-2; sheet no: Yorkshire, 231.2. Here enlarged to 1:1250.

¹² Revised 1905; sheet no: Yorkshire, 231.2. Here enlarged to 1:1250.

10: OS 1:2500 map, 1922¹⁴11: OS 1:2500 map, 1933¹⁵

6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The recording was carried out during a site visit on 18 May 2015, at which date the building was in an advanced state of conversion, which severely restricted the scope of the survey as surviving, visible historic fabric was extremely limited. The work involved detailed inspection, drawn and measured survey, and photographic recording, together with a dendrochronological assessment, all in accordance with the specification and subsequent minor amendments (Appendix 2).
- 6.2 The drawn survey comprises a ground floor plan of the building as found, at 1:100 scale (based on an existing survey by the Lawson Building Consultancy), and a cross-section and partial longitudinal section at 1:50, to show surviving,

¹³ WYAS Calderdale BRA:6/1/5/3 Northowram: Plan of Residential Estate, Cottages and Farm Lands to be offered for sale by auction... on 24 June 1914)

¹⁴ Revised 1914-15; sheet no: Yorkshire, 231.2. Here enlarged to 1:1250.

¹⁵ Revised 1930; sheet no: Yorkshire, 231.2. Here enlarged to 1:1250.

visible parts of the timber frame. These drawings show all significant archaeological and architectural detail where it occurs, but omit irrelevant modern fabric, and use conventions based on those specified by English Heritage¹⁶.

- 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 (as required by the specification). A summary external record was made, together with photographs of the interior where historic fabric was visible, using a 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, or a 0.5m baton with 0.1m graduations. These black and white photographs have been printed at 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 4), which will be deposited on a CD only, with WYAAS. Locations of all photographs taken are marked on copies of the site and floor plans.
- 6.4 A dendrochronological assessment was undertaken by Ian Tyers of the Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd, and is reported on separately (see appendix 1); however, the outcome of this assessment was that sampling and analysis of the remaining exposed timbers within the building would not prove fruitful, and so no further action was taken in this regard.

7 Summary architectural description

Previous form of the building

- 7.1 The essential form of the barn before the present redevelopment can be established, primarily from earlier photographs. It had outer walls of local sandstone, mostly of thin courses, with a stone slate roof, surmounted by a pair of large ventilation cowls, the latter probably early 20th century in date. The plan was essentially rectangular, with its long axis running north-south, and a pair of opposing cart entries in the long sides: that in the east side, facing the house, was on the building line and had a doorway with stone arch, but that to the west was set back to form a recess between outshuts to north and south. These outshuts represented the barn's aisle, although both had been extended well beyond the original aisle width (ie. from about 1.9m, which would have been too short for housing cattle, to 4.5m), and both appear to have been entered by doorways in the sides of the cart entry. At the south-west corner of the barn, alterations thought to have been carried out about 1900 had created a low, gabled wing within the overall building footprint, containing a shippon or mistal,

¹⁶ English Heritage 2006 Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice

with a single row of cow stalls facing north onto a feeding passage. At the opposite, north-east corner of the building, a small lean-to cart shed with a wide doorway in its south side had been added before the 1830s.

- 7.2 Photographs also show that the interior of the barn had been altered significantly, before the mid 1990s. To the north of the threshing bay which linked the cart entries, a brick wall running north-south up to roof level divided the main body of the barn from the western outshut or aisle, along the line of the arcade, while on the south side of the threshing bay, another full height brick cross-wall, running east-west, separated this end of the building from the four northern bays. Despite these alterations however, the five bay, single aisled plan of the barn, and much of its timber frame, was still very much apparent.
- 7.3 The four surviving trusses or cross frames appear to have been numbered 1 to 4 (in Roman numerals) from north to south. Many of the timbers were of uneven scantling and had irregularities in their shape, suggestive of a relatively late date, and a number had been identified as being parts of re-used crucks. Trusses 1, 2 and 4 were of king post form, with no struts (or evidence for them having been removed); some of them had ridge braces. In contrast truss 3, on the north side of the threshing bay, lacked a king post but did have angled struts, a situation which has been observed elsewhere and is thought to have permitted easier access for storage through the truss, in a full barn¹⁷. Truss 4, on the south side of the threshing bay, had lost the lower part of its arcade post, but the upper part of it was supported by the inserted brick wall.

The barn in 2015

- 7.4 Despite the fact that the vast majority of the stone outer walls of the barn have now been rebuilt or are obscured by plasterboard, the building's size and shape do for the most part concur with its historic form, though an interpretation of the barn's development and construction phases would now be impossible, from a solely archaeological analysis.
- 7.5 Very few external historic features have escaped removal or rebuilding during the conversion (1-7), though the arched cart entry on the east elevation seems to have been reproduced faithfully to the original, and part of the original wall fabric survives within the north-east lean-to, where its thin courses of local sandstone with rubble core remain visible (8). Meanwhile, alteration and subdivision of the building's interior has been so extensive that the historic plan form inside the structure has been completely lost, and general photography would give no sense of its former appearance.

¹⁷ See Alison Armstrong's notes, in WYAS HER.

Timber frame

- 7.6 The only visible, surviving part of the timber frame which remains in place is located adjacent to the west cart entry, at first floor level (9). This includes the head of the arcade post for truss 4, the aisle tie to the west, the aisle rafter and strut, arcade plate, and pair of arcade braces (figures 13 & 15).
- 7.7 The arcade post is splayed at the head, where it bears the Roman numeral "III" on its northern side (10), and has pegs lower down, which indicate where an arch brace once supported the roof truss (11,12); the lower half of the post was removed historically (as noted above). Other notable aspects of this small area of framing is the rather poor quality of the timber, containing many knots and imperfections, a situation which the photographs of the 1990s show also to have been the case with much of the other timber framing within the barn. (See appendix 1 for further comments on this aspect.) A simple scarf joint exists within the arcade plate just to the south of the post (13). Other than the "III" observed on the post itself, there is no numbering on any of these elements.
- 7.8 In addition to the *in situ* timber framing, the upper parts of two of the trusses remain in the barn, detached from their original positions but now fastened to either side of a modern cross wall where they have no structural role. It is not certain from where in the building they came from, though as both have king posts they must be from trusses 1, 2 or 4. In the following account they are identified as Y and Z, with Y being the southern one, visible from the former threshing bay, while Z is fastened to the north side of the same cross wall.
- 7.9 One interesting aspect of truss Y (figure 14) is that its tie beam is derived from a cruck blade, to judge from three halvings cut at 45° across its face, which most probably held a spur and collars and perhaps a saddle in its original context (15-17), and the left-hand principal rafter also has a similar, albeit shallower halving; associated with them are the trenches for purlins on the backs of the crucks. Unusually, the cruck blade which is now the tie beam was fashioned for its original use "upside down", that is to say, that contrary to standard construction, the wider, lower part of the tree was used as the foot of the cruck.
- 7.10 Another point worth noting is that the feet of the principal rafters in truss Y are faintly numbered "VII" (18) and "VIII", so perhaps this was part of truss 4, though comparison with the previous photographic record does not confirm this. Also notable are various other scars from previous use, and the two separate mortices in the king post (only one would be needed for a ridge brace).

- 7.11 Truss Z (**19,20**) also contains evidence for former crucks, in a diagonal halving on the side of the king post (**21**). It bears the number “X” at the foot of the left-hand principal rafter (**22**), and “VIII” on the right-hand one, raising the question of its provenance, as it suggests there was once a fifth truss within the barn.

Other items of interest

- 7.12 The roof structure of the lean-to cart shed at the north-east corner of the barn, built before the 1830s, remains visible and is of some interest (**23**). All the timbers are of oak, including a substantial, curved “raker” in the middle of the structure.
- 7.13 A “Baltic timber mark” was also observed on a softwood timber which has been introduced into the building, partly blocking the west cart entry, during the present conversion (**24**). It is not known whether this timber was already present at the barn and was simply moved to its present position, or whether it came from elsewhere.

8 Discussion

- 8.1 The advanced state of conversion and previous partial demolition of the barn mean that the present record is very much incomplete, but nonetheless provides some details about the structure which were previously undocumented. Although dendrochronological analysis was not carried out, some aspects of the timber frame, notably the presence of re-used crucks, and the irregular, uneven and relatively poor quality of many timber elements, do suggest the barn is a relatively late one, and was built using a restricted supply characteristic of the 17th century, rather than a late medieval or sub-medieval building, of a time when a better selection of timber resources may have been available.
- 8.2 A preliminary typology for Pennine aisled barns was established by Michelmore in 1974¹⁸ (and still awaits refinement or revision), and within the simple tripartite scheme suggested, the barn at Marsh Hall is most closely comparable to Type II, which at the time was considered to be the most numerous of the three groups, though the short aisle is anomalous. However, this is based on the limited record of the building now available, and it is worth noting that in 1995 it was considered a combination of all three of Michelmore’s types¹⁹. More pertinent perhaps is the fact that many features at the Marsh Hall example are similar to others recorded nearby in Calderdale, eg that at Lower Rookes, Norwood

¹⁸ Michelmore, D 1974 “A preliminary typology for Pennine aisled barns with king post roofs” in *The Brigantian*, vol 3, p15-17

¹⁹ see Alison Armstrong’s notes, WYAS HER

Green²⁰, though at that building there was finer roof detail, and the aisle was considerably wider.

- 8.3 It is also worth considering the manner in which the barn was used, in conjunction with the neighbouring Marsh Hall or Lands Head. Until the present redevelopment there was no division between the two buildings, and the intervening area formed part of the farmyard (the boundary wall is new), and in common with other Calderdale properties at this social level in the 17th century and later, the owner would have maintained a farming enterprise alongside his textile business, as a yeoman-clothier. The barn would have served a combination of farming uses including grain storage and processing (including hand threshing), cow housing and hay storage, alongside more general storage of implements and vehicles. As the textile industry became more mechanised and capital intensive from the late 18th century, the yeoman-clothier class diminished and their properties, such as Marsh Hall, commonly became the homes of full time farmers, or those at a lower stratum of the textile industry such as piece-rate hand-loom weavers. Similarly, as the mixed farming of the early post-medieval period became more concerned with livestock and dairy production, the farm buildings associated with such properties were often adapted to this change of emphasis, and a common phenomenon is increased accommodation for cows, a process which accelerated in the late 19th century as can be seen at Marsh Hall, where the south-west shippon and roof ventilators both point to changing use in this regard.

²⁰ Stephen Haigh 2014 *Barn at Lower Rookes Farm, Rookes Lane, Norwood Green, West Yorkshire: Historic Building Record* (deposited with WY HER)

Appendix 1: Dendrochronological Assessment



Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd.

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Barn at Marsh Hall, Northowram, assessment for Dendrochronology

Thursday, 30 July 2015

Dear Stephen

As you know I visited Marsh Hall, Northowram in May with you. This was to assess the potential of the timbers for a dendrochronology component as specified in the brief. This assessment follows requirements outlined in English Heritage (1998 *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates*).

There were 2 trusses from the original barn structure comprising tiebeams, king post, and principal rafters and an aisle tie and post. Some of these timbers appeared to be re-used from elsewhere.

We have to be very selective about which timbers to sample, targeting the larger structural elements, and seeking those with sapwood and bark if available, we need primary timbers with lots of rings to have any chance of providing dates. In my assessment I did not identify any suitable material to attempt to sample. All the material I examined was oak, but unfortunately it is almost entirely composed of trees of knotty and distorted character. The re-use of the material has also resulted in the removal of the outermost rings, most useful for gaining some precision in the results. Where visible the growth rings are mostly wide, relatively complacent, interspersed with narrow bands typical of the material produced from wood-pasture areas of pollarded trees, due to the knots these are all somewhat distorted, the bands of narrow rings make this material unsuitable for tree-ring analysis. None of the timbers contain suitable sequences for attempting dendrochronological sampling and analysis. I discussed some of these aspects on site with you, and I enclose a few snapshots that I hope will be of some interest.

My thanks for you taking the time explaining the building to me, I enclose an invoice covering my time as agreed with you, I wish you luck with the rest of the project.

Best wishes

Ian Tyers

Barn at Marsh Hall, Northowram

A truss, the 2 red lines follow the grain on the tiebeam showing this tree has a very marked twist, it also has large and numerous knots. Overall the growth rings are in most parts clearly visible, which means they are large, and they have areas of narrow growth rings and growth distortion.



The side of a timber, showing knots, and wide distorted growth rings



A detail of one of the timbers, here the red ellipse shows this is probably from a pollard; outside the ellipse the timber is fast grown within it is slow grown. Periodic growth reduction and recovery such as this usually overrides the datable signal in the trees.



Appendix 2: WYAAS Specification and agreement to amendments

Specification for Drawn and Photographic Building Recording and Dendrochronological Dating of Marsh Hall Barn, Lands Head Lane, Northowram (SE 10800 203782)

Specification prepared at the request of the Mrs Marilyn Brichard MRTPI on behalf of Calderdale District Council (Planning Applications 14/01523/FUL & 14/01524/LBC)

1 Summary

1.1 A building record (drawn and photographic survey and dendrochronological dating) is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to the conversion of this timber framed barn to a pair of dwellings. This specification for the necessary work has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the curators of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

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

2 Site Location and Description

2.1 Location

(Grid ref. SE **10800 203782**) The barn lies on the northern side of Lands Head Lane c. 1km north of the village of Northowram in the historic township of Northowram. The barn has a footprint of c. 278m².

2.2 Description

The barn lies in the curtilage of the grade II* Marsh Hall which is a mid 16th century single-aisled hall with storeyed cross wing (National Heritage List for England No. 1203782 and WY Historic Environment Record 11493 and 11494). The barn comprises a 5 bayed timber framed structure including a reused cruck blade with king post roof trusses and an aisle to the west. The external walling is in local stone and the roof is covered in stone slates. Its plan form also features opposed cart entrances between bays 3 and 4 with later extensions to the north and north-east.

Substantial harm was caused to the barn by unsympathetic and unlicensed development. Surviving historic fabric requires recording and the extent of recent introduced material identified and recorded in summary.

3 Planning Background

The site owners through their agent Mrs Marilyn Brichard (Upper Quickstavers Sowerby Bridge, West Yorkshire HX6 1PB ☎ 01422 831303) have obtained planning consent to convert the barn in to two dwellings (planning permission 14/00549/LBC & 14/00547/FUL. Condition 1 of this permission requires an archaeological and architectural record to be made of the barn. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as Calderdale District's archaeological advisor) has prepared this specification in order to allow the owners/ developers to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on any grant of planning permission.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

Although in its present form Marsh Hall dates to the 1620s and is the work of James Oates the house contains elements of an earlier aisled hall of the 16th century (Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England 1996 Historic Building Report, Marsh hall Barn, Northowram, Halifax, West Yorkshire). The barn, which is dated to the 17th century on stylistic grounds may also be older than its appearance would suggest. Recent dendrochronological dating of similar barns has established that this form of structure can predate the commonly recognised date range of the type. Alternatively the inclusion of a re-used cruck blade, a component of an earlier form of timber construction, in the barn's structure may indicate that earlier structures were demolished and their component parts reused in Oates' new farmstead.

Marsh Hall is described as "perhaps the best example" of the change in plan form of gentry houses from a linear medieval form to a more compact design which ultimately became the double pile plan of the late 17th and 18th centuries (Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England and West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council 1986 Rural Houses of West Yorkshire: 1400- 1830, p 72 – 76). Establishing the barn's date of construction will permit a better understanding of the development of Marsh Hall as a farmstead and the role of the dual economy of agriculture and textile manufacture practised in the area. The barn should be placed within the overall context of the development of Pennine aisled barns with reference to the published typology for these buildings (see below).

4.2 Impact of proposed development

It is proposed to retain the remaining structure of the barn and convert it to two dwellings.

5 Aims of the Project

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

5.2 The second aim of the proposed work is to analyse and interpret the building 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 phasing, functional arrangements and division of the barn. The roles of historical plan form, technical layout and circulation / process flow should all be considered in this process of interpretation and comparison should be made with David Michelmore's 'Preliminary Typology for Pennine Aisled Barns With King-Post Roofs' which was published in *Brigantian*, issue 3, 1974 (a copy of this document is held by the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record).

Although not part of this record the barn should be considered in context with the nearby Marsh Hall and associated farm buildings, in particular the form of the farm as a whole and its contemporary influences and architectural design. Consideration should be given to plan, construction materials, evidence of processes, ventilation, evidence of changing agricultural practices and the use of mechanical power (see Giles 2013 *Historic Buildings In West Yorkshire (medieval & Post medieval to 1914)*, WYAAS: p.78 - 83).

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. It is acceptable that only an external record is compiled of this section. 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 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 and vegetation which may significantly obscure material requiring an archaeological record, and should contact the developer in order to make arrangements for their removal (if necessary, under archaeological supervision). It is not the intention of this specification that large-scale removal of material of this type should take place with the archaeological contractor's manpower or at that contractor's expense.

6.1.5 Documentary research

Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local Studies section of Halifax Central Library and the West Yorkshire Archive Service (WYAS, Calderdale Central Library Northgate House, Northgate Halifax HX1 1UN Telephone: 01422 392636 Email: calderdale@wyjs.org.uk).

Material held by the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (Registry of Deeds Newstead, Wakefield WF1 2DE Tel.: 01924 305992) which includes photographs of the building no longer extant should be studied and integrated with observations made during the present fieldwork and, with due acknowledgement, in the final report.

In addition 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 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

The WYAAS are not aware of detailed existing plans. Should such drawings exist then, with the agreement of the originator, these plans may be used as the basis for the drawn record and for any annotation relative both to the historic and photographic record. Additional information relevant to the historic record should be indicated on the plans, which shall be re-drawn as necessary. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to check the accuracy of these drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. Contractors are therefore advised to determine prior to the submission of tender whether major re-survey/re-drawing will be necessary. For this purpose, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service would suggest that the tendering contractor check a small number of randomly selected measurements across the site, e.g. a few long face measurements, the position and size of a selection of doors and windows, and a random series of internal diagonals (it is accepted that the contracting archaeologist will not be able to identify isolated and unpredictable errors by using this method). It is the archaeological contractors' responsibility to obtain the appropriate copyright permissions for any original material employed as a basis for further work.

6.2 Sequence of recording

The barn should 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 the barn 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-forma* 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.

6.4 Dendrochronological Assessment & Analysis

The surviving timber frame should be assessed for dendrochronological dating by a recognised dendrochronologist. If suitable timbers are present then dendrochronological dating of the timbers should be undertaken.

6.4.1 The dendrochronological analysis should be undertaken by a recognised dendrochronologist who has extensive experience with work on historic standing buildings and has widespread access to relevant reference data. The analysis should follow the

* 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).

procedures and outputs outlined in 'Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates' published by English Heritage (1998) and available on their website (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/dendrochronology-guidelines/>). Provision should be made for the dendrochronologist to undertake an initial site visit to assess the timbers and discuss an appropriate sampling strategy with the archaeologist.

6.4.2 For the convenience of the dendrochronologist it is initially recommended that a small number of digital photographs are taken by the archaeological contractor of the surviving timber-framing within the building. These photographs should aim to show the general form of the extant timber-work and the general character of the timbers and their scantling. These should be supplied to the dendrochronologist by email. The objective of this is to inform the dendrochronologist of the general nature of the structures and extant timber-work, prior to their initial assessment visit to site. The dendrochronologist should also be provided with basic background information relating to the history and development of the building and any relevant plans on which timbers sampled can be subsequently recorded and incorporated into the dendrochronological report.

6.5 Drawn Record

6.5.1 Drawings required

The drawn record should comprise:

- Floor Plan of the entire structure with reflected roof detail (where surviving)
- A Section through the short axis of the timber framed barn including a typical truss and aisle
- Sectional elevation of the barn's long axis showing posts and wall plate

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.

6.5.2 Provision for Additional Drawings

6.5.2a 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 – three 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.

6.5.2b 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.

6.5.3 Scope of record

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

- Original access arrangements
- All original structural elements, including roof structure/truss form and arrangement (note that timber type should be identified in each instance, and that all timber structural elements should be examined for re-use)
- Evidence for joints in the roof timbers, wall plate etc. and mortise holes, which may indicate an alteration to the original structure of the building or the re-use of timbers (including clear identification of the type of scarf joint)
- Evidence for any re-used timbers of interest (such as cruck blades)
- Any carpenters' marks, setting out marks, merchants' marks or apotropaic marks visible on the timbers
- Any masons' marks on the stone parts of the barn
- Evidence for original lighting arrangements such as candle recesses
- Evidence for original and subsequent historical arrangement of the interior
- Evidence for original/historic staircases, peg ladders etc. illustrating means of access
- Evidence for date-stones and initials or any historic graffiti
- Original floor surfaces and the materials use
- Evidence of drainage and the locations of stalls to house animals, mangers etc
- Any evidence of powered working

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.

6.5.4 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.

6.5.5 Drawing method

The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate. In accordance with national guidelines*, drawings executed on site should be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, recorders should ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature should then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. CAD repeats or cloning of features should **not** be used. What is required as an end product

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

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.

6.6 Photographic Record

6.6.1 External photographs

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

6.6.2 Internal photographs

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

6.6.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all individual elements noted in section 6.4.3 above. **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.

6.6.4 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.

6.6.5 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.

6.6.6 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.

6.6.7 Printing

6.5.6a Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". In addition, a selection of photographs intended to illustrate structural detail should be printed at 10" x 8" (it is expected that there is likely to be a need of three such prints). Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

6.6.6b Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but **not** in a manner which alters detail or perspective). All digital prints must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply details of the paper/inks used in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service, with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability. Written confirmation that the materials are acceptable must have been received from the WYAAS prior to the commencement of work on site.

6.6.7 Documentation

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

7. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

7.1 After completion of fieldwork

Prior to the commencement of any other work on site, the archaeological contractor should arrange a meeting at the offices of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to present a draft of the 1st- stage drawn record (fully labelled and at the scale specified above), a photo-location plan, and photographic contact prints adequately referenced to this plan (material supplied will be returned to the contractor). 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 District 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
- a discussion placing the barn in its local, historical and technological contexts, describing and analysing the development of individual structures and of the complex 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.

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 (Northowram).

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 surviving buildings in relation to each other and to the buildings on site which have been demolished
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- a complete set of site drawings completed to publication standard, at the scale stipulated in Para. 6.4.1 above (unless otherwise agreed in writing by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service)
- a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- any additional illustrations pertinent to the site
- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs (reproduced at a minimum of 6" by 4").

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

7.3 Report deposition

7.3.1 General considerations

7.3.1a The report should be supplied to the client and identical copies supplied to the West Yorkshire HER, the WY Archive Service and to the Oasis project. A recommendation from WYAAS for discharge of the archaeological condition is dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

7.3.1b The report copy supplied to the West Yorkshire HER should include a complete set of photographic prints (see Para. 7.3.2 below). The finished report should be supplied within eight weeks of completion of all fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The information content of the report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the Advisory Service, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

7.3.1c **Copyright** - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

7.3.1.d The West Yorkshire HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the West Yorkshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the West Yorkshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.

7.3.1e With the permission of the developer, the archaeological contractor are encouraged to consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with the appropriate Local History Library.

7.3.1f An brief note for 'Post-medieval Fieldwork in England and Northern Ireland' should be submitted to the Journal of the Society for Post Medieval Archaeology.

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

7.4 Summary for publication

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

7.5 Preparation and deposition of the archive

After the completion of all recording and post-recording work, a fully indexed field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents and drawings, and a set of suitably labelled photographic contact sheets (only). Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). The field archive should be deposited with the Calderdale District Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (WYAS, Calderdale Central Library Northgate House, Northgate Halifax HX1 1UN Telephone: 01422 392636 Email: calderdale@wyjs.org.uk) and should be accompanied by a copy of the full report as detailed above. Deposition of the archive should be confirmed in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

8 General considerations

8.1 Technical queries

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

8.2 Authorised alterations to specification by contractor

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

- i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, and/or
- iii) any features which should be recorded, as having a bearing on the interpretation of the structure, have been omitted from the specification,

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact the WY Archaeology Advisory Service as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the

WY Archaeology Advisory Service considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has already been made and site work is ongoing, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

8.3 Unauthorised alterations to specification by contractor

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

8.4 Monitoring

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

8.5 Valid period of specification

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

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

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
David Hunter

October 2014

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

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

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED BY EMAIL WITH DAVID HUNTER, 4 FEB 2015**

- Section 6.3 Room data sheets not appropriate - extent of rebuilding & new partitioning means that only a general written account of surviving fabric is appropriate.
- Section 6.5 Sectional elevation of full building not appropriate - I propose to show only the one surviving arcade post head and adjoining timber
- Section 6.6 The photographic record need only include general views of the exterior, and internally, surviving historic fabric, not more widespread areas of modern work.

Queries from DH with confirmation from SH:

In general OK. Three points/questions;

- The sectional elevation will need a ground plan/location plan to identify its location/context.
- > Yes I can do that
- Is dendrochronology to be carried out?
- > Yes I will be asking Ian Tyers to visit to assess, & then sample & analyse depending on what he thinks when he sees them
- The methodology section of the report will need to be upfront about why there is such a curtailed record. I don't mean a legal commentary but good old fashioned Yorkshire straight talking is required.
- > I will see what I can do

Appendix 3: List of digital photographs

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

Number	Subject
---------------	----------------

d01	General view, from the south-east
d02	The east elevation, with arched cart entry and lean-to cart shed beyond
d03	General view, from the south-west
d04	General view, from the north, with rear of Marsh Hall to the left
d05	First floor view towards west cart entry, showing arcade post of truss 4 at left
d06	Aisle roof structure, from the north
d07	Head of arcade post etc, from the north-east
d08	Arcade brace and scarf joint in arcade plate, from the east
d09	Truss Y, re-sited, from the south
d10	Truss Y (right-hand end), re-sited, from the south

Appendix 4: Contents of the project archive

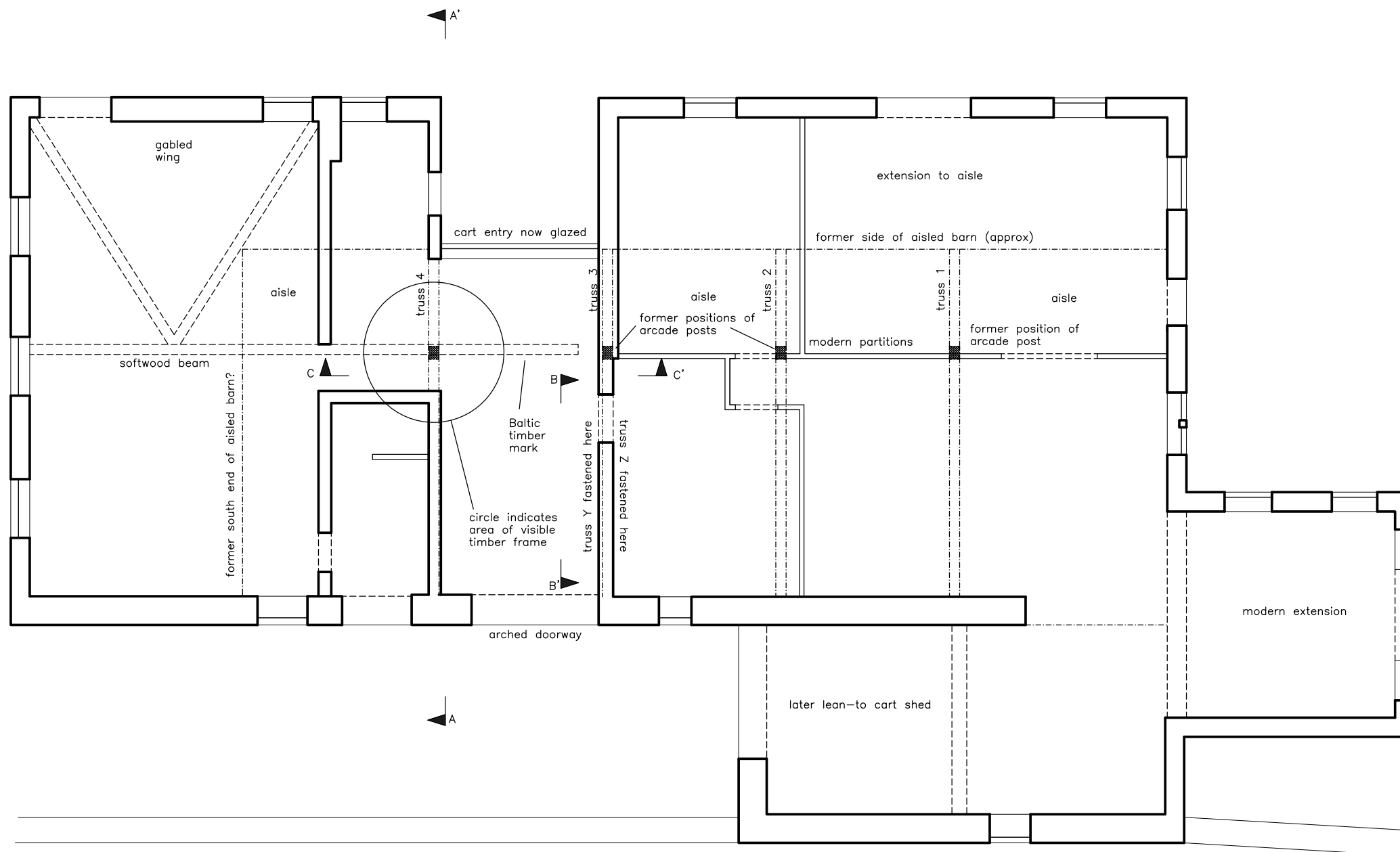
To be deposited with the Calderdale office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service

1 file, containing:

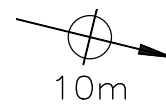
- a copy of the report
- photographic contact sheets (2 no)
- site notes

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

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
15	1	1	Truss Y, re-sited, from the south
16	1	2	Truss Y, re-sited, from the south
12	1	4	Head of arcade post etc, from the north-east
11	1	5	Aisle roof structure, from the north
14	1	6	Arcade brace, from the north-west
13	1	7	Arcade brace and scarf joint in arcade plate, from the east
9	1	8	First floor view towards west cart entry, showing arcade post of truss 4 at left
18	1	10	Detail of carpenter's numbering at foot of principal rafter, truss Y
17	1	11	Detail of halving surviving from former cruck blade, tie beam of truss Y
10	1	12	Carpenter's numbering at head of arcade post, from the north
24	1	13	Roof structure in lean-to cart shed at north-east corner, from the south
22	1	14	Detail of carpenter's numbering at foot of principal rafter, truss Z
19	1	17	Truss Z, re-sited, from the north
21	1	18	King post of truss Z, showing diagonal halving on side
20	2	1	Truss Z, re-sited, from the north
23	2	3	Baltic timber mark on softwood beam, crossing western cart entry
8	2	4	East side of barn, within lean-to cart shed, showing original wall construction
4	2	5	General view, from the south-west
1	2	6	General view, from the south-east
2	2	7	The east elevation, with arched cart entry and lean-to cart shed beyond
3	2	9	Arched cart entry in east elevation
5	2	10	The gabled wing at the south-west corner, and west cart entry
7	2	11	General view, from the north, with rear of Marsh Hall to the left
6	2	12	General view, from the north-west



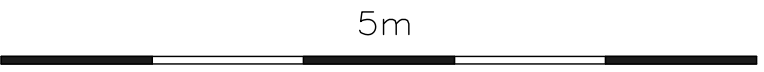
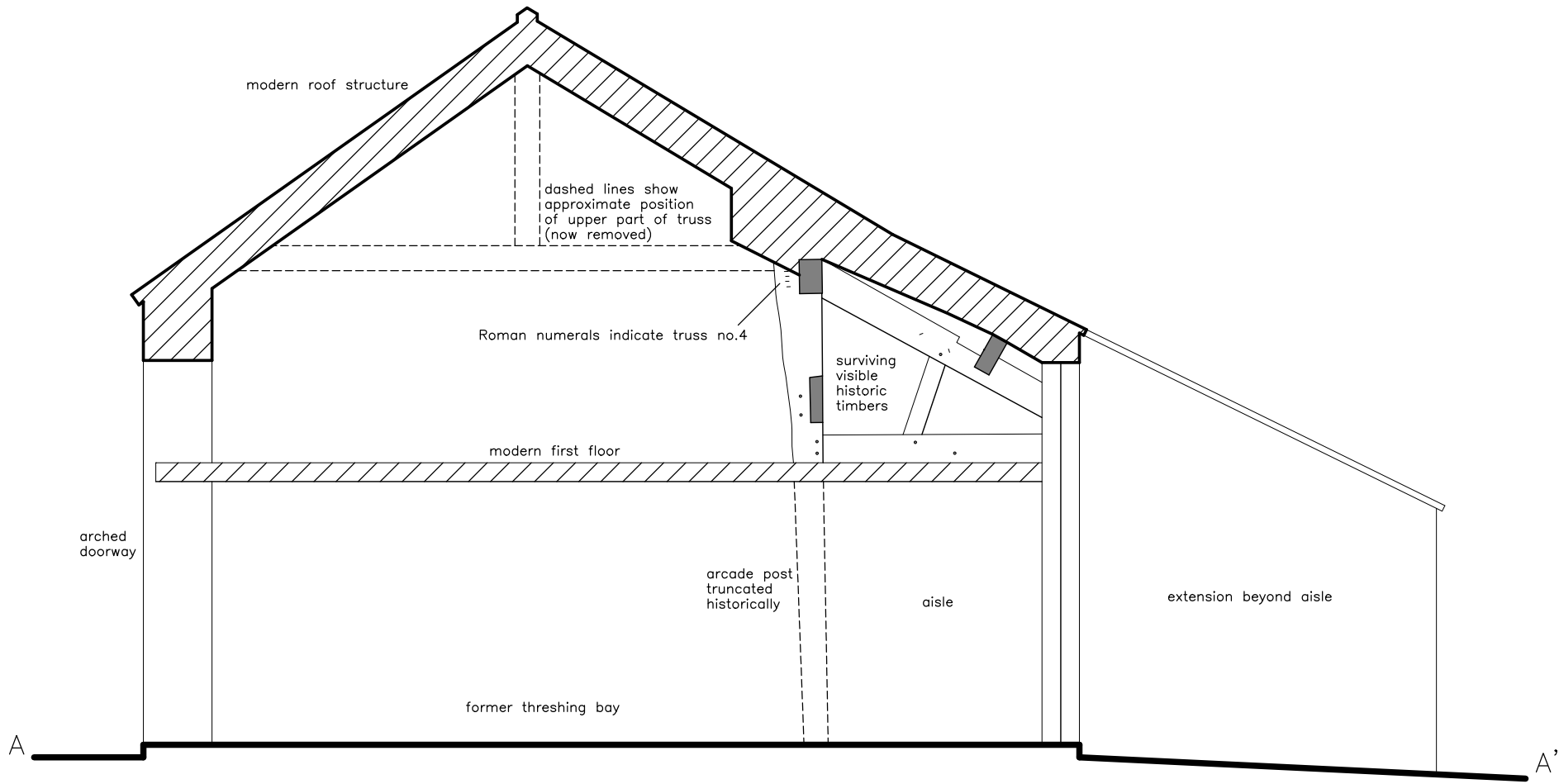
Marsh Hall stands to east



BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY LASWON BUILDING CONSULTANCY

----- indicates approximate positions
 - - - - - of historic elements now removed
 NB: Plan made during conversion works and shows detail at both ground and first floor levels

MARSH HALL BARN LANDS HEAD LANE NORTHOWRAM WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 10803 27832): HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD
FIGURE 12: FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)
DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2015
STEPHEN HAIGH Buildings Archaeologist



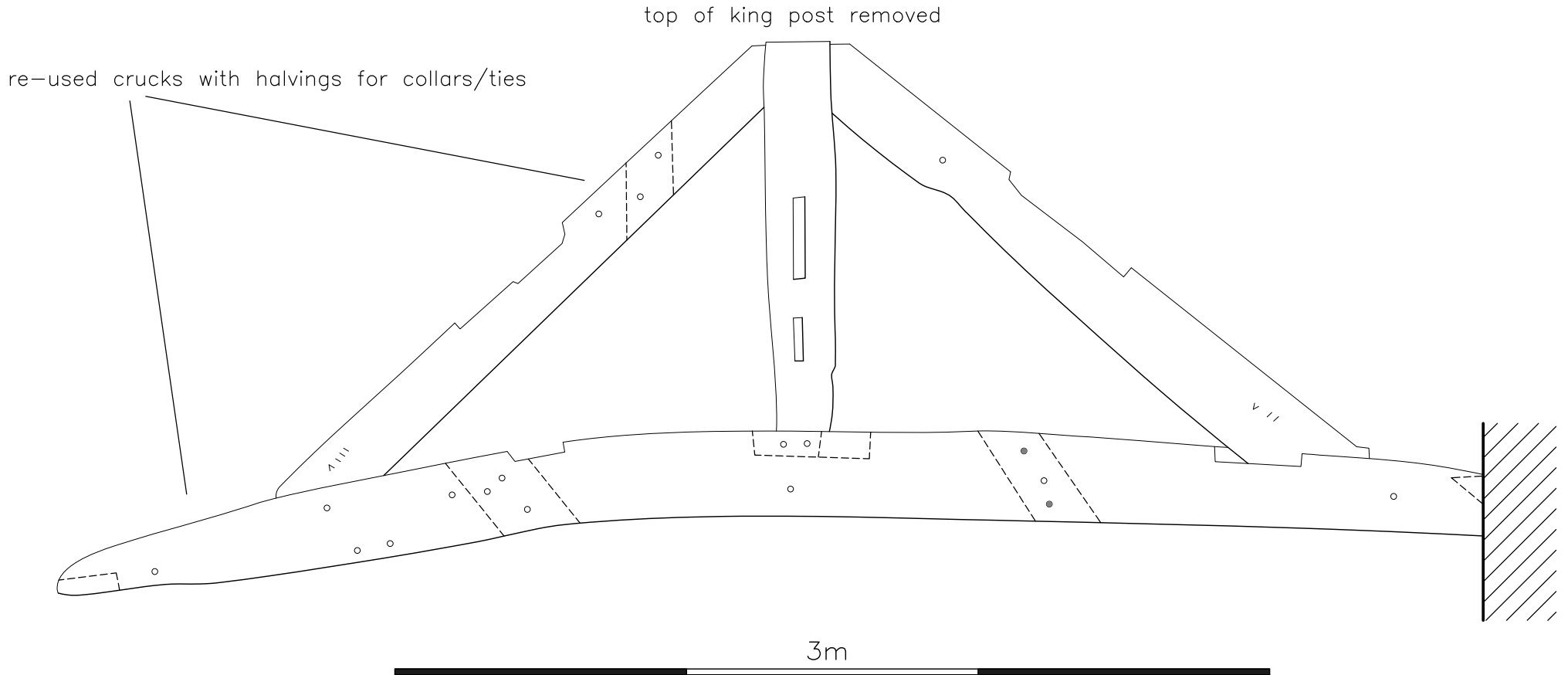
MARSH HALL BARN
 LANDS HEAD LANE
 NORTHOWRAM
 WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 10803 27832):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 13:
 CROSS-SECTION A-A'
 SHOWING REMAINS OF TRUSS 4

SCALE: 1:50 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2015

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



MARSH HALL BARN
 LANDS HEAD LANE
 NORTHOWRAM
 WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 10803 27832):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

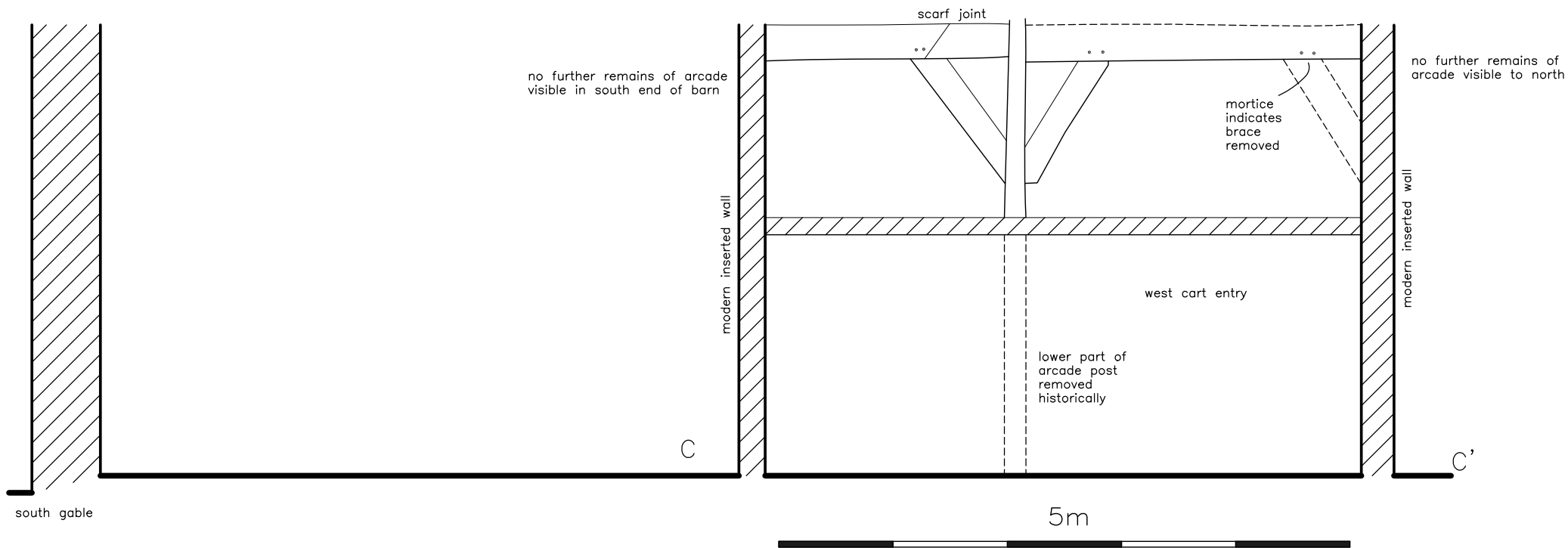
FIGURE 14:
 CROSS-SECTION B-B'
 TO SHOW RE-SITED TRUSS Y

SCALE: 1:20 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2015

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist

Drawing shows one of two trusses removed from the barn and now attached to one of the cross walls on the first floor. Its original position is uncertain.



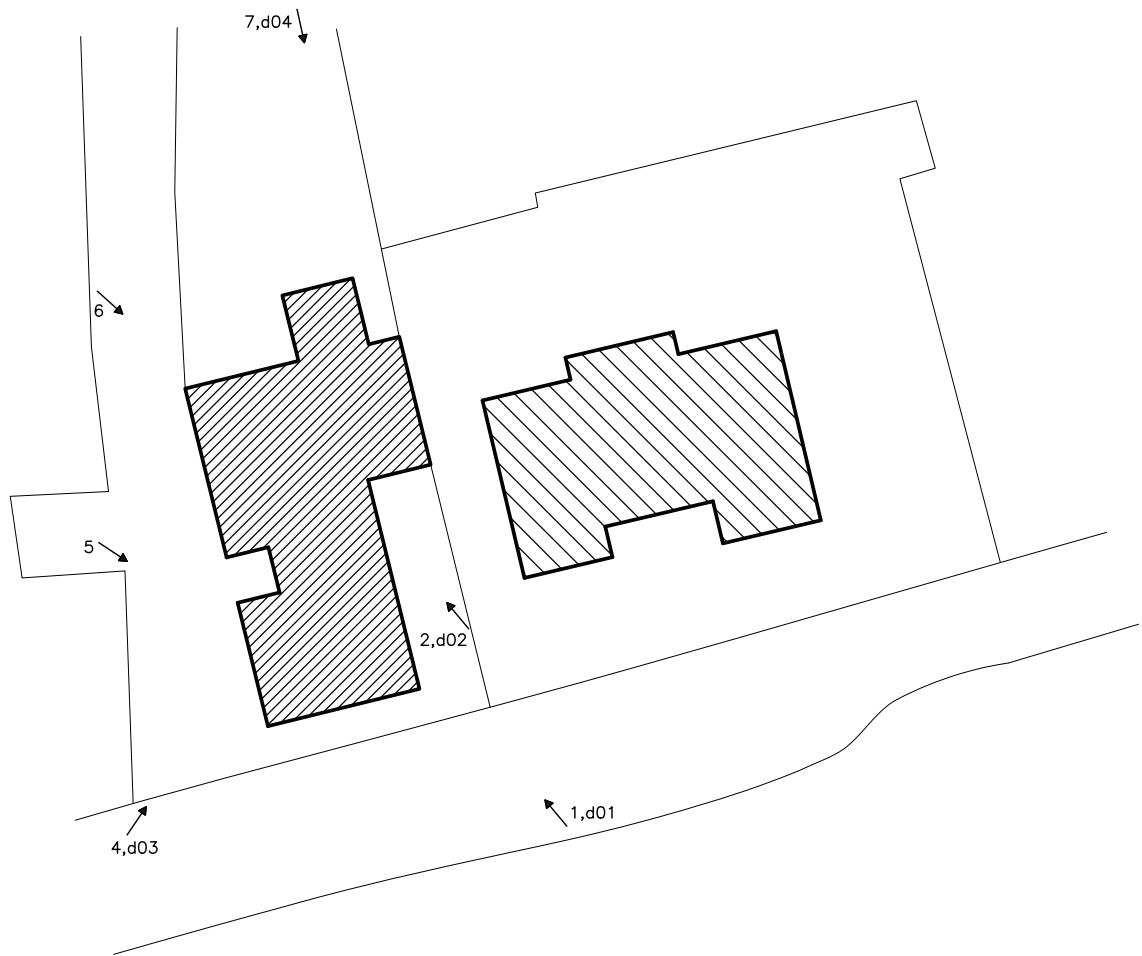
MARSH HALL BARN
 LANDS HEAD LANE
 NORTHWRAM
 WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 10803 27832):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 15:
 PARTIAL LONGITUDINAL SECTION
 TO SHOW REMAINING TIMBER FRAME

SCALE: 1:50 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2015

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



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

MARSH HALL BARN
LANDS HEAD LANE
NORTHOWRAM
WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 10803 27832):
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

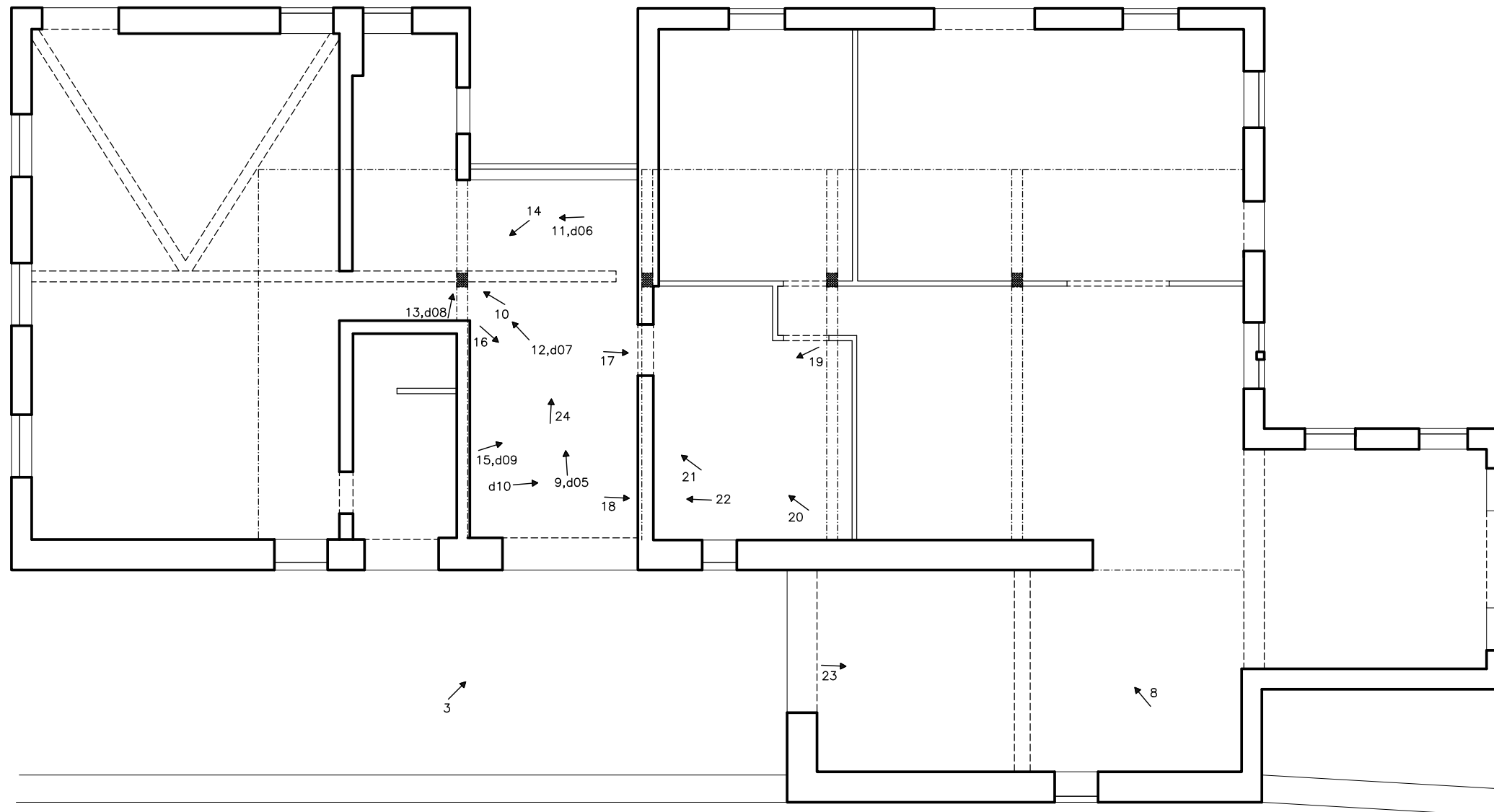
FIGURE 16:
SITE PLAN
WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2015

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist





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

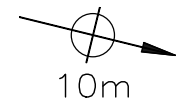
MARSH HALL BARN
 LANDS HEAD LANE
 NORTHOWRAM
 WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 10803 27832):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 17:
 FLOOR PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2015

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



10m

BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY LASWON BUILDING CONSULTANCY

NB: Plan made during conversion works and shows detail at both ground and first floor levels



Photo 1: General view, from the south-east (film 2, frame 6)



Photo 2: The east elevation, with arched cart entry and lean-to cart shed beyond (film 2, frame 7)

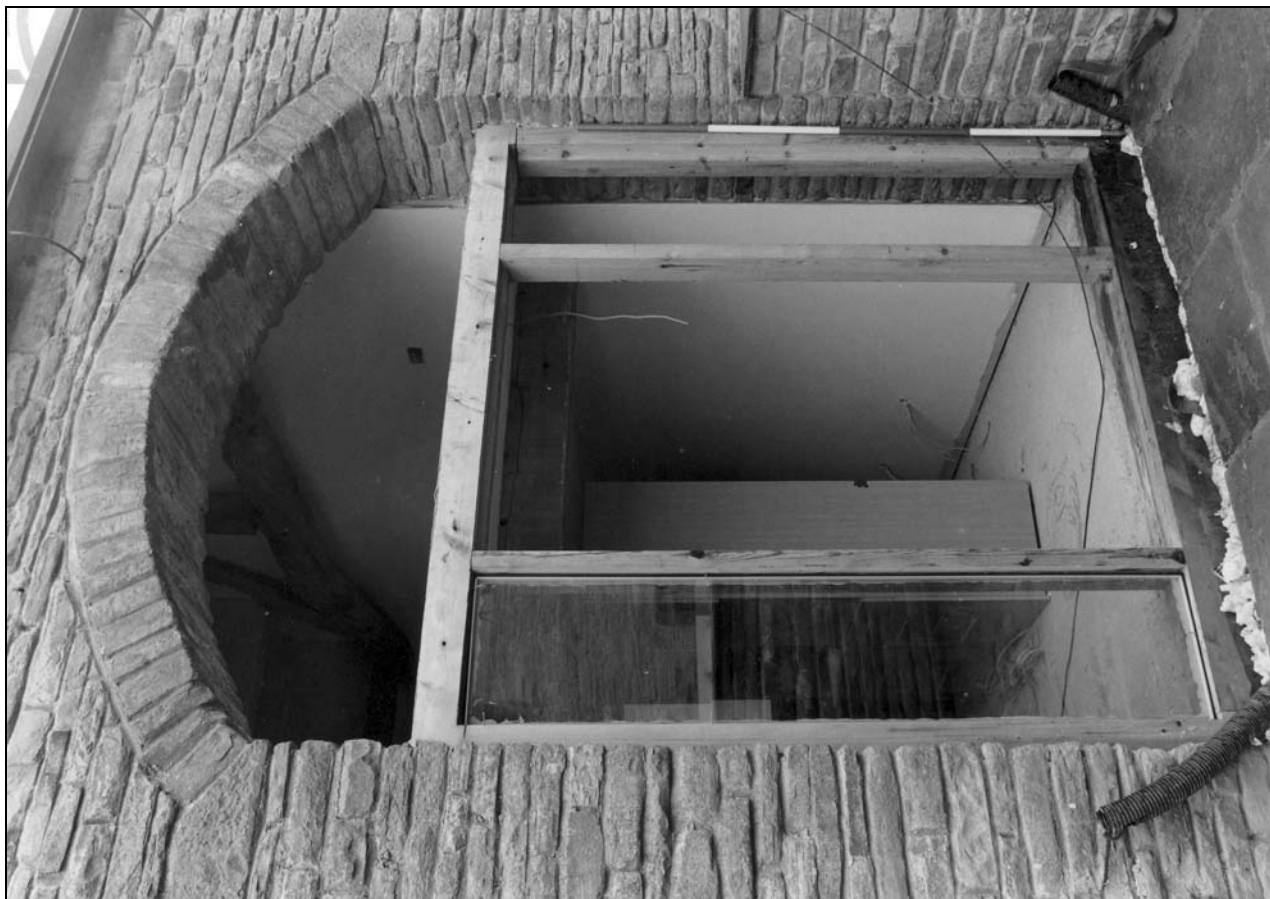


Photo 3: Arched cart entry in east elevation (film 2, frame 9)



Photo 4: General view, from the south-west (film 2, frame 5)

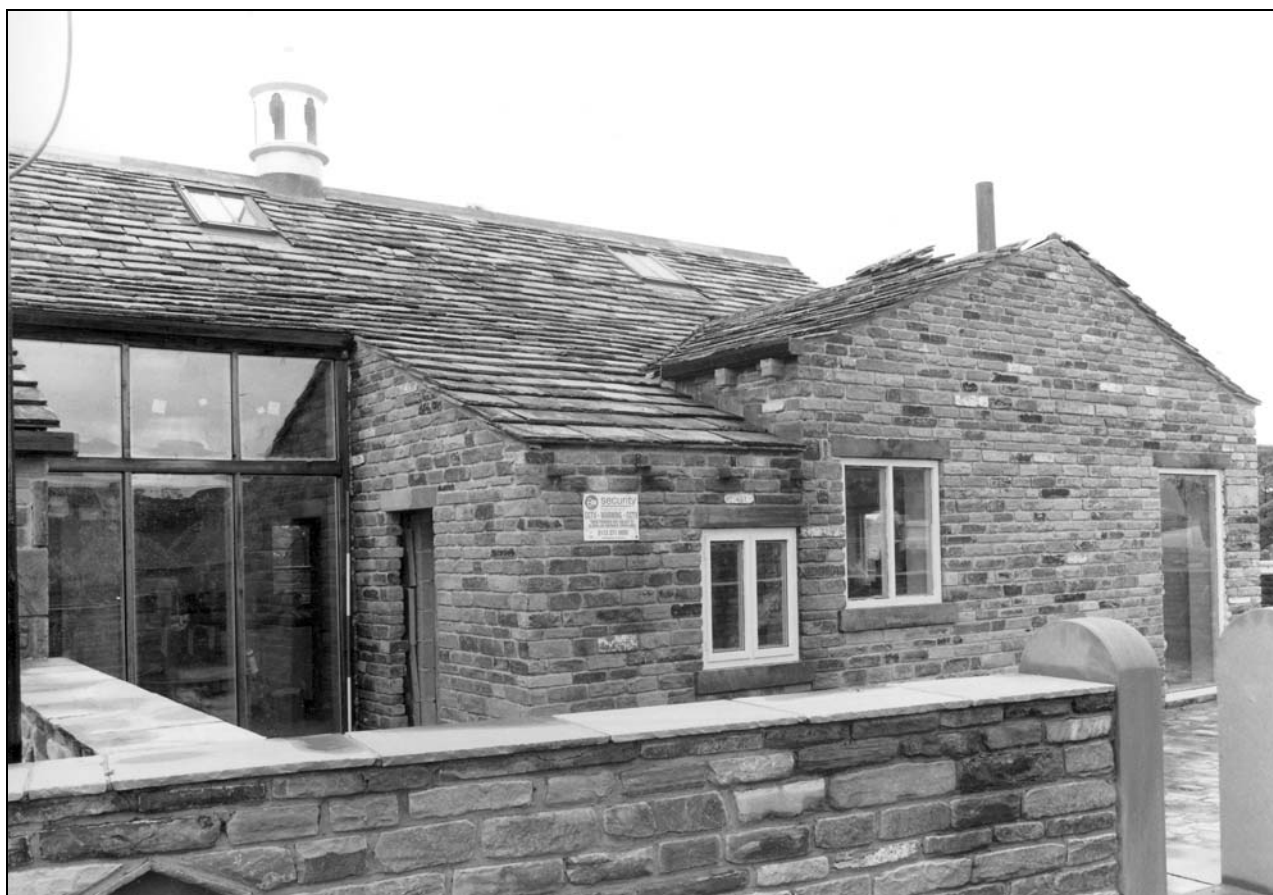


Photo 5: The gabled wing at the south-west corner, and west cart entry (film 2, frame 10)



Photo 6: General view, from the north-west (film 2, frame 12)



Photo 7: General view, from the north , with rear of Marsh Hall to the left (film 2, frame 11)



Photo 8: East side of barn, within lean-to cart shed, showing original wall construction (film 2, frame 4)



Photo 9: First floor view towards west cart entry, showing arcade post of truss 4 at left (film 1, frame 8)



Photo 10: Carpenter's numbering at head of arcade post, from the north (film 1, frame 12)



Photo 11: Aisle roof structure, from the north (film 1, frame 5)



Photo 12: Head of arcade post etc, from the north-east (film 1, frame 4)



Photo 14: Arcade brace, from the north-west (film 1, frame 6)



Photo 13: Arcade brace and scarf joint in arcade plate, from the east (film 1, frame 7)



Photo 15: Truss Y, re-sited, from the south (film 1, frame 1)



Photo 16: Truss Y, re-sited, from the south (film 1, frame 2)



Photo 17: Detail of halving surviving from former cruck blade, tie beam of truss Y (film 1, frame 11)



Photo 18: Detail of carpenter's numbering at foot of principal rafter, truss Y (film 1, frame 10)



Photo 19: Truss Z, re-sited, from the north (film 1, frame 17)



Photo 20: Truss Z, re-sited, from the north (film 2, frame 1)



Photo 21: King post of truss Z, showing diagonal halving on side (film 1, frame 18)



Photo 22: Detail of carpenter's numbering at foot of principal rafter, truss Z (film 1, frame 14)



Photo 23: Baltic timber mark on softwood beam, crossing western cart entry (film 2, frame 3)



Photo 24: Roof structure in lean-to cart shed at north-east corner, from the south (film 1, frame 13)