

Barn at Kiln Hill Cottage  
Brunthwaite Lane, Silsden, West Yorkshire:  
Historic Building Record



May 2016  
NGR: SE 05349 46109  
Historic township: Silsden

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and may contain blank pages*

# Barn at Kiln Hill Cottage Brunthwaite Lane, Silsden, West Yorkshire: Historic Building Record

## CONTENTS

List of photographs.....	overleaf
1 Introduction .....	1
2 Location and current use.....	1
3 Planning background .....	3
4 Previous investigative work.....	4
5 Historic maps .....	4
6 Recording methodology .....	6
7 Description of the building.....	6
8 Discussion.....	7
Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification.....	8
Appendix 2: List of digital photographs.....	16
Appendix 3: Contents of the project archive .....	17
Figures:	
1: Location map (i) .....	2
2: Location map (ii) .....	2
3: Site plan .....	3
4: OS 1:10560 map, 1853.....	4
5: OS map, 1890.....	5
6: OS map, 1909.....	5
7: OS map, 1936 .....	5
<i>After text</i>	
8: Ground floor plan with key to photographs	
9: Ground plan of shippon	
10: Details of boskins	

## Photographs

## SUMMARY

Historic building recording was carried out at the barn adjoining the grade II listed Kiln Hill Cottage, at Brunthwaite near Silsden (NGR: SE 05349 46109), primarily of the interior. The building is a small 18th century “combination barn” and has been much altered, though a shippon or mistal in one end contains some fixtures which are of some interest. The work was commissioned by Keith Wade and Claire Storey in May 2016 to fulfil a condition of listed building consent.

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## **LIST OF BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**

### **Photo Subject**

- 1 Front elevation of the barn, from the south-east
- 2 Barn and cottage, from the south
- 3 Rebuilt west gable, from the south-west
- 4 Rear of the barn, from the north-east
- 5 Interior of the barn, from the east
- 6 Interior of the barn, from the south-east
- 7 Shippon entrance, from the north-east
- 8 Shippon, from the north-west
- 9 Shippon, from the south
- 10 Standings in central part of shippon, from the west
- 11 Standings in south part of shippon, from the north-west
- 12 Standings in central part of shippon, from the south-west
- 13 Standings in north part of shippon, from the west
- 14 South boskin (no 1), from the south-west
- 15 North boskin (no 2), from the south-west

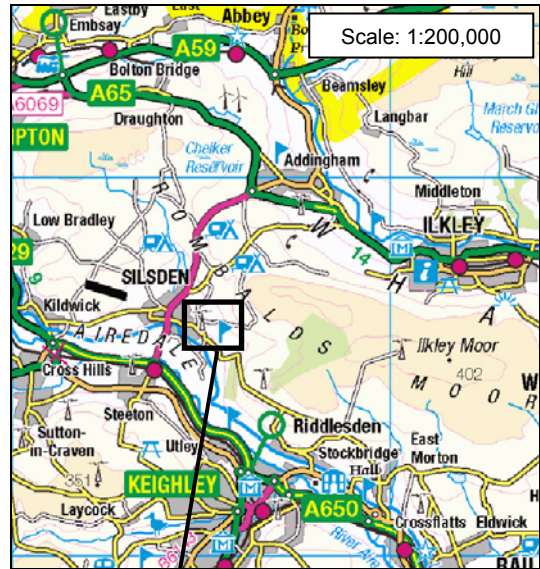
## **BARN AT KILN HILL COTTAGE, BRUNTHWAITE LANE, SILSDEN, WEST YORKSHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD**

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording of the interior of the barn adjoining the grade II listed Kiln Hill Cottage, at Brunthwaite, near Silsden, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in May 2016 for the owners Keith Wade & Claire Storey, to fulfil a condition of listed building consent for the conversion of the barn to form additional residential accommodation.
- 1.2 Kiln Hill Cottage and its adjoining barn are likely to date from the 18th century and appear to have formed the focus of a smallholding. The barn is a small example of the “combination barns” which are common in the Pennines, and formed multi-purpose buildings for use in mixed or livestock farming.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out in accordance with a specification from the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (Appendix 1), and involved photographic and drawn surveys. This report will be submitted to the clients, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and the West Yorkshire Archive Service, and will be published on the internet via the OASIS project.

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

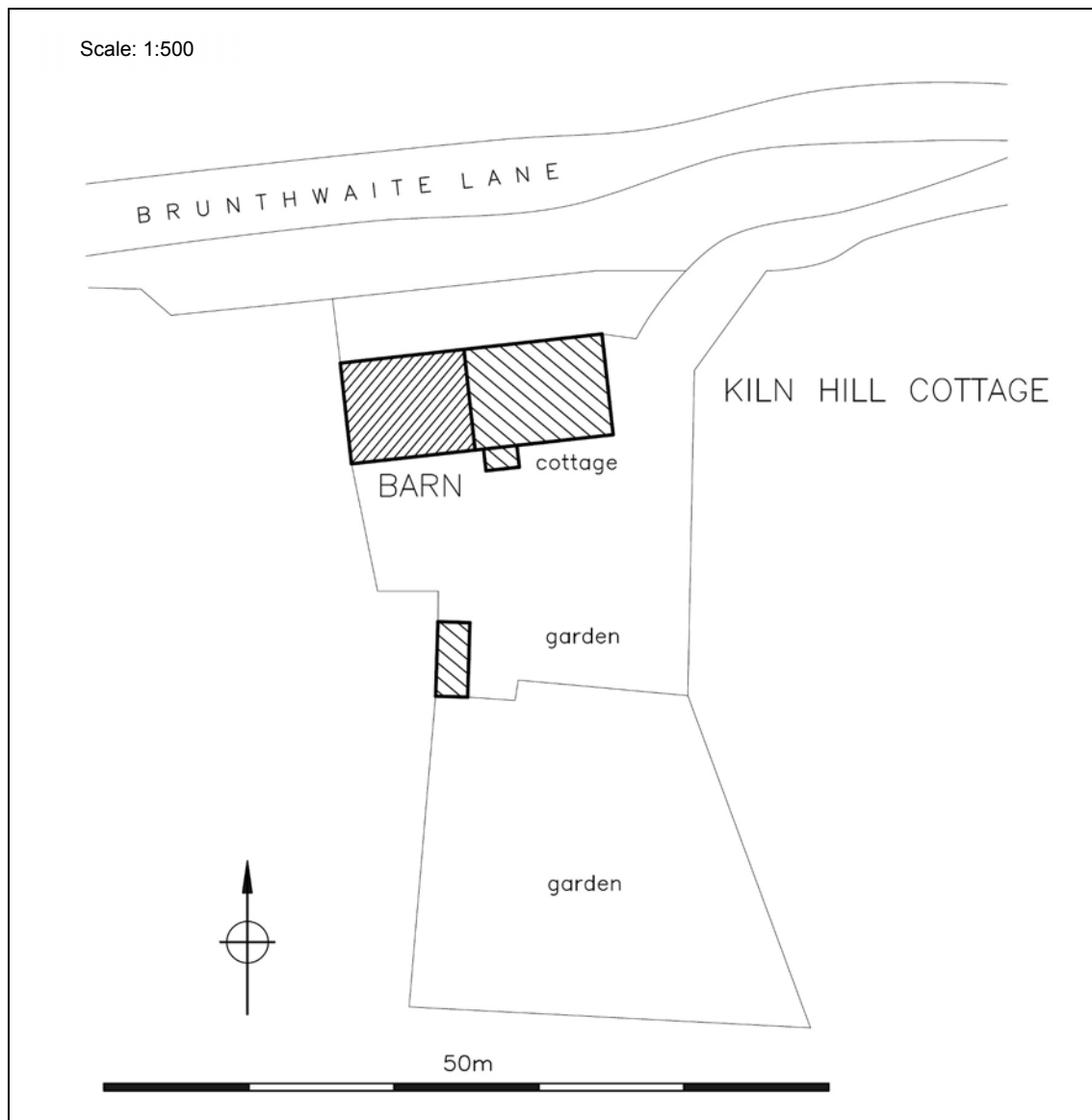
- 2.1 Kiln Hill Cottage lies at the edge of the hamlet of Brunthwaite, 1.5km east of Silsden, on the north side of the Aire Valley, some 5km north of Keighley (figures 1 & 2). The national grid reference for the site is SE 05349 46109, and its height above Ordnance Datum (sea level) is approximately 150m.
- 2.2 Cottage and barn face approximately south, with the cottage at the east end and the barn at the lower, west end (figure 3). The barn does not appear to have been in agricultural use for many years and a bathroom was formed within it in the 1960s.



1: Location map (i)



2: Location map (ii)



3: Site plan

### 3 Planning background

- 3.1 Kiln Hill Cottage is listed as having special architectural or historic interest, at grade II<sup>1</sup>. The identifying description reads:

Cottage. Early to mid C18. Rubble brought to course, dressed quoins, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. 2-cell direct-entry plan, double-depth. Doorway to left-hand end has Tudor-arched lintel, composite jambs and stop-chamfered surround. 2 bays of flat-faced mullioned windows with plain stone surrounds, the mullions slightly recessed. 1st bay has 3-light window to each floor, that to ground floor with the mullion removed and the remaining mullion placed centrally. 2nd bay has smaller window (lacking mullions) with 3-light window above. Coped gable with kneelers to left. Central stack to ridge.

<sup>1</sup> National Heritage List no: 1267398

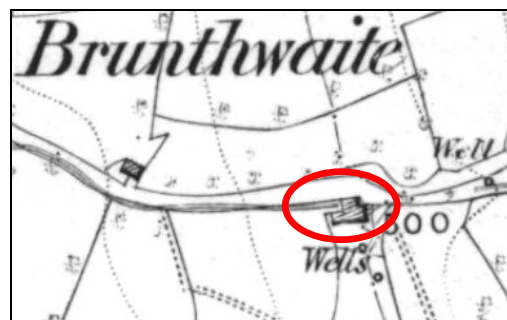
- 3.2 Listed building consent for “Alterations to existing cottage and alterations to allow provision of additional accommodation in the adjoining barn. Construction of new porch and single storey extension to the cottage” was granted by City of Bradford MDC on 31 March 2016 (application number 16/00801/LBC).
- 3.3 Condition 8 of the consent requires that “Prior to the commencement of works to alter the interior of the barn, the developer shall implement a programme of archaeological and architectural recording of the interior of the building, including the recording of the surviving flooring, interior walls and the timber stalls. This shall be in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has first been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The completed record shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.”
- 3.4 The written scheme of investigation was provided by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service in the form of a detailed specification (see Appendix 3).

#### 4 Previous investigative work

- 4.1 No previous work of this type is believed to have been carried out at the site.

#### 5 Historic maps

- 5.1 The Ordnance Survey’s first edition 1:10560 map, surveyed in 1848, shows barn and cottage, the latter with a rear projection which is no longer present (figure 4). The house is not named on this map.



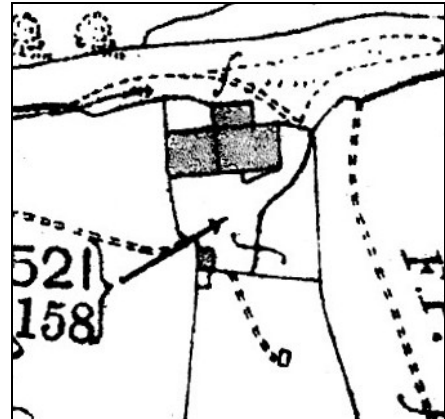
4: OS 1:10560 map, 1853<sup>2</sup>

- 5.2 Later Ordnance Survey maps, at 1:2500 scale, show no significant changes (figures 5 to 7), and none of them name the site.

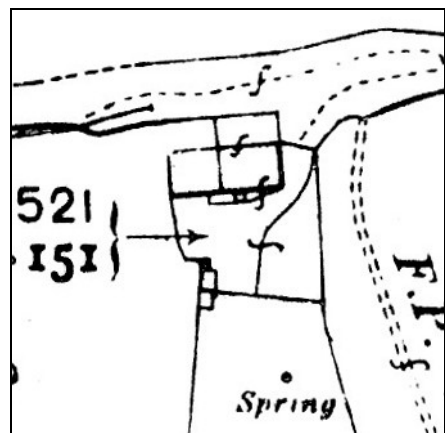
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<sup>2</sup> Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map, Yorkshire sheet 185, surveyed 1848. Enlarged here.

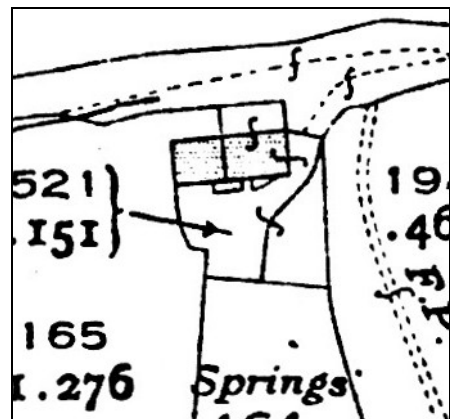




5: OS map, 1890<sup>3</sup>



6: OS map, 1909<sup>4</sup>



7: OS map, 1936<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Yorkshire sheet 185.3, surveyed 1889 (enlarged to 1:1250)

<sup>4</sup> Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Yorkshire sheet 185.3, revised 1906 (enlarged to 1:1250)

<sup>5</sup> Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Yorkshire sheet 185.3, revised 1934 (enlarged to 1:1250)

## 6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The present recording, carried out during a site visit on 3 May 2016, involved detailed inspection, a drawn survey, and photographic recording of the barn interior, in accordance with the specification (Appendix 1).
- 6.2 The drawn survey comprises a ground plan of the shippon<sup>6</sup> within the west end of the barn, at 1:50, together with elevation drawings of the two stall dividers<sup>7</sup> within it, at 1:20 scale. All these were produced by hand measurement.
- 6.3 A photographic record was made of the details within the shippon and more generally of the interior and exterior of the barn, using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for archival stability (as required by the specification). The photographs include a scale, in the form of a 2m or 1m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations, 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 2), which will be deposited with WYAAS on CD only. Locations of all photographs taken are marked on a copy of the architect's floor plan for the buildings.

## 7 Description of the building

- 7.1 The barn and cottage appear to have been built as a single phase in the manner of a "laithe house", though the barn roof is at a lower level. Both are of local, coursed sandstone with stone slate roofs (1,2). The barn is three bays long: it has a narrow cart or sledge entrance to left of centre, which has been reduced in width to form a pedestrian doorway. A second doorway is located near the west end of the front elevation, serving the shippon, and there are two first floor openings, the right one recently reinstated in its previous form, following the removal of the internal bathroom and its modern window. The west gable was rebuilt within the last 20 years following subsidence caused by excavations for the adjacent golf club car park: its has two openings, both now with glazed windows, though formerly the larger is likely to have been a mucking-out hole (3). To the rear are two former doorways, both now infilled (4).
- 7.2 The area of interest inside the barn is the shippon within the western bay; the central and eastern bays have been altered in recent years by the insertion of a bathroom, and a doorway through the wall dividing barn from house: in 2016 this

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<sup>6</sup> known locally as a "mistal"

<sup>7</sup> known locally as "boskins"

wall was rebuilt, and new floors have been laid in this end of the barn as part of the approved development. However the two blocked doorways in the north wall visible externally, together with a blocked breather, are also clear: there is also a suggestion from a shallow set-back in this wall that there was at one time a loft in the east bay (as the forking hole in the front elevation implies) (5,6). The two roof trusses are of pegged oak.

- 7.3 The eastern end of the shippon in the west bay now aligns with the west jamb of the narrowed cart entrance in the south side, so the stalls within the shippon must have been moved eastwards by about 0.6m once that doorway was altered, as otherwise it would have impeded access into the building.
- 7.4 The shippon itself is entered via its own doorway (rebuilt with the gable in the last 20 years) (7,8), and has stalls for six animals in three pairs, with a traditional arrangement of two timber dividers, set below beams carrying a hay loft. A passage or "group" to the rear of the stalls is paved with heavy stone flags, with pecked surfaces for improved grip (9). A rough kerb retains the standings for the cattle: this has been partly removed, and the standings themselves are very rough and much repaired, with some brickwork used (10-13).
- 7.5 The two dividers are of different forms. Boskin 1, at the south (11), is made of oak, and has an elbowed heel post, scarfed into a piece of softwood at the top, as is the head post. As these boskins have evidently been moved to their present positions, it would also appear that this one has been heightened to give more headroom, at the same time as the loft beams were replaced with the present square-sawn softwood ones, perhaps in the late 19th or early 20th century. In contrast boskin 2 is entirely of softwood and has a straight heel post and narrower boarding (15); it could be as late as the early 20th century, and notably has not been extended at the top. A low partition of horizontal softwood planks divides the stalls from the centre of the barn.

## 8 Discussion

- 8.1 The barn at Kiln Hill Cottage is largely typical of these small agricultural buildings which were built in large numbers during the 18th and early 19th century in the region, often for those involved in farming on a part-time basis, because of involvement in other economic activities, particularly domestic textile working. This is not a particularly good example of the type but is notable for the narrow width of the central entry, probably insufficient for a wheeled vehicle, and which implies the use of sledges, which were common on steeper ground in the Pennines. The surviving shippon has been much altered and probably owes its present form to the early 20th century, but the oak boskin is notable.

## **Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification**

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### **SPECIFICATION FOR DRAWN & PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AT KILN HILL COTTAGE BRUNTHWAITE LANE SILSDEN WEST YORKSHIRE BD20 0NH**

**(SE 05349 46109)**

**This specification details the requirements for an archaeological & architectural drawn and photographic record of the barn attached to Kiln Hill Cottage. The specification was requested by Shelia Overton of Overtonarchitects (IDC Valley Drive, Ilkley, West Yorkshire LS29 8AL Tel.: 01943 601785).**

#### **1. Summary**

1.1 This specification covers the requirements for an archaeological and architectural photographic record of this barn and a drawn record of the timber cattle stalls within. The district conservation team have requested this record as a condition for the granting of planning permission for a change of use to a dwelling (planning consent 16/00801/LBC condition 8).

#### **2. Archaeological / Architectural Interest**

2.1 Kiln Hill Cottage is located to the south of Brunthwaite Lane and approximately 1km to the east of Silsden. The cottage is listed grade II and a designated heritage asset. The attached barn is considered to be a curtilage structure.

2.2 Both cottage and attached agricultural building are believed to date to the early 18th century. Both are stone built with stone slate roof covering and raised coped gables with kneelers.

2.3 The barn stands approximately one-and-a-half storeys high and is attached to the western gable of the cottage. It originally had opposed central doors; the smaller in the northern façade has been blocked whilst the southern has been reduced in width. A separate door to a mistal is also present to the west of the southern façade and a narrow window or ventilator is located in the western gable. Other fenestration is probably later in date. Internally the barn has in part a sloping stone flagged floor, wooden framed cattle stalls and a low wooden division between this mistal area and its eastern open part. A drainage channel may also run in the stone floor behind the stalls to facilitate mucking out.

2.4 The surviving cattle stalls comprise timber uprights and horizontal members and wide planks filling the stall dividers. The stall structure is carried up to provide a loft area above.

2.5 Both stalls and stone floor are good evidence of the buildings previous use in small scale animal husbandry and require recording prior to their removal.

#### **3. Aims of the Project**

3.1 The aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and drawings the significant architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and use of the barn and its function. This record will be placed in the public domain by depositing it with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (the Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE; tel. 01924 306797; email wyher@wyjs.org.uk). The building recorder on site should give particular attention to recording as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the barn.

## 4. General Instructions

### 4.1 Health and Safety

4.1.1 The building recorder on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. Prior to the commencement of any work on site the building recorder may wish to carry out a Risk Assessment on the barn in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The building recorder should identify any contaminants which constitute potential Health and Safety hazards and make arrangements with the owner / developer for decontamination/making safe as necessary and appropriate. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries which may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this survey while attempting to conform to this specification.

### 4.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

4.2.1. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the building recorder. Proposed modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design **will not** be considered. For technical queries see para. 8.1.

### 4.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

4.3.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the building recorder **must** provide the local planning authority and WYAAS **in writing** with:

- a projected timetable for the site work
- details of the staff structure and numbers
- names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors *etc.*)

4.3.2 All project staff provided by the building recorder 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.

### 4.4 Notification and Monitoring

The WYAAS should receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start fieldwork.

## 5 Recording Methodology

### 5.1 Site preparation

Prior to the commencement of work on site the building recorder should identify all removable modern material (including 20th century partitions, dry-boarding, suspended ceilings, modern machinery *etc.*) which may significantly obscure material requiring a photographic record, and should contact the developer in order to make arrangements for its removal. It is not the intention of this specification that large-scale removal of material of this

type should take place with the building recorder's manpower or at that contractor's expense.

## 5.2 Documentary research

The building recorder should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local History Library and the West Yorkshire Archive Service, and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century Trades and Postal directories, and all other available primary and relevant secondary sources. This work is intended to inform the building 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.

## 5.3 Site/building plans

Plans of the barn and cottage have been produced by Overton Architects, if appropriate, these plans may be used for any annotation relative to the photographic record (permission of the copyright holder must be sought).

Failing this, an accurate sketch plan of the site/building layout, marked with a north pointer, should be derived from the most appropriate large-scale historic mapping and reproduced at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:100). This plan should then be used for any annotation relative to the photographic record.

## **6. Drawn and Photographic Record**

### **6.1 Drawn Record**

6.1.1 A drawn record is required of the mistal area within the barn. This should include appropriate plans and elevations. Since these structures will be removed a structural watching brief should be held to record hidden detail.

6.1.2 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 to he structure during the late 20th-century.

#### 6.1.3 Provision for Additional Drawings

The recording requirements outlined above are based on planning documents 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 day recording on site (with one day drawing-up time off site – two 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.

6.1.4 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. This should be accompanied by digital photographs to allow WYAAS to determine if the work is justified and necessary. 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.

### 6.1.5 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:

- the original structure and roof trusses
- Any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- Evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building
- Evidence of access, doorways, ladders etc.
- Evidence of marks on the timber such as carpenters' or assembly marks, and apotropaic marks
- Evidence for tethering animals
- Evidence for storage, keeping places, candle/lantern recesses
- Flooring and evidence of drainage

However, this list should not be treated as exhaustive. The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:

### 6.1.6 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.

### 6.1.7 Drawing method

The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate. In accordance with national guidelines<sup>8</sup>, drawings executed on site should be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, recorders should ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature should then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. CAD repeats or cloning of features should **not** be used. What is required as an end product of the survey is a well-modelled and clear drawing; ambiguous flat-line drawings should be avoided. Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, and the WYAAS would recommend that the CAD layering protocol detailed in the same volume (8.3, Table 2) should be adhered to.

## **6.2 Photographic Record**

### 6.2.1 External photographs

A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views showing the barn's setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the setting 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 farmstead and barn. The colour slide record should also include some internal shots. (See para. 6.5 below for the use of digital photography.)

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<sup>8</sup> English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

### 6.2.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of the barn's interior. 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.

### 6.2.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal but focusing on the wooden stalls. Items of interest are listed in 6.1.5 above.

6.2.4 Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative photograph. **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.

### 6.2.5 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 barn.

### 6.2.6 Digital photography

Digital photography: as an alternative to colour transparency photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. 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 both JPEG and TIFF versions. The latter as an uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF 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. **Any digital images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.**

### 6.2.7 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.

### 6.2.8 Printing



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 with important detail) should be printed at 10" x 8". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

6.2.9 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 local authority with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability.

#### 6.2.10 Documentation

A photographic register and photo location plan are required. The photographic register should (as a minimum) include 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. (See also para. 5.3 above.)

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

#### **7.1 Report Preparation**

##### 7.1.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, planning application reference and condition number and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant findings
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a brief architectural description of the farmstead and barn presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the barn and farmstead, starting with setting, then progressing to the interior)
- a discussion placing the barn in its local and historical contexts, describing and analysing the development of building 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.

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.

##### 7.1.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the barn in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- 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
- 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.

## 7.2 Report deposition

7.2.1 The report should be supplied to the client and to the local planning authority and an identical copy (but also including the photographic prints and any colour slides and a full copy of the report in .pdf format on gold CD) supplied to the West Yorkshire HER – see para.7.3 below for details. The finished report should be supplied within twelve weeks of completion of all fieldwork unless otherwise agreed with the local authority. The report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

7.2.2 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 building recorder 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.

7.2.3 With the permission of the client, the building recorder is encouraged to consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with the appropriate Local History Library.

### 7.3 Deposition with WYAAS (as holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record)

The report copy supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service (see address at the base of this document) 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:

- national grid reference
- 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 the 'Kiln Cottage Barn' 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 use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

## **8. Technical Queries**

8.1 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to WYAAS without delay.

## **9. Valid Period of Specification**

9.1 This specification is valid for a period of 12 months after which it may require review and amendment to reflect changes in working practices and techniques.

**David Hunter**  
**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service**  
**West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record**  
**Registry of Deeds**  
**Newstead Road**  
**Wakefield**  
**WF1 2DE**

**24/4/2016**

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

**Appendix 2: List of digital photographs**

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

<b>Number</b>	<b>Subject</b>
d01	Front elevation of the barn, from the south-east
d02	Barn and cottage, from the south
d03	Rear of the barn, from the north-east
d04	Shippon, from the north-west
d05	Standings in central part of shippon, from the west
d06	South boskin (no 1), from the south-west
d07	North boskin (no 2), from the south-west

### Appendix 3: Contents of the project archive

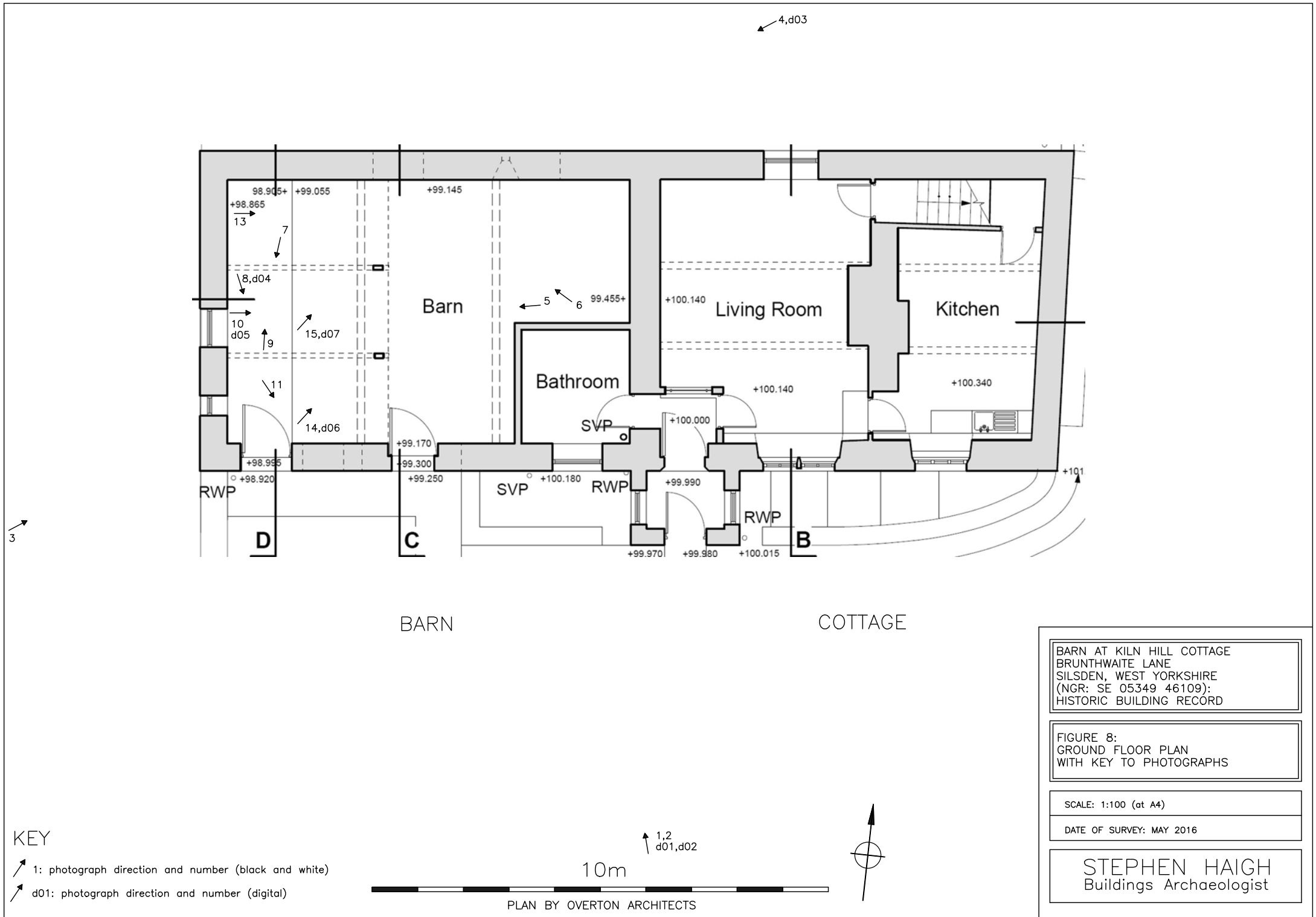
To be deposited with the Bradford office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service

1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report

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

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
8	1	1	Shippon, from the north-west
7	1	2	Shippon entrance, from the north-east
11	1	3	Standings in south part of shippon, from the north-west
9	1	5	Shippon, from the south
12	1	6	Standings in central part of shippon, from the south-west
15	1	7	North boskin (no 2), from the south-west
14	1	8	South boskin (no 1), from the south-west
5	1	9	Interior of the barn, from the east
10	1	10	Standings in central part of shippon, from the west
13	1	12	Standings in north part of shippon, from the west
6	1	13	Interior of the barn, from the south-east
1	1	14	Front elevation of the barn, from the south-east
2	1	15	Barn and cottage, from the south
4	1	16	Rear of the barn, from the north-east
3	1	18	Rebuilt west gable, from the south-west



KEY

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



PLAN BY OVERTON ARCHITECTS

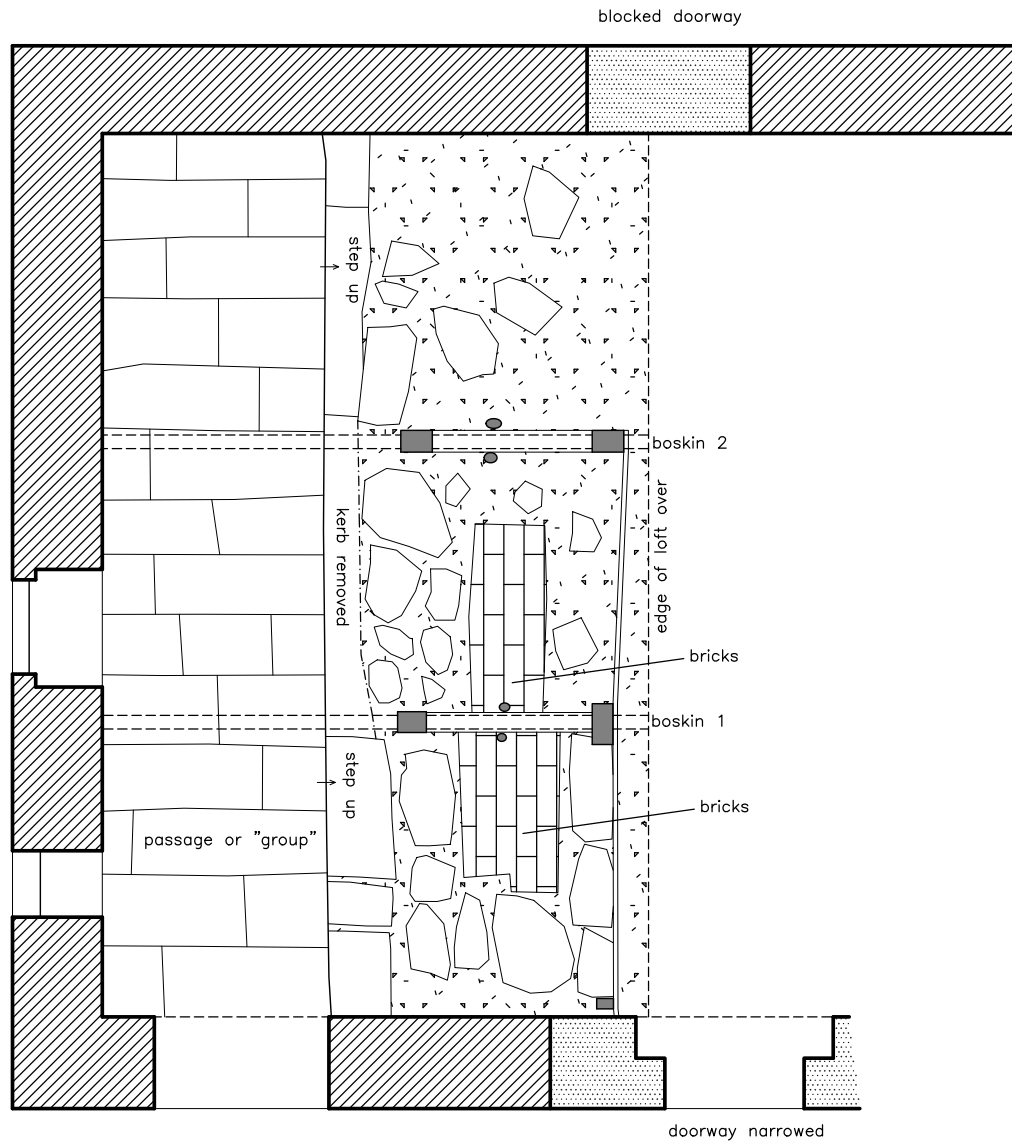
BARN AT KILN HILL COTTAGE  
 BRUNTHWAITE LANE  
 SILSDEN, WEST YORKSHIRE  
 (NGR: SE 05349 46109):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 8:  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2016

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



KEY



blocking/infill

5m



NB: floor surfaces shown schematically only



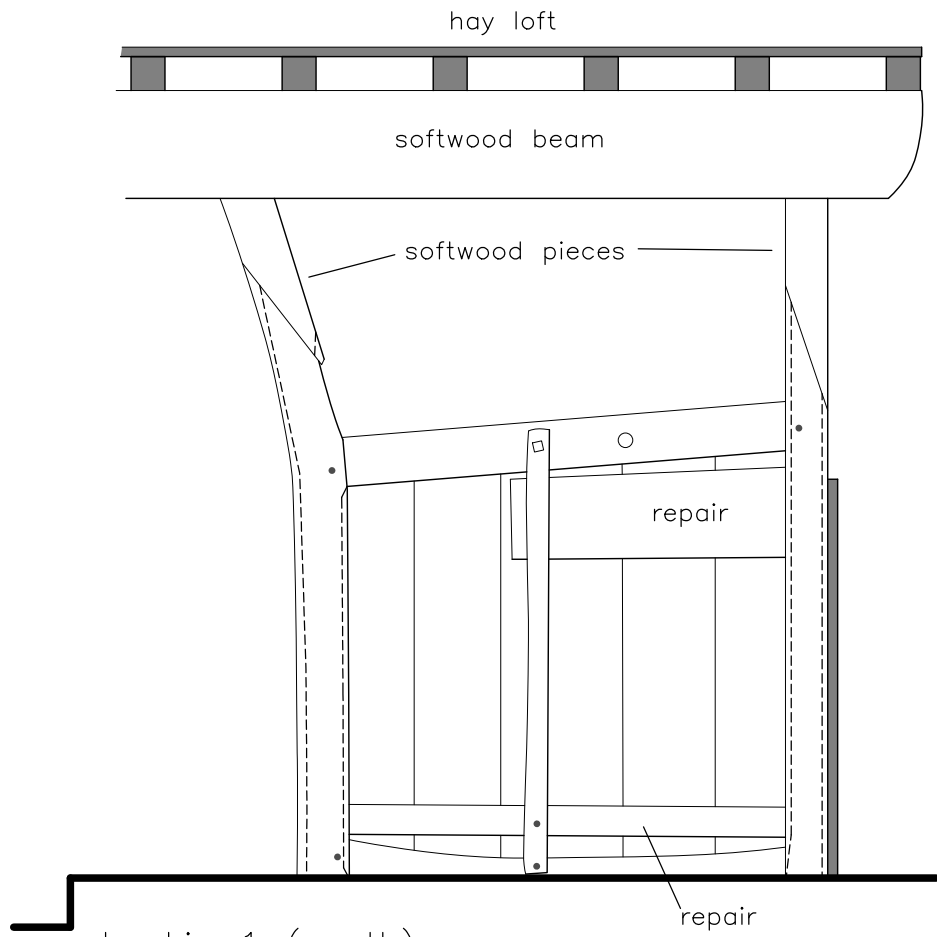
BARN AT KILN HILL COTTAGE  
BRUNTHWAITE LANE  
SILSDEN, WEST YORKSHIRE  
(NGR: SE 05349 46109):  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 9:  
FLOOR PLAN OF BARN SHIPPON

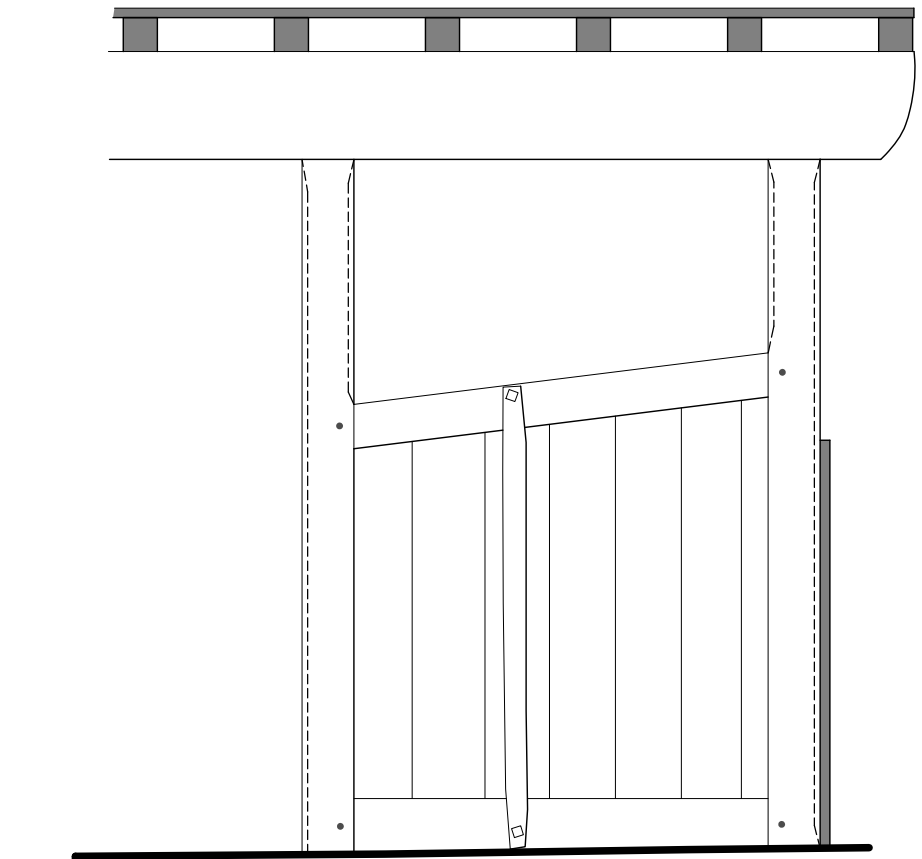
SCALE: 1:50 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2016

STEPHEN HAIGH  
Buildings Archaeologist



boskin 1 (south)  
all oak except where marked



boskin 2 (north)  
all softwood



BARN AT KILN HILL COTTAGE  
BRUNTHWAITE LANE  
SILSDEN, WEST YORKSHIRE  
(NGR: SE 05349 46109):  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 10:  
DETAIL OF STALL DIVIDERS  
(BOSKINS)

SCALE: 1:20 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2016

STEPHEN HAIGH  
Buildings Archaeologist





Photo 1: Front elevation of the barn, from the south-east (film 1, frame 14)



Photo 2: Barn and cottage, from the south (film 1, frame 15)

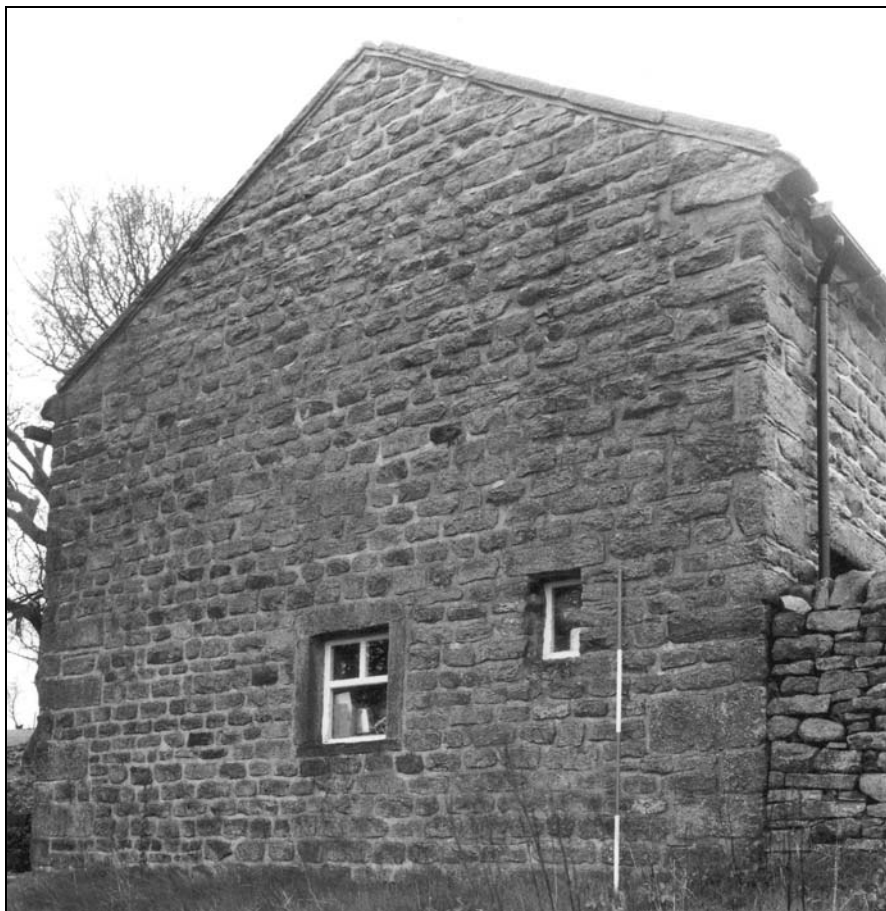


Photo 3: Rebuilt west gable, from the south-west (film 1, frame 18)



Photo 4: Rear of the barn, from the north-east (film 1, frame 16)



Photo 5: Interior of the barn, from the east (film 1, frame 9)



Photo 6: Interior of the barn, from the south-east (film 1, frame 13)



Photo 7: Shippon entrance, from the north-east (film 1, frame 2)



Photo 8: Shippon, from the north-west (film 1, frame 1)



Photo 9: Shippon, from the south (film 1, frame 5)



Photo 10: Standings in central part of shippon, from the west (film 1, frame 10)

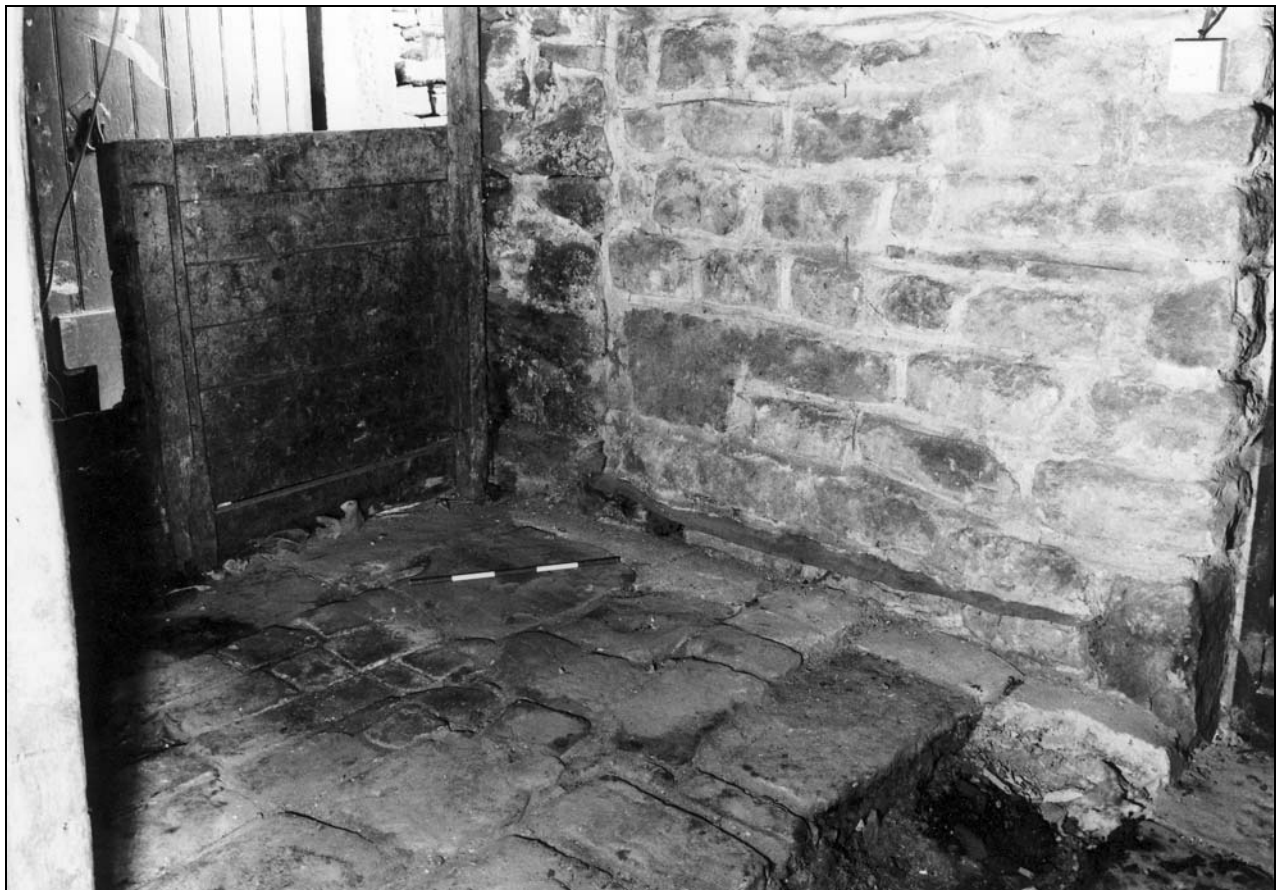


Photo 11: Standings in south part of shippon, from the north-west (film 1, frame 3)



Photo 12: Standings in central part of shippon, from the south-west (film 1, frame 6)



Photo 13: Standings in north part of shippon, from the west (film 1, frame 12)

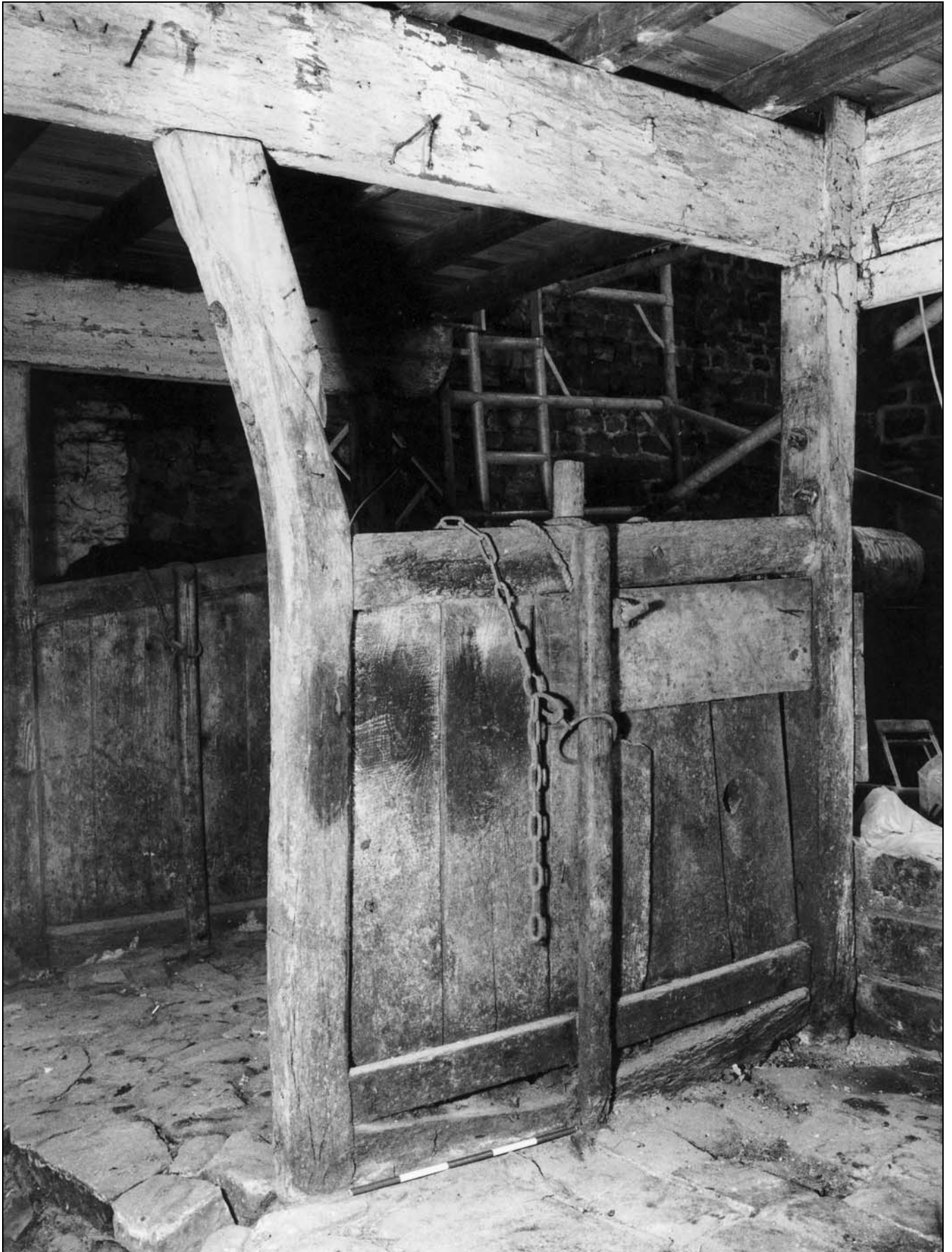


Photo 14: South boskin (no 1), from the south-west (film 1, frame 8)





Photo 15: North boskin (no 2), from the south-west (film 1, frame 7)