

Barn and other farm buildings
Holdsworth House Farm, Holdsworth Road, Halifax,
West Yorkshire:
Historic Building Photographic Recording



December 2016
NGR: SE 08262 29084
Historic township: Ovenden

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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

Photographic recording of the grade II listed barn and adjoining farm buildings was undertaken in December 2016 at Holdsworth House Farm, Halifax (NGR: SE 08262 29084). The barn was largely rebuilt in 1915, although may be eighteenth century in origin, while the other buildings, which include a piggery, date from between the 1930s and 1950s. The work was commissioned by the owners to fulfil conditions of planning and listed building consent for change of use.

December 2016

S T E P H E N H A I G H

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BARN AND OTHER FARM BUILDINGS

HOLDSWORTH HOUSE FARM, HOLDSWORTH ROAD, HALIFAX, WEST YORKSHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDING PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

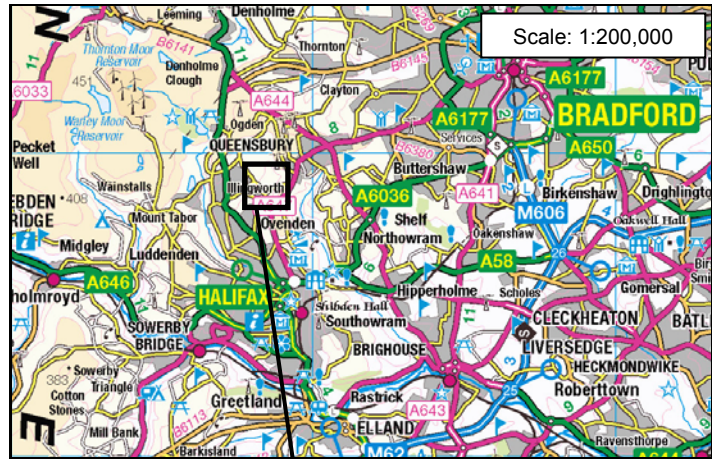
1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of photographic recording of a barn and other farm buildings at Holdsworth House Farm, at Halifax, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in December 2016 for the owner, Mrs K Wynn, via her agent Michael Denton Associates, to fulfil conditions of planning and listed building consent for the change of use of the buildings to form a banqueting hall and other facilities.
- 1.2 The barn recorded is likely to be eighteenth century in origin, although it carries a prominent date-stone recording a “rebuilding” of 1915. It is four bays in length and principally stone-built, and at one time would have contained a mistal or shippon at one end, although the interior is now undivided and contains no historic structures or fixtures. Attached to the north of the barn is a single storey, formerly open-fronted shed which forms the west side of a yard, on the north of which are two further farm buildings; this group dates from between 1932 and 1961, according to the Ordnance Survey (see below).
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out in accordance with a specification from the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (Appendix 1), and was confined to photography. This report will be submitted to the client, Calderdale Council, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, and the OASIS project for online publication¹.

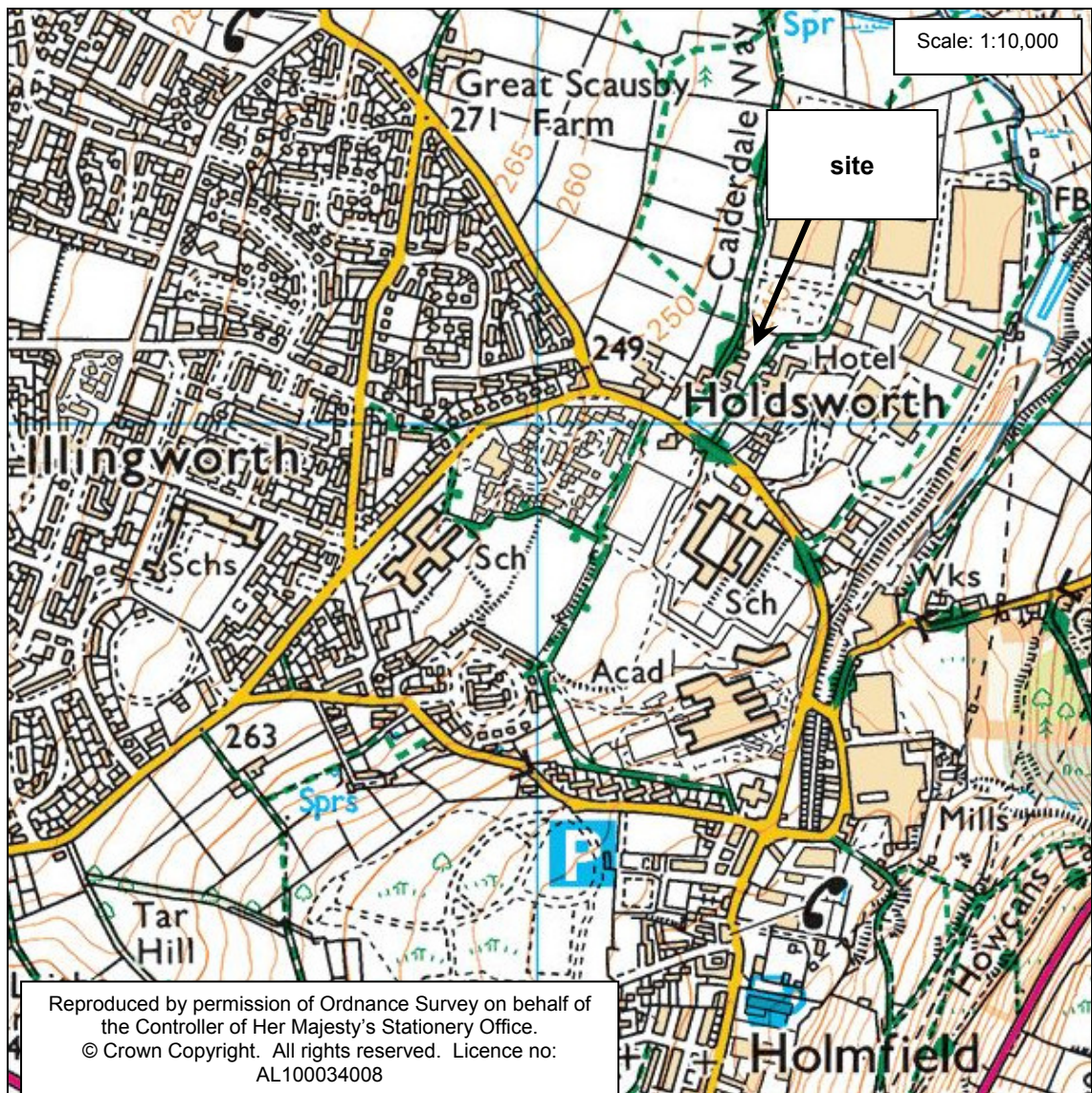
2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Holdsworth House Farm stands on the northern edge of Halifax, about 4km from the town centre, at NGR: SE 08262 29084 (figures 1 & 2). It lies within a small district known as Holdsworth, 50m west of Holdsworth House itself. The latter is a hotel, and currently forms part of the same property as the farm. Neither should be confused with Holdsworth Hall, which was the name formerly used for a house to the south-west of Holdsworth Road (now 31 to 39 Holdsworth Road).

¹ [“Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigation”](#)

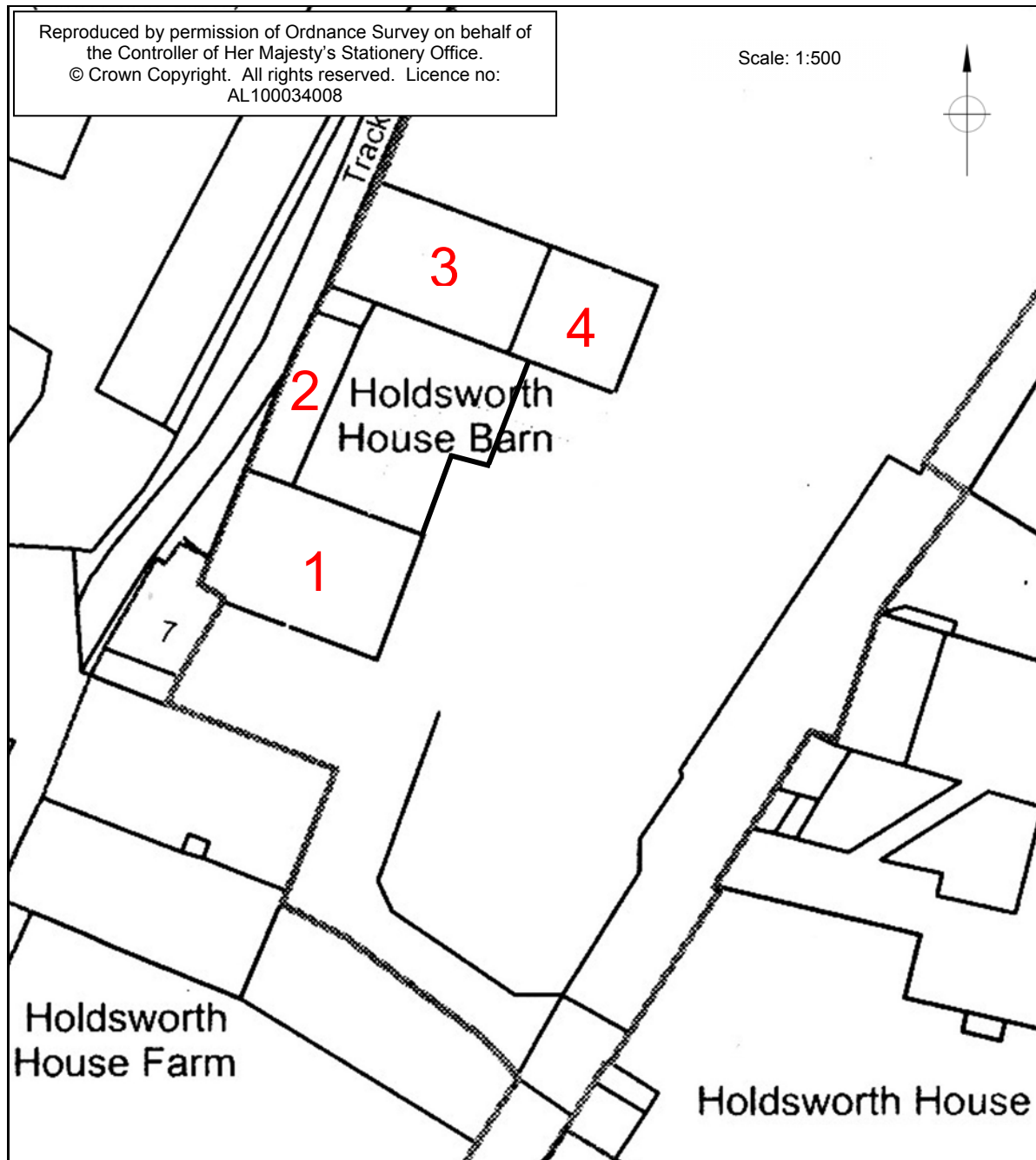


1: Location map (i)



2: Location map (ii)

2.2 The farm has at its focus the grade II listed seventeenth century farmhouse², no longer in farming use. The barn³ lies to the rear of this across a small yard, with a cottage⁴ at the south-west corner. The other buildings recorded lie to the north of the barn, together enclosing a farmyard open, but bounded by a stone boundary wall, along the east side. Their locations are shown on figure 3 below, where 1 indicates the barn.



3: Site plan

² National Heritage List for England no: 1314052

³ National Heritage List for England no: 1133872

⁴ National Heritage List for England no: 1314013

- 2.3 The barn is in use as a store for the hotel business of Holdsworth House, while some of the other buildings to the north are used as stables, though parts of them are derelict.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 The barn has been listed since 1954 as having special architectural or historic interest, at grade II. The identifying description contains the following information:
Probably C18. Large traditional stone barn with stone roof. Moulded, pointed archway now blocked.
- 3.2 Planning and listed building consents for the change of use of the barn and outbuildings with alterations and extension, to form an ancillary banqueting hall and parking facilities, was granted by Calderdale Council on 9 January 2014 (application numbers 13/00965/FUL and 13/00967/LBC).
- 3.3 Conditions 13 and 4 of the above consents (respectively) require that “No demolition or development shall commence before the applicant has secured the implementation of a scheme to make provision for photographic archaeological and architectural recording consistent with the proposed development, and details of that scheme have been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.” The written scheme of investigation was provided by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service in the form of a detailed specification (see Appendix 1).

4 Previous investigative work

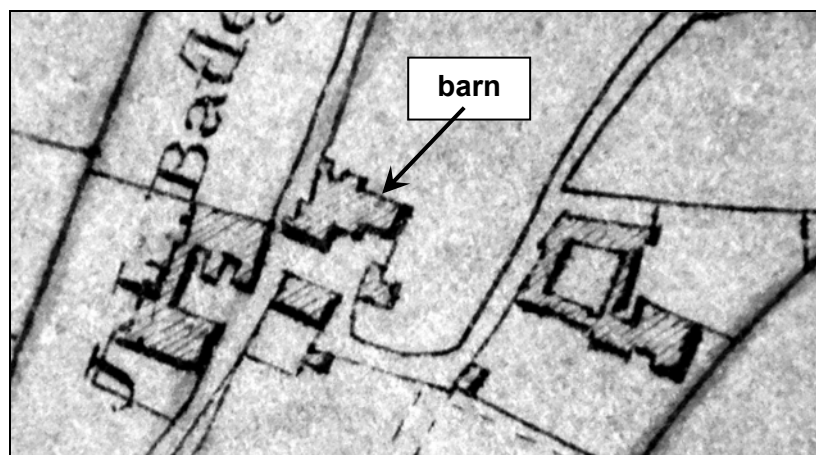
- 4.1 No previous recording or analysis of this type is believed to have been carried out at the site.

5 Historic background

- 5.1 Holdsworth House has been well known to antiquarians for over a century. Documents suggest there has been settlement on the site there from as early as the thirteenth century, although in the medieval period its owners may have been known as Aldworth rather than Holdsworth; whatever their origins, the Holdsworths were succeeded by the Doughty family in the fifteenth century, who sold it to Abraham Brigge in the early seventeenth century. The property was then purchased by Henry Wadsworth in 1657. Significantly for the buildings concerned here, the sale deed from that time refers to two messuages, identifiable as Holdsworth House and Holdsworth House Farmhouse.

Holdsworth House Farmhouse was occupied in 1841 by Matthew Ayrton, a farmer of 39 acres who employed four labourers, but who is reported to have inherited the Holdsworth estate from his distant relative Elizabeth Wadsworth in the late 1830s, although it was conditional upon his changing his name to Wadsworth. On his death in 1860, the estate passed to his son John Henry Wadsworth, who himself died in 1877⁵. There are conflicting accounts of ownership from this period, but it seems that in 1895 the property was bought by Richard Woodhead⁶⁷, and the present owner's family have owned it since 1963.

5.2 Little is known of the history of the barn itself. Historic maps suggest it was already present in 1817 (figure 4), though the map of that date shows it with a more complex outline than present, suggesting it had adjoining structures which have since been demolished, in addition to the surviving cottage at its south-west corner. The same is true of an 1825 map (figure 5), and the Ordnance Survey maps of 1852 and 1893 (figures 6 & 8), though a larger scale map of the 1850s shows that the adjoining structures were confined to the east gable and the north elevation (figure 7).



4: Township map, 1817⁸

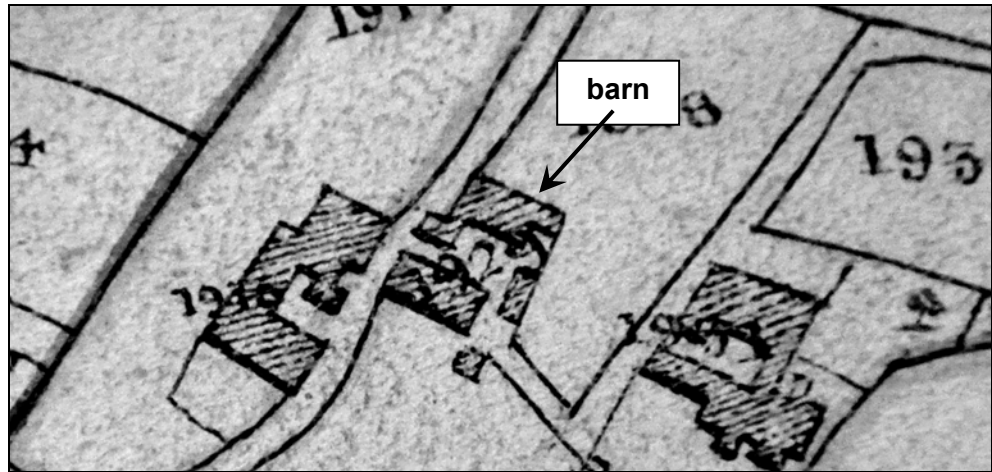
⁵ See *Malcolm Bull's Calderdale Companion*:

<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~calderdalecompanion/mmw54.html#2398>

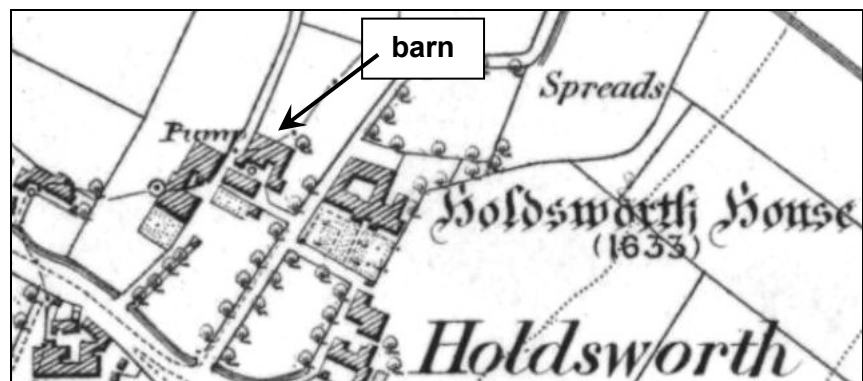
⁶ Anon 1905 "Antiquarians at Ovenden", *Trans Halifax Antiquarian Society* 1905, pp213-230

⁷ Trigg, W B 1925 "Excursion to Ovenden", *Trans Halifax Antiquarian Society* 1925, pp81-104

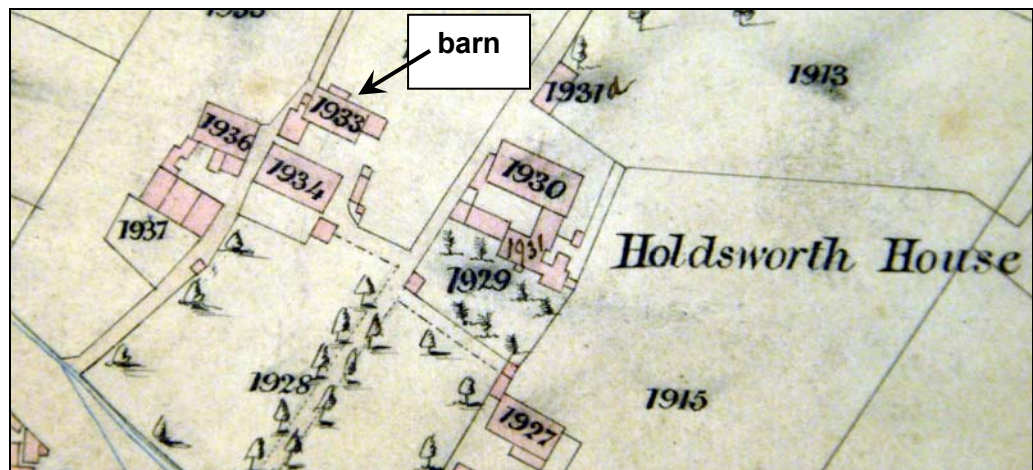
⁸ *Plan of the Lower Part of the Manor of Ovenden in the Parish of Halifax... 1817* (WYAS Calderdale WYC 1361/1/1) Reproduced by kind permission. Not at original scale.



5: Township map, 1825⁹



6: OS 1:10560 map, 1852¹⁰

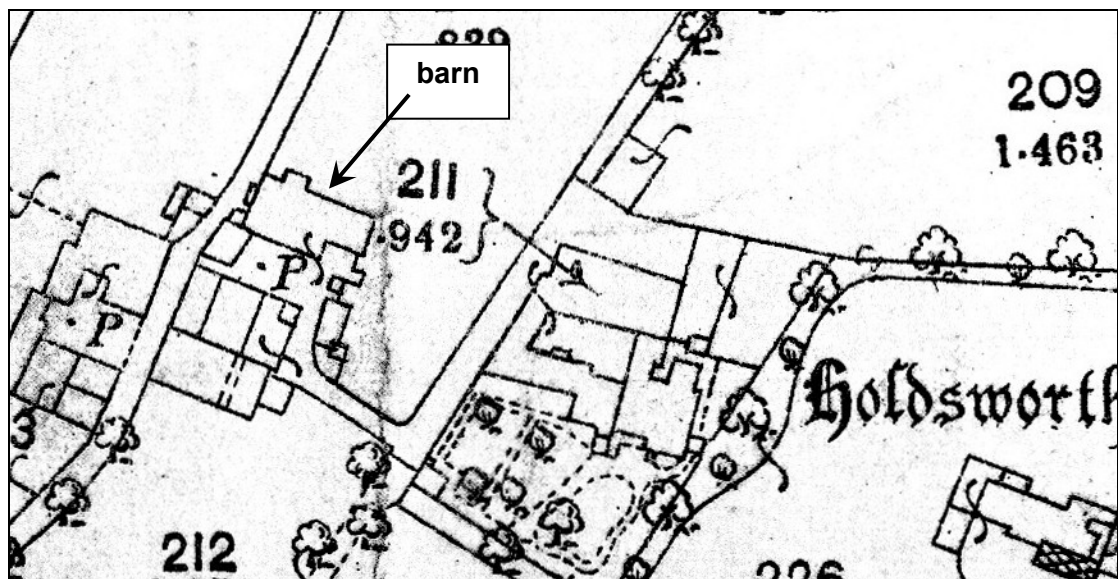


7: Township map, 1858¹¹

⁹ *Plan of the Township of Ovenden situate in the Parish of Halifax... 1825* (WYAS Calderdale HAL 511) Reproduced by kind permission. Not at original scale.

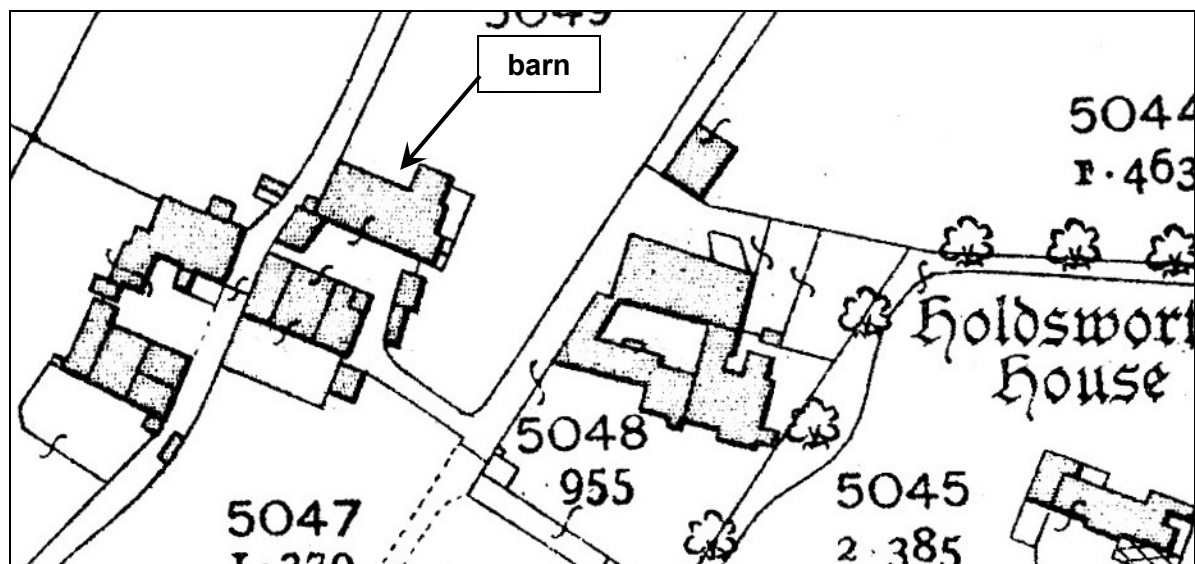
¹⁰ Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map, Yorkshire sheet 216, surveyed 1847-50. Not at original scale.

¹¹ *Township of Ovenden situate in the parish of Halifax... 1858*. (WYAS Calderdale CMT1/HXT:672) Reproduced by kind permission. Not at original scale.



8: OS 1:2500 map, 1893¹²

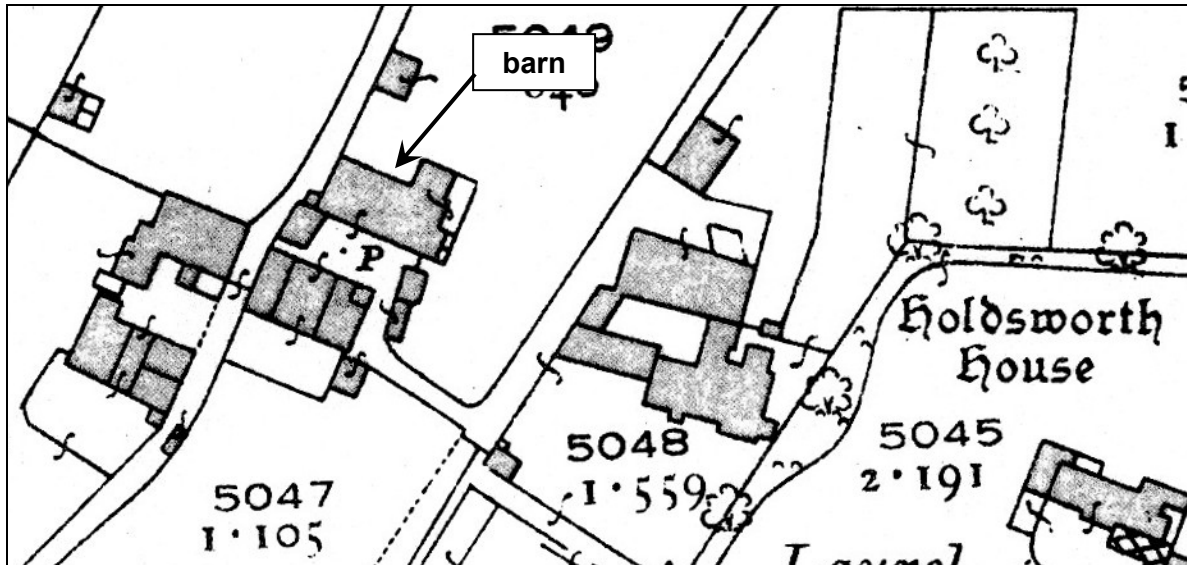
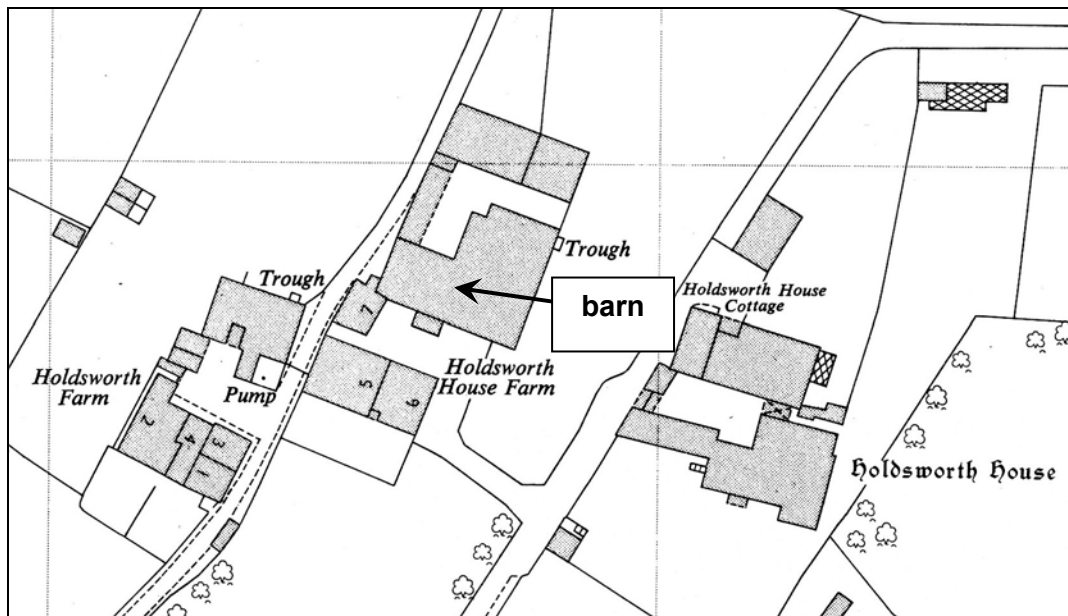
5.3 Minor changes to the perimeter of the barn were recorded between 1891 and 1905 (figure 9), but there were as yet no other buildings to the north of it. Only during the period between 1905 and 1932 was a small detached structure built alongside the western boundary to the north (figure 10), and it was not until the period between 1932 and 1961 that the existing, more substantial L-shaped arrangement was achieved (as shown on figure 3). During this period there was also what appears to have been a substantial lean-to at the north-east corner of the barn, which is no longer present (figure 11).



9: OS 1:2500 map, 1908¹³

¹² Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Yorkshire sheet 216.13, surveyed 1891. Not at original scale.

¹³ Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Yorkshire sheet 216.13, revised 1905. Not at original scale.

10: OS 1:2500 map, 1934¹⁴11: OS 1:1250 map, 1962¹⁵

- 5.4 It is known that building control plans for farm buildings at Holdsworth House Farm were approved in 1895¹⁶, but it has not been possible to view these or ascertain the precise location of the proposed buildings, due to the current prolonged closure of the West Yorkshire Archive Service's Calderdale office, during re-location.

¹⁴ Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Yorkshire sheet 216.13, revised 1932. Not at original scale.

¹⁵ Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map, SE0829SW, surveyed 1961.

¹⁶ West Yorkshire Archive Service Calderdale, CMT1/HBI/A:6226

6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The present recording, carried out during a site visit on 1 December 2016, involved inspection and photographic recording of the exteriors and interiors of the four buildings at the site, in accordance with the specification (Appendix 1).
- 6.2 Photography was carried out 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 the WYAAS on CD only. Locations of all photographs taken are marked on plans of the site and buildings (see figures 12 and 13).

7 Description of the buildings

Setting

- 7.1 The group of buildings stands to the rear of Holdsworth House Farmhouse, and forms a courtyard open to the east, facing onto a field or paddock which, together with a walled lane, separates them from Holdsworth House (**1-4**). Another, parallel lane runs to the west of the buildings recorded.

Building 1: barn

- 7.2 The barn stands at the south side of the group, with the cottage (apparently an addition) at its south-west corner (**5**), and is built from local sandstone laid in shallow courses, with edge-laid, squared quoins, and stone slate roof (re-laid in the last few years) (**6**). A key feature is a date-stone in the centre of the front elevation (**7**), which reads

REBUILT
1915
RL & CW

It is likely that CW was a member of the Woodhead family, thought to have acquired the property in 1895, though further research would be necessary to establish the identities of these two individuals. To what extent the barn was rebuilt at that time is unclear, but there are a number of features which appear to derive from an earlier building, likely to be eighteenth century. These include the moulded kneelers and central doorway with semi-circular arch, now blocked: its

jambes have plain arrises, but the voussoirs have an ovolo moulding (8), which may have been taken from another building altogether. In contrast, the doorway and window at the east end are of plainer appearance and in keeping with a nineteenth or early twentieth century date (9); significantly, the wall here at ground level continues past the end of the building, suggesting the barn has been shortened. Higher up the front wall are a number of small rectangular breathers with chamfered surrounds, their present positions clearly dating from 1915, as can be seen from inside the building.

- 7.3 The east gable has more of these breathers at a high level, but lower down there are no surviving openings, although a former doorway can be discerned (10,11). There has also been change at the rear, where a large doorway opening at the east end is clearly twentieth or even twenty-first century (12). Two first floor forking holes, one of them with stone surround, are also present here (and are of 1915 or later): the west one is partly located within the infill of a large arched cart entrance opposite that to the front, an aspect of the building's construction which can only be seen internally. The west gable has three tall breathers near the apex, but otherwise no features of interest. It does not appear to have been altered during the 1915 rebuilding (14,15).
- 7.4 The previous removal of all internal fixtures from the barn mean that it is effectively a masonry shell, but a number of suppositions can be made from the walls themselves. The presence of a former cart entrance in the north wall is evident from a pair of quoined jambes in the second bay from the west (16,18), opposite that in the south wall. The latter's external moulded arch is matched by a brick arch on the interior (17), and brick is used for the top 1m or so of the internal walls around the full perimeter of the building, this material no doubt dating from the 1915 rebuilding. All of the high level breathers are set within the brickwork, so are likewise attributable to that phase (19). A shippon or mistal with hay loft over was present in the eastern bay (no doubt also of 1915 date), indicated by sockets for the horizontal timbers in the south and east walls, and by the stub of a brick cross wall (20,21), though it is not clear how the wide, inserted doorway at the north-east corner related to this animal housing (22).
- 7.5 The barn roof has undergone very recent repair and it is not clear to what extent the present queen strut trusses with iron straps and bolts are original; they are in any case no older than the 1915 rebuilding (23,24).

Building 2

- 7.6 This mid twentieth century, single storey range forms a group of five loose boxes currently in equestrian use (25). The west side is formed from a stone boundary

wall running to the north of the barn, and the nature of the stonework, which incorporates numerous “jumpers”, is also indicative of a twentieth century date (26,27). There is a blocked doorway within the wall. The building is otherwise of brick and concrete block construction, with some of the dividing walls clearly being secondary, though it has a stone slate roof borne on sturdy king post trusses (28,29). Its original purpose remains uncertain, though it could have been intended for stabling, as it is used today.

Building 3

- 7.7 Also dating to the mid twentieth century, this derelict, former two storey farm building held a piggery on its ground floor, with the first floor perhaps used for feed or other storage (30-32). It is stone faced with brick used for the internal wall faces, and has a central feeding passage running from front to back, with pens on either side (33,34). Those on the east side are enclosed by upright flagstones, with steel or cast iron gates (35-37), but on the west side is a more unusual arrangement of purpose-made cast iron, incorporating gates and troughs, with the embossed maker’s name “Ouden King” on the gate; the initials “OK” are also incorporated into the lattice work at the top of the structure (38-40). No further information about the Ouden King has been found, such as whether it was a local foundry or of more distant origin. The building’s first floor is carried on steel beams and has a bitumen surface.

Building 4

- 7.8 At the east end of building 3 and contemporaneous with it is a two storey loose box or stable, also faced with stone, and with the remains of a stone slate roof (30,41-42). The ground floor contains a single room, with only modern fixtures within it. There is also a loft over, in unsafe condition, which can be seen to be open to the roof. The softwood purlins span between the gable walls.

8 Discussion

- 8.1 The present group of farm buildings appears to represent the mid twentieth century agricultural activity at Holdsworth House Farm, which at that time is likely to have been small scale, concerning livestock rearing and perhaps dairying. As well as the influences of climate and topography, the proximity of the farm to the large urban population of Halifax is likely to have influenced the nature of the farming there at that time, as there would have been ready local demand for liquid milk and meat, and perhaps by-products or waste available to feed pigs. Of the buildings recorded, only the barn survives from an earlier, pre-industrial period, and although known to have been rebuilt in 1915, previously it appears to

have been fairly typical of the combination barns which are found in large numbers in Calderdale, often built as part of settlements where livestock farming was carried out in conjunction with other economic activities. The barn is a fairly modest building (especially so, given the rich architectural form of Holdsworth House Farmhouse with which it is associated), with decoration confined to localised stonework detailing, and contains four bays, of which one is likely to have contained a shippon or mistal for livestock, and one a threshing bay or loading bay, with the rest of the building intended for storage of one kind or another. The 1915 rebuilding may well have been an adaptation to the changing needs of farming at the site, but alternatively may simply have been necessitated by the deteriorating condition of the barn.

Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification

NB: All references in this specification to "Holdsworth Hall" or "Holdsworth Hall Farm" should read "Holdsworth House" or "Holdsworth House Farm".

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING OF THE BARN AND ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS AT HOLDSWORTH HALL FARM, HOLDSWORTH ROAD, HOLMFIELD HALIFAX

SE 08250 29059

This specification details the general requirements for an archaeological and architectural photographic record of the barn and associated agricultural buildings at Holdsworth Farm. This specification was prepared at the request of Mr Russel Holmes of Michael Denton Associates Ltd (Chartered Building Surveyors 1 St Johns Lane Halifax HX1 2JD Tel.: 01422 364983) on behalf of Calderdale District Council (Condition 13 of planning permission 13/00965/FUL and 13/00967/LBC).

1. Summary

1.1 This specification covers the requirements for a general archaeological and architectural photographic record of the barn and associated stables and store prior to their conversion to a banqueting facility to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest.

This specification has been written by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

2. Archaeological / Architectural Interest

The barn, stables and a third, perhaps a granary or feed store, building at Holdsworth Hall Farm form an important group of 18th century agricultural buildings associated with settlement in the vicinity of the the grade II* Holdsworth Hall which is dated 1633 (National Heritage List for England No, 1133873 and West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record PRN 11593).

The agricultural buildings at Holdsworth Hall Farm are listed grade II (NHLfE 1133872 and PRN11596). A cottage, which is also listed, is attached to the southern side of the barn. Traditional materials comprising local stone walling and stone slate roofs and wooden roof structures are used throughout. The barn is two storeys high and incorporates a ground floor mistal or byre. Notable features include kneelers and raised gables; a currently blocked round-headed cart way opening in the southern façade (facing the farm house) and various narrow ventilators and blocked openings with stone jambs.

The two other buildings are more utilitarian in appearance with no architectural embellishment.

For an understanding of relevant archaeological research priorities for agricultural buildings in West Yorkshire please see the historic buildings research agenda which is available as a PDF document to download from the WYAAS website:
<http://www.wyjs.org.uk/archaeology-advisory-service/>

3. Aims of the Project

5.1 The aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs any significant architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the buildings, and to place this record 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 buildings.

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 buildings 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 historic 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

Prior to the commencement of work on site, 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, the appropriate census returns 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

As "existing plans" of the building/ structure have been produced and, 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. Photographic Record

6.1 External photographs

An external photographic record should be made of all elevations of the barn and agricultural buildings, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. The contractor should ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the agricultural buildings from all sides, showing them and the complex as a whole in its setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the buildings should also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses). 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 buildings. The colour slide record should also include some internal shots. (See para. 6.5 below for use of digital photography.)

6.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of the buildings. 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.

6.3 Detail photographs

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

- All original structural elements, roof structures / trusses
- Original doors and window frames and any associated shutters or other fittings

- Original staircases and other access arrangements
- Original architectural decoration

But this list should not be treated as exhaustive. The building recorder 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.

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

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.

6.4 Equipment

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

6.5 Digital photography

Digital photography: as an alternative for colour slide 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 as both a JPEG and a 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.

6.6 Film stock

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

6.7 Printing

6.7.1 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.

6.7.2 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.

6.8 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. Separate plans should be annotated for each floor of the building/ structure. (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 agricultural buildings presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the buildings, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structures in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up)
- a discussion placing the agricultural buildings in their local and historical 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.

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 buildings 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 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 'site name' 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).

Digital photographs and a facsimile of the report in .pdf format should be supplied to the WYAAS on a gold CD.

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 one year.

16 November 2016

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

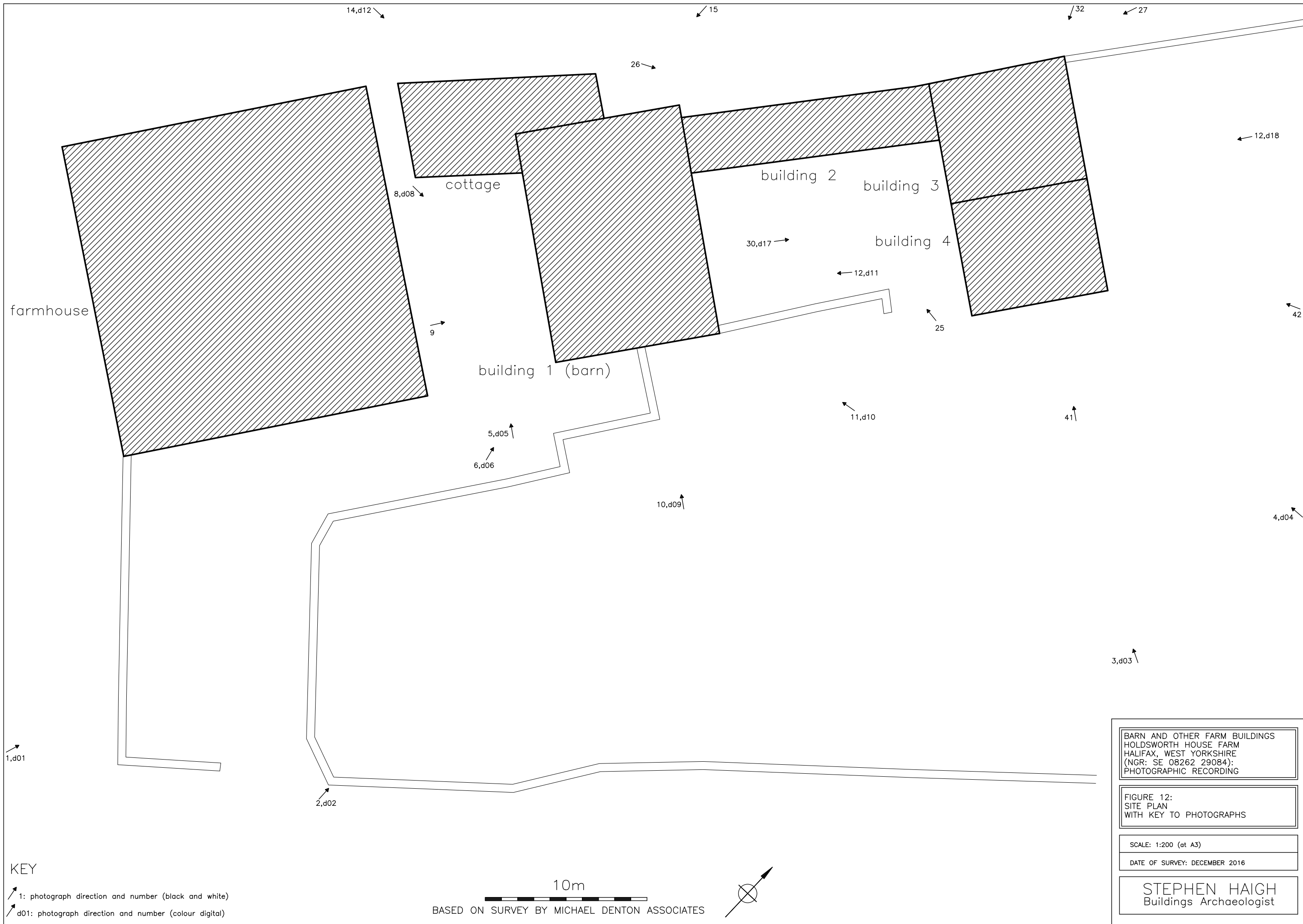
Telephone: (01924) 306798
Fax: (01924) 306810
E-mail: david.hunter@wyjs.org.uk

Appendix 2: List of digital photographs

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

Photo Subject

d01	General view of the farmhouse and farm buildings, from the south-east
d02	General view of the farm buildings, from the south-east
d03	General view of the farm buildings, from the north-east
d04	General view of the farmhouse and farm buildings, from the north-east
d05	Building 1 (barn) and adjoining cottage, from the east
d06	Building 1 (barn), from the south-east
d07	Building 1 (barn): rebuilding date-stone of 1915, front elevation
d08	Building 1 (barn), from the south-west
d09	Building 1 (barn): east gable
d10	Building 1 (barn), from the north-east
d11	Building 1 (barn), from the north
d12	Building 1 (barn) and adjoining cottage, from the south-west
d13	Building 1 (barn): interior, from the south-east
d14	Building 1 (barn): interior, from the north-east corner, showing blocked cart entrance in south wall
d15	Building 1 (barn): interior view of east gable with sockets of former loft
d16	Building 1 (barn): roof trusses, from the north-east
d17	Buildings 3 & 4, from the south
d18	Buildings 3 & 4, from the north
d19	Building 3: feeding passage, from the south
d20	Building 3 (east end): flagstone wall and cast iron door to pig pen
d21	Building 3 (west end): cast iron pig pen front panel, by Ouden King



KEY

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

10m
 BASED ON SURVEY BY MICHAEL DENTON ASSOCIATES

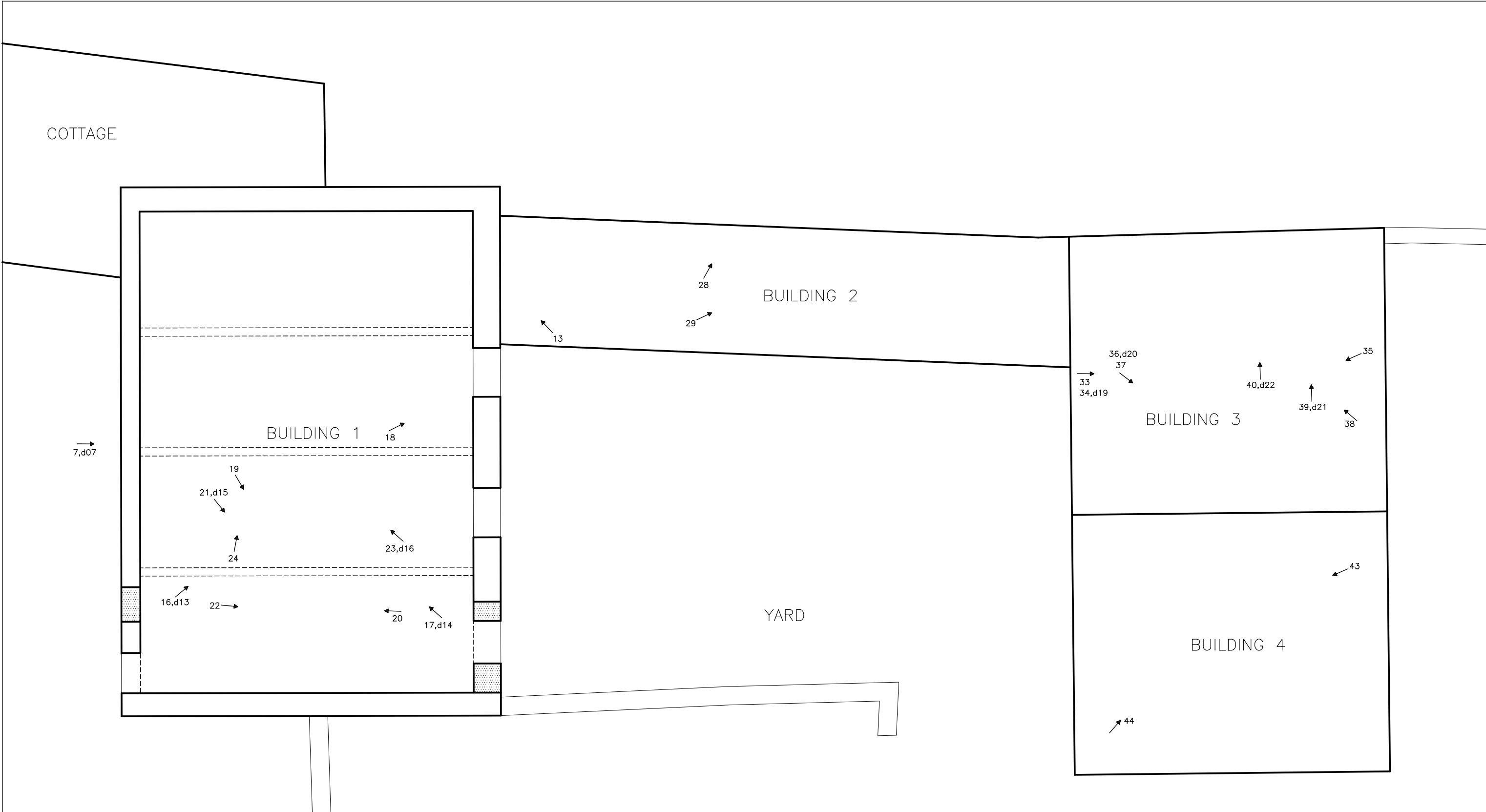


BARN AND OTHER FARM BUILDINGS
 HOLDSWORTH HOUSE FARM
 HALIFAX, WEST YORKSHIRE
 (NGR: SE 08262 29084):
 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

FIGURE 12:
 SITE PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:200 (at A3)
 DATE OF SURVEY: DECEMBER 2016

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



COTTAGE

BUILDING 1




BUILDING 2

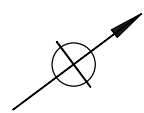
BUILDING 3

BUILDING 4

YARD

KEY

-  blocking or infill
-  1: photograph direction and number (black and white)
-  d01: photograph direction and number (colour digital)



BARN AND OTHER FARM BUILDINGS
HOLDSWORTH HOUSE FARM
HALIFAX, WEST YORKSHIRE
(NGR: SE 08262 29084):
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

FIGURE 13:
BUILDING PLANS
WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)
DATE OF SURVEY: DECEMBER 2016

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



Photo 1: General view of the farmhouse and farm buildings, from the south-east (film 2, frame 12)



Photo 2: General view of the farm buildings, from the south-east (film 2, frame 13)



Photo 3: General view of the farm buildings, from the north-east (film 1, frame 13)



Photo 4: General view of the farmhouse and farm buildings, from the north-east (film 1, frame 14)



Photo 5: Building 1 (barn) and adjoining cottage, from the east (film 1, frame 8)

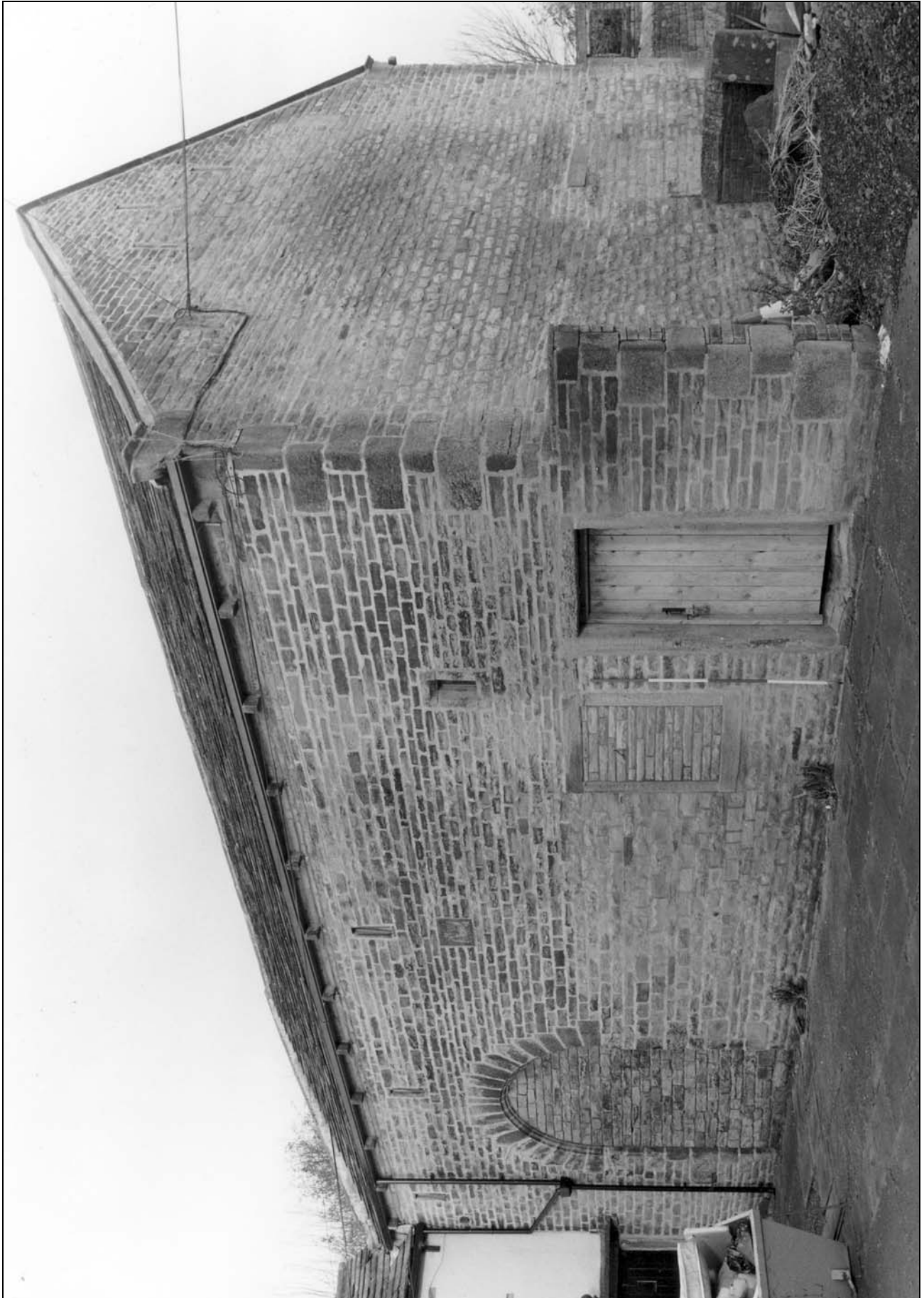


Photo 6: Building 1 (barn), from the south-east (film 1, frame 7)



Photo 7: Building 1 (barn): rebuilding date-stone of 1915, front elevation (film 2, frame 14)



Photo 8: Building 1 (barn), from the south-west (film 1, frame 9)



Photo 9: Building 1 (barn): mistal doorway and blocked window in south elevation (film 1, frame 11)



Photo 10: Building 1 (barn): east gable (film 1, frame 12)



Photo 11: Building 1 (barn), from the north-east (film 1, frame 15)



Photo 12: Building 1 (barn), from the north (film 1, frame 17)



Photo 13: Building 1 (barn): blocked opening, north-west corner,
inside building 2 (film 3, frame 12)



Photo 14: Building 1 (barn) and adjoining cottage, from the south-west (film 2, frame 11)



Photo 15: Building 1 (barn): west gable (film 2, frame 10)



Photo 16: Building 1 (barn): interior, from the south-east (film 3, frame 17)



Photo 17: Building 1 (barn): interior, from the north-east corner, showing blocked cart entrance in south wall (film 3, frame 13)



Photo 18: Building 1 (barn): interior view of blocked cart entrance, north wall (film 1, frame 1)



Photo 19: Building 1 (barn): interior view of east gable (film 1, frame 5)



Photo 20: Building 1 (barn): interior, from the north-east corner, showing outline of former mistal in south wall (film 3, frame 14)

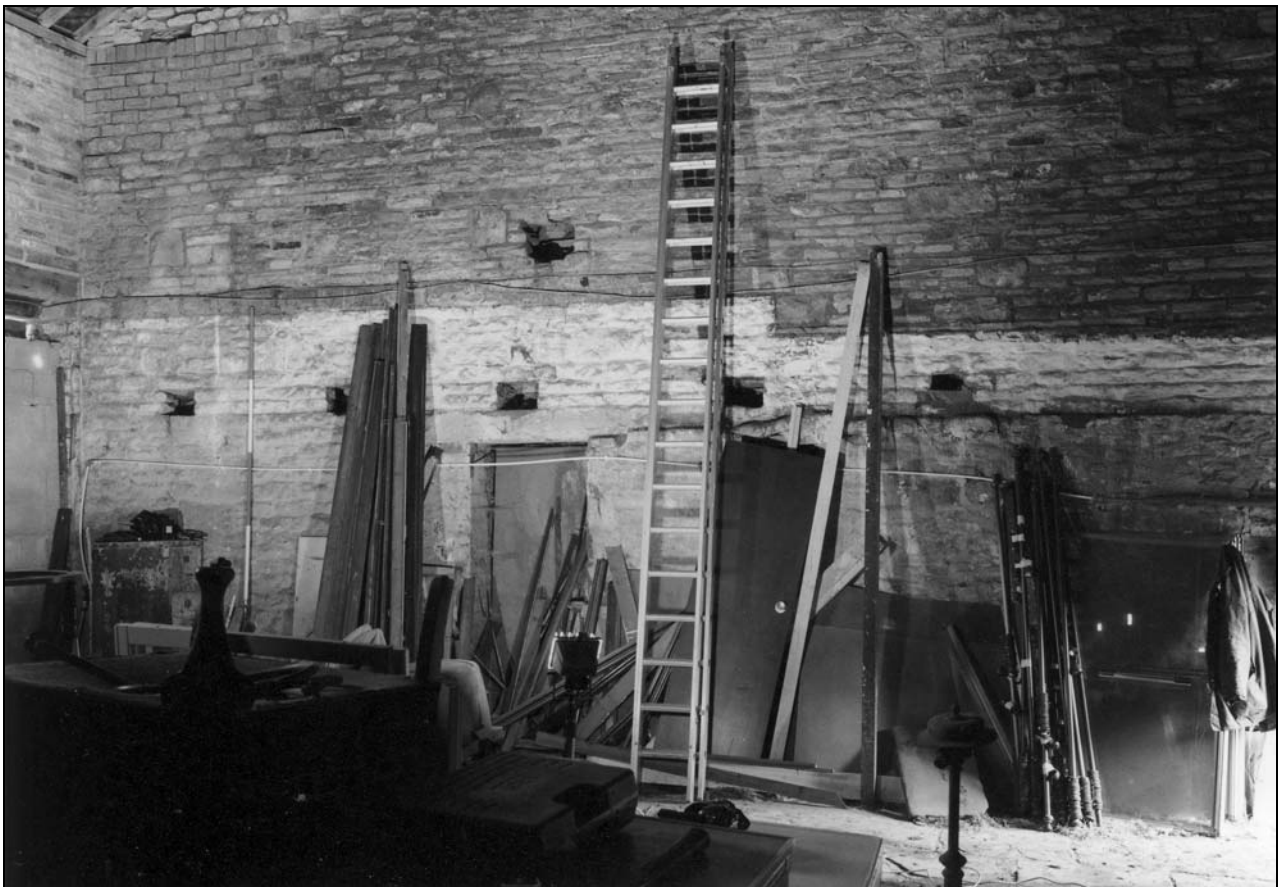


Photo 21: Building 1 (barn): interior view of east gable with sockets of former loft (film 1, frame 3)



Photo 22: Building 1 (barn): enlarged doorway at north-east corner
(film 3, frame 18)



Photo 23: Building 1 (barn): roof trusses, from the north-east (film 1, frame 2)



Photo 24: Building 1 (barn): interior, from the east (film 3, frame 16)



Photo 25: Building 2, from the north-east (film 1, frame 18)



Photo 26: Building 2, from the south-west (film 2, frame 8)



Photo 27: Buildings 1, 2 and 3 from the north-west (film 2, frame 6)



Photo 28: Building 2: blocked doorway in west wall, from the south-east (film 3, frame 10)



Photo 29: Building 2: roof truss, from the south-east (film 3, frame 11)



Photo 30: Buildings 3 & 4, from the south (film 2, frame 1)



Photo 31: Buildings 3 & 4, from the north (film 2, frame 5)



Photo 32: Buildings 3 & 4, from the north-west (film 2, frame 7)



Photo 33: Building 3: feeding passage, from the south (film 2, frame 15)



Photo 34: Building 3: feeding passage, from the south (film 2, frame 17)



Photo 35: Building 3: interior, from the north-west (film 3, frame 6)



Photo 36: Building 3 (east end): flagstone wall and cast iron door to pig pen (film 3, frame 2)



Photo 37: Building 3: interior, from the south-west (film 3, frame 4)



Photo 38: Building 3: interior, from the north-east (film 2, frame 18)



Photo 39: Building 3 (west end): cast iron pig pen front panel, by Ouden King (film 3, frame 1)



Photo 40: Building 3: detail of foundry mark "Ouden King" (?) on cast iron pig pen gate (film 3, frame 5)



Photo 41: Building 4, from the east (film 2, frame 2)



Photo 42: Buildings 3 & 4, from the north-east (film 2, frame 4)



Photo 43: Building 4: interior, from the north-west (film 3, frame 7)



Photo 44: Building 4: interior, from the south-west (film 3, frame 8)