

Gateway to site of Odsal House
Cleckheaton Road, Bradford, West Yorkshire:
Architectural Record



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NGR: SE 15942 29312

STEPHEN HAIGH

B u i l d i n g s A r c h a e o l o g i s t

11 Browcliff Silsden Keighley West Yorkshire BD20 9PN

Tel: 01535 658925 Mobile: 07986 612548

www.stephenhaigh.co.uk enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk

OASIS project ID: stephenh1-294297

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and may contain blank pages*

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SUMMARY

Odsal House was an early 19th century large villa, built for one of the proprietors of the highly successful iron manufacturing Low Moor Company, but demolished in the 20th century, and the gateway to its former grounds off Cleckheaton Road is one of its few surviving architectural remnants (NGR: SE 15942 29312). It is grade II listed and now comprises a boundary wall, wrought iron railings and pedestrian gate, on the north side of the entrance. Drawn and photographic recording was carried out for City of Bradford MDC, to fulfil a condition of planning consent for a development on the site (17/00352/REG).

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LIST OF BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo Subject

- 1 General view of the site looking west, across Cleckheaton Road
- 2 Surviving structures in north side of gateway, looking west
- 3 Stone boundary wall and gate pier at north end of entrance, looking south-west
- 4 Stone gate pier at north end of entrance, looking west
- 5 Detail of stone gate pier at north end of entrance, looking south-west
- 6 Surviving structures in north side of gateway, looking north-west
- 7 Quadrantic boundary wall at north side of entrance, looking north-west
- 8 Quadrantic boundary wall at north side of entrance, looking east
- 9 Quadrantic boundary wall at north side of entrance, looking south-east
- 10 Quadrantic boundary wall at north side of entrance, looking south
- 11 Surviving railings (right) and pedestrian gate (left), looking west
- 12 Surviving railings panel, looking west
- 13 Surviving railings (left) and pedestrian gate (right), looking north-east
- 14 Surviving railings (left) and pedestrian gate (right), looking east
- 15 Surviving railings, looking south
- 16 Square pier between railings and pedestrian gate, looking north-west
- 17 Detail of square pier between railings and pedestrian gate, looking north-west
- 18 Detail of spearhead finials on railings, looking south-west
- 19 Detail of spearhead finials on railings, looking west
- 20 Pedestrian gate, looking west
- 21 Detail of finials and hinge on gate, looking west
- 22 Detail of hinge on gate, looking west
- 23 Detail of gate latch, looking west
- 24 Detail of gate latch, looking north-east
- 25 Detail of spearhead and urn finials on gate, looking west
- 26 Detail of urn finial on gate, looking north-west
- 27 Detail of ball attached to square pier, next to north side of gate, looking north-east
- 28 Cross panel to south of gate, looking north
- 29 Cast iron fixture at foot of cross panel, perhaps hinge to former carriage gate

GATEWAY TO SITE OF ODSAL HOUSE, CLECKHEATON ROAD, BRADFORD, WEST YORKSHIRE:

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

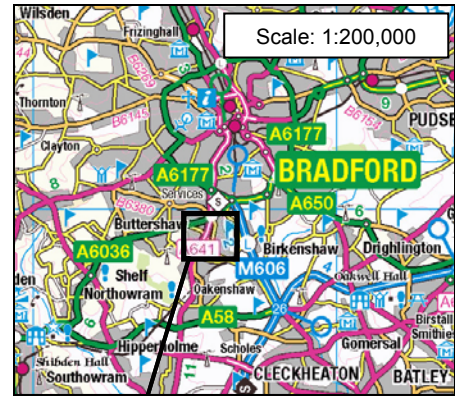
1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of the architectural recording of the remains of the gateway formerly serving Odsal House, in Bradford, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in August 2017 for the owner, City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (CBMDC), to fulfil a condition of planning consent for the development of an aquatic, sport and leisure facility at the site.
- 1.2 Odsal House was built in the early to mid 19th century for Charles Hardy, one of the owners of the nearby large iron manufacturing Low Moor Company, and the gateway is believed to be contemporary with the house, where it served as the principal entrance to the grounds. The south half of the entrance has been demolished and the main gates removed, so that the surviving remains now comprise only a curving stone wall, a panel of iron railings, and a pedestrian gate on the north side.
- 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 photography of the site and structures, and measured drawings of the ironwork, which is to be removed during the development. This report will be submitted to the client, CBMDC, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, and the OASIS project for online publication¹.

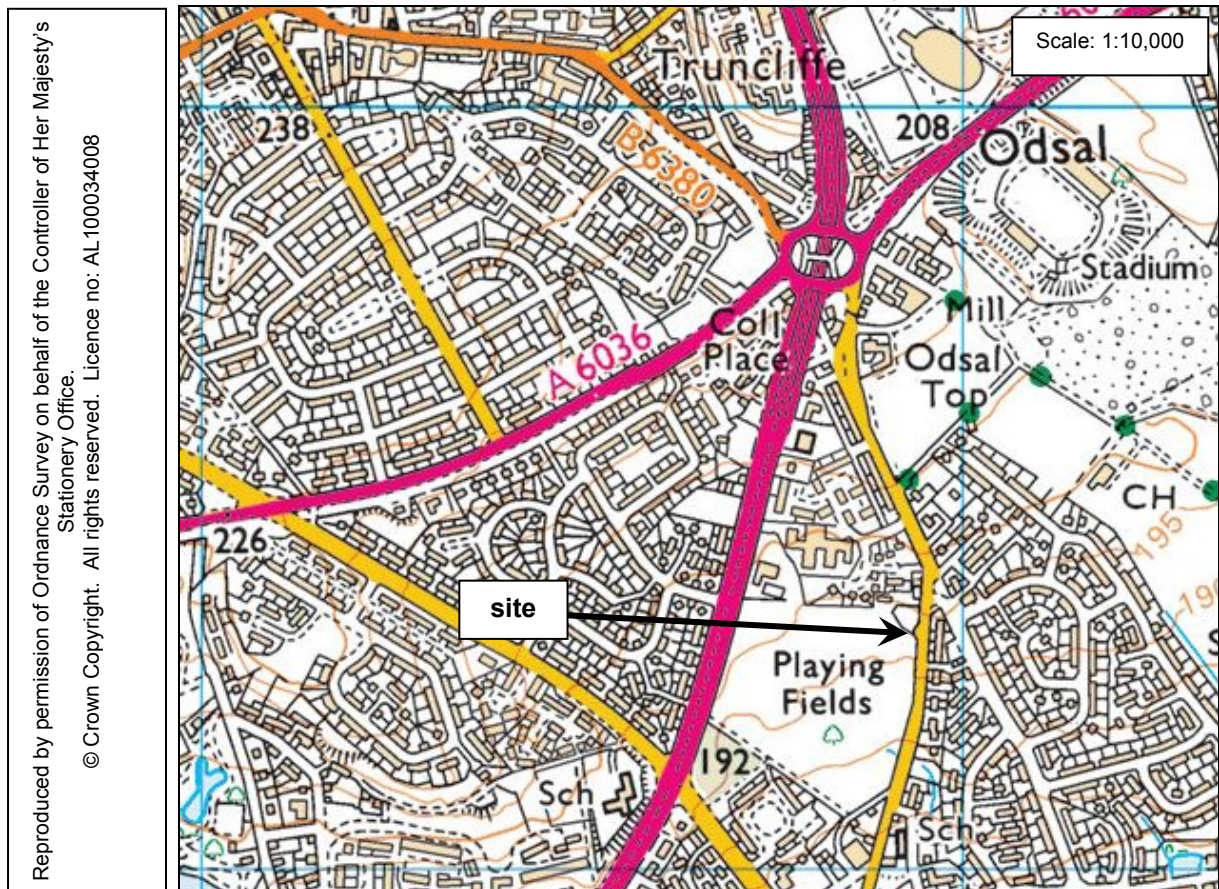
2 Location and current use

- 2.1 The site lies on the west side of Cleckheaton Road, in the district of Odsal, about 3.5km south of Bradford city centre, at NGR: SE 15942 29312 (figures 1 & 2).
- 2.2 The gateway still serves as an entrance off Cleckheaton Road, but now leads to playing fields and a pavilion, owned by CBMDC and used by Odsal Sedbergh Amateur Rugby League Football Club, among others.

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



1: Location map (i)



2: Location map (ii)

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3 Planning background

- 3.1 The gateway has been listed, since 1983, as having special architectural or historic interest, at grade II². The list entry is titled "*Entrance gate piers and flanking walls to Odsal House to south of numbers 98 and 100*" and the identifying description reads:

² National Heritage List for England, entry number 1314381
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1314381>

Circa 1795. Quadrant stone walls with ball finialed piers. Concave/convex sweep of rails with spear heads, dog rails butting on to open scroll work gate piers. Gates removed.

- 3.2 Planning consent for the development of an aquatic, sport and leisure facility on the playing fields site was granted by CBMDC on 25 May 2017 (application number 17/00352/REG). Condition 29 of the consent stipulates that:

“No development, including site preparation and ground works, shall commence on site, until a programme of recording of the heritage assets within the site (boundary wall, railing and gates) has been implemented. The recording must be carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced consultant or organisation in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.”

- 3.3 The written scheme of investigation was provided to the developer by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (on behalf of the local planning authority), in the form of a detailed specification (see Appendix 1), and its implementation and the satisfactory completion of recording will therefore allow condition 29 to be discharged.

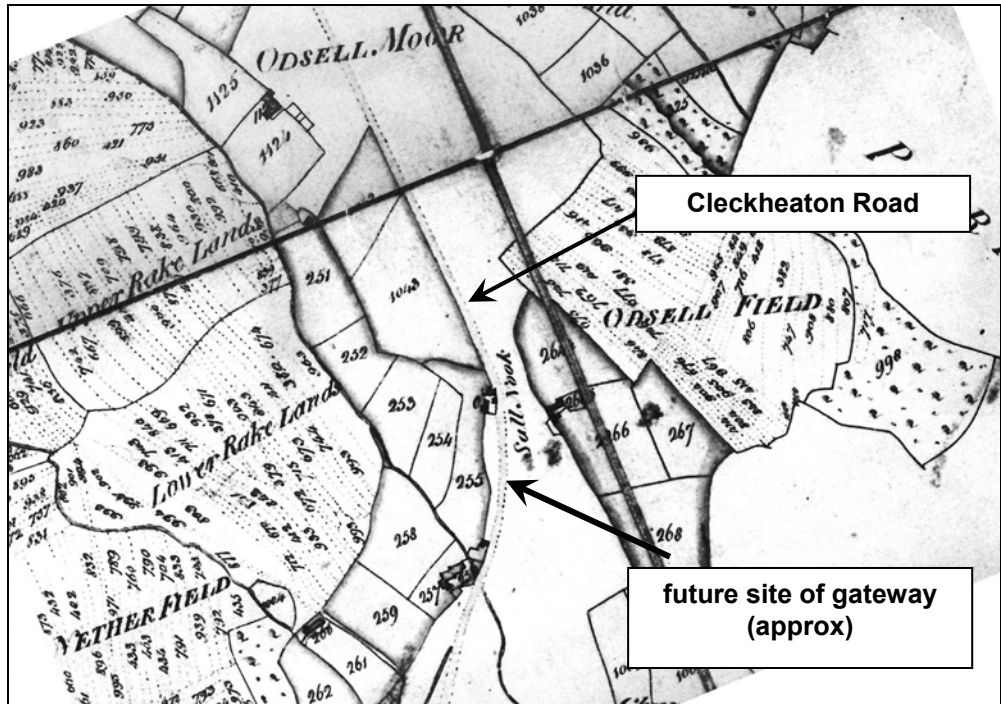
4 Previous investigative work

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

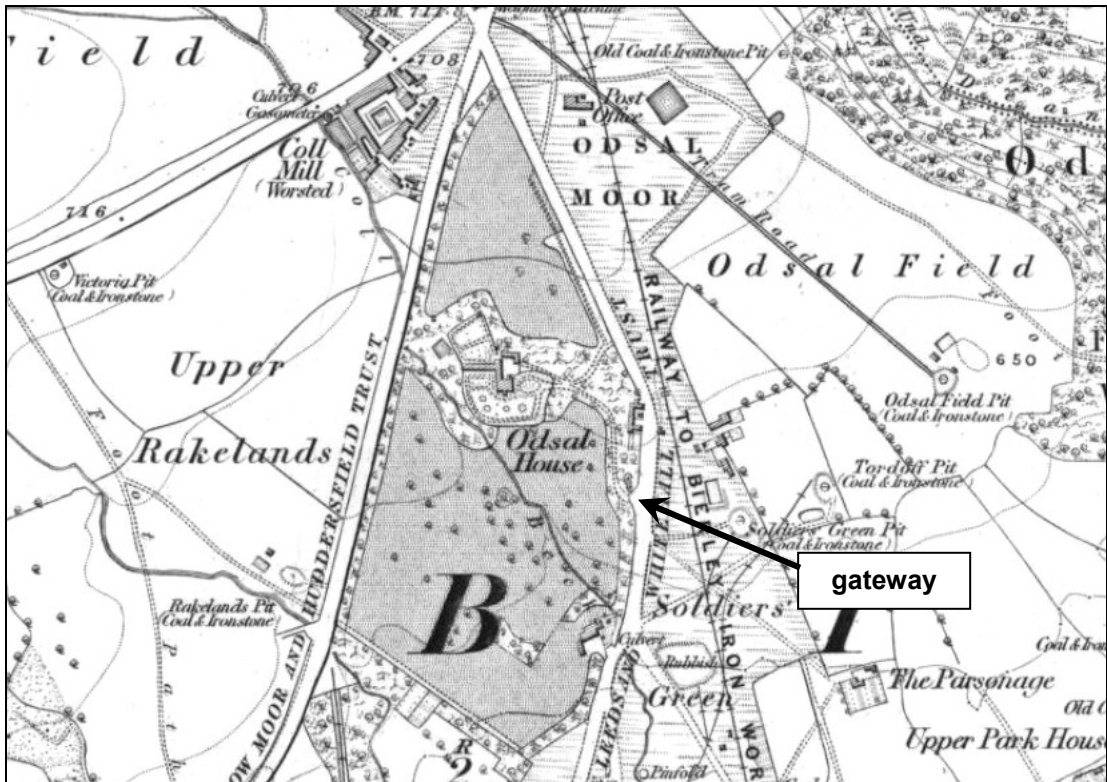
5 Historical background

- 5.1 Odsal House was built for Charles Hardy (b.1813, d.1867), the second son of John Hardy, one of the founders of the Low Moor Company, an enterprise established in 1789 to exploit local reserves of coal and ironstone. The company developed a large ironworks at Low Moor and enjoyed great prosperity for over a century.³ Charles, who also became one of the owners, played a large part in its day-to-day affairs so lived locally, but it has not been possible to establish exactly when he had the mansion at Odsal built. A map of 1811 (figure 3) shows that at that date, land on the west side of the present Cleckheaton Road formed a strip of enclosed fields, with open fields of medieval character beyond (“*Lower Rake Lands*”). The house must have been built before the late 1840s, when the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map was surveyed (figure 4), and the gateway is clearly shown on this map, serving as the entrance to the carriage drive leading to the house (figure 5). A small lodge or gate-house is shown on the north side of the entrance, more clearly depicted on later maps (figures 6 to 7).

³ Parker, J n.d. *Illustrated History of Wibsey, Low Moor etc* p26



3: Leather's map, 1811⁴



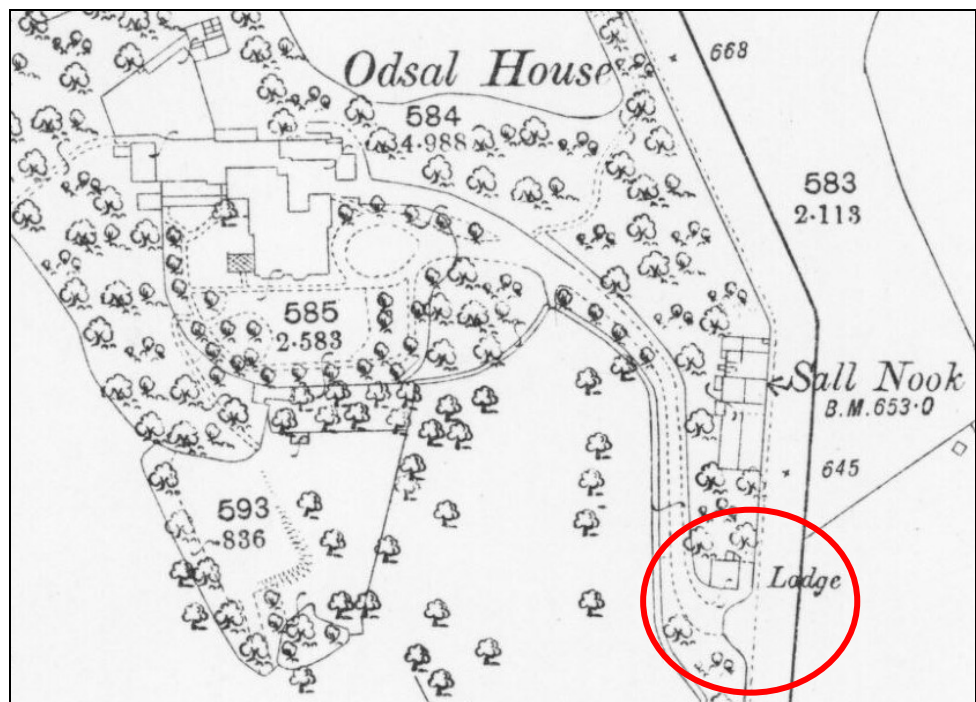
4: OS 1:10560 map, 1852⁵

⁴ Plan of an Estate the Property of the Low Moor Company together with several other estates... made in the year 1811 by Geo Leather Junior, Bradford. Not at original scale.

⁵ Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map, Yorkshire sheet 216, surveyed 1847-50. Not at original scale.

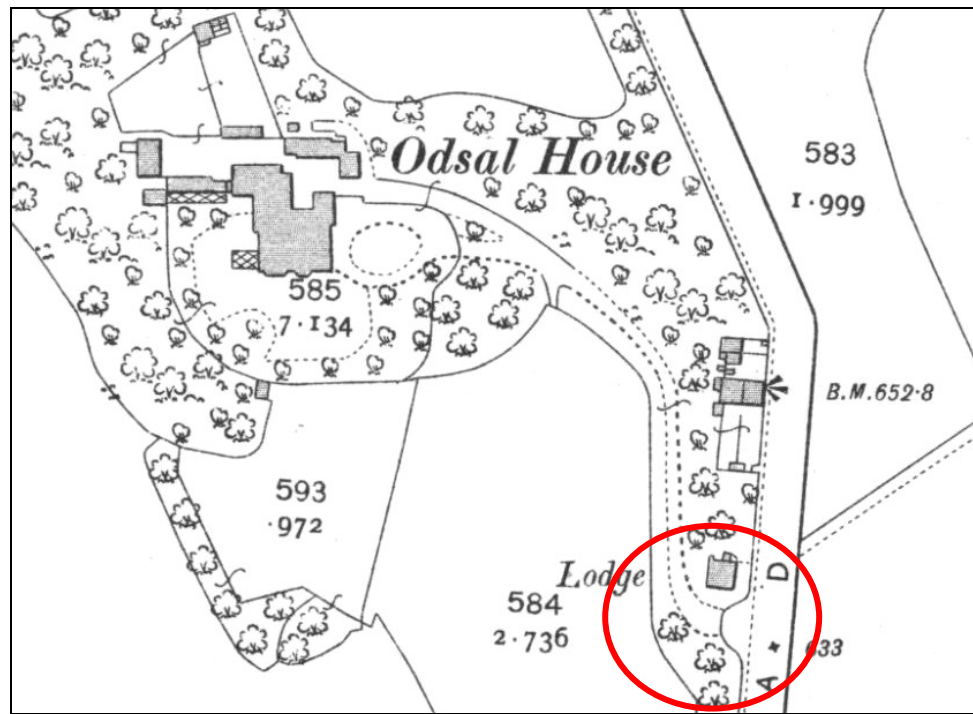


5: Enlargement of figure 4



6: OS 1:2500 map, 1893⁶

⁶ Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Yorkshire sheet 216.16, surveyed 1890. Not at original scale.



7: OS 1:2500 map, 1908⁷

5.2 Also according to the Ordnance Survey, between 1905 and 1915, the main drive was shortened by means of a new entrance onto Cleckheaton Road further to the north, and the original access seems to have been abandoned and planted over during this period (figure 8).

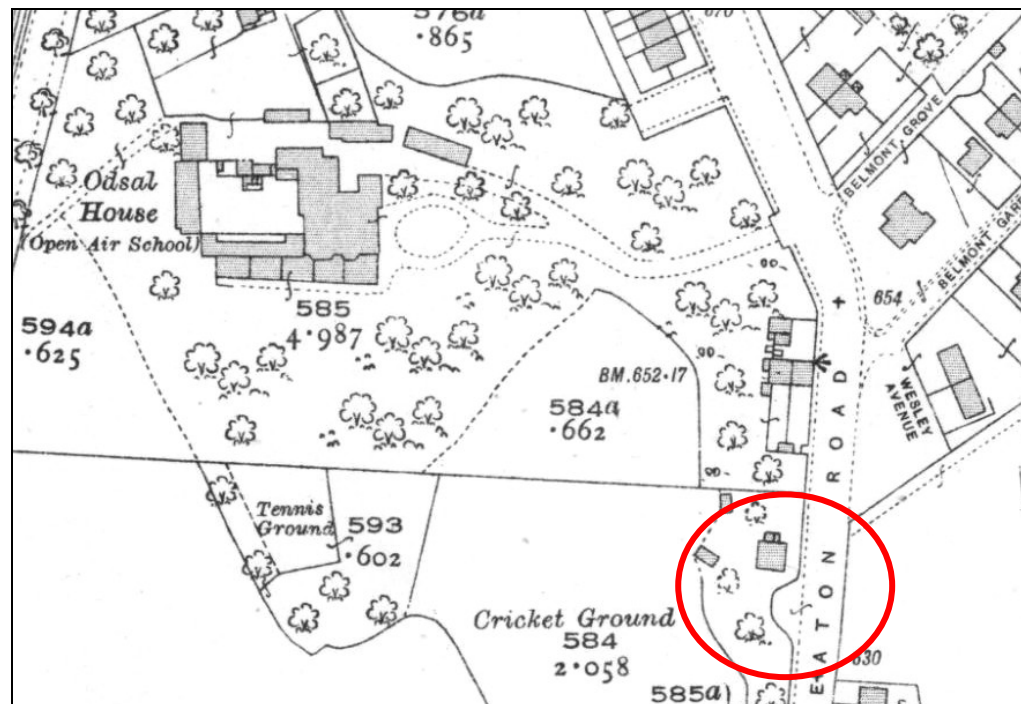


8: OS 1:2500 map, 1922⁸

⁷ Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Yorkshire sheet 216.16, revised 1905. Not at original scale.

⁸ Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Yorkshire sheet 216.16, revised 1915. Not at original scale.

- 5.3 Later in the 20th century, the building became a school of various types, and the land to the south became used for sports (figure 9).



9: OS 1:2500 map, 1934⁹

- 5.4 Odsal House was eventually demolished in the 1960s and its site is now occupied by a care home, with housing within some of the former grounds. The south side of the original gateway off Cleckheaton Road was demolished in the 1990s, without listed building consent¹⁰.

6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The present recording, carried out during a site visit on 22 August 2017, involved the inspection, and photographic and drawn recording of the remains of the gateway, in accordance with the specification (Appendix 1).
- 6.2 Drawn recording comprised elevation drawings of the surviving pedestrian gate, and an adjacent, decorated wrought iron panel, at 1:10 scale. 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 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

⁹ Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Yorkshire sheet 216.16, revised 1932. Not at original scale.

¹⁰ See comments on present planning application from CBMDC's conservation officer, 7 February 2017

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 a sketch plan of the site (see figure 10).

7 Architectural description

- 7.1 The remains of the gateway are set on the west side of Cleckheaton Road, with trees and scrubby vegetation growing in and around the site (1). At the south side the boundary wall ramps up to a height of approximately 2m, but then ends abruptly, where it was truncated in the 1990s. The surviving north side (2) adjoins a lower boundary wall approximately 1m in height, its half-round coping now largely removed, and this abuts a square pier of ashlar sandstone with string and pyramidal cap (3-5). An ashlar wall of nearly quadrantal plan, with similar coping to the pier, continues as the boundary for about 4m (6-10). No ball finials, as mentioned in the listed building entry, remain in place.
- 7.2 To the south of the stone wall, the boundary is formed by a single panel of wrought iron railings about 3.5m long, with a reversed "S" plan (11-15). It was supported at either end by square "piers", formed by four decorated wrought iron panels with naturalistic scrollwork motifs fixed together at their outer edges, although these are far from complete and are damaged by trees (16,17). The railings themselves comprise five horizontal members (although the bottom rail is now buried), with cruciform spearheads to the top rail and to the dog-rail (18,19).
- 7.3 To the south of the railings is a pedestrian gate, made up of a shorter panel of railings in the same pattern, and formerly hung on at least two hinges at its south side (20-22). There is a latch at mid-height at the north side (23,24), and in place of a spearhead, the north end of the top rail has an urn finial (25,26). There is also a spherical projection attached to the side panel adjacent to this, apparently intended for visual symmetry with the hinge at the opposite end of the gate (27).
- 7.4 The decorated panel set cross-ways at the south side of the pedestrian gate does not seem to have formed part of a square pier, in the same manner as the other surviving panels (28). At its foot is a cast iron fixture with scalloped edge (29), which may have formed the base of a hinge for one of the pair of carriage gates, believed to have been hung in this position.

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 The remains of the gateway and entrance are a significant survival from the grounds of Odsal House, once an important feature of the local neighbourhood,

and with a close association with the Low Moor Company, which played a major role in influencing the historical development of this part of Bradford. However, in architectural form they do appear to be largely typical for their date and context, as part of the boundary and entrance to the grounds of a wealthy individual's house, but they are not well preserved. Nonetheless, the recording of the stone wall, railings and pedestrian gate will mitigate to a degree the removal of the surviving iron components from the site, which would appear to be in such poor condition as to make repair unviable.

Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR DRAWN & PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL & ARCHITECTURAL BUILDING RECORDING AT SEDBURGH SPORTS FACILITY, CLECKHEATON ROAD, LOW MOOR, BRADFORD

(Centred at SE 15940 29305)

Specification prepared at the request of the Mr Andy Ross, CBMDC Sports Facilities Project Manager (Tel.: 01274 437513) and prepared on behalf of City of Bradford metropolitan District Council (Planning Permission 17/00352/REG)

1. Summary

A building record (photographic and drawn survey) is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to the demolition and alteration of this listed late 18th century gateway to the former Odsal House (see figure 1 for a location plan).

This specification for the necessary work has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the curators of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

Below ground works associated with the construction of a new dwelling, access routes and works to provide a concrete floor within the barn are covered by a separate specification for an archaeological watching brief.

2. Archaeological and Architectural Interest

The gateway to Odsal House is listed grade II and comprises stone built quadrant walling and wrought iron railings (National Heritage List for England No. 1314381). Only the northern section of railings and wall survive in near original form and both are in a poor, neglected and overgrown condition. Planning permission has been granted by CBMDC to repair the stone walling and demolish the iron railings.

The early history of Odsal house is obscure and the gateway and boundary wall are the only visible remains surviving of the house. The listing description dates the gateway to the 1790s. By this time several large houses had been built alongside the "Low Moor Branch of the Leeds and Whitehall Trust turnpike" road from (First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map surveyed 1848, published 1850). In the later 19th century Odsal House was home to Mr Charles Hardy of the Low Moor Iron Company before it became a girls' school, then a school for the blind and then the deaf before its demolition in the later 20th century.

The stone quadrant walls and to a greater extent the iron railings have been affected by partial demolition and the growth of ash trees. Although the walling will be retained in the approved scheme the remaining run of railings will be removed. The railings comprise two panels of wrought iron railings and three open work iron supports or piers and the lower pintle of the northern gateway. The railings are spear topped whilst the gate piers contain open foliate scroll work within a margin or border supported by rings. The railings have a reversed S plan although it is not clear if this is original or caused by the growth of self-set ash trees.

Although a "Lodge" is indicated on the 1890s OS 1:10560 map its location is not clearly illustrated and there is no obvious sign of a lodge in the vicinity of the gateway.

For an understanding of relevant archaeological research priorities for agricultural buildings in West Yorkshire please see the historic buildings research agenda 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 and selected drawings any significant architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the gateway and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, West Yorkshire Joint Service, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ tel. 0113 393 9959; email wyher@wyjs.org.uk). The building recorder on site should give particular attention to recording as far as possible the current appearance and functional arrangements of the gateway.

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 structure in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The building recorder should identify any contaminants which constitute potential Health and Safety hazards (e.g. chemical drums) 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 domestic buildings. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard.

4.4 Notification and Monitoring

The Local Authority and WYAAS should receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start fieldwork (see enclosed proforma).

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

If as "existing plans" of the gateway have been produced then, 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 gateway 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 and the creation of a phased construction plan.

6. Photographic Record

6.1 External photographs

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

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

6.3 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.

6.4 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.

6.5 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.

6.6 Printing

6.6.1 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.

6.6.2 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.

6.7 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 structure. (See also para. 5.3 above.).

6.8 Drawing

Elevations illustrating a fence panel and a decorated face of a selected supporting pier should be drawn.

Drawings should be made at an appropriate scale (1:20 for detailed elevations). The structures should be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction should be made on the final drawings between surviving as-built features and all material introduced in the structure.

6.8.2 Provision for Additional Drawings

6.8.2a The recording requirements outlined above are based on a brief inspection of the site by the WY Archaeology Advisory Service. However, detailed examination and analysis of the site by the archaeological contractor may reveal features which merit detailed recording beyond what has been specifically required. In addition to what is requisite to complete the work specified above, the archaeological contractor should tender for a contingency period of one 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.

6.8.2b If features requiring additional drawing are identified during the course of work on site, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service should be contacted as soon as possible, and should be provided in writing with a schedule of proposed additional work. A site visit will then be arranged by the WYAAS to examine the features in question and to assess the need to apply the contingency (this visit will usually be combined with a routine monitoring visit). Implementation of the contingency will be at the decision of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, which will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions.

6.8.3 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.

6.8.4 Drawing method

The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM, or by ortho photography as appropriate. In accordance with national guidelines¹¹, 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.

¹¹ English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

6.8.5 Please note the WYAAS considered the suitability of laser scanning as a recording technique but guidance given by English heritage states “*The technique is, however, unsuitable for subjects where edge definition is important. Vector products that compare favourably with drawings generated by photogrammetry or REDM are not currently easily extracted from laser scans. For example, the edges and mouldings that characterise most architectural subjects can be indistinct in the point cloud and the extraction of such edges from the data set without using supplementary information such as a photograph, measured drawing or photogrammetric survey – is at present somewhat trying and time consuming.*” (Bedford J and Papworth H (Ed) 2009 Measured and Drawn: Techniques and practice for the metric survey of historic buildings (Second Edition) p.19). Laser scanning is therefore not suitable for the detailed recording of the iron railings.

6.8.6 Orthophotography or digital rectified photography is considered a suitable alternative to a drawn record. However, this would require:

- The production of clear line drawings showing the decoration employed on the subject fence panels and supports
- The clearance of the self-seeded trees, and
- Archiving of any digital photographs to the standard described 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 gateway presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the structure, 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 gateway in its local and historical contexts, describing and analysing its development and of the complex as a whole with particular attention being given to historical plan form, layout and materials.

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 gateway in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- a phase plan
- 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 structure
- 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).

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 but may then need to be revised to take account of changing techniques and approaches.

**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
West Yorkshire Joint Service,
Nepshaw Lane South,
Morley,
Leeds
LS27 7JQ**

July 2017

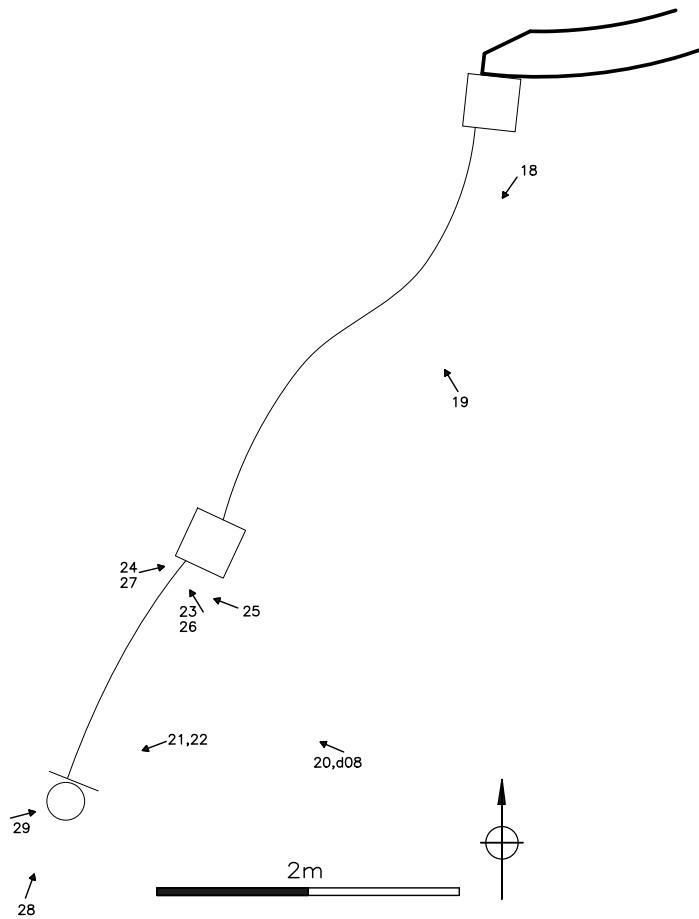
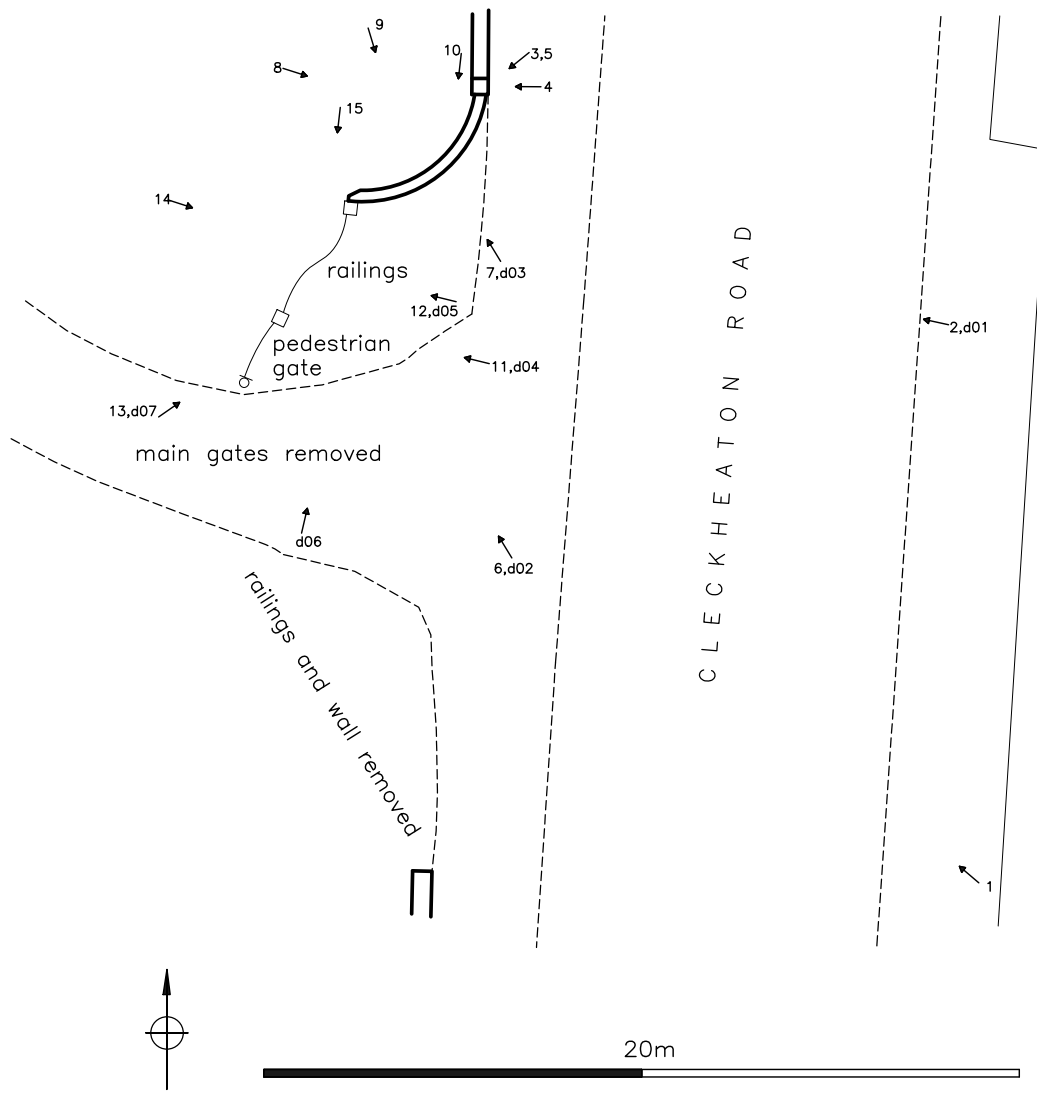
**Telephone: 0113 393 9715
E-mail: david.hunter@wyjs.org.uk**

Appendix 2: List of digital photographs

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

Photo	Subject
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d01	Surviving structures in north side of gateway, looking west
d02	Surviving structures in north side of gateway, looking north-west
d03	Quadrantic boundary wall at north side of entrance, looking north-west
d04	Surviving railings (right) and pedestrian gate (left), looking west
d05	Surviving railings panel, looking west
d06	General view of the north side of the entrance, looking north
d07	Surviving railings (left) and pedestrian gate (right), looking north-east
d08	Pedestrian gate, looking west



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

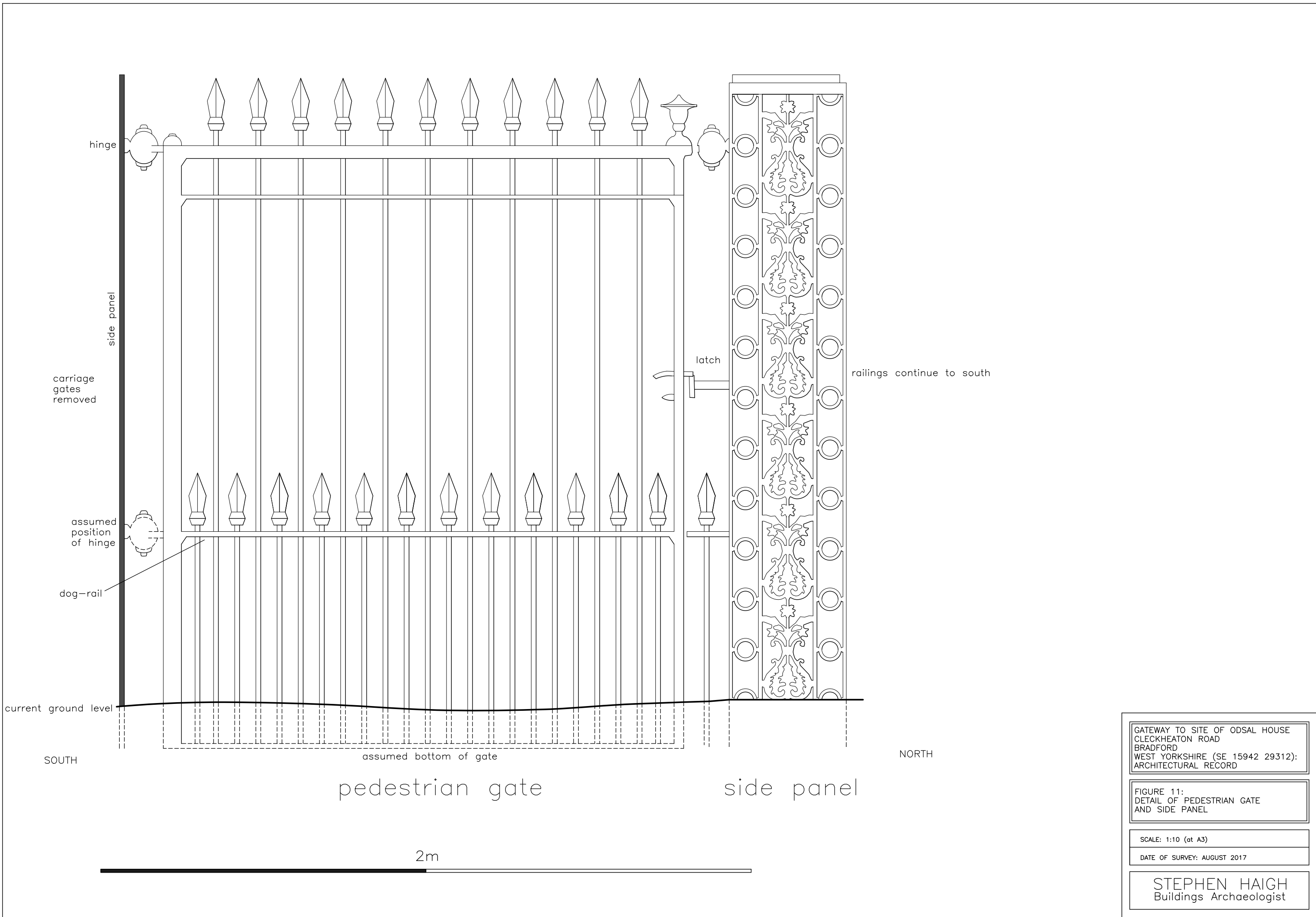
GATEWAY TO SITE OF ODSAL HOUSE
CLECKHEATON ROAD
BRADFORD
WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 15942 29312);
ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

FIGURE 10:
SITE PLAN
WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:200 & 1:50 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: AUGUST 2017

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



GATEWAY TO SITE OF ODSAL HOUSE
 CLECKHEATON ROAD
 BRADFORD
 WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 15942 29312):
 ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

FIGURE 11:
 DETAIL OF PEDESTRIAN GATE
 AND SIDE PANEL

SCALE: 1:10 (at A3)

DATE OF SURVEY: AUGUST 2017

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



Photo 1: General view of the site looking west, across Cleckheaton Road (film 1, frame 2)



Photo 2: Surviving structures in north side of gateway, looking west (film 1, frame 4)



Photo 4: Stone gate pier at north end of entrance, looking west
(film 1, frame 12)



Photo 3: Stone boundary wall and gate pier at north end of
entrance, looking south-west (film 1, frame 10)



Photo 5: Detail of stone gate pier at north end of entrance, looking south-west (film 1, frame 11)



Photo 6: Surviving structures in north side of gateway, looking north-west (film 1, frame 1)



Photo 7: Quadrantic boundary wall at north side of entrance, looking north-west (film 1, frame 8)



Photo 8: Quadrantic boundary wall at north side of entrance, looking east (film 1, frame 14)



Photo 9: Quadrantic boundary wall at north side of entrance, looking south-east (film 1, frame 17)



Photo 10: Quadrantic boundary wall at north side of entrance, looking south (film 1, frame 13)



Photo 11: Surviving railings (right) and pedestrian gate (left), looking west (film 1, frame 6)



Photo 12: Surviving railings panel, looking west (film 1, frame 7)



Photo 13: Surviving railings (left) and pedestrian gate (right), looking north-east (film 2, frame 2)



Photo 14: Surviving railings (left) and pedestrian gate (right), looking east (film 2, frame 1)



Photo 15: Surviving railings, looking south (film 1, frame 18)



Photo 17: Detail of square pier between railings and pedestrian gate, looking north-west (film 2, frame 16)



Photo 16: Square pier between railings and pedestrian gate, looking north-west (film 2, frame 8)

8)



Photo 18: Detail of spearhead finials on railings, looking south-west (film 2, frame 12)



Photo 19: Detail of spearhead finials on railings, looking west (film 2, frame 10)



Photo 20: Pedestrian gate, looking west (film 1, frame 5)



Photo 21: Detail of finials and hinge on gate, looking west (film 2, frame 7)



Photo 22: Detail of hinge on gate, looking west (film 2, frame 13)



Photo 23: Detail of gate latch, looking west (film 2, frame 14)

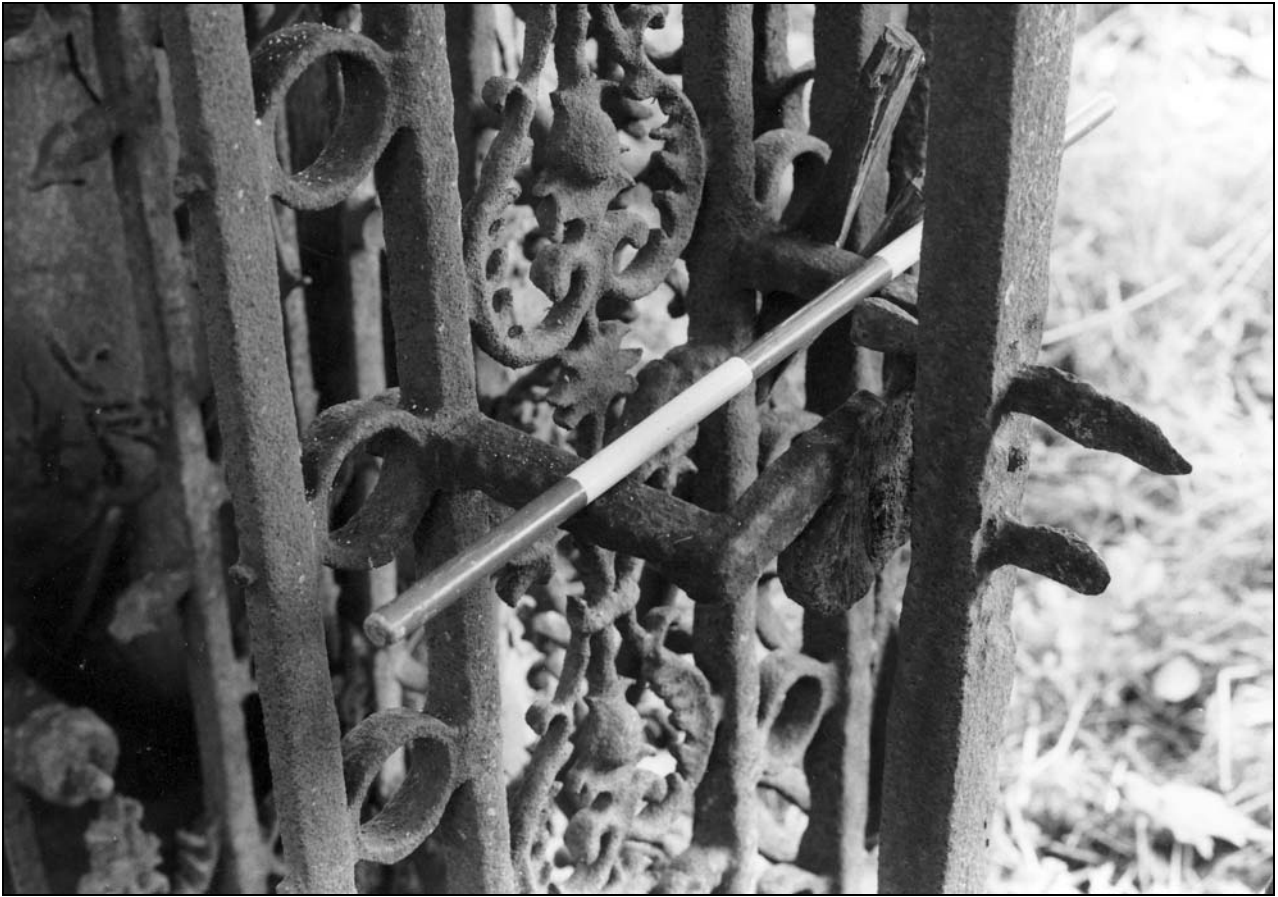


Photo 24: Detail of gate latch, looking north-east (film 2, frame 6)



Photo 25: Detail of spearhead and urn finials on gate, looking west (film 2, frame 11)



Photo 26: Detail of urn finial on gate, looking north-west (film 2, frame 17)



Photo 27: Detail of ball attached to square pier, next to north side of gate, looking north-east (film 2, frame 18)

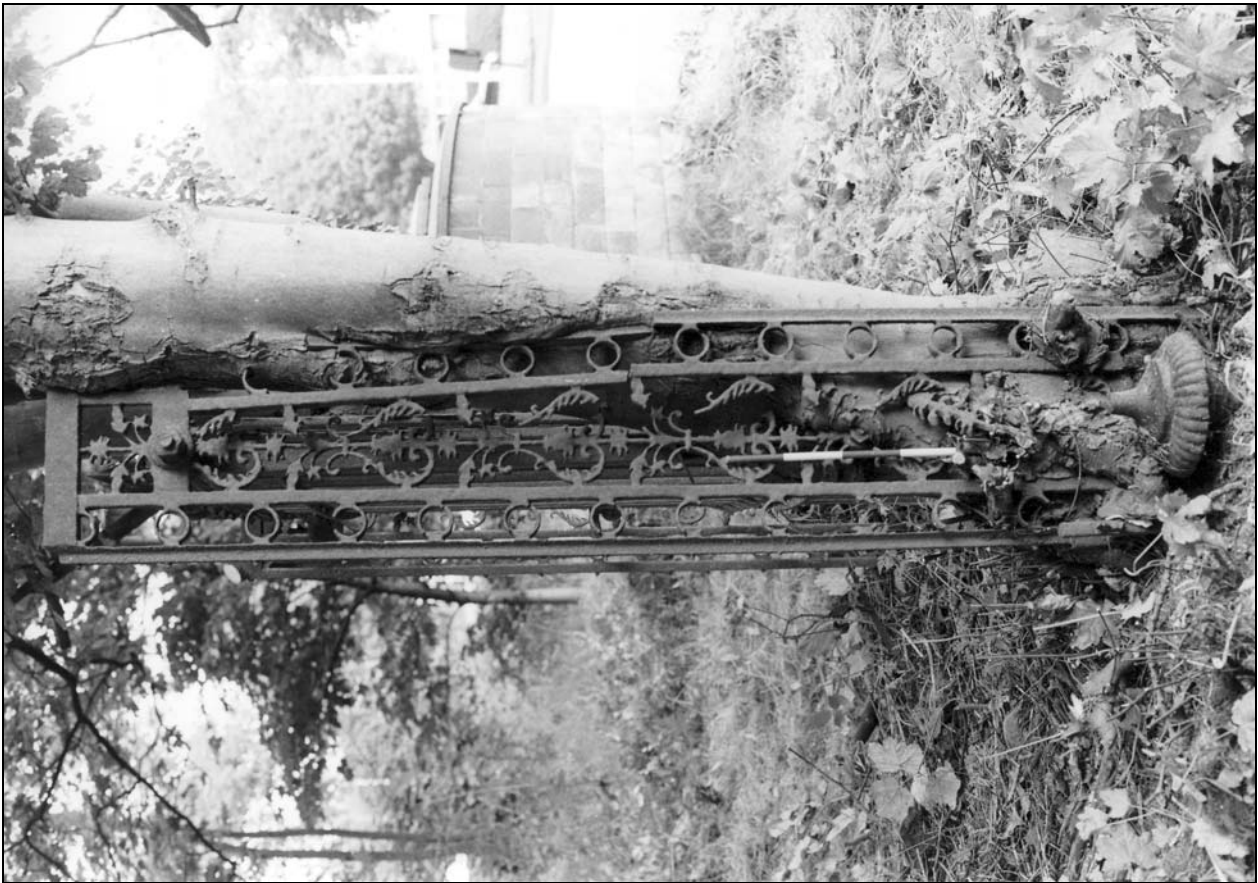


Photo 28: Cross panel to south of gate, looking north (film 2, frame 4)



Photo 29: Cast iron fixture at foot of cross panel, perhaps hinge to former carriage gate (film 2, frame 5)