

123 Smith House Lane
Lightcliffe, Halifax, West Yorkshire:
Structural Watching Brief



March 2019

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SUMMARY

No 123 Smith House Lane, Lightcliffe (NGR: SE 14268 24681), represents the east wing of the grade II listed Smith House, originally a late medieval, timber-framed, single-aisled house which was encased in stone in the 17th century. The wing is of two storeys and was extended to the north in the 18th or early 19th century. Key features recorded during the watching brief include a hitherto hidden fragment of the original timber frame, and a fireplace of 1726 inserted in the wing's kitchen. The work was carried out for Mr Cockroft, to fulfil a condition of listed building consent for various refurbishment works.

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123 SMITH HOUSE LANE, LIGHTCLIFFE, HALIFAX, WEST YORKSHIRE:

STRUCTURAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of a structural watching brief at 123 Smith House Lane (also known as Smith House Cottage), at Lightcliffe, near Halifax, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in January 2019 for the developer, Mr Cockcroft, to fulfil a condition of listed building consent from Calderdale Council for various works.
- 1.2 The property forms the east wing of Smith House (121 Smith House Lane), which is in origin a medieval, timber-framed, single-aisled house, but was encased in stone in 1672. The two-storey wing contains the former dining room and kitchen (as described in 1689), the latter with an inserted fireplace dated to 1726, but was much altered internally in the 20th century.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out in accordance with a specification issued on behalf of the local planning authority by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (see Appendix 1), and primarily comprises a photographic record of the exterior and interior of the building, carried out after the removal of modern partitions and ceilings, together with a drawn sectional elevation. This report will be submitted to the client, the local planning authority, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, as well as the OASIS project for online publication¹.

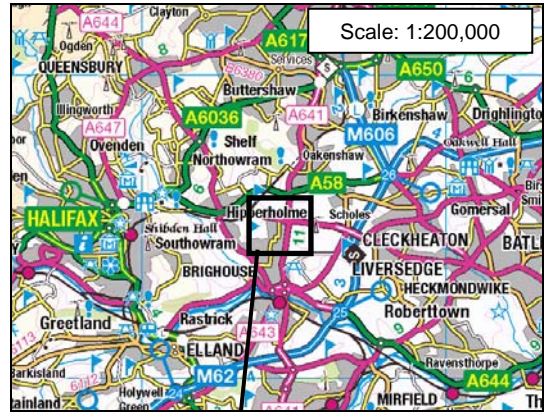
2 Location

- 2.1 The building stands on the north side of Smith House Lane, overlooking the valley of the Hoyle House Beck, within Lightcliffe, some 4km east of Halifax town centre, and 2km north of Brighouse town centre. It lies at about 95m above Ordnance Datum, at NGR: SE 14268 24681 (figures 1 & 2).
- 2.2 The site forms part of a small group of historic buildings facing the road, which is now largely surrounded by 20th century housing. The building recorded faces east onto a courtyard and gardens, with 18th and 19th century buildings enclosing the far side of these (figure 3).

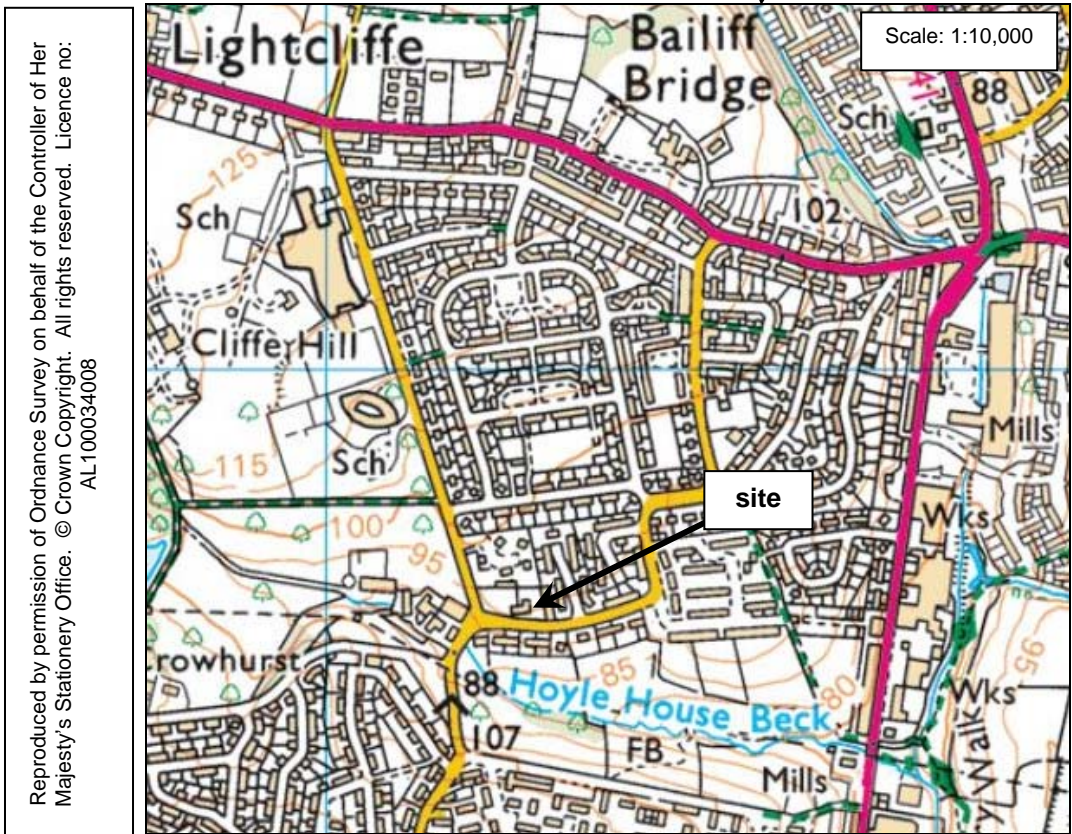
¹ ["Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigation"](#)

3 Current use

3.1 The building is currently vacant and has undergone internal stripping-out as part of the current development (with the sanction of the local planning authority).

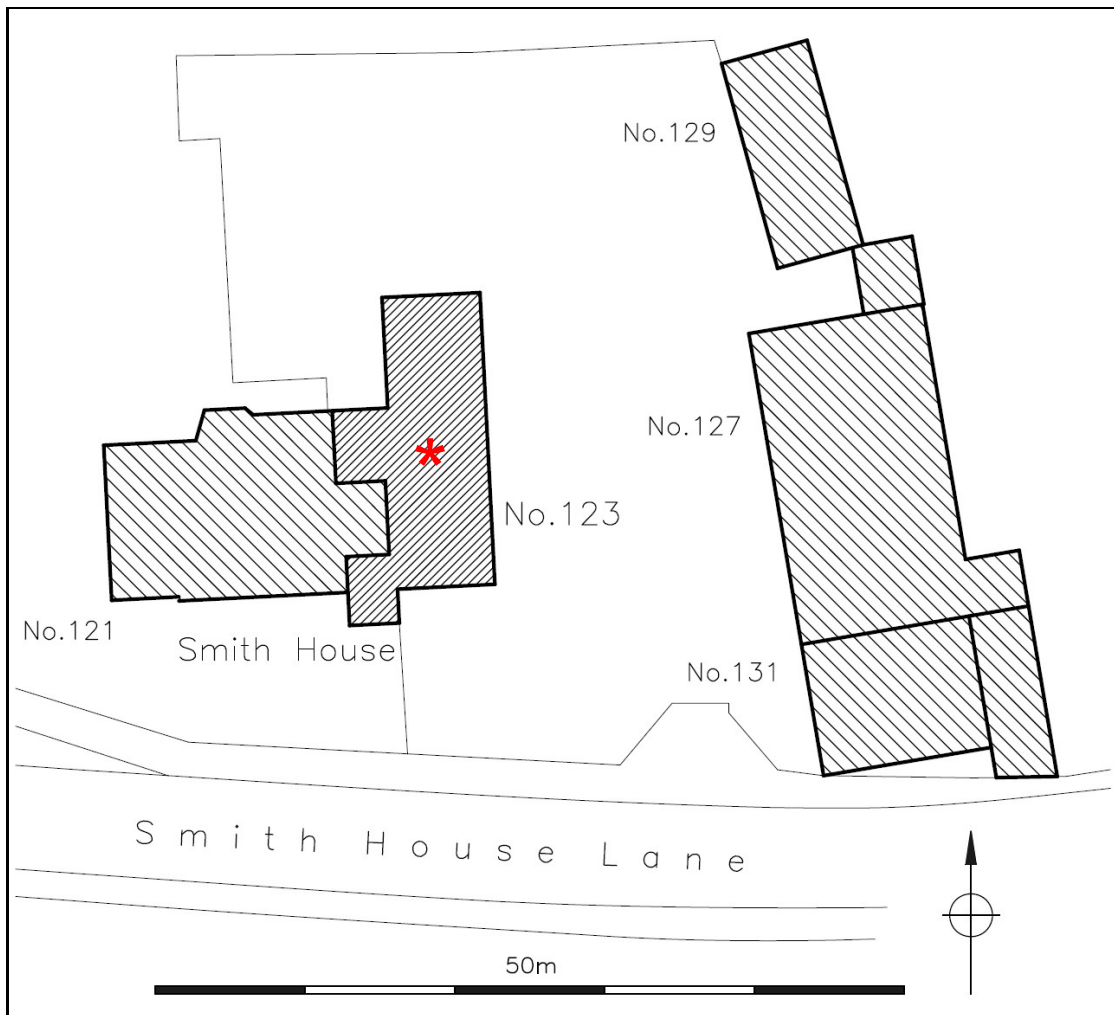


1: Location map (i)



2: Location map (ii)

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3: Site plan (1:500)²

4 Planning background

- 4.1 The building is grade II listed as having special architectural or historic interest, under the title “Smith House Smith House West”, which has been amended to read: “Smith House Lane Lightcliffe No 121 (Smith House West) and No 123 (Smith Home)”³. It was first listed in 1967.
- 4.2 Listed building consent (application no. 18/00970/LBC) was granted by Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council on 8 November 2018: “*Single storey extension to rear, removal of existing porch to front and blocking up of existing doorway, replacement and repairs to windows, new door, removal of chimney, repairs to roof, rooflights and internal alterations (Listed Building Consent)*”.

² Shows full extent of the property, including one part on ground floor only, and one part on first floor only

³ National Heritage List for England, entry number 1314064
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1314064>

4.3 Condition 3 of the consent stipulates that:

“No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a written scheme of archaeological investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI; which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives; the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works and the programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. The works shall thereafter be carried out in accordance with the approved WSI.”

4.4 A written scheme of investigation for the recording of the existing building, as a structural watching brief, was requested by the developer from WYAAS on behalf of the local planning authority, and provided in the form of a detailed specification (see Appendix 1). Modifications to the necessary work were however agreed with WYAAS before recording commenced.

4.5 It is understood that in addition to the present work, an archaeological watching brief will be required at a later stage of the development, so the present recording work will enable this condition to be only partly discharged.

5 Previous investigative work

5.1 Smith House has attracted the attention of local and architectural historians for over a century, as noted at the foot of the National Heritage List entry of 1983 (below): specific references in the entry to the present property (no.123) are emboldened.

House in 2 occupations formerly known as Smith House. Dated 1672 with remains of early C16 timber-framed house. Hammer-dressed stone, ashlar dressings, stone slate roof. Hall and cross-wings plan. 1½ storeys hall with 2-storey wings. At the rear the central area has been built out to give a further 2-storey wing. 3 room front of 3 bays with projecting 2-storey gabled porch at junction of 2nd and 3rd bays forming a lobby entry. 1st bay has double chamfered mullioned windows with hoodmoulds of 6 lights to both floors. Lantern finial to apex under which is blocked opening. Central hall bay has double chamfered mullioned and transomed window of 16 lights with king-mullion. 3-course ashlar parapet is surmounted by lantern finials. Over window is hoodmould which continues round porch which has semi-circular arched doorway with moulded impost and surround. Over is early C20 cross-window breaking into hoodmould. Lantern finial to apex. Porch protects doorway with cyma recta-moulded surround, straight lintel with a step to centre of moulding over which is date carved in relief. **3rd bay is gabled and has early C20 cruciform window of 12 lights to ground floor with 2 cross-windows to 1st floor. Return wall is long range with a duality of 2 gables with 2-span roof under the junction of which is doorway with decorated lintel. Drip course continues over windows to both**

floors which retain double chamfered mullioned windows of 4 and 5 lights. Rear has broad central gable of early C18, with 3 bays of cross-windows the right hand of which is tall staircase window. Quoins to the angles. Attached to right hand end is cross-wing which has a double chamfered mullioned window of 4 lights to 1st floor and an arched light (solid) to gable which has lantern finial.

Interior: fireplace to hall has elaborately inlaid oak overmantel of late C17 flanked by fluted pilasters of early C18 and pulvinated frieze probably dating from C18 refitting of the hall range with a new staircase to rear when the door through to the stair hall was given a wooden surround with a half-round head and fluted pilasters. The stair has turned balusters, a swept handrail and an open string set within a panelled hall. **The east wing had originally 2 rooms, a parlour with its own external door and the north room was a kitchen, its cyma-moulded spine beams have scarf joints breaking on the line of an earlier firehood which was replaced by the present large kitchen fireplace. This has a shallow arched lintel inscribed**

1726

H

I A

(Joseph and Ann Holmes) carried on corbelled jambs with a chamfered surround. The kitchen stair of late C17 has open fretwork on splat balusters, a moulded handrail and a closed string, probably re-used.

G Hepworth *Brighouse, its scenery and antiquities* (Halifax 1885), p17

Turner, *Transactions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society* (1908), p269

D Nortcliffe *Buildings of Brighouse* (Brighouse, 1978), p22.

- 5.2 The building was investigated by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England and West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council in 1978⁴, and a summary of their findings is included within the resulting published work of 1986⁵.

6 Architectural background

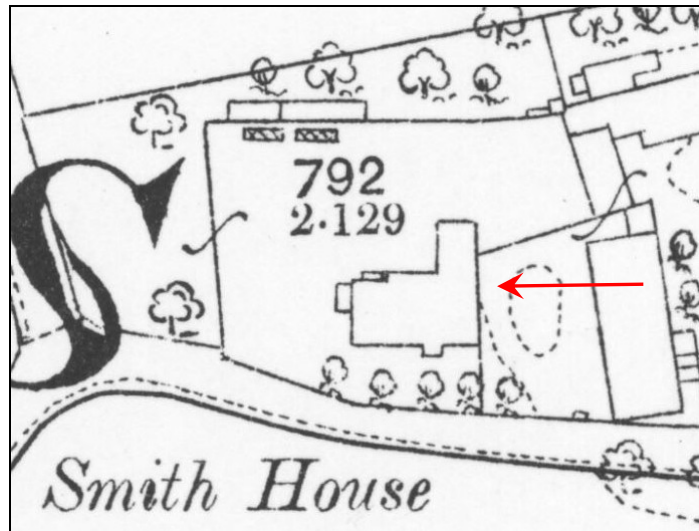
- 6.1 The property in question forms the east cross-wing of Smith House, which is late medieval in origin but was encased in stone in 1672. According to Giles, the earliest phase of the house as a whole was single-aisled in plan, with an open, aisled housebody and a cross-wing at the upper (west) end. There is no evidence that the lower, east cross-wing ever existed as a timber-framed structure, but it is not clear whether it was first built as part of the 1672 stone encasement, or added during a different stage, though it too is 17th century.
- 6.2 A 1689 probate inventory of the late John Brooke's goods refers to the east cross-wing as containing a "dineing room" to the front, and "kitchine" to the rear.

⁴ Historic England Archive, ref BF 018758 (copy also held by West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record – PRN 9661)

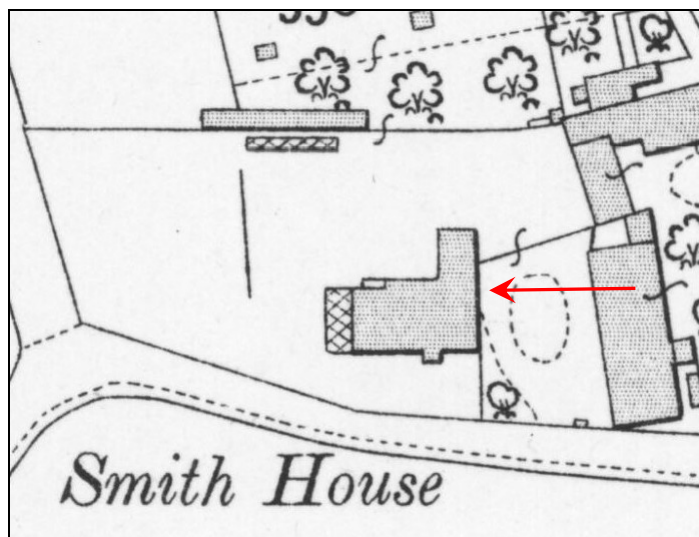
⁵ Giles, C 1986 *Rural Houses of West Yorkshire 1400 – 1830* p200

The latter would have contained a firehood at that date, later replaced by the stone fireplace dated to 1726 and chimney stack above, when the property of Joseph and Ann Holmes.

- 6.3 The east wing was extended by a bay to the north at an unknown date, but certainly before the 1890s, according to the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1893 (figure 4). The most likely date for this northern addition is the late 18th or early 19th century.



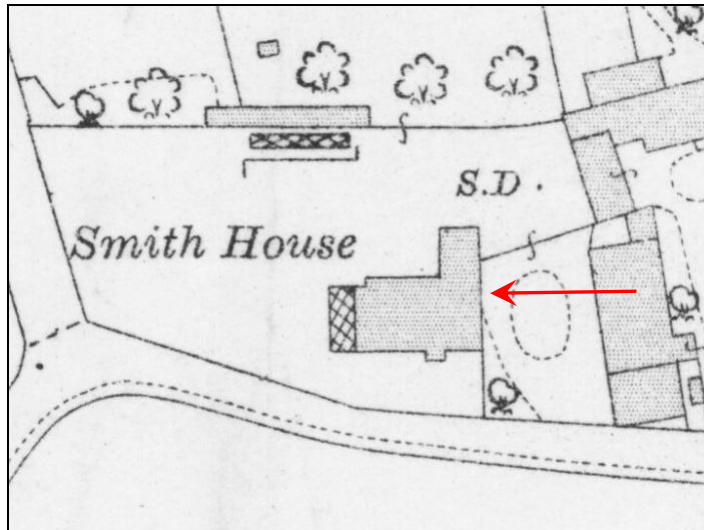
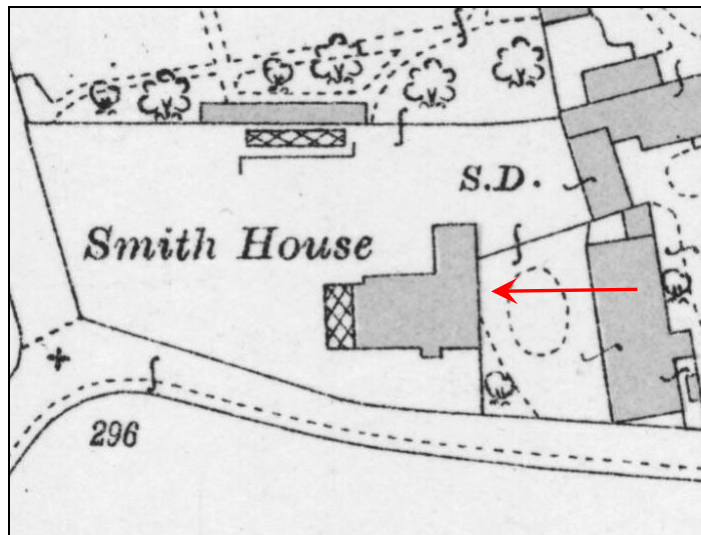
4: OS 1:2500 map, 1893⁶



5: OS 1:2500 map, 1907⁷

⁶ Yorkshire, sheet 231.11; surveyed 1888-92. Not at original scale

⁷ Yorkshire, sheet 231.11; revised 1905. Not at original scale

6: OS 1:2500 map, 1922⁸7: OS 1:2500 map, 1933⁹

7 Recording methodology

- 7.1 The present recording, carried out in accordance with the specification during a site visit on 30 January 2019, involved inspection of the building, supported by a photographic survey of the exterior and interior of the building, together with the drawing of a sectional elevation.
- 7.2 Photography was carried out using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film. The photographs include a scale, in the form of a 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations, or a 0.5m baton marked with 0.1m graduations. These black and white photographs have

⁸ Yorkshire, sheet 231.11; revised 1914-15. Not at original scale

⁹ Yorkshire, sheet 231.11; revised 1931. Not at original scale

been printed at 7" x 5" or 10" x 8", and are all copied in this report, where they are referred to by numbers in **bold**. A small number of photographs was also taken using a digital camera (see Appendix 2), which will be deposited with WYAAS on CD only. Locations of all photographs taken are marked on copies of the site plan and floor plans produced by Gagarin Studio for the planning application (see figures 8 and 9).

8 Building description

Exterior

- 8.1 The wing is built from coursed sandstone of local origin, with sandstone ashlar dressings (not all original), and stone slate roof with gable finials. It faces east, its south side being in line with the main house, although set back from the projecting south porch, of which the first floor (but not the ground floor) forms part of no. 123 **(1)**.
- 8.2 The south end of the east wing, which forms part of the house front, has tall, early 20th century mullioned and transomed windows to both floors, and a blocked single-light opening to the gable **(2)**.
- 8.3 The east side of the wing's 17th century part **(3)** has a central doorway with chamfered jambs and decorated lintel **(4)**, but the height and style of this entrance, and the fact that it breaches the moulded string course, indicate that it is 19th or early 20th century, though it is possibly in the position of an earlier entrance. A second, lower doorway with plain surround is positioned further to the right, and is of 18th century form. Windows in this elevation vary: the ground floor, double-chamfered opening of five lights to the historic kitchen appears intact, as do the similar openings to the first floor, over the taller of which the string course steps. There is also a 20th century cross-window to the historic dining room at the south end, and two blocked openings to the pair of gables, matching that in the south-facing gable.
- 8.4 A clear straight joint, together with the end of the string course, indicate the original north end of the wing, beyond which is the late 18th or early 19th century extension **(5-7)**. This addition has large windows with flat-faced surrounds and mullions, at least some of which have been replaced in the 20th century. The upper part of this extension has probably been rebuilt or re-faced, to judge from the fact that the edge-laid quoins at the north end are confined to the lowest part of the wall. As in the east side, the west elevation of the wing has a clear straight joint, showing where the 17th century building ended, and there is a double-chamfered window to the ground floor within this earlier part (the

kitchen's fire window), though the opening above it is much later and very different in style (8).

- 8.5 The rear of the main house, which contains part of no.123 on the ground floor (though not on the first floor), forms a two storey gabled block which replaced the original aisle, most likely in the mid 18th century. It has tall cross-windows with flat-faced mullions (9).

Interior: ground floor

- 8.6 The interior of the east wing has been much altered since the 17th century. The historic "dining room" at the south end appears to have been shortened by its present north wall (although that does coincide with a step up in floor level, which may indicate otherwise), and its character and fixtures are almost entirely 20th century (10-12). However, the two ceiling beams within this room are 17th century, and the north one has plain chamfers and step stops (13).
- 8.7 The present room to the north of the dining room forms a wide passage, leading to the tall 19th or 20th century entrance in the east side (14,15). This passage is enclosed from the historic kitchen to the north by a thin brick wall, most likely 19th century, and probably on a different line from its 17th century predecessor; the wall forming the south side of the passage (the north side of dining room) is likely to be of similar construction and date to it. The ceiling beams over this passage are of boxed-in softwood.
- 8.8 The historic kitchen does survive as a fairly coherent historic entity, although it is probably shorter at the south side than it was in the 17th century. The stone fireplace at the north side forms its focal point (16,17). It has slender uprights at the sides, with corbels above supporting the arched lintel, and the surround has a broad chamfer ending in plain stops, well above floor level. The lintel has an intricately carved date of 1726 together with the initials of Joseph and Ann Holmes (18); the chimney breast above it is located within the area of the former firehood, the approximate extent of which can readily be seen by the scarf joints in the two ceiling beams (19,20). The 17th century fireplace area beneath the hood would have been lit by the fire window in the west wall.
- 8.9 The surviving, original ceiling beams in the kitchen are moulded with a cyma profile, and the original joists which they carry also have a simple moulding (21), in contrast to the plainer, later joists in the area of the former firehood. At their south ends, the mouldings on the beams continue into the brick wall, indicating that the kitchen was formerly longer (22,23).

- 8.10 The staircase within the kitchen is a 20th century construction with plywood treads and risers, though the newel and handrail are oak and probably 17th century. The splat balusters are highly consistent in form and appear to be of tropical hardwood rather than oak, so probably 20th century copies (24,25). Giles's plan surveyed in 1978 indicates that the staircase has been rotated 180° since then (when its foot was at the north side of the kitchen). It also cuts across a blocked doorway, so his comment at that time that "it is impossible to determine whence it has come" is certainly no less true now.
- 8.11 The ground floor of no. 123 (but not the first floor) includes a single room in the rear of the central block behind the housebody, that part of the building which is believed to have replaced the rear aisle in the mid 18th century. This area contains a brick chimney breast with plain stone fireplace, flanked by 20th century wall cupboards. It has a blocked doorway in the north-east corner, formerly leading into the kitchen. The integrity of this room at the south-east corner has been lost by 20th century work, in which substantial parts of the walls have been removed (26-28).
- 8.12 Inserted doorways to either side of the 1726 kitchen fireplace lead into the added north bay. This room was until 2018 heated by a fireplace (now removed), backing onto that in the kitchen. All three large window openings here have brickwork around them, indicating that they have been altered to their present forms, and the north window has a steel lintel. The ceiling beam and joists above are of machine-sawn softwood, and give a greater room height than the adjoining kitchen (29,30).

Interior: first floor

- 8.13 The main body of the east wing comprises a single large area, from which all partitions were removed in 2018; it is believed that these were all 20th century, and that any historic divisions (which are presumed to have existed as partitions), had been removed previously. The 1689 inventory refers to two chambers here, one over the dining room and one over the kitchen (both containing bedsteads), so only one principal historic partition may have existed.
- 8.14 The recent strip-out exposed the splayed head of an arcade post with attached arch brace, in the west side of the wing (31-33). (This remnant rests on a steel lintel over one of the ground floor openings below; the lower part of the post has been removed entirely.) This was not noted in the 1978 RCHME survey, so it is presumed it was not then visible. The horizontal timber attached to the top of the post is only about 100mm deep, so does not appear to be the tie beam, and more likely dates from the stone encasement. The arcade post would have

marked the north-east corner of the late medieval hall, with the aisle to its north. The timbers are wet and little can be deduced from them, although it is notable that there is no evidence for the timber frame continuing to the east of this truss. There is a blocked doorway in the masonry to the north of the post.

- 8.15 The 1726 chimney breast over the kitchen incorporates a small fireplace on this floor, with plain stone surround, now blocked (34); the “kitchen chamber” which it heated is of an unknown size, but may have been enclosed on the south side, by a partition on the line of the wing’s northern truss. (The mortices visible in the underside of this tie beam are however for structural timbers from a previous use in a timber-framed structure, rather than a partition (44).) There are no obvious traces of the firehood which once occupied this area and no other fireplaces or chimney breasts can be identified within the 17th century part of the wing.
- 8.16 Although the masonry, outside and in, implies that the three gables above the wing are original to the wing, there is a suggestion in the form of roof timbers that this is not the case. (The two east-facing gables are decorative to some degree.) Below the south gable in the east wall, superfluous rafters between the wall and the lower purlin raise the possibility that the east side of the wing had a simple pitched roof at one time (35), though it is thought more likely that these were required for a ceiling, perhaps when the windows in the south side of the wing were heightened (36). The arched openings within the gables are all blocked and no frames or glazing are visible in any of them (37).
- 8.17 At the south-west corner, the property occupies the upper floor of the front porch to Smith House (39). This has a large cross-window, and latterly served as a bathroom, and there are no visible features of interest within it, although the roof over it appears to be the original 17th century one.
- 8.18 The roof over the 17th century wing contains numerous re-used components derived from a timber-framed building, and merits a number of observations. It comprises two similar king post trusses, with cambered tie beams, raking struts, and ridge braces (40-43). The north tie beam (but not the south) has mortices with pegs in its soffit for braces and studs (44), and a number of purlins for example have been similarly worked, prior to their present use (45,46). Carpenter’s Roman numerals are used at the joints within the trusses, as is typical (47).
- 8.19 Two examples of scorch or soot marks from candles were observed on roof timbers, which may have been apotropaic in purpose (ie intended to ward off evil). One is on a purlin (48) and one on a principal rafter, where the angle of the burns implies it was marked when the timber had a different orientation (49).

- 8.20 There is an early 20th century ventilation system to the central and northern bays of the roof, in the form of vertical timber ducts, which are surmounted by small metal cupolas on the ridge.
- 8.21 The added bay at the north end of the wing contains a single room on the first floor (though as there are two doorways to it, this suggests earlier division, or changes to access arrangements), with a fireplace in its south side (now removed). Substantial parts of the inner leaves of the walls are brick, and the roof timbers are all machine-sawn softwood, indicative of a late 19th or 20th century date (**50,51**), so clearly the upper part of this extension has been much altered since first built.

9 Conclusion

- 9.1 The structural watching brief, following internal stripping-out, allowed a detailed examination of most of the wing's interior, and identified a few features which appear not to have been previously visible, and which contribute to an increased understanding of the house's development. In particular, the remnant of the arcade post and arch brace are notable as early survivors from the timber-framed phase, and confirm previous interpretations. The abundance of reused timber within the roof of the east wing lends tentative support to the theory that there was no timber-framed antecedent to the wing, and that during or shortly after the 1672 stone encasement of the hall, the wing was added and much of the hall's framing reused in its roof.
- 9.2 The degree of 20th century change on the ground floor of the wing means that original plan-form here has been lost, despite the survival of a number of 17th century ceiling beams, and a similar comment can be made for the first floor, although here the roof timbers and 1726 chimney breast over the kitchen are of note. The northern extension to the wing, dating from the 18th or early 19th century, is not of particular interest, and may have been largely rebuilt in the late 19th or early 20th century.

Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR A STRUCTURAL WATCHING BRIEF AT SMITH HOUSE, SMITH HOUSE LANE, LIGHTCLIFFE, HIPPERHOLME, WEST YORKSHIRE

SE 14268 24681

This specification is prepared on behalf of Calderdale District Council at the request of Mr Glen Cockroft, the owner (tel.: [*deleted*]). It details the requirements for an archaeological structural watching brief to record evidence of the house's development during works to convert the building back into a single dwelling 18/00970/LBC, condition 3).

1. Summary

1.1 This specification covers the requirements for a structural watching brief (drawn and photographic recording) at Smith House Cottage, Lightcliffe, Hipperholme to record evidence of construction and uses of the building revealed during works to repair it and bring it back into use as a single dwelling.

1.2 This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record on behalf of Calderdale Council.

1.3 Failure to fully comply with the terms of this specification will be treated as a breach of planning consent by WYAAS.

1.4 Please note the WYAAS require a hard copy of the final report to be submitted to the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record to enable the results of fieldwork to be made publicly accessible as required by the National Planning Policy Framework. The WYAAS will only recommend discharge of any archaeological planning condition once a report been received and found to be satisfactory.

2 Archaeological / Architectural Interest

2.1 Smith House Cottage is part of a larger dwelling largely dating to 1671 with elements of a 16th century precursor and additions dating to 1726 and the early 20th century. The original house was of a form known as an aisled hall or house, a form of building which is associated with the growing woollen industry of the Pennine Hills during the later medieval period. The aisle, located to the rear of an open hall, functioned to house domestic activities displaced by the inclusion of a workshop or storage space associated with textile manufacture.

2.2 The cottage occupies the eastern wing of the late 17th century house and is aligned north to south with the 16th century hall to its west. Although extensively altered and ultimately split in to two dwellings in the late 20th century the roof trusses of the late 17th century house survive in the southern part of this wing. These comprised braced-king-post trusses with cambered tie beams. Where visible the common rafters of this phase were of characteristically large scantlings. To the north, over bays housing a fireplace and chimney with an inscribed date of 1726, the size of the roof timbers is much reduced. Externally the western wall of the cottage shows a long diagonal build scar which extends from the wall plate in-line with the 1726 dated chimney stack to the north. This strongly suggests the 18th century phase was largely rebuilt.

2.3 An inventory "...of all the goods and chattells belonging to John Broke late of Smith House [...] dead [,] valued & Prized this 25th day of January 1689..." contains a useful description of the house's plan form and the furniture, furnishings, domestic equipment, livestock and other agricultural supplies present. There is no indication that at this time textile manufacture was being undertaken.

2.4 As an example of a much altered aisled house Smith House Cottage may contain important evidence of this original building and its later development and adaptation.

2.5 For an understanding of wider archaeological research priorities for West Yorkshire's built heritage 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/>

3 Aims of the Project

3.1 The aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and selected drawings any significant archaeological and architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of Smith House Cottage, 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; email wyher@wyjs.org.uk).

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 building / 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 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. 9.1.

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 timber framed buildings. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard.

4.4 Notification and Monitoring

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

5 Recording Methodology

5.1 Site preparation

5.1.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site the building recorder should identify all removable modern material (including late 20th and 21st-century partitions, dry-boarding, suspended ceilings 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

5.2.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site the building recorder must consult the Historic Environment Record in order to gain an overview of the archaeological/historical background of the site and its environs and undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence.

5.2.2 Note, the WYHER charges for commercial consultations. Please contact us for further details.

5.3 Site/building plans

5.3.1 As "existing plans" of the building can, if appropriate, be used for any annotation relative to the photographic record (permission of the copyright holder must be sought).

5.3.2 Failing this, an accurate sketch plan of the building, 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

6.1.1 An external photographic record should be made of Smith House Cottage, from vantage points including all external elevations. Using medium format monochrome film (see a fully digital option described in section 6.5.1 below). These photographs should be as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site; 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 elevation from all sides, showing the building as a whole in its setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide or good quality digital survey of the building should also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses). While it is not necessary to duplicate every black-and-white shot, the colour record should be sufficiently

comprehensive to provide a good picture of the form and general appearance of the farm buildings.

6.2 Internal photographs

6.2.1 A general internal photographic record should be made of Smith House Cottage. 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

6.3.1 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
- Carpenters' marks on wooden members, graffiti or inscriptions on lead work etc.
- Any apotropaic markings on masonry or timbers
- Floor surfaces and coverings
- Any evidence of original access arrangements
- Any evidence of original fenestration
- Evidence of room heating and ventilation

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.

6.4 Equipment

6.4.1 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 (but see below for digital archiving of all digital recording).

6.4.2 The contractor must have proven expertise in this type of work.

6.4.3 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.

6.4.4 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.

6.4.6 Also see alternative for archiving digital images below.

6.5 Printing

6.5.1 Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". In addition a small selection of photographs (the best 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.

6.5.2 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 written details of the paper/inks used in writing to the local authority with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability.

6.6 Digital photography

6.6.1 Digital photography may be employed as an alternative to the use of colour transparencies. Good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels; RAW format may be used to capture images but these must be archived as described below. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. 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 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 "archive quality" CDs the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

6.6.2 Use of Digital Archiving in Place of Film

6.6.2.1 In response to the mounting costs and decreasing numbers of practitioners offering professional photographic building recording on large and medium format chemical film the WYAAS have investigated other means to secure the long term preservation of photographic images. The WYAAS are satisfied that it is now feasible to substitute digital photography for this aspect of building recording in some projects as an alternative to monochrome photography as specified above.

6.6.2.2 The long-term archiving and curation of image captured during building recording will be carried out by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The ADS charge for this service and it is the contractor's responsibility to pay for this long term curation. See:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/chargingPolicy.xhtml>

6.6.2.3 An estimate of the cost of archiving digital images and reports using the ADS Easy service can be obtained from the ADS website:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy/costing>

6.6.2.4 The buildings archaeologist should be aware of the ADS' policies and requirements for metadata accompanying digital files. Comprehensive guidance can be found on the ADS website dealing with planning for the creation of a digital archive, collecting data, selection and discard policies, file structures, licencing and the transfer of material to the ADS.

6.6.3 Equipment

6.6.3.1 A digital SLR with a resolution of at least 10 megapixel should be employed. Cameras with an FX sensor, which is close to equivalency with 35mm film, are preferable to DX sensor equipped cameras. A variety of lenses should be used to best capture the subject and its setting

6.6.3.2 Care should be taken to ensure sharply focused well composed photographs are taken and when appropriate the camera should be set up and levelled on a tripod, e.g. when recording facades and larger interior spaces. The use of perspective shift lenses or pan and tilt adaptors may be necessary in some situations to achieve an acceptable image. Alternatively lens distortion may be removed post-capture by software but this must be recorded in the photographic catalogue and details of the software used given in the report. Original pre-correction images should be included in the site archive.

6.6.3.3 Photographs should be taken with a low ISO setting to reduce noise in the images captured.

6.6.3.4 The camera should also be Exchange Image File (EXIF) compliant and accurate time, date and, where applicable, GPS information and other metadata set up prior to commencing recording work on site. Further requirements relating to metadata are described below.

6.6.4 Archiving Digital Photographs

6.6.4.1 Photographs and reports should be archived using the ADS Easy online service. (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy/home>). An estimate of the cost to archive digital images and reports using the ADS Easy service can be obtained from the ADS website

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy/costing>

6.6.4.2 The buildings archaeologist should be aware of the ADS' policies and requirements for metadata accompanying digital files. Comprehensive guidance can be found on the ADS website dealing with planning for the creation of a digital archive, collecting data, selection and discard policies, file structures and naming conventions, licencing and the transfer of material to the ADS

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors.xhtml>

6.6.4.3 Meta data: in addition to the EXIF data stored in each image the contractor should create Project Level meta data. The coverage field in this document should include the historic township, site name and grid reference of the site (http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/CreateData_1-2).

6.6.4.4 A raster data meta data file, cataloguing the digital photographs, should also be prepared. A template for this spreadsheet is available to download from the ADS (a template & examples of the latter are available from the ADS at:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/FilelevelMetadata.xhtml>

6.6.4.5 When depositing files with the ADS the contractor should enable the automatic notification of the completion of this process and have an email sent from the ADS to the WYAAS at the following address wyher@wyjs.org.uk.

6.6.4.6 The WYAAS will only recommend the discharge of planning conditions upon receipt of a notification from the ADS that photographs have been archived.

6.6.4.7 Please note the WYAAS still require hard copy of the report accompanied by laser prints of the photographs on archivally stable paper and a facsimile copy of the report in PDF format and the images on a “gold” archive quality CD.

6.7 Drawn Record

6.7.1 The drawn record should comprise:

- Sectional elevations of Smith House Cottage showing the roof trusses
- Location of any carpenters', commemorative or apotropaic marks on timbers
- Location of any reused timber

6.7.1.1 Drawings should be made at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:20 for plans; not smaller than 1:20 for sections). Masons' marks etc. should be drawn at 1:1. The structures should be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction should be made on the final drawings between surviving as-built features and all material introduced in the structure during the late 20th and 21st centuries.

6.7.2 Scope of record

6.7.2.1 Examples of items of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal are listed in 6.1.2 above. However, this list should not be treated as exhaustive. The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

6.7.3 Dimensional accuracy

6.7.3.1 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).

6.7.4 Drawing method

6.7.4.1 The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate. In accordance with national guidelines¹⁰, drawings executed on site should be

¹⁰ English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

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

6.8 Rectified Digital Photography

6.8.1 As an adjunct to hand drawn elevations and plans the recording of significant and complex built structures, stone and brick surfaces may be carried out using digital rectified photography to provide ortho-photographic images at the scales given in section 6.8.1.2 above. Photographs must be taken at a resolution adequate to allow the creation of images at these scales. The collection and archiving of digital photographs used to create ortho-photographs must follow and comply with Historic England's guidance contained in "Measured and Drawn: Techniques and practice for the metric survey of historic buildings (2nd edition)", English Heritage 2009" and Photogrammetric Applications for Cultural Heritage, Guidance for Good Practice, Historic England 2017.

6.8.2 In general photographs must be taken parallel or near parallel to the subject's main surface, sufficient photographs must be taken from additional viewpoints to capture any changes in level or concealed areas; photographs must have sufficient overlap (60%-80%) to ensure good interpolation by the software used; targets or scales must be used and the resulting image must be checked against the subject/archaeological features before their destruction. Ortho-photographs or copies should be annotated with relevant context numbers (and feature boundaries when not obvious) and be cross referenced in the descriptive and interpretive text in the site report.

7 Documentation

7.1.1 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.)

8 Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

8.1 Report Preparation

8.1.1 Report format and content

8.1.1.1 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 Smith House Cottage presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the building, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structure in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up)
- a discussion placing the Smith House Cottage in its local and historical contexts, describing and analysing the development of individual structures and of the complex as a whole. This analysis should consider the historical plan form, and layout of the building.

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.

8.1.2 Report Illustrations

8.1.2.1 Illustrations should include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the building(s)/structure 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 phase plan
- 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.

8.1.2.2 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 also be included in brackets at the end of each caption.

8.2 Report deposition

8.2.1 A recommendation to discharge the archaeological recording condition will only be made on receipt of a satisfactory hard copy of the full final report by the WYAAS.

8.2.2 A hard copy of the report (plus a an ISO19005 compliant PDF(A) facsimile on an archive quality “gold” compact disk) is to be supplied directly to the WYAAS, in a timely manner and certainly within a period of two months following completion of fieldwork. 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.8.3 below for details). 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.

8.2.3 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.

8.2.4 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.

8.2.5 A note on the fieldwork should be prepared for inclusion in Post Medieval fieldwork in Britain, Ireland and the Channel Islands which is published annually in Post-Medieval Archaeology by the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology. A similar note or longer article should also be supplied to the Council for British Archaeology's Yorkshire Forum publication (please contact the editor or CBA's website for more information forum-editor@cba-yorkshire.org.uk).

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

8.3.1 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

8.3.2 Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with the 'Counting House' 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).

8.3.3 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.

9 Technical Queries

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

10 Valid Period of Specification

10.1.1 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**

December 2018

**Telephone: 0113 5350 0300
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

01	The east wing of Smith House, looking north-west
02	South end of east wing, looking north-west
03	East wing, east elevation: 17th century part
04	East wing, east elevation: original window and later doorway
05	East wing, east elevation
06	East wing, looking south-west, with 18th/19th century extension in foreground
07	East wing, north gable (18th/19th century extension)
08	East wing, looking south-east, with 18th/19th century extension in foreground
09	Rear of main house, looking south (18th century replacement of aisle)
10	Ground floor of east wing, south room, looking north-west
11	Tall doorway in east side of east wing, with passage, looking east
12	Kitchen, with 1726 fireplace, looking north
13	Detail of 1726 fireplace
14	Ceiling beams above 1726 fireplace, with scarf joints
15	Ground floor of 18th/19th century extension, looking north-east
16	First floor, looking south-west, with arcade post and arch brace visible
17	Detail of top of arcade post and arch brace
18	First floor, looking north towards inserted 1726 chimney with blocked fireplace
19	First floor, looking north-east
20	South truss, looking north
21	North truss, looking north-east



123 SMITH HOUSE LANE
 LIGHTCLIFFE
 HALIFAX, WEST YORKSHIRE
 (NGR: SE 14268 24681):
 STRUCTURAL WATCHING BRIEF

FIGURE 8:
 SITE PLAN
 WITH PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2019

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist

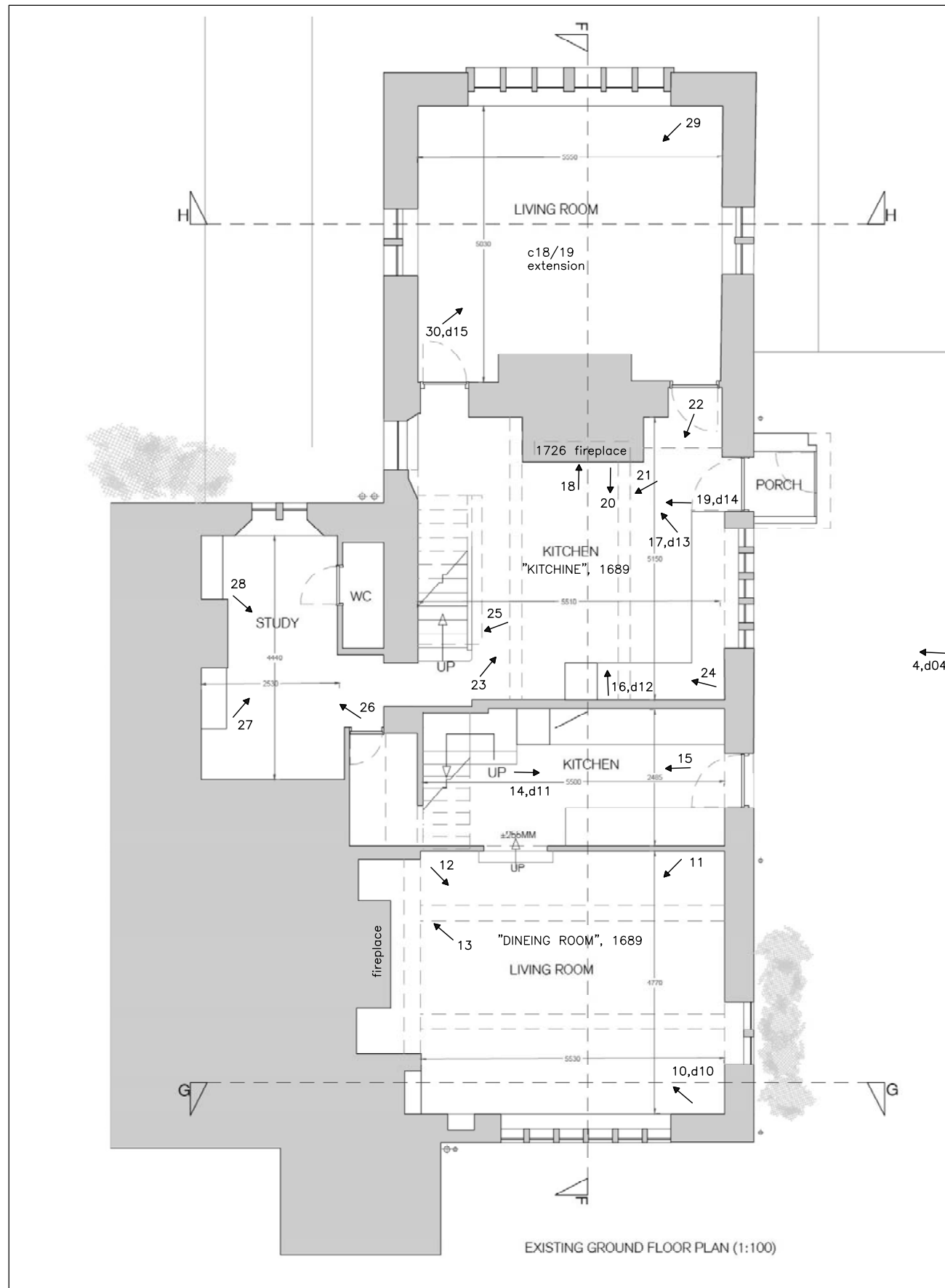
KEY

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



50m





GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

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

10m



NOTE:
 most partitions shown
 had been removed
 by time of recording

123 SMITH HOUSE LANE
 LIGHTCLIFFE
 HALIFAX, WEST YORKSHIRE
 (NGR: SE 14268 24681):
 STRUCTURAL WATCHING BRIEF

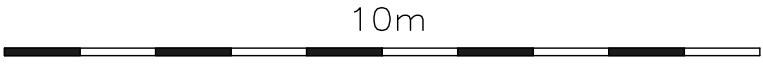
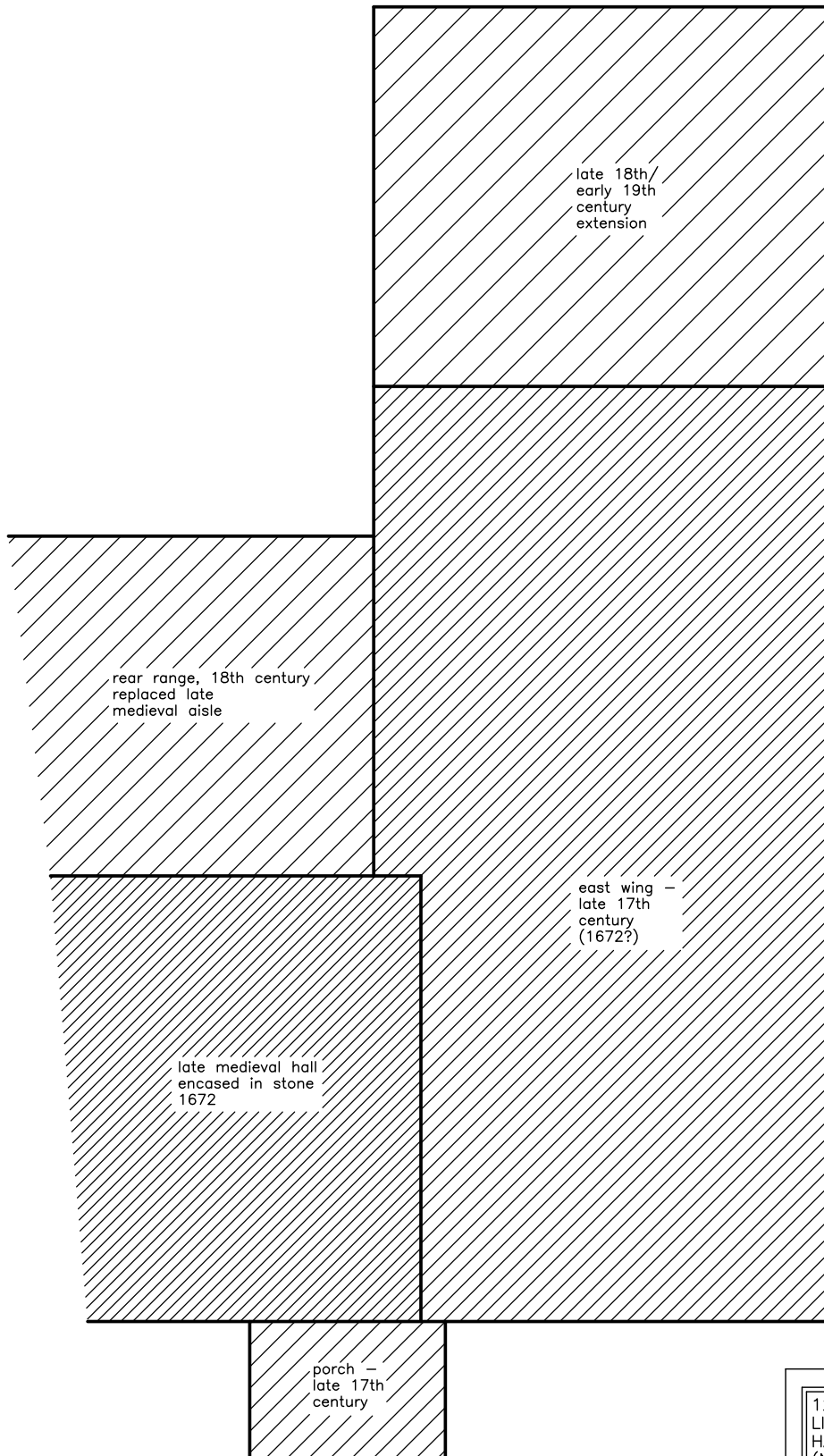
FIGURE 9:
 FLOOR PLANS
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2019

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist

FLOOR PLANS BY GAGARIN STUDIO



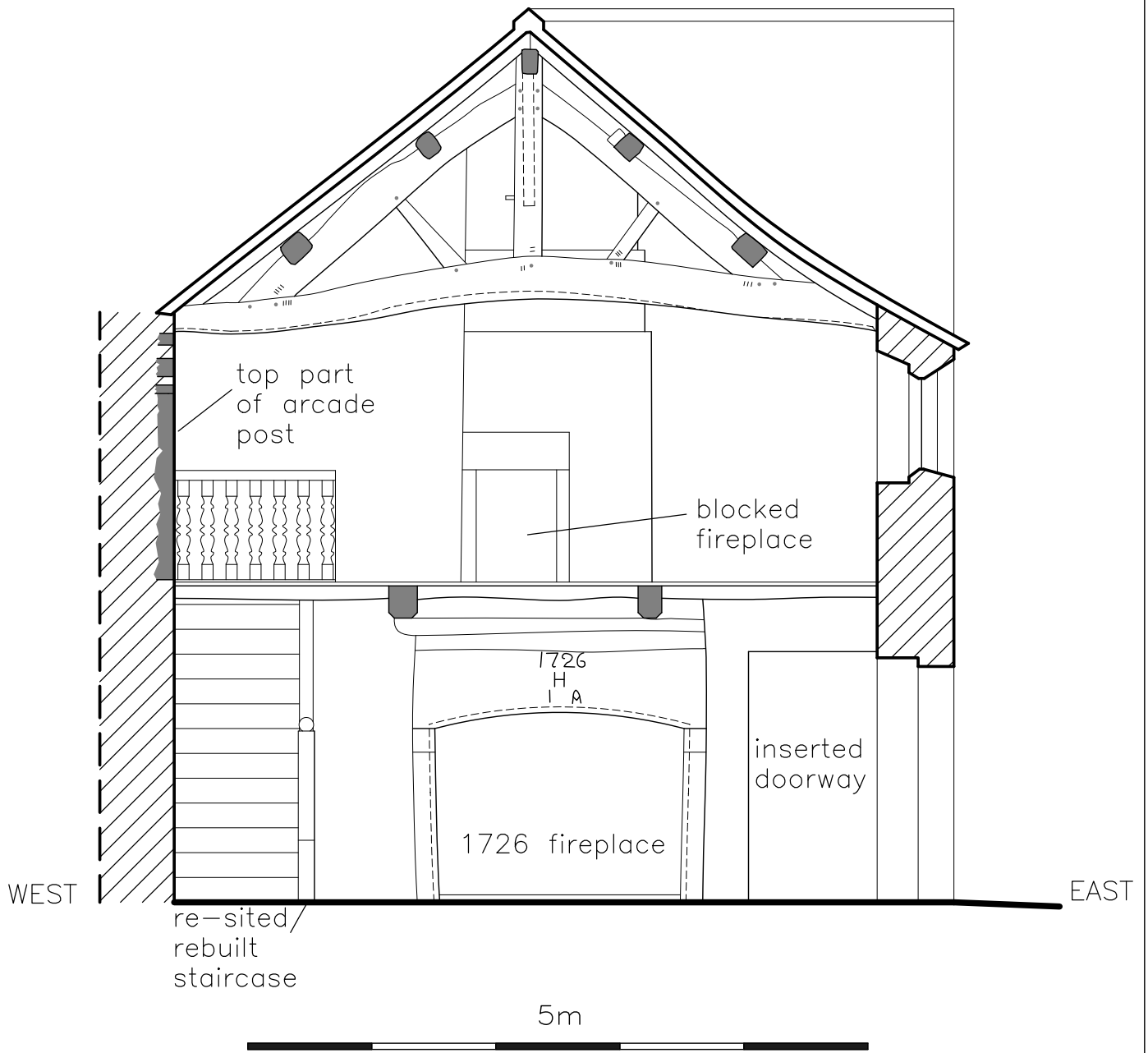
123 SMITH HOUSE LANE
LIGHTCLIFFE
HALIFAX, WEST YORKSHIRE
(NGR: SE 14268 24681):
STRUCTURAL WATCHING BRIEF

FIGURE 10:
PHASE PLAN

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2019

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



123 SMITH HOUSE LANE
 LIGHTCLIFFE
 HALIFAX, WEST YORKSHIRE
 (NGR: SE 14268 24681):
 STRUCTURAL WATCHING BRIEF

FIGURE 11:
 SECTIONAL ELEVATION
 (COMPOSITE)

SCALE: 1:50 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2019

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist

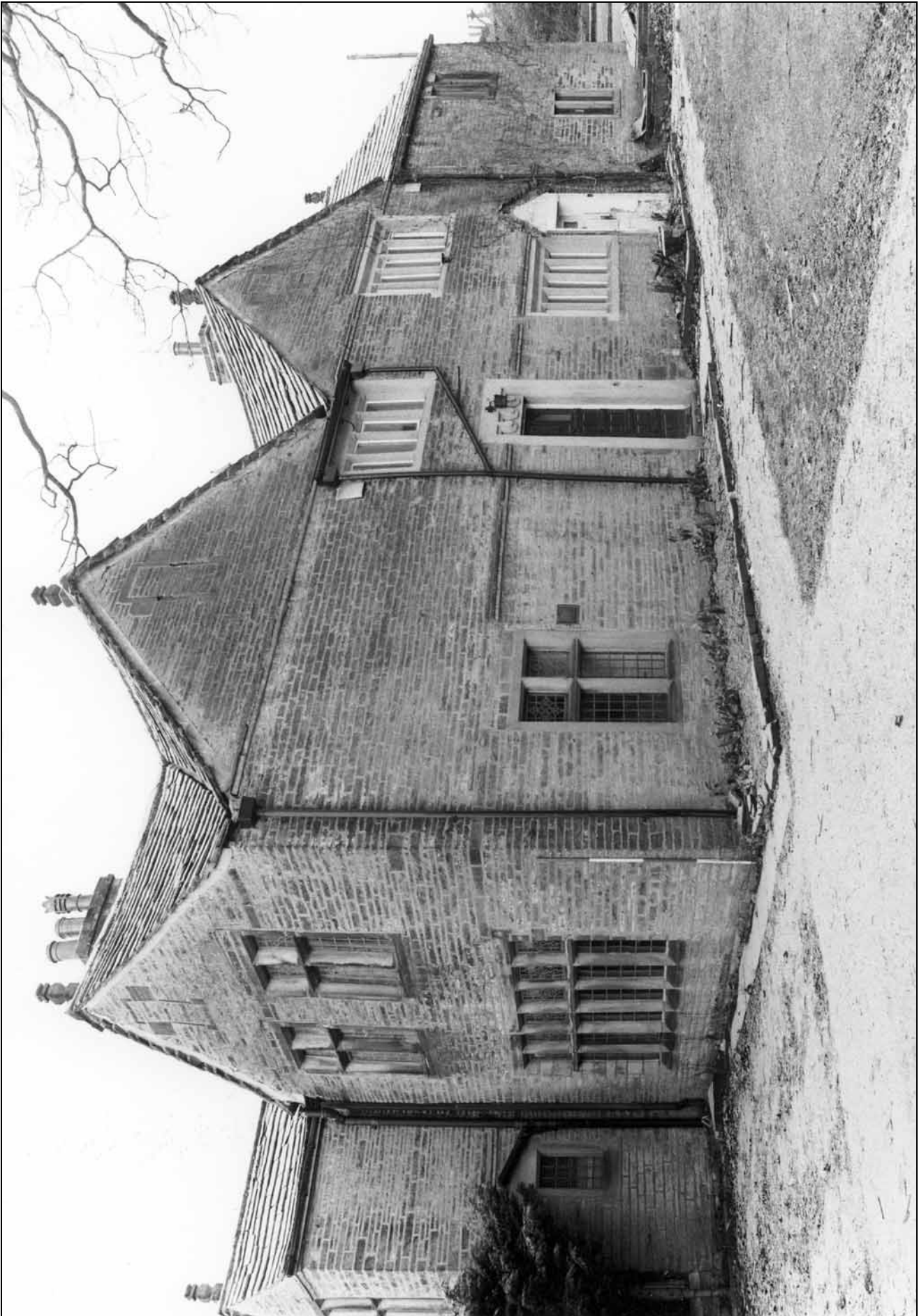


Photo 1: The east wing of Smith House, looking north-west (film 1, frame 2)



Photo 2: South end of east wing, looking north-west (film 1, frame 1)



Photo 3: East wing, east elevation: 17th century part (film 2, frame 4)



Photo 4: East wing, east elevation: original window and later doorway (film 2, frame 6)



Photo 5: East wing, east elevation (film 2, frame 5)



Photo 6: East wing, looking south-west, with 18th/19th century extension in foreground (film 2, frame 7)



Photo 7: East wing, north gable (18th/19th century extension) (film 2, frame 8)



Photo 8: East wing, looking south-east, with 18th/19th century extension in foreground (earlier fire window at lower right) (film 2, frame 11)



Photo 9: Rear of main house, looking south (18th century replacement of aisle) (film 2, frame 13)



Photo 10: Ground floor of east wing, south room (17th century dining room), looking north-west (film 1, frame 4)



Photo 11: Ground floor of east wing, south room (17th century dining room), looking south-west (film 1, frame 5)



Photo 12: Ground floor of east wing, south room (17th century dining room), looking south-east (film 1, frame 6)



Photo 13: Stop-chamfered ceiling beam, ground floor of east wing, south room (17th century dining room) (film 1, frame 7)



Photo 14: Tall doorway in east side of east wing, with passage, looking east (film 1, frame 8)



Photo 15: Passage in east wing, looking west (film 1, frame 10)



Photo 16: Kitchen, with 1726 fireplace, looking north (film 1, frame 11)



Photo 17: Detail of 1726 fireplace (film 1, frame 13)



Photo 18: Detail of inscription on 1726 fireplace (film 2, frame 14)



Photo 19: Ceiling beams above 1726 fireplace, with scarf joints (film 1, frame 14)

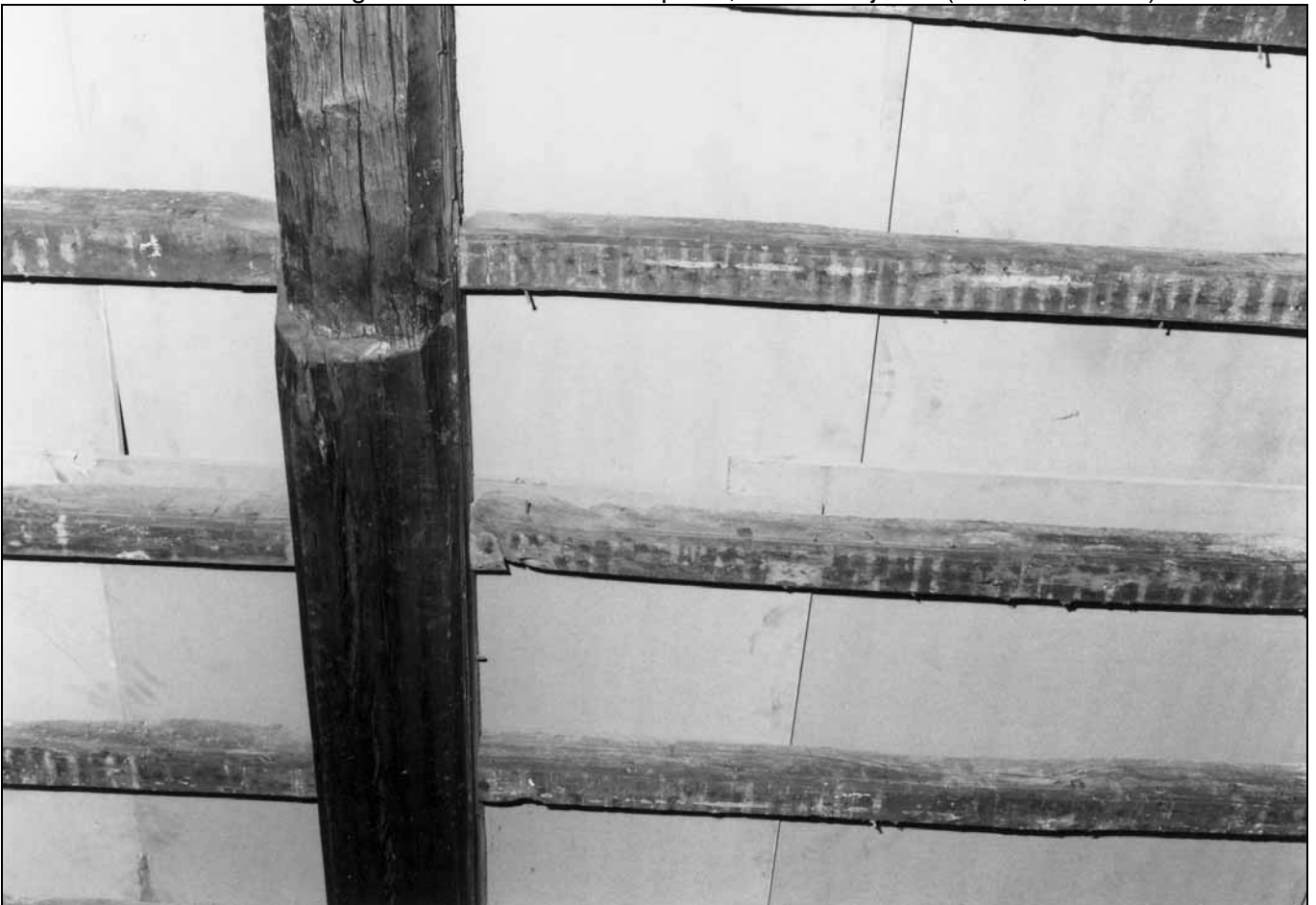


Photo 20: East ceiling beam above 1726 fireplace, with scarf joint, and original, moulded joists (film 4, frame 6)



Photo 21: East ceiling beam in kitchen, with cyma moulding (film 1, frame 15)



Photo 22: Kitchen, looking south-west (film 1, frame 18)



Photo 23: Kitchen, looking north-east (film 1, frame 17)



Photo 24: Kitchen, looking north-west, with re-sited/rebuilt stair, and fire window below (film 1, frame 12)



Photo 25: Detail of historic newel and handrail, and later balusters (film 4, frame 5)



Photo 26: Ground floor room to rear of housebody, looking north-west (film 2, frame 15)



Photo 27: Ground floor room to rear of housebody, looking north-east (film 2, frame 17)

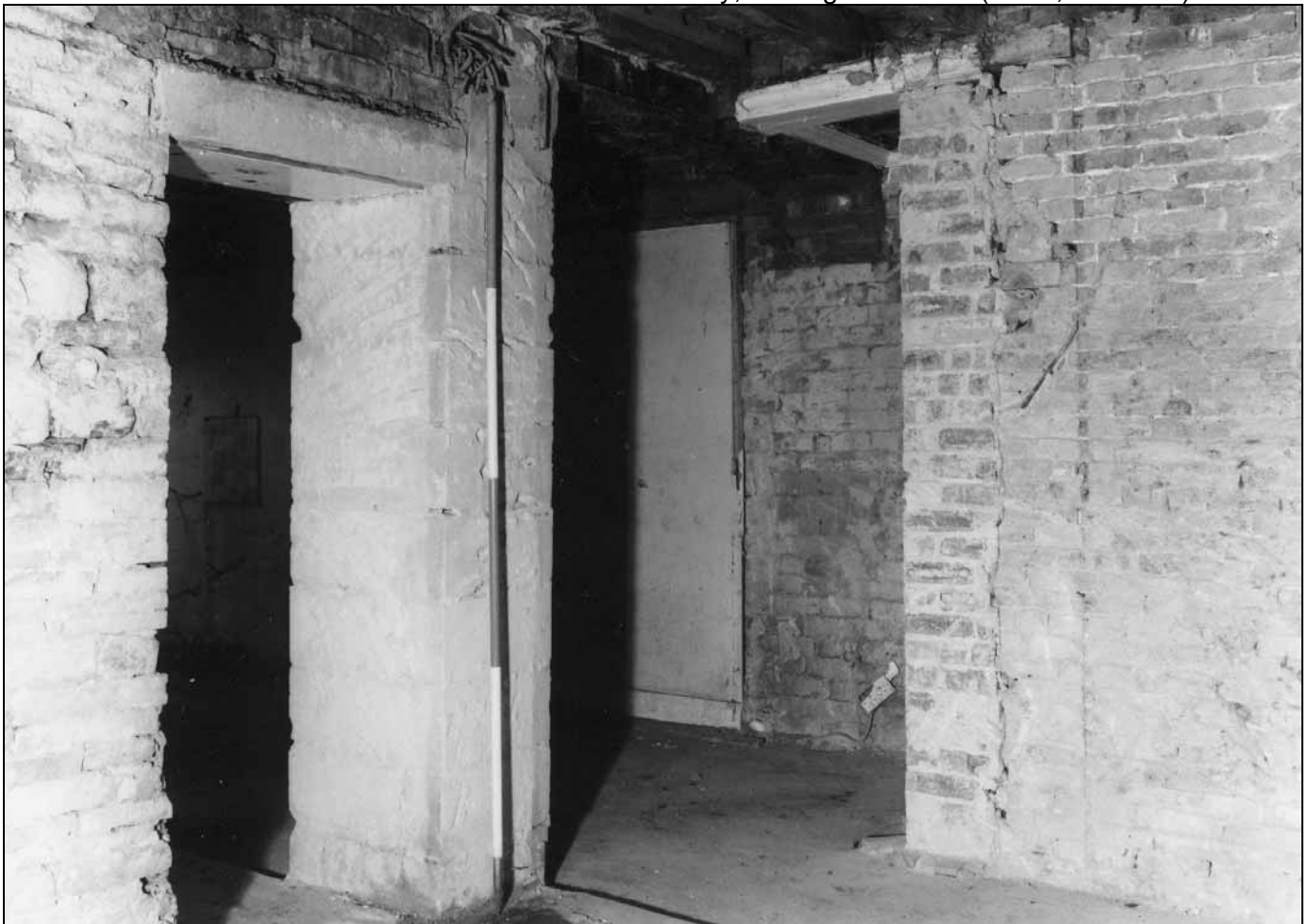


Photo 28: Ground floor room to rear of housebody, looking south-east (film 2, frame 18)

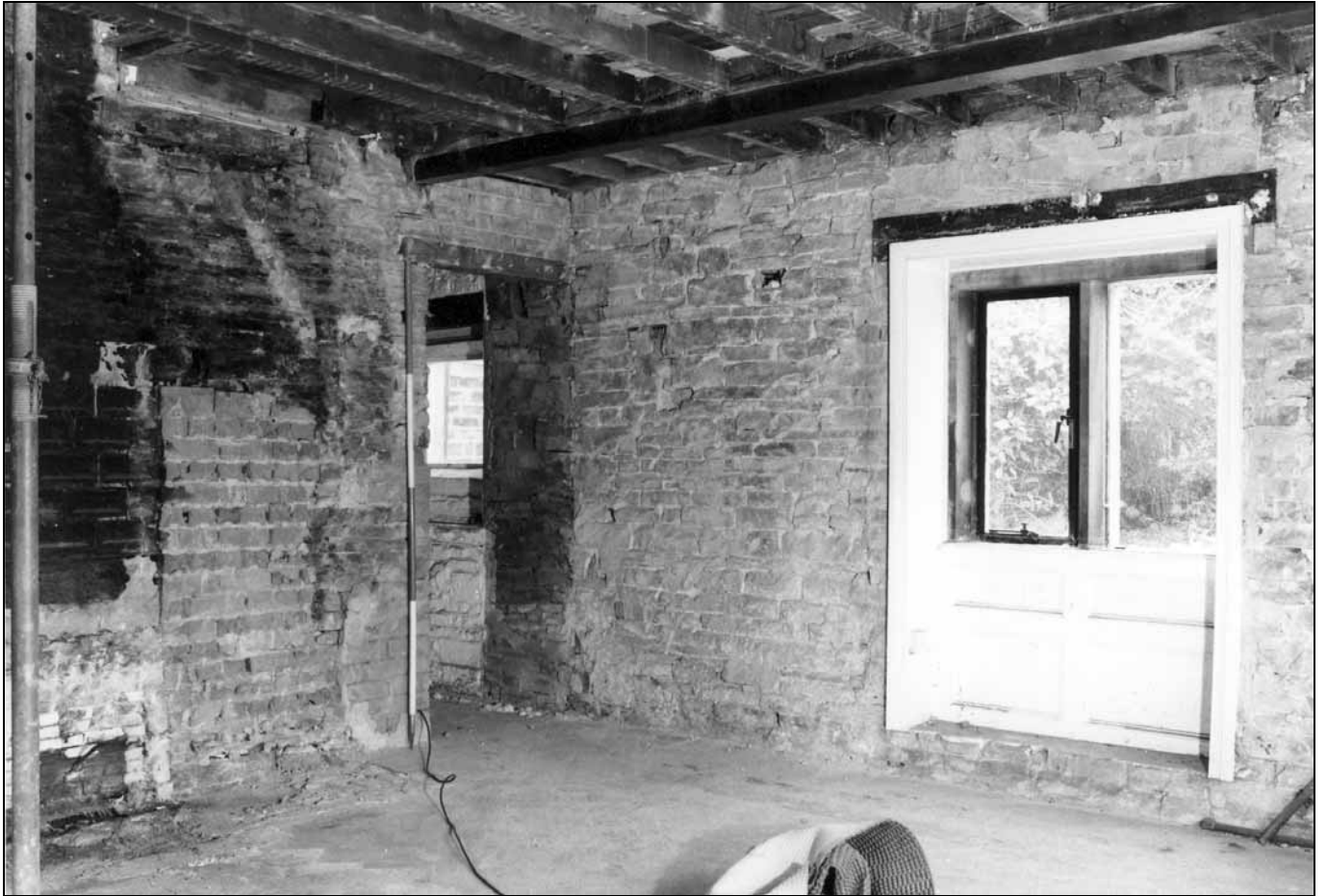


Photo 29: Ground floor of 18th/19th century extension, looking south-west (film 2, frame 1)

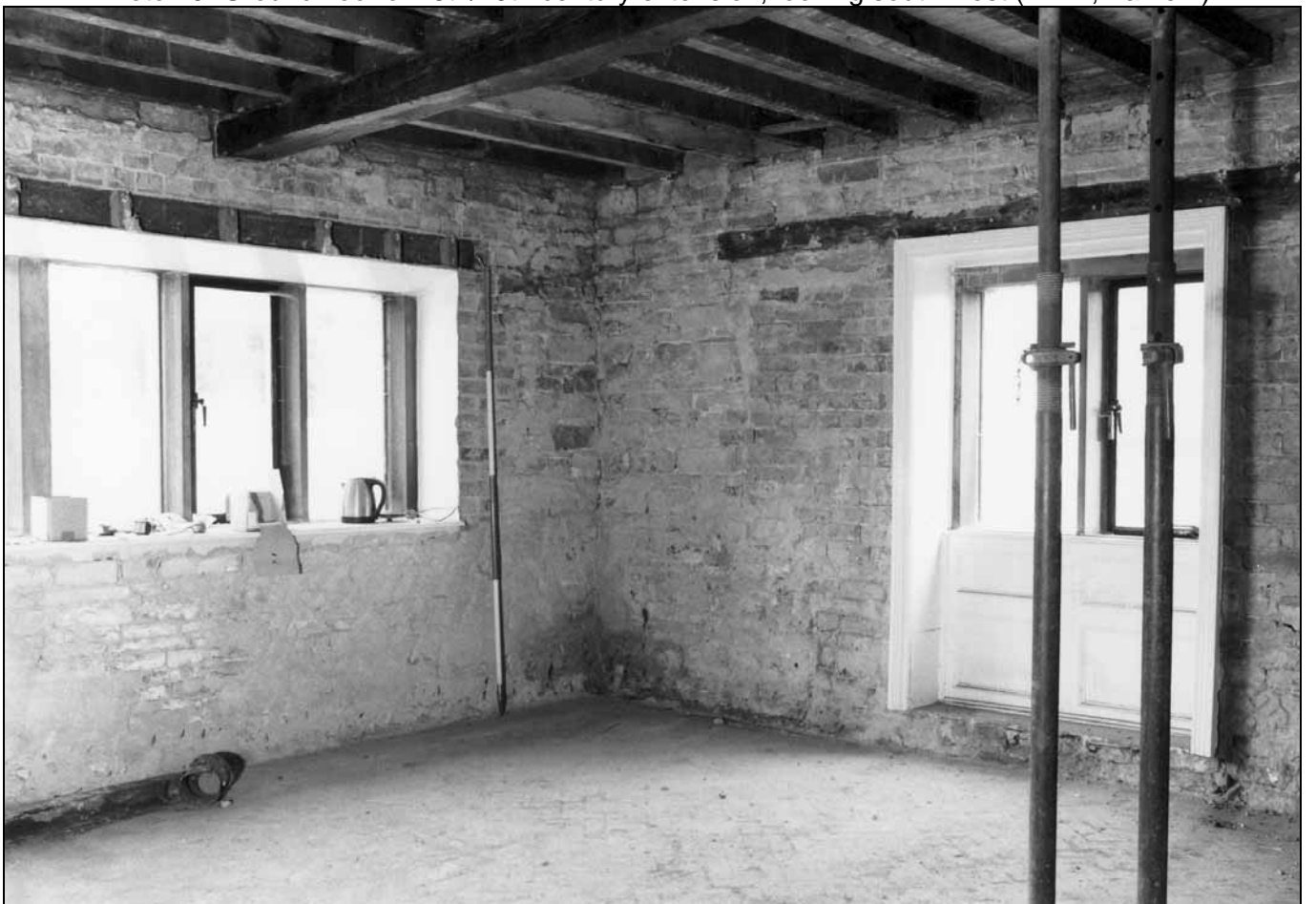


Photo 30: Ground floor of 18th/19th century extension, looking north-east (film 2, frame 2)



Photo 31: First floor, looking north-west, with arcade post and arch brace visible (film 3, frame 12)



Photo 32: First floor, looking south-west, with arcade post and arch brace visible (film 3, frame 13)

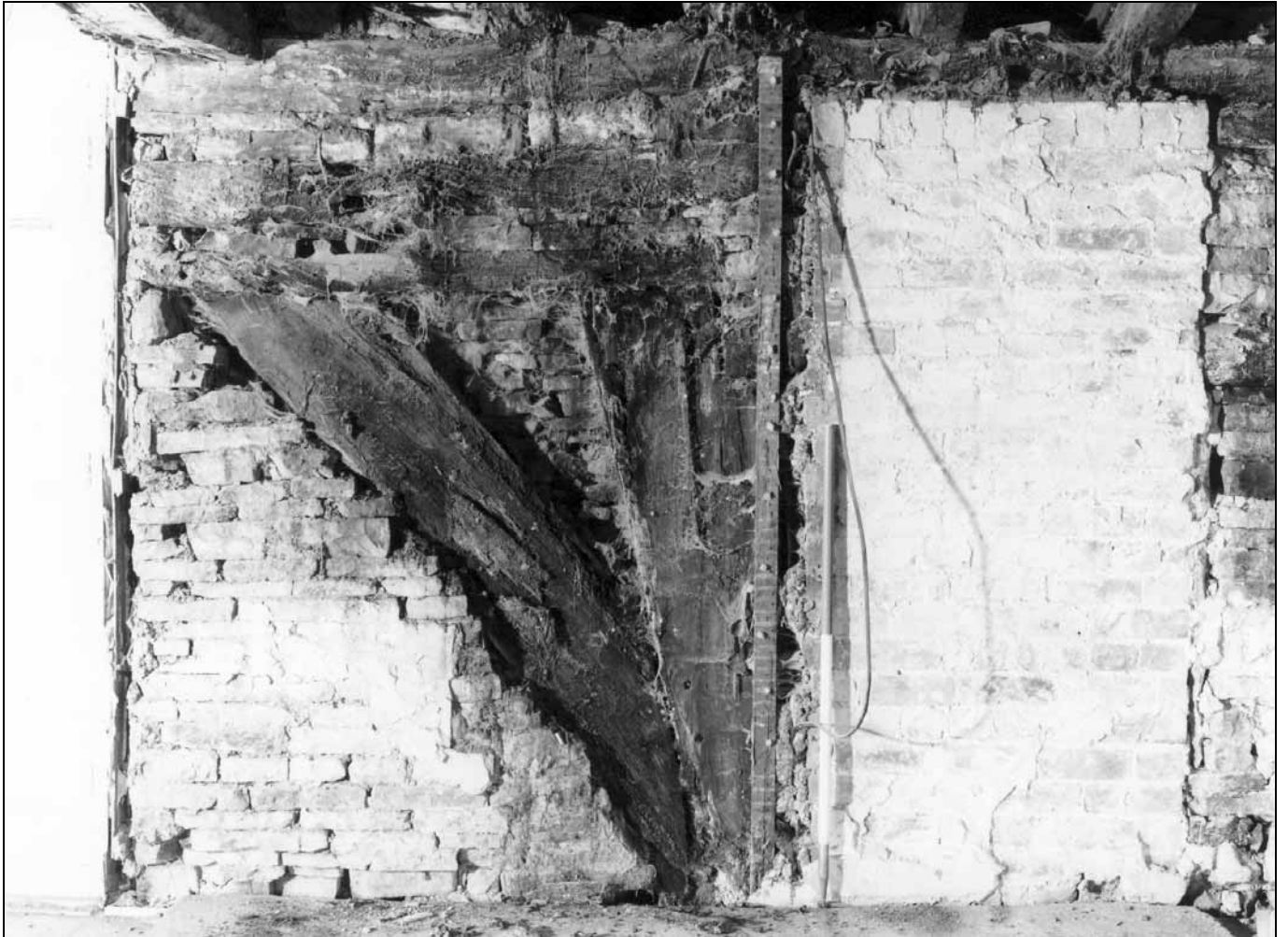


Photo 33: Detail of top of arcade post and arch brace (film 3, frame 8)



Photo 34: First floor, looking north towards inserted 1726 chimney with blocked fireplace (film 3, frame 4)



Photo 35: Interior of south gable in east side of wing, with blocked attic window, and purlin with rafters (film 4, frame 11)



Photo 36: First floor, looking south-east (film 3, frame 14)



Photo 37: Roof and south-facing gable, with numerous reused timbers visible (film 4, frame 2)



Photo 38: First floor, looking north-east (film 3, frame 16)



Photo 39: First floor room over porch, looking south (film 4, frame 4)



Photo 40: South truss, looking north-west (film 4, frame 1)



Photo 41: South truss, looking south-west (film 3, frame 18)



Photo 43: North truss, looking south-west (film 3, frame 7)



Photo 42: North truss, looking north-east (film 3, frame 17)



Photo 44: Underside of tie beam to north truss, looking east (film 4, frame 7)



Photo 45: Underside of roof in north bay of 17th century wing, looking north-west, showing reused timbers (film 3, frame 5)



Photo 46: Underside of roof in north bay of 17th century wing, looking north-east, showing reused timbers (film 3, frame 6)



Photo 47: Detail of typical carpenter's numerals on south truss (film 4, frame 10)



Photo 48: Candle soot marks on purlin, next to south truss, looking west (film 4, frame 8)



Photo 49: Candle soot marks on south side of west principal rafter, north truss (film 4, frame 12)



Photo 50: First floor of 18th /19th century extension, looking south-west (film 3, frame 1)



Photo 51: First floor of 18th /19th century extension, looking north-east (film 3, frame 2)