

Carr Lodge  
Wakefield Road, Horbury, West Yorkshire:  
Historic Building Photographic Record



February 2020

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*This report is formatted for printing on both sides of the paper  
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Some pages are at A3 size*

# Carr Lodge

## Wakefield Road, Horbury, West Yorkshire:

### Historic Building Photographic Record

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#### SUMMARY

The grade II listed Carr Lodge (NGR: SE 29762 18518) is a brick-built mansion of the late 18th century, originally known as Sunroyd. The building's early history is not well documented, but it was acquired in about 1790 by a nephew of the renowned architect John Carr. Minor extensions were made in the early 19th century, and there have been piecemeal internal alterations throughout, despite which the historic plan-form and numerous historic fixtures and fittings survive. The photographic recording work was carried out for the owner Mr Hussain, to fulfil conditions of planning and listed building consent for the building's conversion to apartments.

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## **CARR LODGE, WAKEFIELD ROAD, HORBURY, WEST YORKSHIRE:**

### **HISTORIC BUILDING PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD**

#### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building photographic recording of the grade II listed Carr Lodge, at Horbury, near Wakefield, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in January 2020 for the owner and developer Mr Hussain, to fulfil conditions of planning and listed building consent from Wakefield Council, for the building's conversion to apartments, etc.
- 1.2 Carr Lodge was built in the late 18th century as a mansion house for John Bayldon, and was then known as Sunroyd, but in about 1790 it is believed to have been acquired by John Carr (lawyer and nephew of the renowned architect John Carr), from whom the present name derives. The 18th century building is predominantly brick, and comprises a prominent, five-bay, south-facing front range of two storeys with cellar, as well as a long rear service wing of three storeys, to create an L-shaped plan. The rear wing was extended slightly in the first half of the 19th century, to its present size. There has been piecemeal change throughout the house, but the plan-form appears largely unchanged, and many rooms retain original, or otherwise historic, fixtures and fittings.
- 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), and comprised external and internal photography. This report will be submitted to the client, the local planning authority and the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, as well as to the OASIS project for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS)<sup>1</sup>. The photographs will be deposited with both the WYAAS and the ADS.

#### **2 Location**

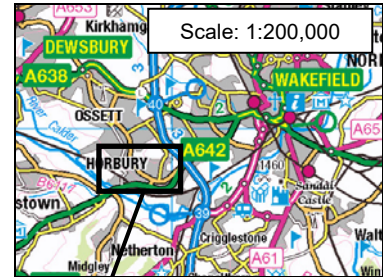
- 2.1 The building stands within a public park, formerly the grounds of the house, to the east of the centre of Horbury, and in Horbury civil parish, about 3km south-west of Wakefield city centre (figure 1). The NGR for the site is SE 29762 18518. A modern brick wall partly surrounds the house.
- 2.2 The house faces south-south-east, although for simplicity is considered to be south-facing, in this report.

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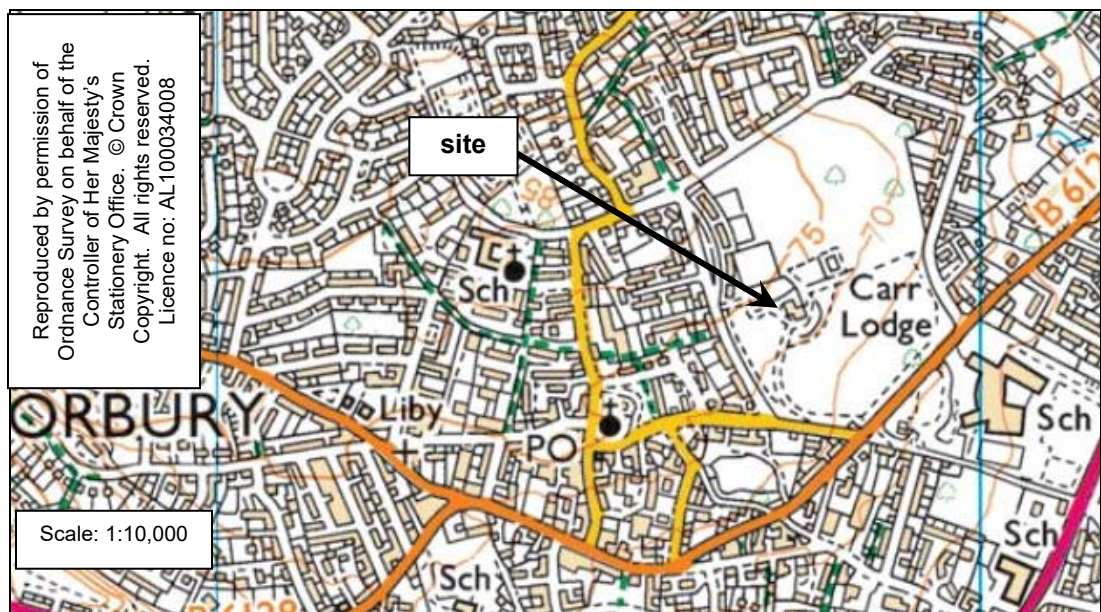
<sup>1</sup> ["Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigation"](#)

### 3 Current use

- 3.1 The house is currently disused, awaiting development. Its last use was as offices.



1: Location map (i)



2: Location map (ii)

### 4 Planning background

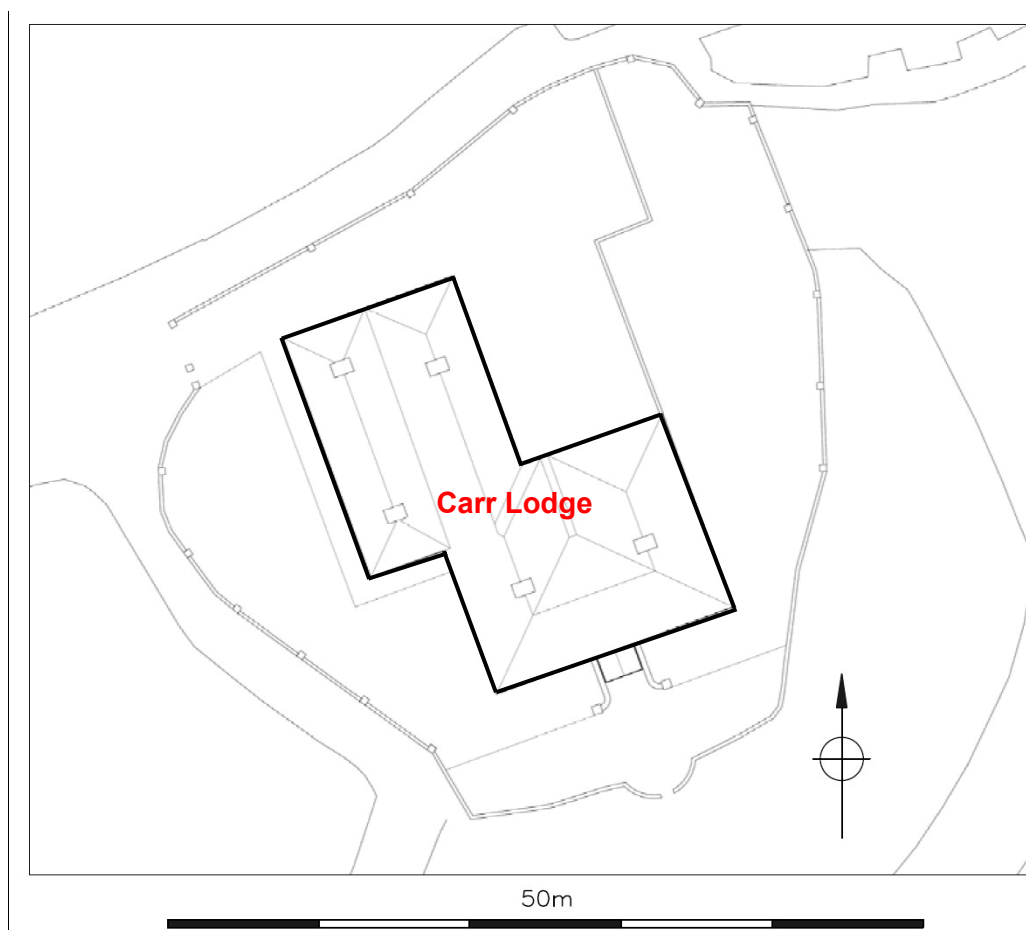
- 4.1 The building is grade II listed as having special architectural or historic interest, under the title "*Carr Lodge*"<sup>2</sup>. It was first listed in 1988. The list entry reads:

Mansion now offices. Built between 1770 and 1775 for John Bayldon; later rear wing. Brick, Welsh slate roof. Two storeys, 3-storey wing. Symmetrical 5-bay facade. Ashlar plinth. Central door of 6 fielded panels with fanlight in pedimented Ionic portico up five stone steps with swept stone sides and square, stone terminal piers. 12-pane sashes with raised sills and flat brick-arched heads. Band between floors. Moulded eaves cornice and blocking course. Hipped roof. Brick stacks at apexes. Rear: central, debased Venetian stair window. 2-bay left return, 3-bay right return. The 3-storey rear wing is in 2 builds. Its main elevation projects from the left return of

<sup>2</sup> National Heritage List for England, entry number 1183950  
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1183950>



the main house and is of 4 bays. Unequally-hung 20-pane sashes to ground floor, that to bay 2 altered to a tripartite window. 16-pane sashes to 1st floor and unequally-hung 12-pane sashes to 2nd floor. All have flat brick-arched heads. The 2-bay rear of this wing has a tall slender stair window to left; Venetian windows (as before) to ground floor; lunette windows to 1st floor and small 8-pane sash windows with cambered heads to 2nd floor. Interior: not inspected. The house was formerly called Sunroyd House and in 1790 was conveyed to John Carr, lawyer and nephew of John Carr the architect.



3: Site/roof plan (1:500)<sup>3</sup>

- 4.2 Planning and listed building consents (application nos. 18/00703/FUL and 18/00704/LBC) were granted by Wakefield Council on 18 September 2018, for: “Conversion of the existing dwelling to 8 apartments with associated parking (14 spaces) and erection of boundary wall/fencing and bin store”.
- 4.3 Conditions 7 of the planning consent and 23 of the listed building consent stipulate that:
- “No development shall commence until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and undertaken. For land that is included within the WSI, no development shall take

<sup>3</sup> based on original by Progressive Design and Build

place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and:

(i) 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

(ii) The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI..”

- 4.4 The written scheme of investigation, supplied by WYAAS in the form of a detailed specification (see Appendix), has been approved by the local planning authority.

## 5 Previous investigative work

- 5.1 As a very prominent feature of Horbury, and as a house associated with the architect John Carr, Carr Lodge has for a long time attracted the interest of local and architectural historians, although no detailed survey or record along the lines of the present study appears to have been made previously. However the house was the subject of a report by the architectural historian Dr Ivan Hall in the early 2000s<sup>4</sup>, which has been consulted for the present purpose.

## 6 Historical background

- 6.1 A rapid search of relevant material held by the West Yorkshire History Centre, Wakefield, and the Wakefield Local Studies Library, was carried out to provide background information on the building's history. It is also known that relevant documents are held at Lancashire Archives in the large collection (over 200 boxes), relating to the Parker family of Browsholme, who were connected with the property from the 19th century<sup>5</sup>, but it would be beyond the scope of the present work to pursue these.
- 6.2 There is no documentary evidence, nor any generally agreed date, at which Carr Lodge was built: some sources believe it was erected during the 1760s, others propose the 1770s, and a rainwater hopper bears the date 1788. It is widely accepted, however, that it was built for Joseph Bayldon, a wealthy Wakefield merchant, and in its early history was known as Sunroyd, after the fields in which it was sited (Upper and Lower Sunroyd). It was also referred to on occasions as

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<sup>4</sup> Hall, I no date *Report on the Architectural History of Carr Lodge, Horbury, Wakefield* (West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, PRN: 10190)

<sup>5</sup> Lancashire Archives, ref DDB. Includes an undated plan which may be significant: DDB/ACC6685 Box 32 b1

“Little Thornes House”, as it resembled a small version of Thornes House, Wakefield, designed by John Carr, between 1779 and 1781<sup>6</sup>.

6.3 Bayldon appears to have chosen the site in part because of its picturesque views across to the Calder Valley. He landscaped the expansive surrounding pleasure grounds, from which the house was separated by a semi-circular boundary close to its south front, and these were bounded to the south by the Wakefield to Huddersfield Turnpike road. Bayldon also built various outbuildings and gardens to the north of the house, to service the household and estate, but none of these survive.

6.4 Following Joseph Bayldon’s death in the late 1780s, the house was sold in 1789 or 1790 to a John Carr. It is usually said that this was a Wakefield attorney, the nephew of John Carr the renowned architect, but others have claimed that it was the architect himself<sup>7</sup>. In either case, after this date the house became known as Carr Lodge. The purchase was then described as a “new erected capital messuage or mansion house”, but it is not known when either of the Carrs took up residence there, as it is recorded as having been let to tenants in the 1790s. In 1802, the local press carried the following advertisement<sup>8</sup>:

Carr Lodge, near Wakefield. To be let. For a term of five or seven years. The newly erected mansion house of Carr Lodge, about 2 miles from Wakefield, consisting of a dining room, 22' x 19', a second dining room, 22' x 16', a good breakfast room, large kitchen, servants' hall, pantry, all on the first floor, a suitable number of excellent bedrooms, detached domestic offices, stabling for ten horses, coach house, saddle house, barn, dovecote, farm yard with granary, sheds, etc. Two good gardens with choice fruit trees in full bearing and any quantity of inclosed land, not exceeding 30 acres, adjoining to and surrounding the premises with common pasture in the cow pasture of Horbury.

6.5 Ivan Hall believes that Sunroyd House is unlikely to have been designed by John Carr the architect, but he may well have been involved in the elaboration of the dining room, for his nephew, in the 1790s or later.

6.6 John Carr (attorney) died in 1824 and Carr Lodge then passed to his son, John Francis Carr, who lived there until his death in 1862. His widow Mary remained there until her death in 1871, and was succeeded as owner by their daughter Mary Ann Parker, who had become estranged from her husband Colonel Thomas Parker of Browsholme Hall (which then lay in the West Riding, but is now in Lancashire).

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<sup>6</sup> Wragg, B 2002 *Life and Works of John Carr of York*, p10

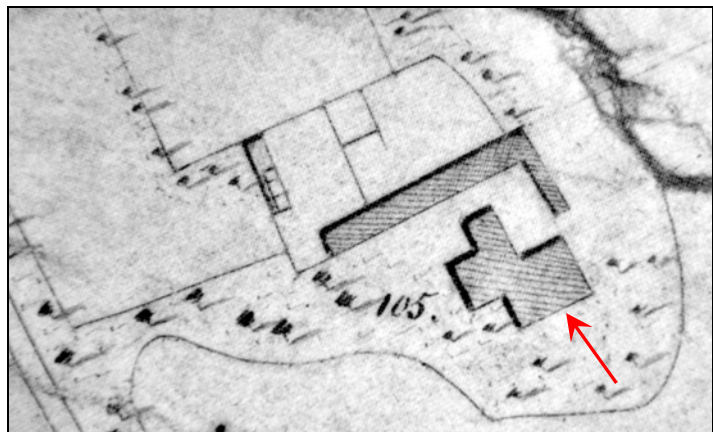
<sup>7</sup> one historian who believes it was the architect is Walker. See Walker, J W W 1934 *Wakefield: Its History and its People*, p295

<sup>8</sup> see [https://www.ossett.net/beyond/Carr\\_Lodge.html](https://www.ossett.net/beyond/Carr_Lodge.html)

- 6.7 Research by Christine and Eric Cudworth shows that Mary Carr's diaries contain some entries from 1840, which discuss alterations to the house, including a new chimney piece for the drawing room, although the extent of these alterations and what else they involved is not made explicit<sup>9</sup>. In 1841, the diaries note that an extension to the house appears to have been completed; this may have been work to the west side of the rear wing, where two small additions to the building can be readily identified.
- 6.8 After Mary Ann's death in 1888, the ownership of Carr Lodge passed between various members of the Parker family, and the house was mostly let to residential tenants, although it was also used as a school. Eventually it was sold to Horbury Urban District Council in 1936, for £5500, who put it to a variety of uses, including housing troops during World War II, and offices for the National Health Service and Ordnance Survey. Later it became vacant, and passed to the Horbury Heritage Trust in about 1997, but was then sold to the present owner in 2010.

### Historic maps

- 6.9 The earliest known detailed map of the site dates from 1811 and is a township map by W Bingley (figure 4). The house is shown here essentially with an L-shaped plan, but the rear wing has a different outline to the present one. A long detached range of outbuildings, also L-shaped in plan, stands to the north on the map, next to gardens.

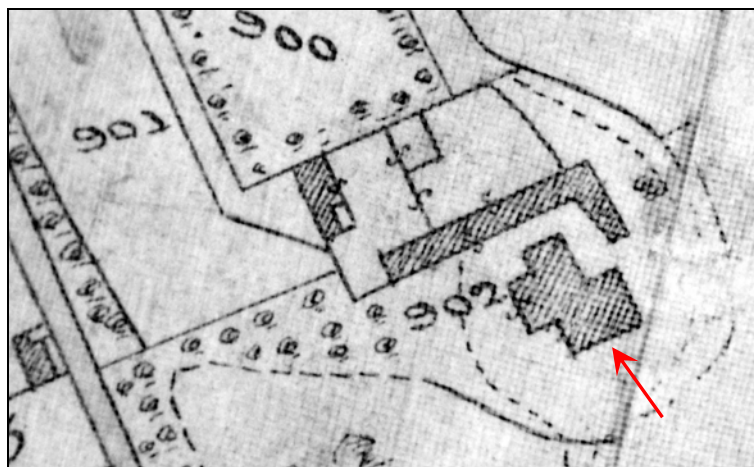


4: 1811 township map<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Cudworth, C & E "Appendix" in Hall, I no date *Report on the Architectural History of Carr Lodge, Horbury, Wakefield*

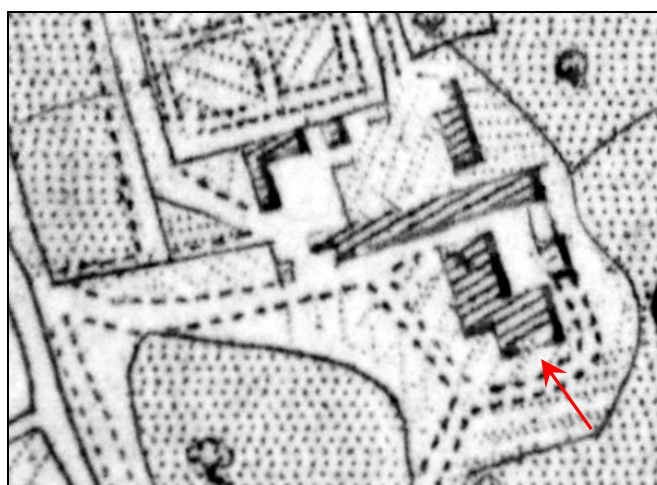
<sup>10</sup> *A Plan of the Township of Horbury 1811. By W Bingley.* WYAS Wakefield: C509/1

- 6.10 The tithe map of 1848 shows the house with a similar footprint, and one suspects that it has been copied from the earlier township map, perhaps without acknowledging any changes of the previous years (figure 5).



5: 1848 tithe map<sup>11</sup>

- 6.11 The first edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map, surveyed between 1849 and 1851 (figure 6), shows a more simple L-shape to the house plan, much as it has today. It is also apparent from the map that changes had been made to the collection of outbuildings to the north, prior to ca 1850.

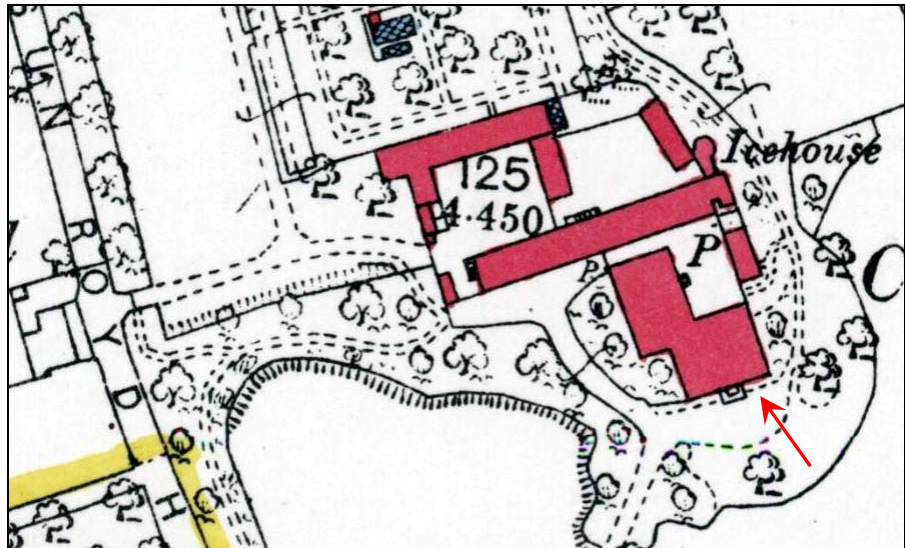


6: 1854 OS map<sup>12</sup>

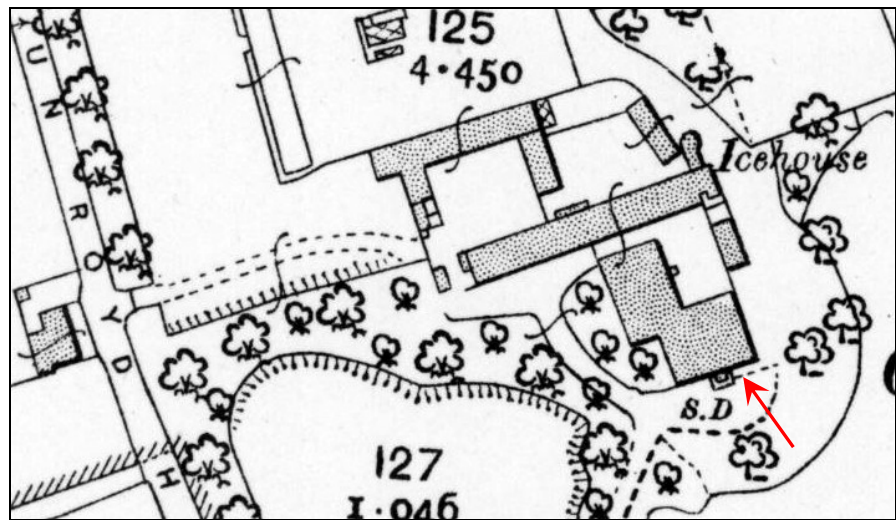
- 6.12 On the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1893 (figure 7), and various revised editions of it (figures 8-10) the buildings at Carr Lodge are shown very clearly: the house footprint is just as it appears at present throughout the period, but changes to the boundaries and outbuildings are evident.

<sup>11</sup> *Plan of the township of Horbury in the West Riding of the County of York, 1848* WYAS Wakefield: WDP3/8/29

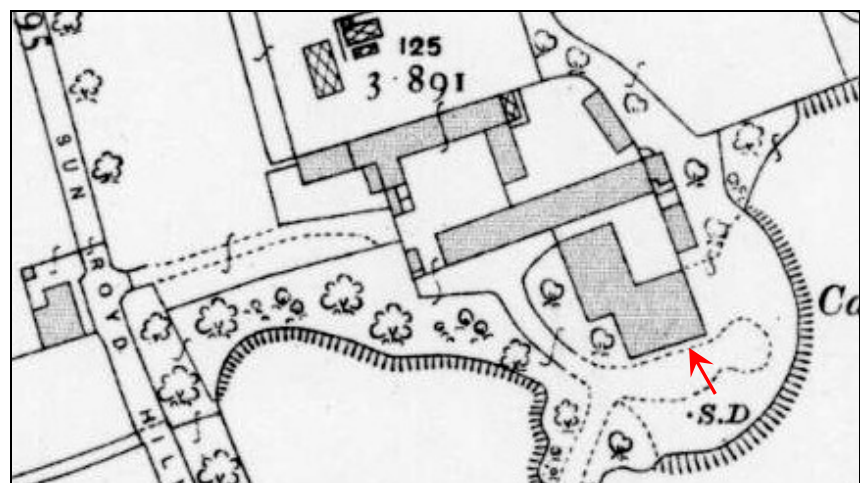
<sup>12</sup> Yorkshire, sheet 248, surveyed 1849 to 51



7: OS 1:2500 map, 1893<sup>13</sup>



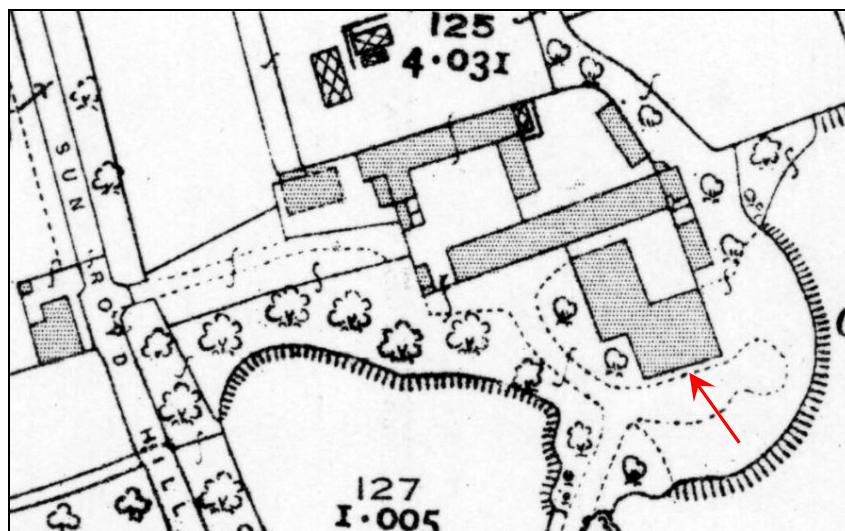
8: OS 1:2500 map, 1907<sup>14</sup>



9: OS 1:2500 map, 1919<sup>15</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Yorkshire, sheet 248.9; surveyed 1890

<sup>14</sup> Yorkshire, sheet 248.9; revised 1904-5

10: OS 1:2500 map, 1933<sup>16</sup>

## 7 Recording methodology

- 7.1 The recording was carried out on 6 January 2020, and involved inspection of the building, supported by a photographic survey of the exterior and interior. All work was in accordance with the specification.
- 7.2 Photography was carried out using a digital SLR camera. The photographs include a scale, in the form of a 2m/1m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations, or a 0.5m/0.2m baton marked with 0.1m graduations, and all are copied in this report, where they are referred to in the text by numbers in **bold**. Locations of all photographs taken are marked on copies of the site and floor plans, produced for the planning applications by Progressive Design and Build (NB: the plans have not been checked for archaeological accuracy and completeness, and some errors were observed). All photographs will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service.

## 8 Detailed description of Carr Lodge and its setting

### Setting

- 8.1 The house stands on land which slopes gently down to the south, looking out across the present park (1), and over a low, sandstone retaining wall which forms a semi-circle in plan, about 25m from the front. In plan, the front range of the house comprises a five-bay, two-storey structure with cellar, and this contains the main rooms of the house, together with the main staircase. Attached to the rear is a three-storey wing of similar height, containing service rooms.

<sup>15</sup> Yorkshire, sheet 248.9; revised 1913-4

<sup>16</sup> Yorkshire, sheet 248.9; revised 1930-1

## Exterior

- 8.2 The front range (2,3) has a deep plinth of two courses of large sandstone ashlar blocks, with rendered panel above (likely to be brick beneath), surmounted in turn by a sandstone sill band. Above this band, the south, west and east sides are of high quality brickwork of a generally consistent colour and form, laid in Flemish bond with close joints. All the windows have flat arches of brick, and plain, projecting sandstone sills which (running together between the ground floor openings to form a continuous band). At the top of the walls on these three sides is a modillion cornice of stone (4), with a low parapet above, partly concealing the roof. The latter is covered with blue slate and tile ridges, but originally is likely to have been local stone slate with sandstone ridges. The roof to the front range has a U-shaped plan, with two parallel ridges with valley between, running to the rear behind a ridge parallel with the front elevation. Both rear ridges bear a large chimney stack, within which all the flues in the front range are clustered.
- 8.3 The main entrance is located within the centre of the five-bay south front (5), and is reached up a short flight of stone steps, flanked by low, swept walls with ramped, moulded copings (6). There is a small stone portico to the doorway, of hybrid form: it has two pairs of Tuscan columns, with Tuscan feet but Ionic capitals, and the rear columns are engaged against the brickwork. The entablature has some fluting alternating with plain stone, as an inaccurate version of Doric, and narrow dentils to the cornice, and is surmounted by a pediment (7,8). Ivan Hall considers the portico or porch to be unusual and suggests that the entrance arrangements were modified in the early 19th century. The doorway itself has plain, upright sandstone jambs with impost, and semi-circular fanlight above: the six-panel door itself is very recent.
- 8.4 All windows to the south front are twelve-pane, unhorned sashes with narrow glazing bars (9), and in their present form appear to date from the 20th century.
- 8.5 The east side of the front range has three windows to both floors, aligned vertically, but with an irregular spacing; in other details, the masonry and openings match those to the south front (10-13).
- 8.6 The west side of the front range is shorter than the east, as the rear wing projects from it, and as a result it contains only two windows to each floor; the right-hand openings on both floors have been blocked historically, with the brickwork set back to leave recessed blind openings (14,15). Otherwise, construction details match those to the east.



- 8.7 The rear of the front range is built from poorer quality bricks, laid in an irregular bond (**16-18**); the projecting chimney breast which rises from the cellar appears to be original. Next to the rear wing are two rather enigmatic arches, one with a doorway through (no doubt an insertion). The Venetian window above, with stone dressings, lights the main staircase.
- 8.8 A rainwater hopper at the upper left-hand corner of this rear elevation bears the embossed date 1788, on its rim (**19**). This date does not coincide with any of the known significant events in the house's history, so its exact significance remains unclear. It seems possible that it commemorates the year in which the house was built, though that is rather later than the more commonly cited 1760s or 1770s.
- 8.9 The west side of the three-storey rear service wing is now four bays long, but of these, only the central two are original (as shown on the 1811 map, figure 4 above), as there has been a bay added to both the south-west and north-west corners (see phase plan, figure 11 below) (**20-21**). The two original central bays (**22**) are built from similar bricks to the front range, but laid in a less ostentatious, irregular bond; these bays contain a three-light ground floor window with brick mullions (perhaps enlarged to its present size), but otherwise the windows are of a single light, and are lower than those to the front range; many contain small pane sashes, currently only visible from the interior (see below). The ground floor doorway appears to be a modern insertion.
- 8.10 The bays at the south-west and north-west corners of the rear wing are early 19th century additions. This is clear from the map evidence noted above, from the larger size of bricks from which these bays are built, and from an obvious straight joint in the wing's north end. These added bays are recessed on the west side, but the window openings within them resemble their earlier neighbours very closely (**23**). The modillion cornice has been partly incorporated in this later work in an attempt to blur the distinction between the two phases, more successfully at the south side (**24**) than at the north end (**25**), where the isolated dressing appears incongruous.
- 8.11 The east side of the rear wing is of a single phase and contemporaneous with the front range, although there has been some change to openings with it (**26**). At the left-hand end, a full-height window lighting the service stair has been partly infilled (**27**), and two small 20th century windows have been inserted next to it. To the right of here are two windows to each of the three storeys, the openings of a different form on each floor. The ground floor has Venetian windows, matching that lighting the main staircase, with the right-hand window slighted by a later doorway (**28**). The first floor has large, tall lunette openings,

with no masonry divisions within them, while the second floor has small, rectangular windows with low, segmental brick arches. This rather peculiar juxtaposition lends the lower parts of the elevation a non-domestic character, with the first floor openings in particular being more typical of an agricultural building than a mansion. All parts of the wing are believed to have been intended for domestic use however: the ground floor most likely contained a kitchen and associated rooms, and the second floor was most likely servants' sleeping quarters, but the functions of the two large first floor rooms is not clear.

- 8.12 The north side of the rear wing (**29**) is largely blind, although an arched recess in the older part of it, to the left of the full-height straight joint, may be a former doorway (**30**). Two small inserted first floor windows are 20th century creations.
- 8.13 A rainwater hopper in this wall (**31**) may have been moved to its present location when the north-west bay was added. It is embossed with a floral design, and the initials "JG"; these do not correspond with any known individual associated with the house.

#### Interior: ground floor

- 8.14 The front doorway leads into a narrow entrance hall (R1 on plan), with moulded cornice and an arched opening at the north end, through which the stair hall is reached (**32,33**). There are doorways to the two front ground floor rooms from the hall, each with a relatively modest and probably original architrave, but modern door (**34**).
- 8.15 The south-west room (R2, whose historic function is unknown), has a moulded cornice, and walk-in windows with architraves and panelled shutters (fixed in place) (**35-37**). The chimney breast does not survive and a doorway at the north-west corner has a modern form.
- 8.16 On the other side of the entrance hall, room 3 is of similar size to room 2, but is more elaborately decorated, no doubt at least partly as a result of alteration (**38-41**): the doorway architrave is much more substantial (and likely to be 19th rather than 18th century), and the plaster cornice is enriched, rather than simply moulded. The window joinery is however identical to that in room 2. The chimney breast survives, but there is no fireplace within it, and there is an inserted doorway at the north-east corner.
- 8.17 Room 4 is believed to have been the late 18th and early 19th century dining room, and probably subject to considerable decorative improvement in its early life. The main entrance is from the stair hall, and this doorway has a Georgian architrave with fluted frieze and moulded cornice (**42,43**). The south wall (**44**)

has some rich ornamentation in the form of a niche (45) and sideboard recess (46), the latter with fluted Ionic pilasters and tympanum, surmounted by an entablature and plaster cornice (47,48). The ceiling itself also bears decorative plasterwork within the central portion (49). The walk-in windows match those in rooms 2 and 3, except for their absence of panelling below the sills. There is a black marble chimney-piece in the north side, thought to be a 19th century introduction (50,51).

- 8.18 Room 5, to the west of the stair hall, is more modest in both size and decoration (52,53). There is a chimney breast in the south side flanked by an arched cupboard on one side, and on the other by a doorway with Georgian architrave, perhaps also only a cupboard originally. The doorway to the stair hall also has an architrave, but there is no ceiling cornice. A third doorway, in the north wall, has been blocked off to form a cupboard, and the door within it is notable as one of the few original six-panel doors on the ground floor, where most doors have been replaced in the 20th or 21st century.
- 8.19 The stair hall, room 6, is widened from the narrower entrance hall, to permit an open-well, half-turn stair with landings, which is one of the more ostentatious internal spaces, though the effect is rather muted by the modern partition across the north side of the room, which masks the cantilevered, moulded stone treads there (54-57). The moulded hardwood hand-rail is carried on plain, square section iron balusters (58). The room was not well supplied with natural lighting, as the rear, north window is close to first floor level, and the narrow entrance hall, leading to the front door and its fanlight, would have allowed little light in.
- 8.20 The remainder of the ground floor comprised service rooms, which have been subject to more alteration on the whole, and exact functions remain unknown. The kitchen would have been a primary space within the wing, but has not been identified, perhaps rather surprisingly. A small, now unlit room (R7), behind room 5, is of the dimensions to suggest use as a butler's pantry, but has no internal features. This may have had a window in the west side, prior to the enlargement of the rear wing in the early 19th century.
- 8.21 The present service stair (R8) is 20th century, with concrete treads, but appears to be in the same position as its predecessor, where it would have been lit from the east. The moulded hardwood hand-rail is of uncertain date, and its balusters are boxed-in (59). The stairs to the cellar descend beneath.
- 8.22 To the west of the service stair, a pair of doorways give access to two small rooms, each with a single west-facing window. The southern room (R9) is believed to have been added in the early 19th century, which would explain the awkward form of its doorway, and it contains a chimney breast but no fireplace

(60). The northern (R10) may have been created by subdividing a larger room. Neither R9 nor R10 displays any decoration.

- 8.23 The present room 11 also represents part of a once larger room, now split between R11, R12 and R13, a 20th century change intended at least partly to accommodate toilets. The south side of R11 is notable for its blind arcade (61) similar to that in the external north elevation of the front range. Quite what purpose this arcade served is obscure, and it is not wholly certain that it has always been blind. Rooms 12 and 13 are separated by a partly glazed partition, no doubt introduced when the building was in use as offices, and although the general appearance of these areas is modern, there are two early six-panel doors surviving, to the doorways to rooms 14 and 15 (62,63). Room 14 is also notable for its three-light window with small pane sashes (64) (of uncertain date). Room 15 is not of interest (65), nor is the small room 16 at the north-west corner, believed to have been added as an extension in the early 19th century.

### Cellar

- 8.24 The stairs to the cellar descend beneath the service stairs, but in contrast to them, these have the original brick risers and stone treads (66). The cellar underlies only the northern part of the front range, and comprises three main areas. A narrow, dead-end passage parallel to the stairs (R17) has a row of three arched storage recesses in its north side, with stone and timber shelves in them (67,68). To the east of here are two much larger barrel-vaulted rooms, connected by a doorway between them (R18 and R19). Both have coal chutes and light wells in the north side (69-71), although there seems to have been a boiler installed at some date in the east room's light well. The south side of the east room has storage shelves between brick piers (72). Whether food and drink were stored alongside coal seems unlikely, so quite what function these two rooms served is uncertain. There is a notable absence of the stone butchery and meat storage tables commonly found in 18th century domestic cellars.

### First floor

- 8.25 The first floor landing (R20), lit only by the rear Venetian window (its frame replaced) (73), is ornamented by its dentilled cornice, a motif not observed elsewhere inside Carr Lodge (74). Three openings lead off the landing: that to the front has an arch matching that on the ground floor below (75), and gives access to a lobby (R21), off which are the two front bedrooms, and a small ante-room between them (R24). All doorways here have their original architraves, and many retain doors with six raised and fielded panels (76). The side doorways off the landing have a peculiar arrangement of a triangular lobby, with pair of doors set at an angle on the inner side (77); the lower status of these

smaller, rear bedrooms is articulated by the more modest architraves to the doorways within these small lobbies.

- 8.26 The two front bedrooms are largely mirror images of each other. The south-west room (R22) has walk-in windows similar to those on the ground floor, panelled shutters, cornice (**78**), and a modest chimney-piece (**79,80**). A doorway in the north side leads through a small closet into the adjoining rear room; this arrangement appears to be an original one. Features in the south-east room (R23) include similar windows (albeit with some loss of joinery) (**81,82**), and a slightly different fireplace, in this case with a rather plain arched grate (**83**). The small intervening room (R24) appears largely unaltered and shares the same cornice, window and architrave forms (**84**).
- 8.27 The three rear bedrooms in the front range are smaller, but are ornamented with cornices and architraves in similar fashion, where they survive. Room 25 retains an original chimney-piece, and timber coat-hooks within a closet (**85-87**); room 26 (**88,89**) has a chimney-piece with elaborate grate probably of the early 19th century (**90**), and a panelled cupboard door within a wall closet (**91**). Room 27 in the north-east corner has a shallow wall cupboard with architrave, and a modern fireplace without chimney-piece (**92,93**).
- 8.28 The remainder of the first floor appears mostly to have contained lesser bedrooms, with lower ceilings due to the three-storeyed construction of the rear wing, but there are some notable features within this area. The narrow room 28 has a blocked window in its west side (**94**), evidence for the room beyond having been added at a later date. Next to it is what is best described as a closet (R29), small in size but enhanced by a moulded cornice and plank-clad walls, and this space was perhaps sanitary in intended function (**95**). From here, a short flight of timber stairs, lit by the once tall window in the east side (**96**), descends to the corridor at a slightly lower level, serving the rooms in the rear wing (R30) (**97**).
- 8.29 The room in the south-west corner of the wing (R31), believed to be an early 19th century addition, is small and relatively plain, although its sash window appears early, along with its shutters (**98**). The panelling to these is not raised and fielded, in contrast to that in the front range windows. There is a small, plain chimney-piece of uncertain date. To the north of here are two rooms (R32 & R33) which share a single doorway off the corridor, both with modest fireplaces (**99,100**). They also both have window shutters, but only the north room (R33) is distinguished by a moulded cornice (**101**), suggesting it was of greater importance than the other first floor rooms in the service wing. An inserted doorway (probably modern) leads from here into the later north-west room (R34) (**102**), now a modern kitchen, but retaining a modest fireplace.

- 8.30 The two rooms on the east side of the service wing differ in character from those to the west, primarily because of their large lunette windows. The larger, south room (R35) (**103,104**) has what appears to be an original fire-grate (**105**), as does the smaller room at the north-east corner (**106-108**).
- 8.31 The only access to the second floor is a steep, half-turn timber staircase near the north end of the rear wing; it has a plain handrail with square timber balusters at the top. There is a cupboard beneath it on the first floor, with three-panel door (**109-111**).

### **Second floor**

- 8.32 The top floor of the rear wing is served by a corridor (R37) in similar fashion to the first floor (**112**), and has a total of nine rooms, most of which would have been servants' bedrooms, with low ceilings and plain appearance. The three rooms on the west side within the original part of the wing (R39 to R41) are separated by stud partitions with lath and plaster finishes, one of which slights a window, possibly the result of subdivision (**113**). The two outer rooms within this trio (R39 and R41) both have small fireplaces (**114-117**), as do the added south-west and north-west rooms (R38 & R42) (**118-121**). They all have modern plank and batten doors.
- 8.33 The three northern rooms in the east side of the service wing (R43 to R45) are similarly plain, but do have some features worth noting. The southernmost of the three (R43) has a partition on the south side which slights the top of the tall stair window, implying that this arrangement is not original (**122**). The central room (R44) has an original fire-grate (**123-125**), and four-panel doors with L-hinges, to both the corridor, and to a cupboard next to the chimney breast, in which there are timber coat-hooks, as observed elsewhere in the house (**126-127**). The north-east room (R45) appears to have been heated at one time, but now lacks a fireplace (**128,129**).
- 8.34 The room at the south-east corner of the service wing (R46) has been altered by the removal of its ceiling and a plank partition forming its entrance off the corridor (**130**). From here, and through a hatch into the roof over the front range, much of the house roof structure can be seen. The roof is typical for the late 18th century, with all timber being of imported softwood. King-post trusses bear both pegs and iron strapping, and tusk-tenoned purlins, and despite minor differences in details, the form is essentially the same over the front range and rear wing (**131-134**).

## **9 Conclusion**

- 9.1 The precise origins of Carr Lodge remain obscure, and there is considerable scope for further historical research into its design and construction, in particular into the date at which it was first built, as the existing evidence allows a period of over twenty years for the establishment of the house, between the 1760s and 1788.
- 9.2 The outer form of the building is very much in keeping with late 18th century domestic architecture, and in many respects it attempted to imitate the country houses built by the landed gentry at that time. As a merchant, whose wealth would have been acquired through trade, John Bayldon seems to have aspired to display his increased status by establishing a country house of his own, through the purchase of suitable land on which he could build and create a private park. In this regard, Carr Lodge is an early example of the ostentatious homes which became common in much of West Yorkshire from about that time, as the industrial revolution led to the emergence of “new money”, and houses for its owners. However it differs from the majority of 19th century houses of that class, because of its sober, classical idiom.
- 9.3 The house has a rather plain exterior, owing to its classical theme and strong Palladian influence, but the austere symmetry of the front contrasts to a small degree with the rear wing, in particular its east elevation, in which the variety and size of window openings is rather enigmatic. The irregularity of the wing’s plan in relation to the front range is also curious.
- 9.4 The house’s interior is notable for the rather modest entrance hall, which perhaps unexpectedly leads to a rather splendid staircase and first floor landing. There appears to be something of an imbalance in this arrangement, which might best be attributed to the constrictions imposed by the width of the house, as widening the entrance hall without adding extra bays would have diminished the size of the principal rooms. This seems to be evidence for compromise on the patron’s part, compromise which may not have been necessary for someone with greater wealth.
- 9.5 The interior decoration appears to have been diminished by non-domestic use of the house for about a century, as the building has been modified to suit its changing role. While certain areas, in particular the dining room, stair hall, and landing retain early decorative features of high quality, many other parts have lost fabric and fixtures, such as fireplaces from the ground floor. There are however significant survivals within the service wing, particularly on the upper floors, where a number of fire-grates and doors remain. Some of the decoration

and perhaps other alterations to the house have been attributed to the architect John Carr, which lends the house greater significance.



## Appendix: WYAAS Specification

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### **SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING AT CARR LODGE, HORBURY WEST YORKSHIRE**

#### **SE 29756 18520**

This specification is prepared on behalf of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council at the request of Mr Ian Whitworth (Progressive [architects], 4 Lewisham Road, Slaithwaite, West Yorkshire, HD7 5AL tel.: 01484 846 786). It details the requirements for an archaeological and architectural record to preserve evidence of Carr Lodge's original form and development prior to works to convert the building to 8 apartments (planning consent 18/00703/FUL & 18/00704/LBC).

#### **1. Summary**

1.1 This specification covers the requirements for an archaeological and architectural record (photographic recording) at the Carr Lodge, Horbury West Yorkshire to record evidence of its construction and historic uses revealed during works to bring it into use as a 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 Wakefield Metropolitan District 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 publically 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 Carr Lodge was built for John Bayldon in the early 1770s and is a grade II listed building and a designated heritage asset (National Heritage List for England Nos. 1,183,950 and West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record PRN 10190). When built the house was named Sunroyd. Later in the century the house was owned by John Carr, a Wakefield attorney, and nephew of the famous architect of the same name. It is suggested the famous Carr carried out some work to the building's interior.

2.2 Although some areas of the house have undergone alterations the building retains many original features and fittings including: decorative plaster works and niches, fireplaces, doors and door cases, cupboards and cupboard fittings, windows and window shutters, stone floors and the original roof structure. The cellar also retains stone storage "bins".

2.3 A detailed inventory of the house's architectural features by Dr Ivan Hall, FSA, is held by the WY HER.

2.4 The building's original plan form is also legible as were divisions of space and function within the building based on class and use and the division between polite society and the operation of the household.

2.5 The fenestration to the rear of the house, which looked out on to a farmyard and vegetable garden, is of particular interest as it mixes elements of vernacular style with classical elements. The purpose and origin of this juxtaposition requires further investigation and recording.

2.6 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 any significant archaeological and architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functional arrangements of Carr Lodge, 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 will need 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 domestic architecture. 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 any 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 and Dr Hall's architectural history of the building in order to gain an overview of its archaeological/historical background of the site and its environs and undertake a rapid review of 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 The as "existing plans" of the building can, if appropriate, be used for 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 Carr Lodge, from vantage points including all external elevations. Using medium format monochrome film (see a fully digital option described in section 6.6.2 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 Carr Lodge 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 house.

### **6.2 Internal photographs**

6.2.1 A general internal photographic record should be made of the house. 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 etc.
- Any carpenters' marks on wooden members, graffiti or inscriptions on lead work etc.
- Any apotropaic markings on masonry or timbers
- Floor surfaces and coverings
- Evidence of original access arrangements to the house and if it was controlled within the building
- Evidence of original fenestration
- Any evidence of ventilation
- External architectural decoration
- Internal decorative elements such as plaster work, original and earlier wood work, rainwater goods
- Original built in furniture
- The cellar and cellar storage

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**

6.4.5 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 in section 6.6.2 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 (Horbury), 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 the monochrome photography 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/g2qp/CreateData\\_1-2](http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2qp/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](mailto: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.

## 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.).

7.1.2 The location of graffiti etc. and any reused timbers should be identified and included on these photographic location drawings.

## 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 Carr Lodge 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 Carr Lodge 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
- A Phase plan showing the development of the house
- any additional illustrations pertinent to the site (e.g. rectified images)
- 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 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.

8.2.6 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](mailto: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 'Carr Lodge' 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, 2011).

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 commercial 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**

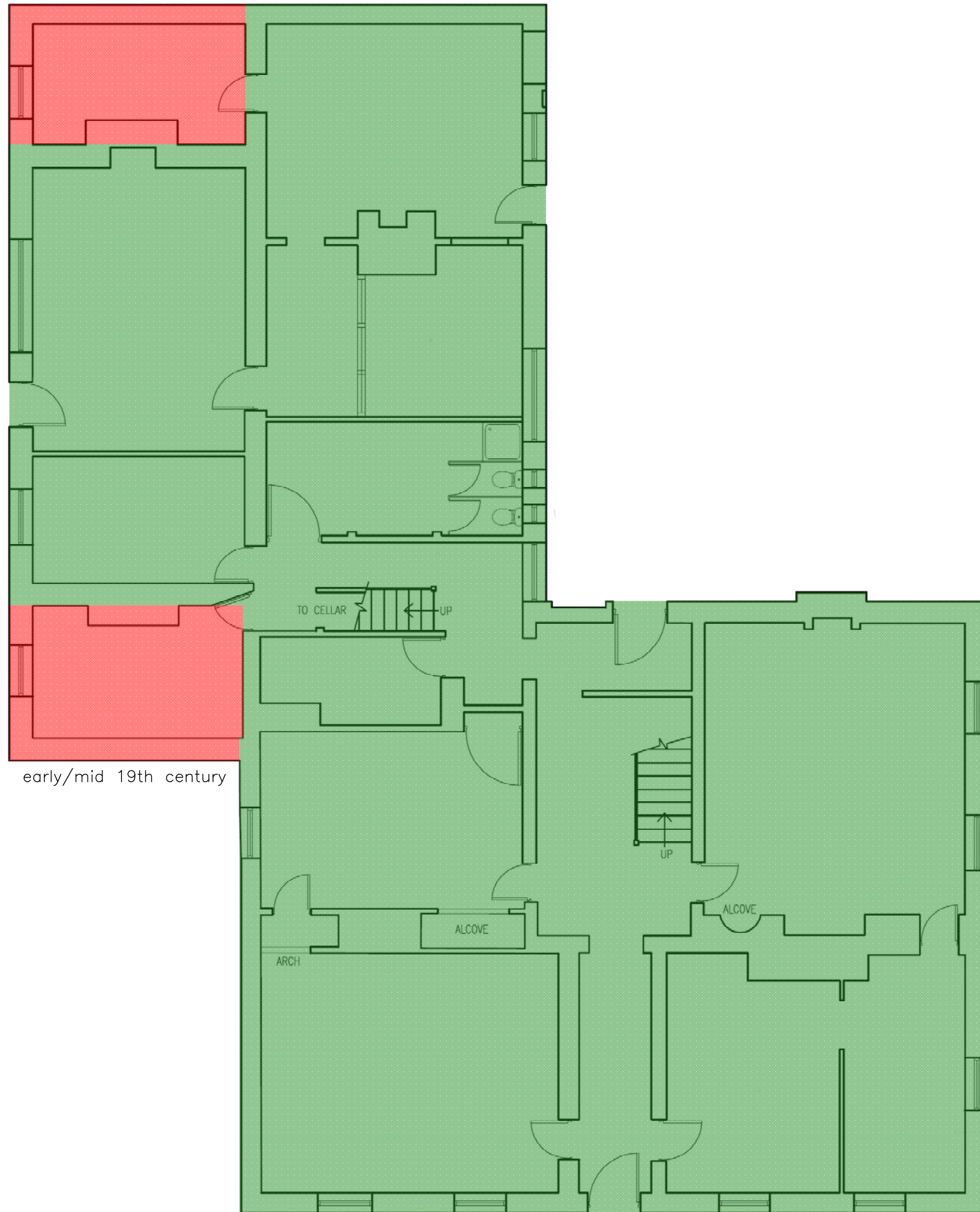
10.1.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year but may then need to be revised to take account of changing techniques and approaches.

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

**July 2019**

**Telephone: 0113 5350 0300  
E-mail: david.hunter@wyjs.org.uk**

early/mid 19th century



early/mid 19th century

late 18th century



10m

BASE DRAWING BY PROGRESSIVE DESIGN AND BUILD

CARR LODGE  
 WAKEFIELD ROAD, HORBURY  
 WEST YORKSHIRE  
 (NGR: SE 29762 18518):  
 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

FIGURE 11:  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH BUILDING PHASES

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2020

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist





↗ 1: photograph direction and number

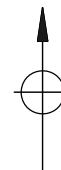
CARR LODGE  
 WAKEFIELD ROAD, HORBURY  
 WEST YORKSHIRE  
 (NGR: SE 29762 18518):  
 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

FIGURE 12:  
 SITE PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)

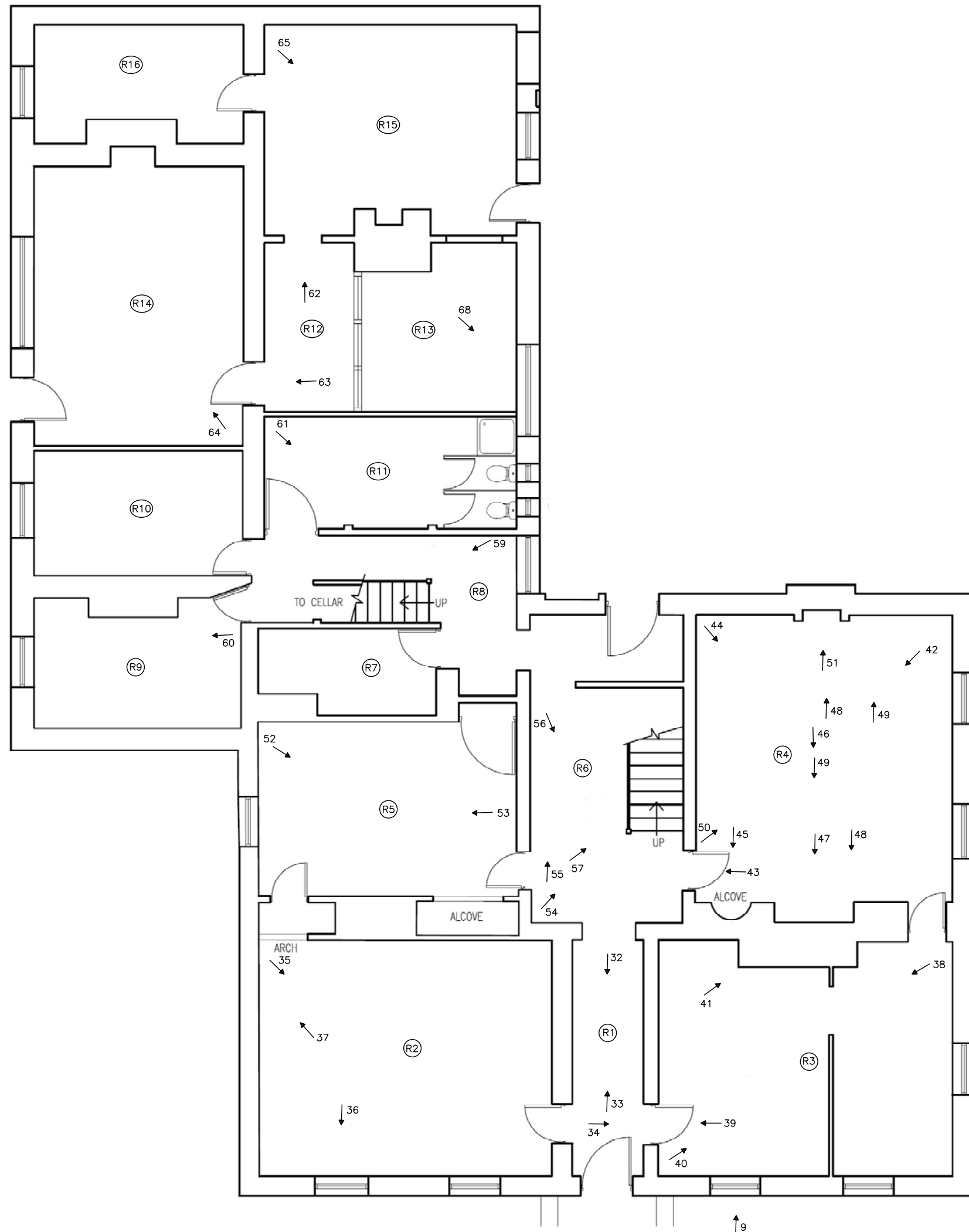
DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2020

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



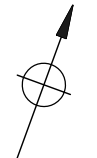
BASE DRAWING BY PROGRESSIVE DESIGN AND BUILD





KEY

- (R1) - room number used in report
- ↗ 1: photograph direction and number



10m



BASE DRAWING BY PROGRESSIVE DESIGN AND BUILD

CARR LODGE  
 WAKEFIELD ROAD, HORBURY  
 WEST YORKSHIRE  
 (NGR: SE 29762 18518):  
 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

FIGURE 13:  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2020

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist

← 13

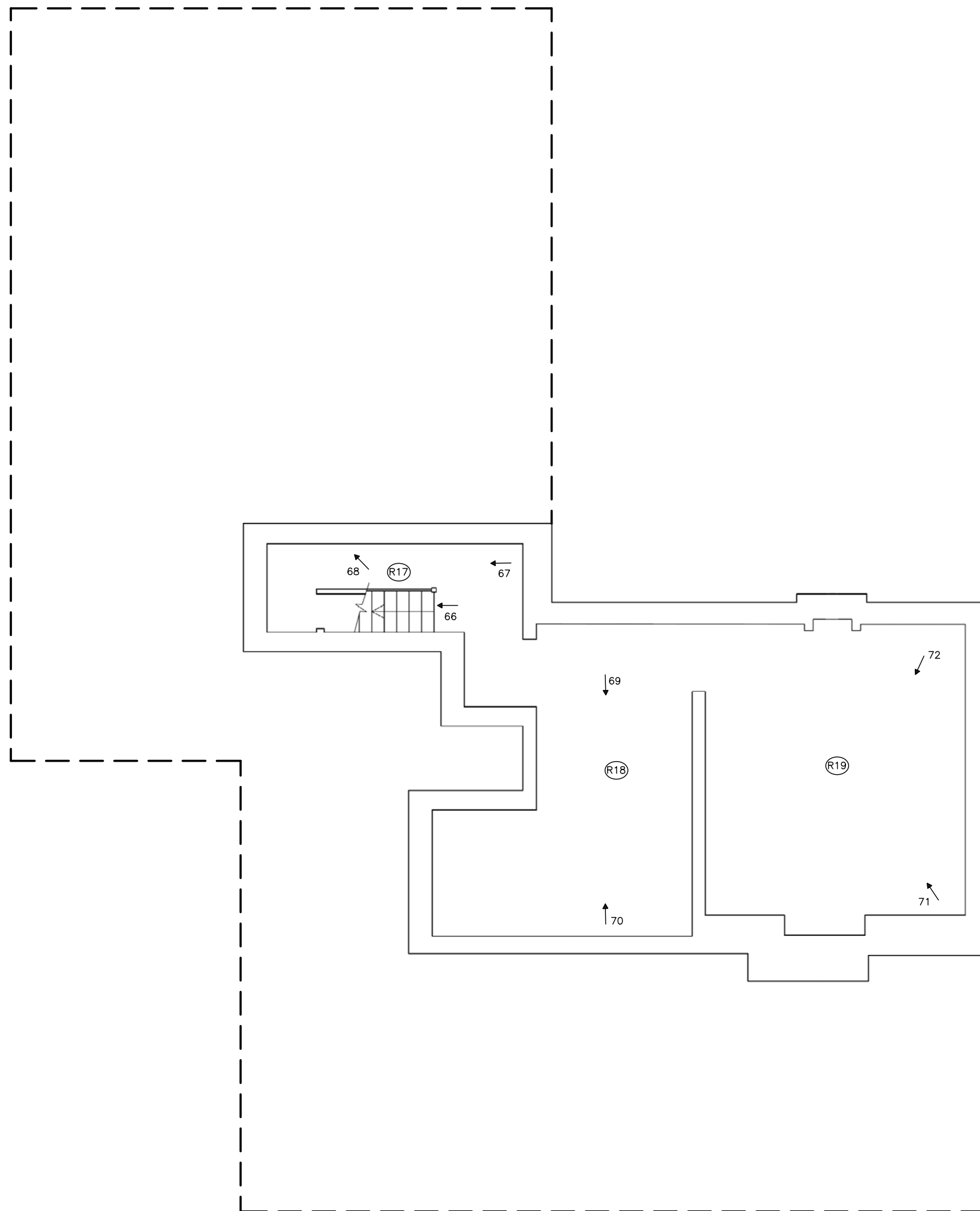
↑ 9





KEY

- Ⓡ1 - room number used in report
- ↙1: photograph direction and number



10m



BASE DRAWING BY PROGRESSIVE DESIGN AND BUILD

CARR LODGE  
WAKEFIELD ROAD, HORBURY  
WEST YORKSHIRE  
(NGR: SE 29762 18518):  
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

FIGURE 14:  
CELLAR PLAN  
WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

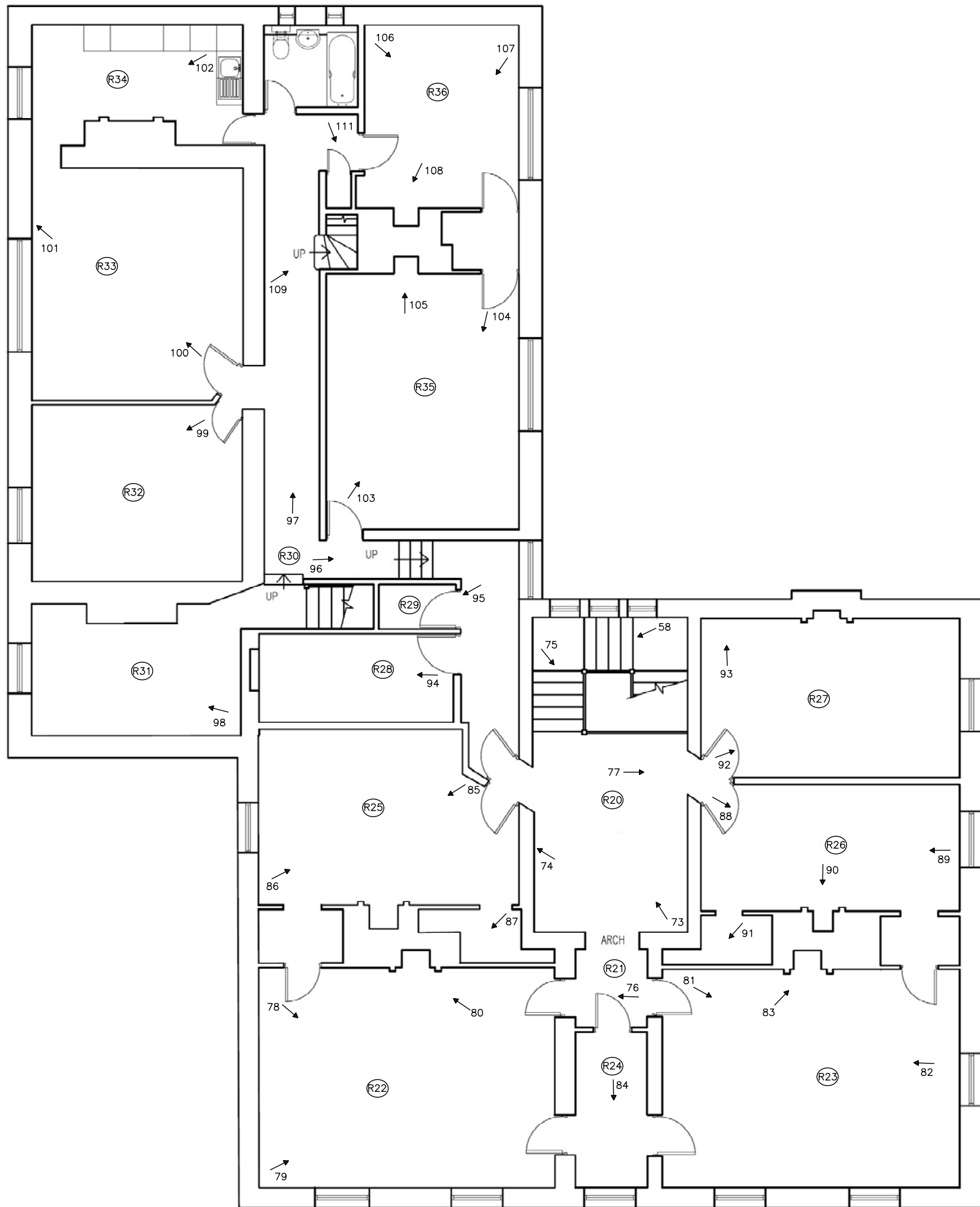
SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2020

STEPHEN HAIGH  
Buildings Archaeologist

NB: BASE PLAN CONTAINS ERRORS





KEY

- (R1) - room number used in report
- ↗1: photograph direction and number



10m

BASE DRAWING BY PROGRESSIVE DESIGN AND BUILD

CARR LODGE  
 WAKEFIELD ROAD, HORBURY  
 WEST YORKSHIRE  
 (NGR: SE 29762 18518):  
 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

FIGURE 15:  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

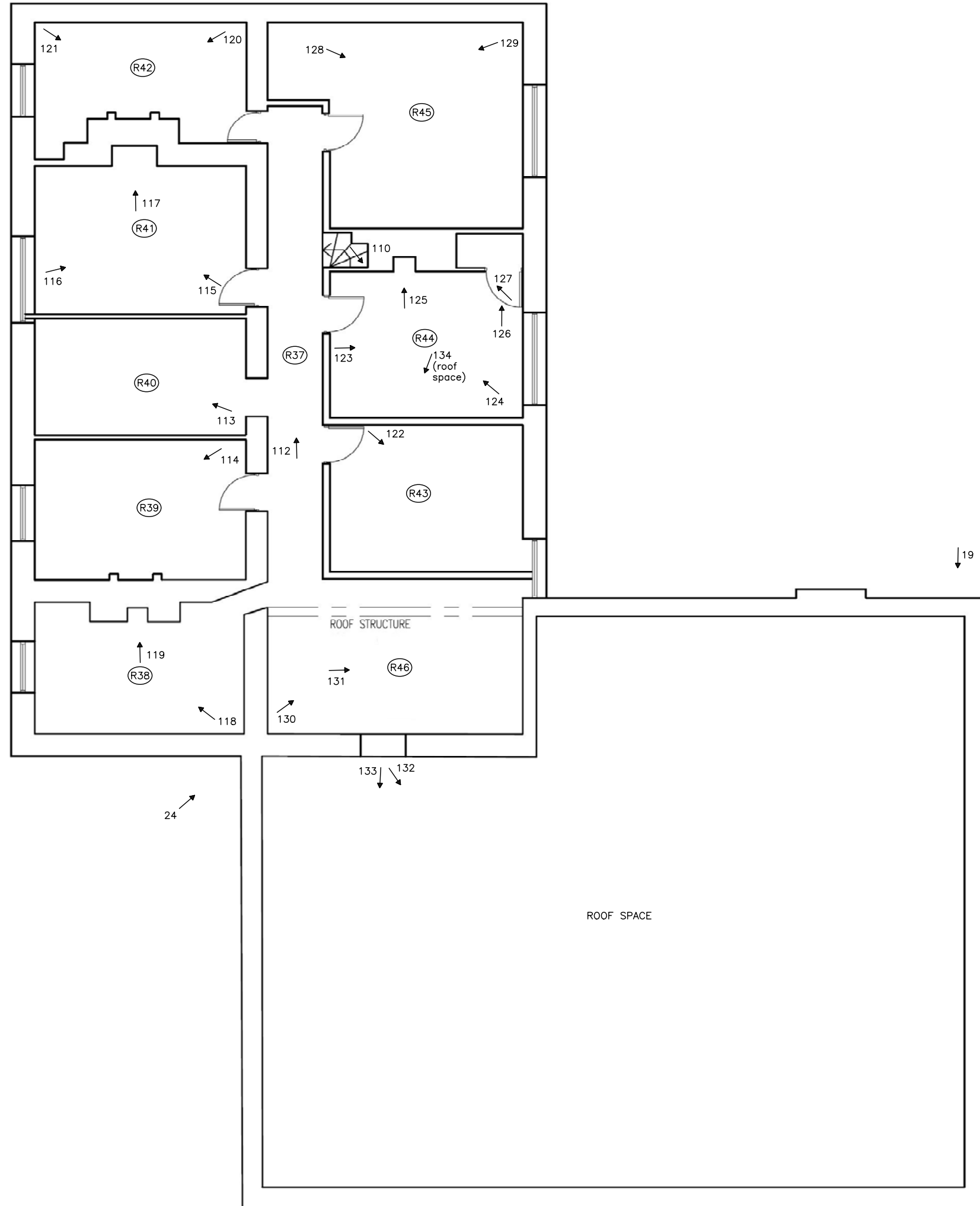
DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2020

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



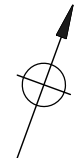
25 ↘

↙ 31



### KEY

↙ 1: photograph direction and number



10m



BASE DRAWING BY PROGRESSIVE DESIGN AND BUILD

CARR LODGE  
 WAKEFIELD ROAD, HORBURY  
 WEST YORKSHIRE  
 (NGR: SE 29762 18518):  
 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

FIGURE 16:  
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

DATE OF SURVEY: JANUARY 2020

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist

↗ 4





Photo 1: Distant view of Carr Lodge, from the south-east



Photo 2: Front elevation



Photo 3: View from the south-east



Photo 4: Detail of eaves cornice at south-west corner, front range





Photo 5: Front elevation, from the south-west



Photo 6: Front entrance, with portico and steps



Photo 7: Front entrance, with portico and steps



Photo 8: Front entrance, with portico and steps, from the south-west



Photo 9: Detail of ground floor window detail, front elevation



Photo 10: The east elevation of the front range



Photo 11: The east elevations of front and rear ranges

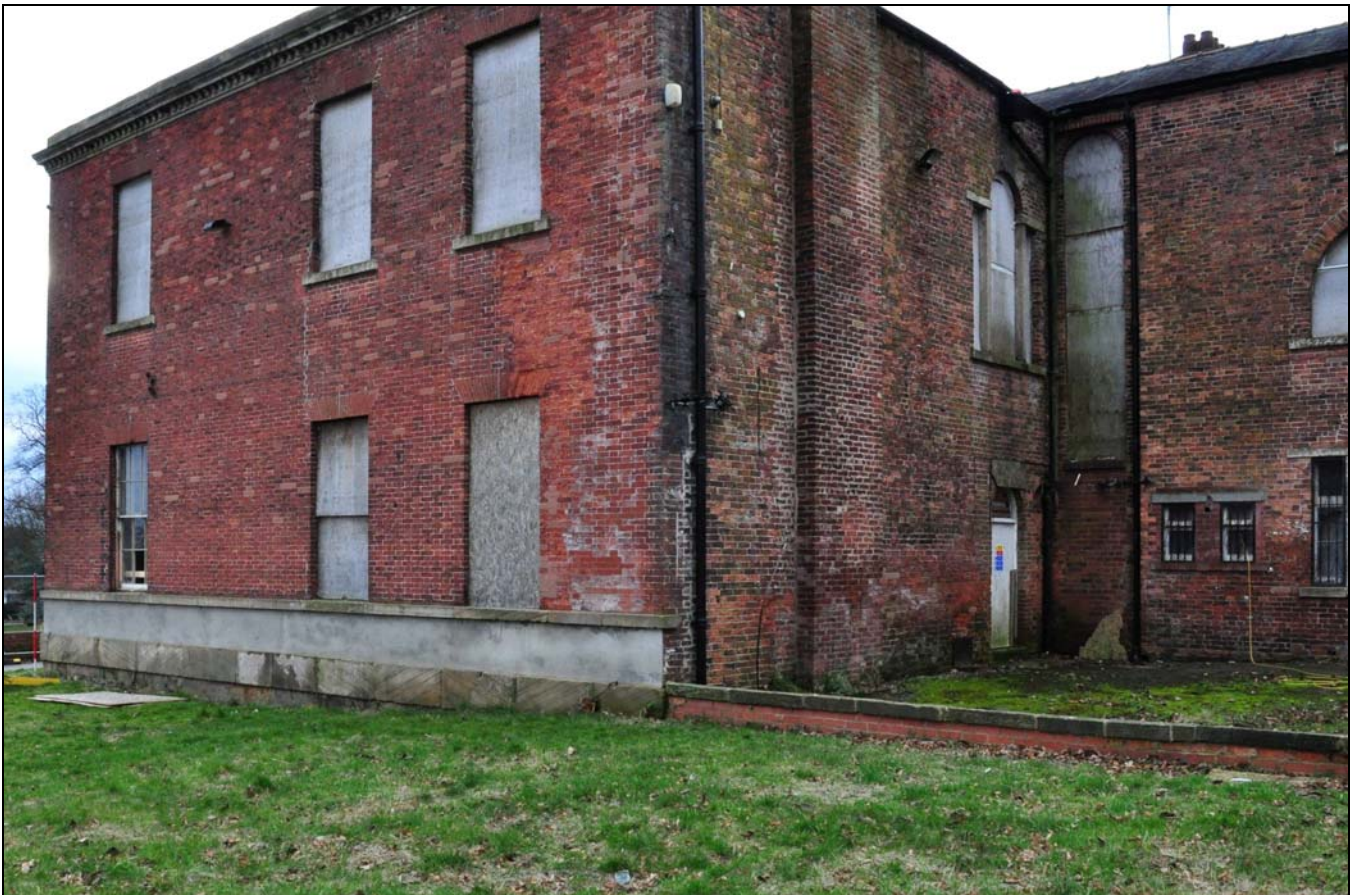


Photo 12: Front range, from the north-east

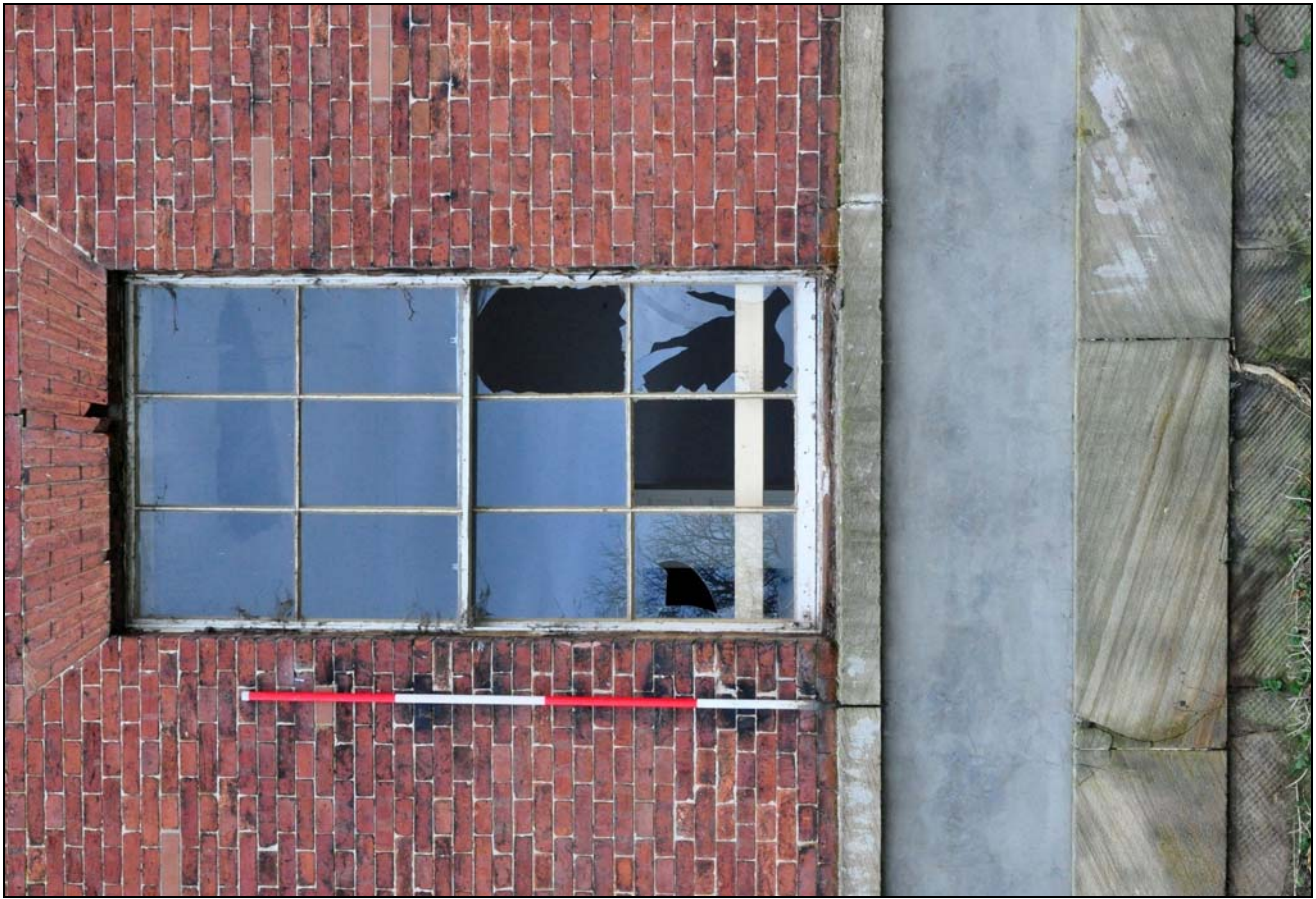


Photo 13: Detail of ground floor window detail, east elevation of front range



Photo 14: Front and rear ranges, from the south-west



Photo 15: West elevation of front range



Photo 16: Front and rear ranges, from the north-east



Photo 17: Front and rear ranges, from the north-east

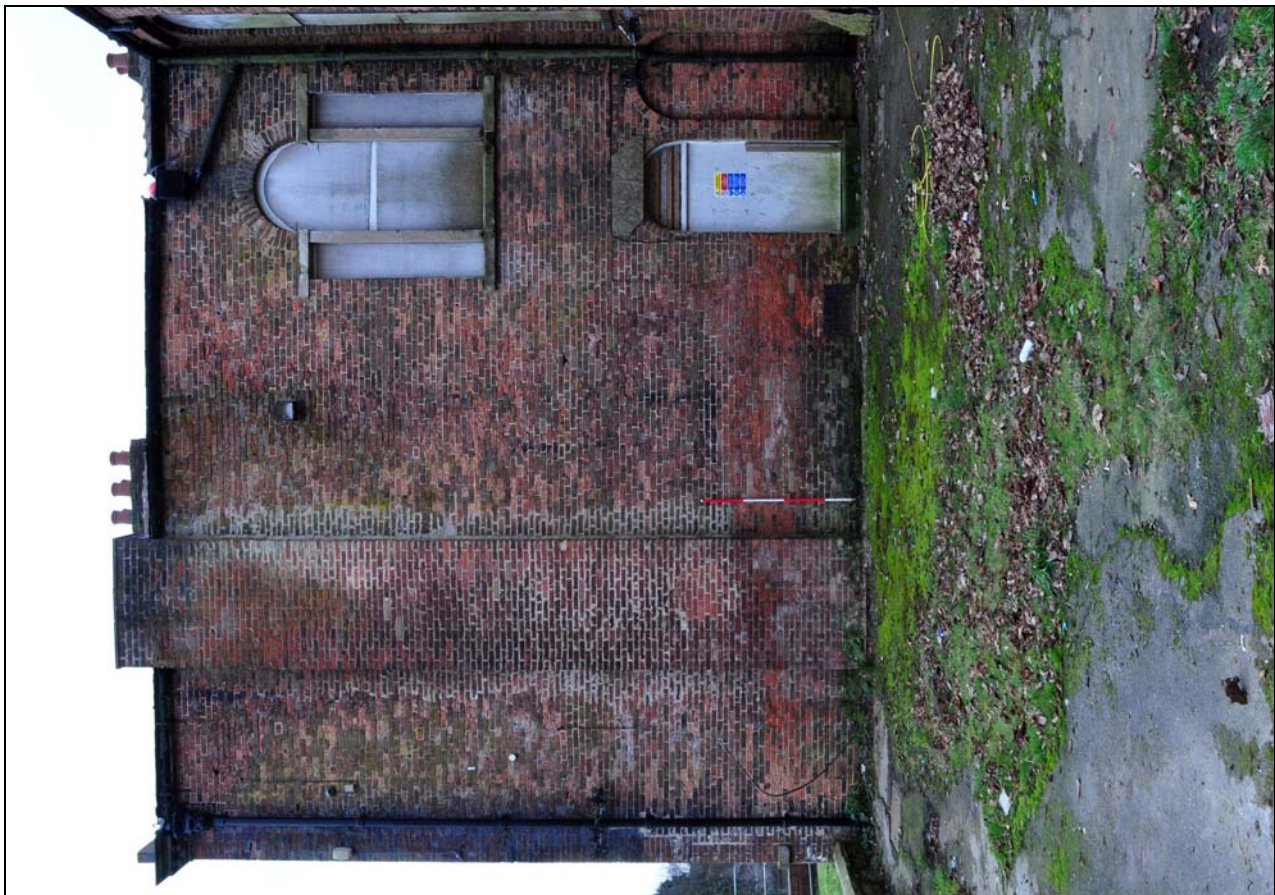


Photo 18: Rear of front range, from the north



Photo 19: Detail of rainwater hopper on rear of front range, embossed "1788"



Photo 20: The west elevations of front and rear ranges





Photo 21: The west elevation of the rear range, from the south-west



Photo 22: The west elevation of the rear range, from the north-west



Photo 23: Rear range, from the north-west



Photo 24: Detail of rainwater hopper, at corner between front and rear ranges, looking north-east



Photo 25: Detail of isolated section of eaves cornice, at north-west corner of rear range



Photo 26: East elevation of rear range



Photo 27: Corner between front and rear ranges, with two stair windows, looking south-west



Photo 28: East elevation of rear range (ground and first floors)



Photo 29: North end of rear range, looking south-west



Photo 30: Blocked, arched opening in north end of rear range, with straight joint to right



Photo 31: Rainwater hopper on north end of rear range, embossed "JG" below decoration



Photo 32: Ground floor: R1 (entrance hall), looking south towards front door



Photo 33: Ground floor: R1 (entrance hall), looking north towards stairs



Photo 34: Ground floor: R1 (entrance hall), looking east towards modern door to R3 (historic architrave)



Photo 35: Ground floor: R2, looking south-east



Photo 36: Ground floor: front window in R2, looking south





Photo 37: Ground floor: ceiling cornice in R2, looking north-west



Photo 38: Ground floor: R3, looking south-west



Photo 39: Ground floor: R3, historic architrave with modern door, towards entrance hall



Photo 40: Ground floor: R3, looking north-east



Photo 41: Ground floor: R3, detail of ceiling cornice



Photo 42: Ground floor: R4 (dining room), looking south-west



Photo 43: Ground floor: R4, historic architrave with modern door, towards entrance hall



Photo 44: Ground floor: R4 (dining room), looking south-east

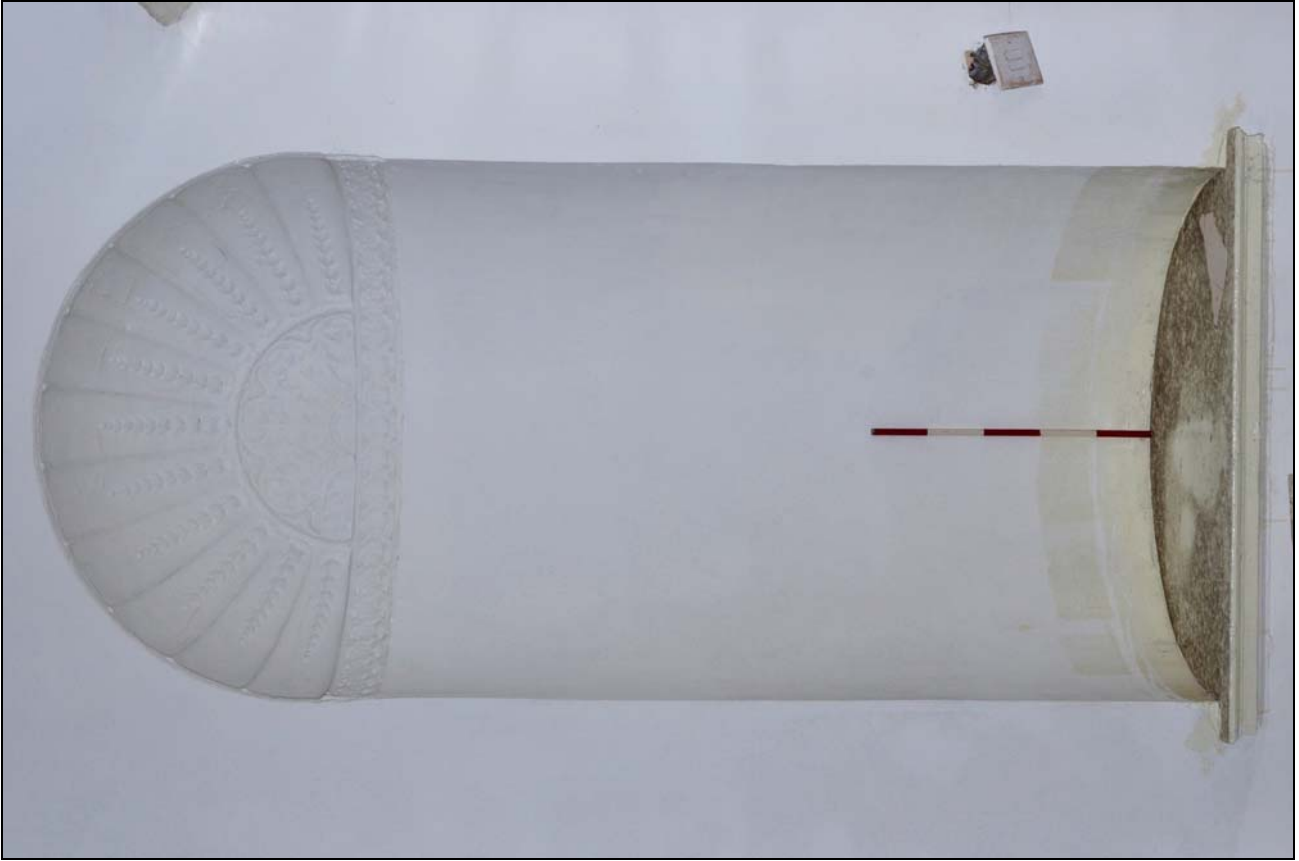


Photo 45: Ground floor: R4 (dining room), detail of enriched, arched niche



Photo 46: Ground floor: R4 (dining room), detail of enriched sideboard recess



Photo 47: Ground floor: R4 (dining room), detail of tympanum over sideboard recess



Photo 48: Ground floor: R4 (dining room), detail of cornice and pilaster capitals to sideboard recess



Photo 49: Ground floor: R4 (dining room), vertical detail of decoration to middle of ceiling



Photo 50: Ground floor: R4 (dining room), looking north-east



Photo 51: Ground floor: R4 (dining room), detail of 19th century fireplace



Photo 52: Ground floor: R5, looking south-east





Photo 53: Ground floor: R5, looking west



Photo 54: Ground floor: R6 (stair hall), looking north-east



Photo 55: Ground floor: R6 (stair hall), looking north



Photo 56: Ground floor: R6 (stair hall), looking south-east

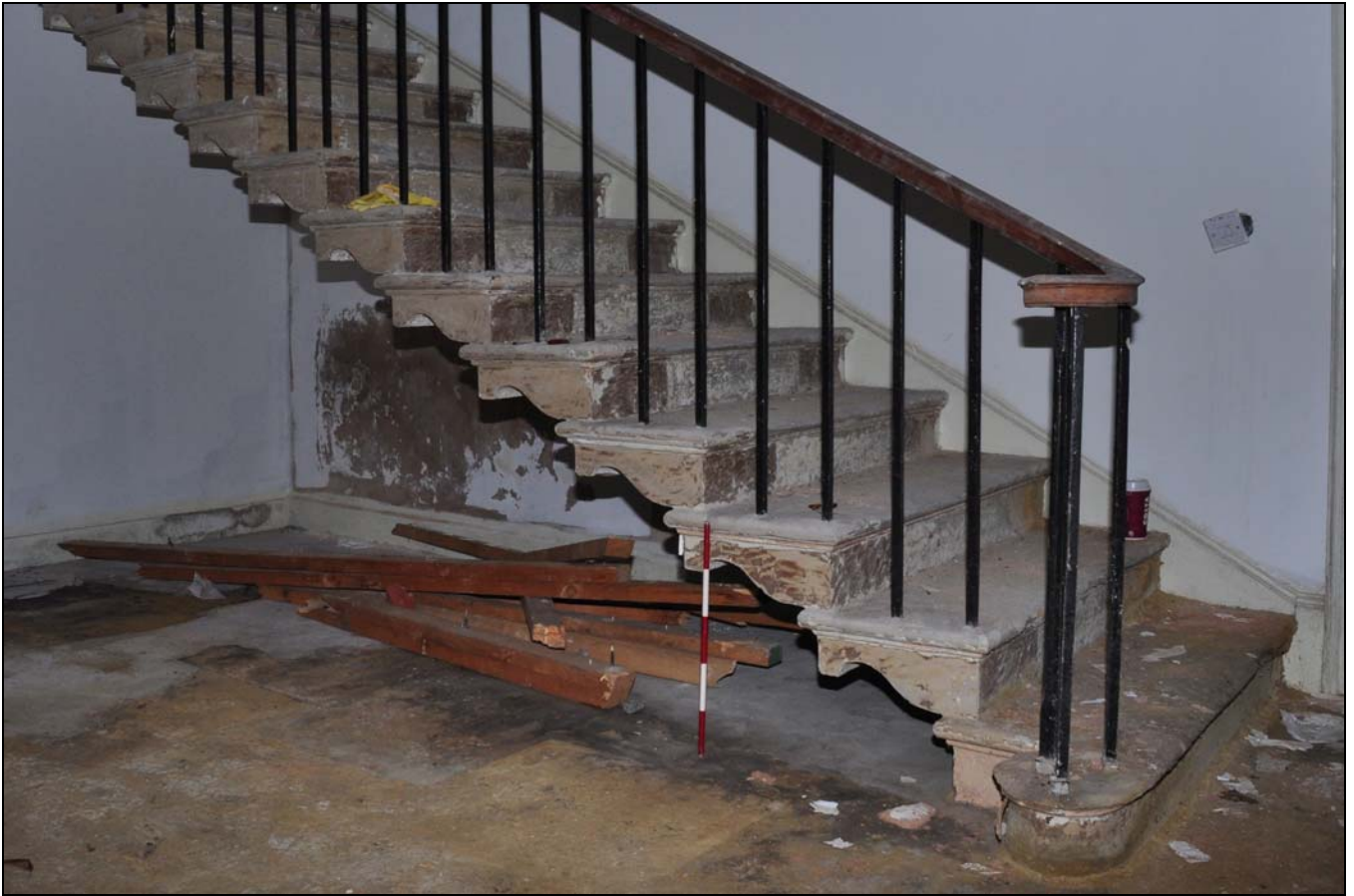


Photo 57: Ground floor: R6 (stair hall), detail of staircase and balustrade



Photo 58: Ground floor: R6 (stair hall), detail of staircase and balustrade at half-landing

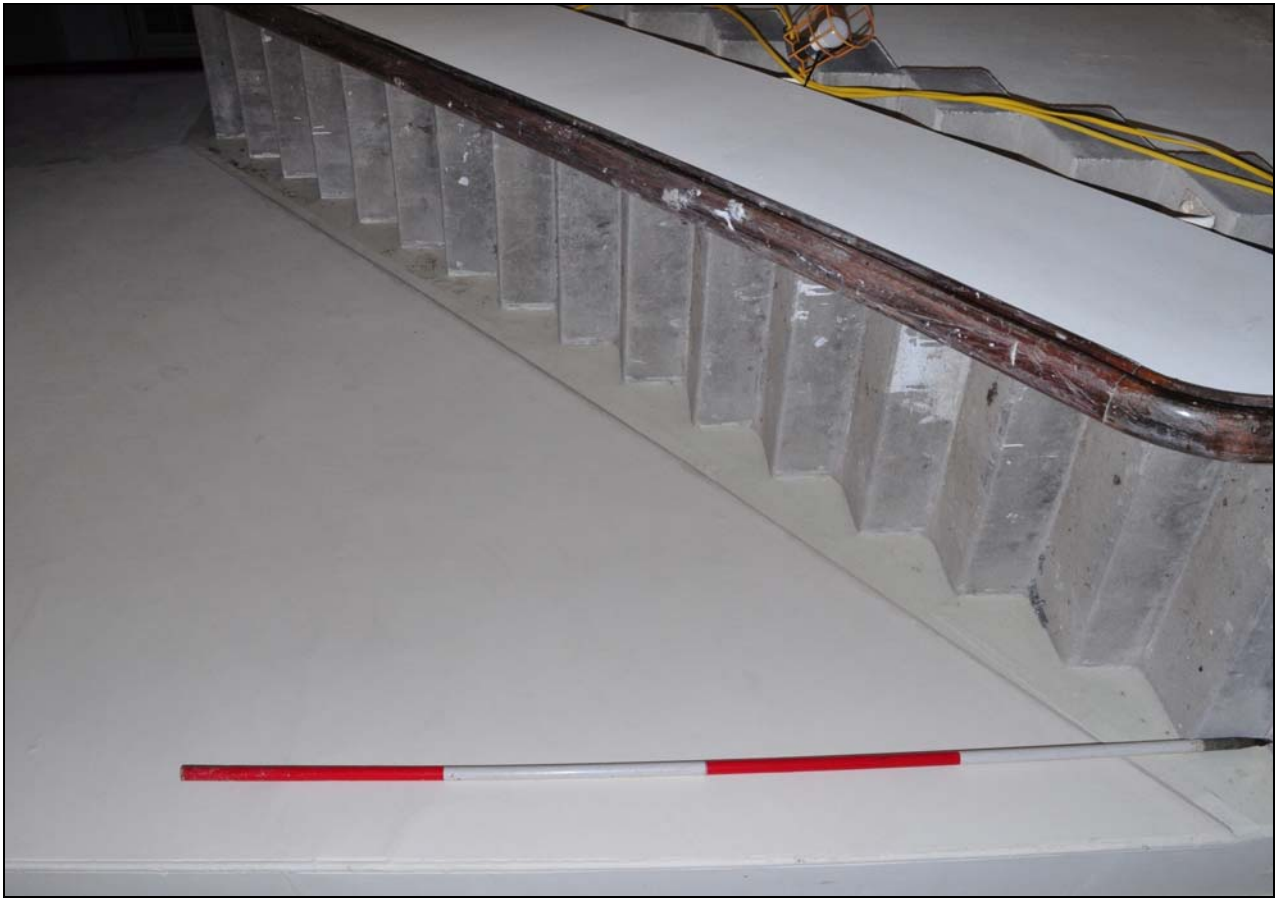


Photo 59: Ground floor: R8, rear service stair (rebuilt in concrete)



Photo 60: Ground floor: R9 (C19 addition), looking west



Photo 61: Ground floor: R11, looking south-east towards blind arcade



Photo 62: Ground floor: R12, detail of door to R15, looking north



Photo 63: Ground floor: R12, detail of door to R14, looking west



Photo 64: Ground floor: R14, looking north-west



Photo 65: Ground floor: R15, looking south-east



Photo 66: Cellar: stairs up to ground floor



Photo 67: Cellar: blind passage R17, looking west



Photo 68: Cellar: storage recess in blind passage R17, looking north-west





Photo 69: Cellar: R18 (west barrel vault), looking south



Photo 70: Cellar: R18 (west barrel vault), looking north



Photo 71: Cellar: R19 (east barrel vault), looking north-west



Photo 72: Cellar: R19 (east barrel vault), looking south



Photo 73: First floor: R20 (main landing), looking north



Photo 74: First floor: R20 (main landing), detail of ceiling cornice



Photo 75: First floor: R20 (main landing), looking south-east



Photo 76: First floor: vestibule R21, detail of historic door to room R22, looking west



Photo 77: First floor: R20 (main landing), looking east towards triangular vestibule for R26 & R27



Photo 78: First floor: R22, looking south-east



Photo 79: First floor: R22, looking north-east



Photo 80: First floor: R22, detail of fireplace



Photo 81: First floor: R23, looking east



Photo 82: First floor: R23, looking west



Photo 83: First floor: R23, detail of fireplace



Photo 84: First floor: R24, looking south





Photo 85: First floor: R25, looking south-west



Photo 86: First floor: R25, looking east



Photo 87: First floor: R25, detail of coat-hooks in cupboard



Photo 88: First floor: R26, looking south-east



Photo 89: First floor: R26, looking west



Photo 90: First floor: R26, detail of fireplace



Photo 91: First floor: R26, detail of paneled door in cupboard



Photo 92: First floor: R27, looking north-east



Photo 93: First floor: R27, detail of wall cupboard, looking north



Photo 94: First floor: R28, looking west, to blocked window



Photo 95: First floor: R29 (closet), looking south-west



Photo 96: First floor: R30 (corridor), looking east towards stair window



Photo 97: First floor: R30 (corridor), looking north



Photo 98: First floor: R31 (C19 addition), looking north-west



Photo 99: First floor: R32, looking south-west



Photo 100: First floor: R33, looking north-west





Photo 101: First floor: R33, detail of ceiling cornice, looking north-west



Photo 102: First floor: R34 (C19 addition), looking south-west



Photo 103: First floor: R35, looking north-east



Photo 104: First floor: R35, looking south



Photo 105: First floor: R35, detail of fireplace



Photo 106: First floor: R36, looking south-east



Photo 107: First floor: R36, looking south-west



Photo 108: First floor: R36, detail of fireplace



Photo 109: First floor: R30, detail of stairs to second floor, looking north-east



Photo 110: Second floor: R37, looking down stairs towards first floor



Photo 111: First floor: R30, detail of door to understairs cupboard



Photo 112: Second floor: R37 (corridor), looking north



Photo 113: Second floor: R40, looking north-west towards slighted window



Photo 114: Second floor: R39, looking south-west



Photo 115: Second floor: R41, looking north-west



Photo 116: Second floor: R41, looking north-east





Photo 117: Second floor: R41, detail of fireplace



Photo 118: Second floor: R38 (C19 addition), looking north-west



Photo 119: Second floor: R38 (C19 addition), detail of fireplace



Photo 120: Second floor: R42 (C19 addition), looking south-west



Photo 121: Second floor: R42 (C19 addition), looking south-east



Photo 122: Second floor: R43, looking south-east



Photo 123: Second floor: R44, looking east



Photo 124: Second floor: R44, looking north-west



Photo 125: Second floor: R44, detail of fireplace



Photo 126: Second floor: R44, detail of door to cupboard



Photo 127: Second floor: R44, detail of door to cupboard (inner face)



Photo 128: Second floor: R45, looking south-east



Photo 129: Second floor: R45, looking west



Photo 130: Second floor: R46, looking north-east



Photo 131: Second floor: R46, detail of part of exposed truss over, looking east



Photo 132: Roof space and part of a truss over front range, looking south-east





Photo 133: Roof space and part of a roof truss over front range, looking south



Photo 134: Roof space and part of a truss over east part of rear range, looking south