

Leyland's Barn  
Middle Lane, Kettlewell, North Yorkshire:  
Archaeological Assessment and Building Recording



December 2008

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STEPHEN HAIGH

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

11 Browcliff Silsden Keighley West Yorkshire BD20 9PN

Tel/Fax: 01535 658925      Mobile: 07986 612548

[www.stephenhaigh.co.uk](http://www.stephenhaigh.co.uk)      [enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk)

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#### SUMMARY

Leyland's Barn, standing in the village of Kettlewell in upper Wharfedale, North Yorkshire (NGR: SD 97167237), is a four-bay "combination" barn, probably of 18th or possibly 17th century date, which was extended by the addition of a stable at one end in the 19th century. It contains relatively few individual significant features but is important as a traditional agricultural building. Assessment and recording was carried out before its conversion to a dwelling by Mr Richard Tankard, in December 2008, and this record includes measured drawings, photographs, and a written description.

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Tel/Fax: 01535 658925      Mobile: 07986 612548

[www.stephenhaigh.co.uk](http://www.stephenhaigh.co.uk)      [enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk)

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## **LEYLAND'S BARN, MIDDLE LANE, KETTLEWELL, NORTH YORKSHIRE:**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND BUILDING RECORDING**

#### **LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED IN THIS REPORT**

This is a selection illustrating the key points of the report: a complete set of photographs forms part of the project archive (see paragraph 5.2 and Appendix 2).

#### **Photo Subject**

- 1 The barn, from the south-east (with roof covering exposed)
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- 3 The earlier part of the barn, from the south-west
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- 32 Interior of shippon, from the south (refitted in 20th century)
- 33 Inserted first floor opening, and earlier owl hole, between lofts in stable and barn, from the west
- 35 Central roof truss, from the east
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- 41 North end of west roof truss, with corbel, from the south-east
- 42 Redundant corbel in north side of mewstead
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- 44 The west gable
- 45 The barn, from the north-west
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- 47 North-west stall in stable, from the south
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- 53 Hay loft over stable, from the south-east
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- 56 Detail of millstone fragment in east gate pier

## **LEYLAND'S BARN, MIDDLE LANE, KETTLEWELL, NORTH YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND BUILDING RECORDING**

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of archaeological assessment and building recording at a building known as Leyland's Barn, at Kettlewell, North Yorkshire. The work was commissioned by the owner and developer Mr Richard Tankard, and carried out in December 2008, to fulfil a condition of planning consent from the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) for the conversion of the building to a dwelling.
- 1.2 The main part of Leyland's Barn probably dates from the 18th or perhaps 17th century and is a four bay "combination" barn typical for the period and region, but which has few individual features of interest. Attached to it is a 19th century extension a single bay in length, containing a stable on the ground floor with feed loft over.
- 1.3 This work was carried out in accordance with a specification from the Assistant Building Conservation Officer of the YDNPA and involved a detailed inspection of the building accompanied by a photographic record, the production of measured drawings (based on those by the architect Andrew Durham), and a study of historic maps. It also identifies features which are worthy of preservation during the conversion. This report will be submitted to the client and the YDNPA (who will also receive the project archive), and will be published on the internet via the Oasis Project.

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

- 2.1 Kettlewell is a village in upper Wharfedale in the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Leyland's Barn stands on the north side of Middle Lane, a minor road near the east end of the village, at NGR SD 97167237 and at an altitude of around 220m above sea level (see Figures 1 & 2). It is a detached structure standing in an intermittent row of various buildings on this side of the road, which includes other barns and houses, to the rear of which the slope is divided into small closes or crofts.
- 2.2 The barn appears to have been largely disused for a few years, but was previously used for farming.

### 3 Planning background

- 3.1 The building is not listed as having special architectural or historic interest but lies within the Kettlewell Conservation Area. Planning consent was granted by the YDNPA on 9 January 2004, for its conversion to a dwelling (application no C/46/208). The consent includes a condition (no 15) that:

No development shall take place until an appropriate level of recording, carried out in accordance with the Local Planning Authority's specified method of preserving any archaeological deposits and historic fabric which may be affected by the proposed work and including a timetable for such recording has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall not be carried otherwise than in strict accordance with this approved scheme.

- 3.2 This report and the project archive are intended to meet the requirements of this condition.

### 4 Historical background

- 4.1 The barn stands within the historic core of Kettlewell, which has been settled since medieval times and probably earlier. There is considerable evidence for historic occupation and land use in the vicinity, in the form of earthworks and other historic features.

- 4.2 No detailed historical study has been carried out for the site but an examination of historic maps available at the North Yorkshire County Record Office (NYCRO) was undertaken. The Kettlewell tithe map<sup>1</sup> and the first edition 6" to the mile Ordnance Survey (OS) map, both surveyed in the late 1840s, show that the barn was then present, and probably already had been extended to the west (Figures 3 and 4). The outline of the building does not appear to have undergone any subsequent changes, as the 1893 6" to the mile and 1935 1:2500 maps show (Figures 5 and 6).

- 4.3 In the tithe award of 1846<sup>2</sup>, enclosure number 72 in which the barn lies ("Crow Croft"), is noted as pasture, owned by Mrs Dorothy Bolland and occupied by John & William Marshall. The award makes no reference anywhere to anyone called Leyland and the origin of the present name has not been elucidated.

- 4.4 Traditional farm buildings are of historic interest because they contribute to an understanding of the vernacular architecture and past farming systems of the region. As a group they are under threat due to redundancy and neglect, as well

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<sup>1</sup> *Plan of the Township of Kettlewell in the Parish of Kettlewell and West Riding of York* (NYCRO MIC 2983)

<sup>2</sup> Kettlewell Tithe Award (NYCRO MIC 2983)

as their potential for conversion, and records of them can help provide an understanding of this diminishing and irreplaceable stock.

- 4.5 The main part of Leyland's Barn appears to be a typical "combination barn" which would have served as a general purpose agricultural building suited to the mixed farming practised here in the post-medieval period, in which cattle were housed in winter along with their feed, and small amounts of grain crops would have been stored and threshed. Such barns are common throughout the uplands of Yorkshire and neighbouring areas. The addition to the west was probably built as a stable to house two horses, with feed for them in the loft.

## 5 Recording methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological recording was carried out in accordance with a brief from the YDNPA's Assistant Building Conservation Officer (see Appendix 1), and took place between 2 and 8 December 2008. The work involved photography, the production of measured drawings, and a written account.
- 5.2 The main photographic record was made using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for its archival qualities; this was supplemented by a largely duplicate record using a digital camera. External and internal photographs were taken of the site and buildings, using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, and the locations of the photographs are shown on a site plan and copies of the floor plans. All the black and white photographs have been printed to a size of 7" x 5", and the digital photographs to a size of 4" x 4.5", to form part of the project archive; a selection of the black and white photographs are also copied in this report, where they are referred to by numbers in **bold**.
- 5.3 The drawn record comprises ground and first floor plans of the building, external elevations, and a cross-section, showing all significant archaeological detail, and employing conventions based on those specified by English Heritage<sup>3</sup>. With the exception of the cross-section, the drawings are based on an earlier survey by the architect Andrew Durham.

## 6 Description of the building

- 6.1 As noted above, the building consists of two parts, of different dates. The earlier is the four bay "combination barn" forming the main part of the building (**1-3**), which is thought likely to be of the 18th or perhaps 17th century, and the later part is the 19th century extension at the west end, a single bay in length (**4-5**).

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<sup>3</sup> English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

Both face south directly onto the adjacent road (6), with only a narrow strip between the two, mostly of concrete but with some grass at the east side of the barn porch. At the west end a pair of gate piers effectively link the building with the adjacent property (Damside Cottage) (7,8), while to the rear (north), a ramp has been created (9,10) to give ground level access to a first floor doorway. Beyond this ground level has been raised along the whole of the rear elevation, by around 1.5m.

- 6.2 The combination barn is built chiefly of mortared, quarried sandstone with gritstone dressings, and has a stone slate roof with stone ridge, evidently re-laid since the addition of the stable. It has roughly squared, edge-laid gritstone quoins at all four corners, and occasional projecting throughstones.
- 6.3 It is unclear whether the porch, which projects from the front elevation (11), is entirely original to the building, or has been widened to the west. The latter is implied by the fact that its west side is of poorer quality stonework than the front wall of the building, to which it clearly butts up (12), but its east side does appear to be keyed in, and contemporary with, the front wall. It is possible, therefore, that the porch was once narrower, and did not contain the small room now occupied by a WC, but this cannot be ascertained. The fact that the main entrance into the porch has a large, square-section softwood lintel, evidently secondary to the building, also suggests that alterations have taken place in this area.
- 6.4 To the left of the porch is the entrance to the shippon in the barn, a doorway with deep, plain chamfer and plain stops, of 17th or early 18th century character (13). Next to it and at a right angle is a former doorway to the small room in the west side of the porch, since converted to a window. There are no other openings in the front elevation, but a row of four blocked breathers at ground floor level can be discerned to the east of the porch (14), poorly defined on the exterior but also identifiable from within the building.
- 6.5 The only feature visible in the east gable (which is partly buried), is the plain, rectangular owl hole at the apex (15,16), while to the rear is a former doorway, the lintel of which stands only around 1m above ground level (17); its appearance within the building gives an indication of how much over-burden exists along this side of the barn. This opening has a deep chamfer to its jambs and lintel (18), of the same form as that to the front doorway. A second opening, adjacent to a light well, is a 20th century window with concrete surround which serves the shippon (19); it may however represent an earlier opening which has been enlarged. Beyond it, the quoins which indicate the original extent of the building are clearly visible.



- 6.6 The main entrance into the barn is through the porch, which now has a concrete floor with an inspection pit covered by timbers (20); in the west side is an inserted doorway with breeze blocks incorporated in the surrounding masonry, which leads to a small room containing a WC, and formerly accessible by a doorway from the west. This appears to have served as a small store originally, as it is too small to have been for housing livestock. Facing this, a blocked keep-hole can be identified in the east side of the porch (21). Overhead, the purlins carrying the roof over the porch are a mixture of sawn softwood and earlier hardwood timbers, one clearly re-used. In contrast, the doorway into the barn itself has two massive sandstone lintels, one with a socket cut into its soffit which probably held a post of a pair of unequal doors (22,23). The door jambs themselves are of dressed sandstone and form shallow rebates, in which hinge pintles have been driven, but it is possible that the original doors were “harr-hung”, the rounded end of the outer stiles simply inserted between the two stone lintels.
- 6.7 Directly within the porch is the threshing bay with a largely intact flagged floor, albeit with rather roughly sized flagstones (24,25). In the rear wall the partly blocked doorway visible externally would presumably have served as a winnowing doorway and the exit for a draught animal, but now only serves as a forking hole or ventilator (26). Its tall height (around 2.5m inside the building) was probably necessitated by the rising ground into which the barn is built. To the right of it is what appears to be an earlier blocked doorway, the jambs of which are visible only to around 1m above floor level, which suggests that the rear elevation may have been subject to some rebuilding (27).
- 6.8 The area to the east of the threshing bay is open to the roof and forms the mewstead (28), which appears to have a roughly cobbled floor, covered with a thin layer of earth. There is no evidence that there has ever been a loft or any vertical divisions in this area, which would have been used for storage, principally of crops but also no doubt of implements. In the south side can be discerned the four blocked breathers identified from the outside (29).
- 6.9 To the west of the threshing bay is a shippon which supports a hay loft, both rebuilt in the mid 20th century but undoubtedly more or less replicating the original arrangement (30-32). It is likely that previously there was a low partition where the breeze block wall now forms its east side, and the stalls would have been divided by timber boskins, perhaps with slate panels, rather than the concrete divisions more recently required for stricter hygiene controls for dairy cows, although they too would have faced the mewstead. The spacing suggests that five or six animals could have been accommodated. Steel and softwood joists support the hay loft, which would all probably have been of local timber formerly, and a modern timber duct rising vertically to the roof ventilates the shippon. The loft can now be reached from the adjoining loft over the stable

through an inserted opening in the gable (33,34); over it an owl hole of the same proportions as that in the east gable is visible.

- 6.10 The barn roof is carried on three trusses, all of oak and of the same essential form: a pair of principal rafters is halved and pegged at the apex and tenoned into the tie-beam at the outer ends, with a single pair of raking struts near the middle of the principal rafters (35,36). The present ridge is of square-sawn softwood and is supported above the apex of the principal rafters by a small block of timber (37), so evidently dates to a re-laying of the roof, but the side purlins are all of oak, each of a single bay's length, and trenched into the principal rafters, with their ends crudely shaped. However it is significant that the spacing of trusses at the east end of the building is slightly irregular, and that in the east truss the raking struts are positioned further apart than in the other two trusses (38), so there appear to have been some changes to the roof structure over time. The east truss has been strengthened by having softwood timbers bolted across the faces of the tie-beam, so it is not possible to determine whether it has the three pegs to the foot of each principal rafter which the west truss has (39) (access difficulties also prevented a detailed inspection of the central truss). No numbering of joints or trusses was observed in any of the three.
- 6.11 The trusses are supported at either end by stone corbels: most are just of rubble, but that at the north end of the west truss has been shaped, though sits below the level of the tie-beam itself (40,41). There is a second such corbel, now redundant, between the central and east trusses (42), which is thought to be further evidence, albeit slight, of re-spacing of the trusses, and therefore of alterations to the roof structure, and possibly of more significant changes to the barn itself. An alternative explanation is that the corbel was simply incorporated as stonework re-used from another source.

### **Stable**

- 6.12 The extension at the west end of the building containing the stable (43) is readily distinguishable from the main barn by the fact that it is set back slightly from the front elevation, and butts the quoins of the barn's original west gable to both front and rear. The stonework is of a different character, having a large proportion of cobbles rather than quarried stone, and of more varied geology (particularly to the side and rear), although the quoins are also mostly of gritstone. In plan the stable has a canted west end: it is unclear why, although possible reasons are the alignment of the property boundary or improved structural integrity.
- 6.13 There is a former doorway in the front of the building, now a window, which has neatly dressed sandstone blocks forming its jamb; to the left of it a blocked breather can be seen. A window at first floor level has been reduced in size; all

four stones forming its original surround, and the later sill, are of milled sandstone.

- 6.14 The west side (44) also has an entrance, in this case with monolithic sandstone jambs, and a projecting flagstone forming a dripstone over the lintel; the wide plank and batten door here is probably original to the opening. The ground floor window in the centre of this wall has rebated jambs and lintel evidently re-used from elsewhere, and three iron bars suggest that there must have been items of relative value in this part of the building, or alternatively are intended to protect the window from livestock. The second ground floor window appears to be an insertion or an enlargement as it has concrete to three sides. There is also a forking hole to the loft, unaltered, and an owl hole at the apex, as well as a number of putlogs which would have held scaffolding during the building's construction.
- 6.15 The ramp against the back of the building appears to have been created from the outset in order to give ground level access to the first floor doorway (45,46). A small opening partly lined with timber near this doorway is probably a former window.
- 6.16 The single room on the ground floor of this extension has mid 20th century mass concrete walls dividing it into a number of loose boxes and stalls, and render and whitewash to the outer walls, but it is thought that originally there would have been two stalls facing the north wall, each for a single horse or pony. The present timber posts and hay rack appear to be later insertions, so the former arrangements cannot be ascertained precisely (47-50). However, much of the original floor surface survives, where it has not been overlaid with concrete: it is mostly of cobbles, with a stone kerb and gully visible running north-south, along the west side.
- 6.17 The hay loft over the stable is supported principally by two whole section, round timbers running east west, supported by a later, short cross beam in the centre of the room; the floor boards are of narrow softwood. At first floor level there are no features of particular significance, although three openings cut into the floor are present, for dropping feed to animals below: the trap doors in them appear to be 20th century (53). A recess in the south-west corner of the room is an unusual feature and cannot be explained readily, but does not appear to have had the same function (54). The roof over this end of the building is carried on narrow, sawn softwood purlins spanning between the west and east walls, and is not of interest (55).
- 6.18 The pair of gate piers which stand adjacent to and to the west of the stable are not of interest in themselves, but the east pier incorporates a fragment of what appears to be a millstone, with parallel grooves incised in one face (56).

## 7 Significant features

- 7.1 The forthcoming conversion of the building to a dwelling will inevitably result in a reduction of the barn's historic character, and the loss of individual features within or associated with it. Part of the role of this report is to identify such features and draw them to the attention of both the developer and the local planning authority, as part of a scheme to mitigate the impact of the approved conversion. These items are detailed below, and all are identified on the floor plans or elevation drawings. It should be noted that the list has been compiled on the basis of the approved scheme, but that the inclusion of any item does not mean that it is required to be retained, unless specified in that scheme.
- 7.2 The features and items considered worthy of retention are:
- All openings and their surrounds in the external walls (but not in the original west gable of the barn, now an internal wall), whether unaltered or presently blocked, with the exception of the window of very modern form in the north wall of the barn, which lights the shippon
  - The keep-hole in the east side of the porch (in its presently infilled state, or unblocked)
  - The three roof trusses and all purlins in the main barn
  - The two shaped corbels in the north wall of the barn
  - The two gate piers at the south-west corner (both of which arguably form part of the curtilage of the adjacent listed building, while the east one contains a fragment of a millstone)
  - The flagged threshing floor
  - The cobbles and stone kerb and drain, in the west end of the stable

## 8 Conclusion

- 8.1 Leyland's Barn survives as a good example of a traditional farm building of the district, built in the 18th or 17th century to serve a small-scale mixed farming enterprise. The main and earliest part of the barn is of a very common form, in which a shippon for around six cows occupied one end, with a loft for their feed overhead, and crop storage and processing could also be carried out. There is a hint that there was an earlier arrangement to the building, in that a blocked doorway can be discerned in the rear wall, and that the porch has been extended to its present size, but neither alteration is well defined or certain. It is also worth noting that the roof trusses are of slightly different form and irregular spacing, and the redundant corbel for a tie-beam in the north side of the building is further evidence for changes which are not otherwise understood.

- 8.2 The most significant change to the building took place on the addition of a two storey extension at the west end, to create a stable, and this is thought to have been built in the first half of the 19th century. Subsequent alterations mean that the fixtures in the stable do not survive, and the same is also true of the shippon in the barn, which was replaced in the mid 20th century.

## Appendix 1: Project brief (YDNPA)

Issued 21.11.08

### Leylands Barn, Kettlewell

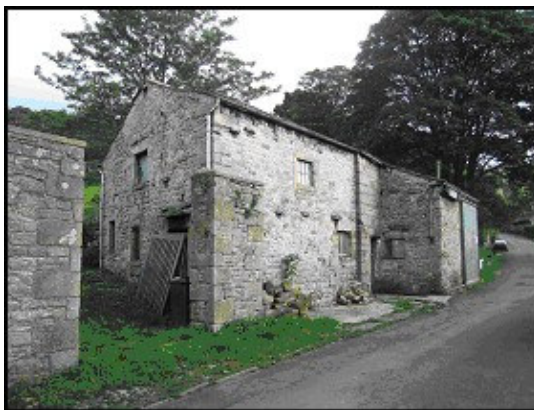
SD 9716 7237

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND BUILDING RECORDING

This brief has been prepared by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority in response to a recording condition applied to a successful planning application.

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Planning permission for application C/46/208 was granted, on 9<sup>th</sup> January 2004, for the conversion of an existing barn into a single three bedroomed dwelling house. Leylands Barn, Kettlewell, is currently in low key use. Conversion will involve alteration of the present character of the building and in accordance with Condition 15 of the planning consent, detailed recording of the buildings and surrounding curtilage is required to provide a record of the special archaeological, architectural or historic interest of the building and its setting. The condition also requires for preservation of archaeological deposits and historic fabric and the contractor should assess and identify deposits and fabric worthy or preservation in situ and draw these to the attention of his client and the Assistant Building Conservation Officer prior to construction work commencing.



- 1.2 This document provides an outline of the work which would meet the requirements of the National Park Authority as local planning authority.

1.3 The Contractor should submit a full project design and/or a timetabled schedule of works which it develops from this brief to the Assistant Building Conservation Officer at the Yorkshire Dales National Park before works commence on site in order to ensure that the proposed work will meet the requirements of the National Park Authority.

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The building, situated within the Kettlewell Conservation Area, at National Grid Reference SD 9716 7237, lies within the Yorkshire Dales National Park. It backs on to the pastures and meadows of this pastoral landscape.

2.2 The valley sides around Kettlewell display extensive archaeological evidence of mediaeval farming: field systems and settlements may be seen on the lower slopes to either side of the river, often on quite steeply sloping land. Aerial photography shows earthworks in the fields immediately behind the barn and these may represent the crofts of the later mediaeval village.

## 3.0 PLANNING HISTORY

3.1 The approved development is for the conversion of the redundant barn, and development of a curtilage to provide a paved seating area, car parking, etc.

3.2 Condition 15 of the decision notice states "No development shall take place until an appropriate level of recording, carried out in accordance with the Local Planning Authority's specified method of preserving any archaeological deposits and historic fabric which may be affected by the proposed work and including a timetable for such recording has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall not be carried otherwise than in strict accordance with this approved scheme."

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 There has been no previous archaeological survey of this area.

4.1.1 Leylands Barn is a stone built, stone roofed, four bay, laithe that has been extended by the addition of a single bay to the west. It stands towards the eastern end of Kettlewell village less than 100 metres from the foot of the Coverdale Road and a similar distance from Kettlewell Bridge. A building is shown in this position on the first edition six inch Ordnance Survey map but this appears to have had a slightly different footprint from the extant structure which may represent a partial reconstruction.

4.1.2 The shippon lies across the width of the earlier building at its western end: only C20 fittings are present. There is one area for fodder storage above the cattle standings and a mewstead occupies the two eastern bays. A cart entry within the porch leads directly onto the "threshing floor". The extension, to the west, houses a stable with fodder store/tack room above. In more recent years the accommodation offered in this area has been remodelled to provide a small amount of additional room for cattle standing.

## 5.0 SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

- 5.1 The objectives of the proposed work are to provide a detailed record of the building and its character and assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeology of the site and the desirability and practicality of preserving original fabric and features in situ. The record should be carried out to a modified Level 3 (English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*). All work should be carried out to best professional practice and to any appropriate standards identified by English Heritage and the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 5.2 Built structures survey
- 5.2.1 In addition to a detailed text description, the building recording should include, in so far as this is possible given the constraints of the condition of the structures:
- 5.2.2 Scale plans of all main floors as existing. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (eg, blocked doors and windows; boskins; former fireplace openings; masonry joints, changes in internal levels or floor materials).
- 5.2.3 Sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within the building (eg, ceiling heights; differing floor heights; roof trusses).
- 5.2.4 Drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration (eg moulded doorcases; mullions; cornices). significant structural detail (eg, timber or metal framing, roofs).
- 5.2.5 Drawn external elevations of all walls These should be examined to identify and graffiti, wear marks etc relevant to the use of the building and the position of such features recorded.
- 5.2.6 Internal elevations of all walls should be examined to identify and graffiti, wear marks etc relevant to the use of the building and the position of such features recorded. Internal drawings of plastered walls are only required where there is significant detail relevant to the history of the building.
- 5.2.7 Significant changes in wall thickness which may indicate different phases of construction should be noted and additional plans, elevations and/or sections drawn as necessary to show this
- 5.2.8 Assessment of all appropriate timbers for their potential for dendrochronological dating.
- 5.2.9 Detailed recording of twentieth century agricultural fittings is not required although their positions and nature should be identified and noted.
- 5.2.10 Where safe access is not possible but additional significant detail may be retrieved if scaffolding is erected as part of the development process, allowance should be made for additional fieldwork to provide the detailed record and assessment and incorporation of the results into a final report and this potential should be highlighted in any interim report.



- 5.2.11 Plan and elevation drawings have been produced as part of the planning application and these may be used as the basis for the plan and elevation drawings required by this brief. However, where the planning application drawings do not specifically illustrate individual details of the building, the “threshing floor” and roof trusses, for example, then new measured survey will be required.
- 5.2.12 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).
- 5.3 Topographical survey
- 5.3.1 A detailed, hachured, earthwork survey of the development site at a scale of 1:500 or such other scale as is agreed in writing with the archaeological staff of the National Park Authority showing all archaeological activity on the site and sufficient topographic detail to enable the site to be readily located. This should include detailed examination of the nature of any walls or other pre-twentieth century boundaries and any ecofacts such as traditional orchard trees. An accompanying written report should provide an analysis of the earthworks and other archaeological features, their function and potential importance.
- 5.4 Photographic record
- 5.4.1 An external photographic record should be made of all elevations of the building and structures, from vantage points as nearly parallel as possible to the elevation being photographed (within the constraints of the site), together with close up photography of significant detail. The contractor should ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. A general external photographic record should also be made which includes oblique general views of the buildings and structures showing them in their setting.
- 5.4.2 A general internal photographic record should be made of the building. General views should be taken of each 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, together with close up photography of significant detail.
- 5.4.3 Photographs should be used to show not only the building's appearance but also to record the evidence on which the analysis of its historic development is based. The general photographic guidelines given in English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* should be followed. Each photograph should normally be provided with a scale and the use of an identifier is recommended for detailed views.
- 5.4.4 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot must be completed. Position and direction of each photograph is also to be noted on a copy of the site plan. All photographs should be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken, photographer's name and cross referenced where applicable to film and negative numbers. All photographic material should be suitably stored and packaged to archival standards. Details of all photographic equipment, materials and processing methods used should be recorded in the project archive. Contractors are advised to discuss their image capture and storage processes direct with the Assistant Building Conservation Officer to ensure that recording imagery is of a suitable archive standard, preferably tiff images. Any post

capture - photoshop - processing of images should be recorded and unaltered images kept as part of the site archive.

## 6.0 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

Drawn survey records should be presented with appropriate grid marks, height values, compass points and information panel incorporating title, drawing number, keys, credits etc. Drawing conventions should follow the guidelines set out by English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.

## 7.0 HISTORICAL SURVEY

7.1 A basic cartographic survey should be carried out. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance survey 6" map surveyed in 1847 shows an un-named building at this location and the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500 OS map of 1889 shows a building that is clearly this one. It is unlikely that significant documentary evidence will be found for the complex although other nineteenth century map sources should be identified and compared.

## 8.0 THE REPORT

8.1 The report should include the following based on the processes outlined in 5.1 - 7.1.

- i) Name of client.
- ii) Executive Summary
- iii) Contents List
- iv) An outline of the project and its objectives.
- v) Plan of site showing position of significant features, tied into the OS grid.
- vii) Detailed drawn sections, plans, elevations and, where appropriate, drawings and photographs of artefacts and other detail.
- viii) Photographs of the site before intervention.
- ix) An account of the overall form and development of the site and building and of the evidence supporting interpretation (including any specialist contributions)
- x) A summary gazetteer of site components incorporating a description, interpretation, form, condition, measurements and illustrative material as appropriate.
- xi) Summary of significance of findings.
- xii) Identify features and fabric which should be retained in situ
- xiii) A list of the archive contents
- xiv) Notes and bibliography.
- xv) List and key to drawings and photographs.
- xvi) Names of staff involved and the parts played by each with the dates of fieldwork.
- xvii) Acknowledgements.

8.2 In addition to any requirements of the client, one bound A4 copy and one pdf copy of the final report must be deposited with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority no later than twelve weeks after the end of on-site work or such longer period as may be agreed in writing with the National Park Authority.

8.3 The Yorkshire Dales National Park Historic Environment Record is taking part in 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 archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. If the archaeological contractor does not have internet access a paper copy of the form can be obtained from the National Park Authority. Contractors are advised to contact the YDNPA Historic Environment Record prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by forming part of a planning application or being otherwise submitted to the YDNPA Historic Environment Record in response to a statutory duty or requirement the NPA may place the information on a website.

## 9.0 SITE ARCHIVE

9.1 The long term care of the project archive should be provided for in accordance with *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* by UKIC Archaeology Section (1990). The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority will accept the project archive as part of its Historic Environment Record.

## 10.0 COSTS

10.1 A breakdown of costs should include:-

- i) Total staff costs
- ii) Total non staff costs to include, mileage, accommodation, equipment/materials, report production and overheads.
- iii) All estimates should allow for the preparation of any interim report.
- iv) All estimates should include allowance for the preparation and publication of a synopsis of the work undertaken, material archive, and research potential of the site, in an archaeological journal in a form which is relevant and appropriate for the information recovered from the site. Possible journals include the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* and *Yorkshire Buildings*.

## 11.0 PROJECT DESIGN/SCHEDULE OF WORKS

11.1 The Project Design/Schedule of Works should include:-

- i) Summary of proposed work programme
- ii) Date when archaeological works can commence on site
- iii) Maximum number of days to undertake the works on site
- iv) Details of professional personnel, including any subcontractors, who will be undertaking the archaeological works. The Contractor will be required to demonstrate, by providing CV's if requested, that the staff appointed to direct, supervise and work on this project have relevant experience of working on sites of this nature and carrying out survey and geophysical survey techniques to a professional standard.
- v) Date by which the report would be complete
- vi) Copy of Health and Safety Risk Assessment.

## 12.0 VARIATIONS OF WORK PROGRAMME

- 12.1 The Archaeological Contractor has the right to modify the programme of archaeological work in accordance with their professional judgement insofar as the provisions and objectives of this brief are not changed.
- 12.2 All variations in the programme of work should be agreed with the Assistant Building Conservation Officer of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

## 13.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 13.1 The contractor will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. This work will require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations, prior to submission of the quotation. Arrangements for safe access should be agreed with the developer prior to the commencement of work on site. The contractor is expected to make a reasonable effort to execute the recording work. **YDNPA cannot be held responsible for any accidents which may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this survey while attempting to conform to this specification.**

## 14 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 14.1 It should be noted that this specification is based on external examination of the site only. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders are strongly advised to carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission. If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that:

- i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, and/or
- iii) any features which should be recorded, as having a bearing on the interpretation of the structure, have been omitted from the specification,

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact the YDNPA Assistant Building Conservation Officer, as a matter of urgency, who will then resolve the matter in liaison as necessary with the developer. Similarly, any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above should be addressed to the YDNPA Assistant Building Conservation Officer without delay.

## 15.0 MONITORING

- 15.1 The contractor may be subject to regular monitoring visits by the Archaeological Staff of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority in their role as 'curator' of the National Park's archaeology. The Contractor should give at least seven days notice in writing of the start of works on site to the Assistant Building Conservation Officer of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

## 16.0 REFERENCES

DoE, 1990, *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning'*, Department of the Environment

DoE, 1994, *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment'*, Department of the Environment

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*

English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

RCHME, 1999, *Recording Archaeological Field Monuments: A Descriptive Specification*

UKIC Archaeology Section, 1990, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage*

Don McLellan  
Assistant Building Conservation Officer  
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority  
Yoredale  
Bainbridge  
North Yorkshire  
DL8 3EL

[don.mclellan@yorkshiredales.org.uk](mailto:don.mclellan@yorkshiredales.org.uk)

tel 01969 652337

## Appendix 2: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the YNPA

1 file, containing:

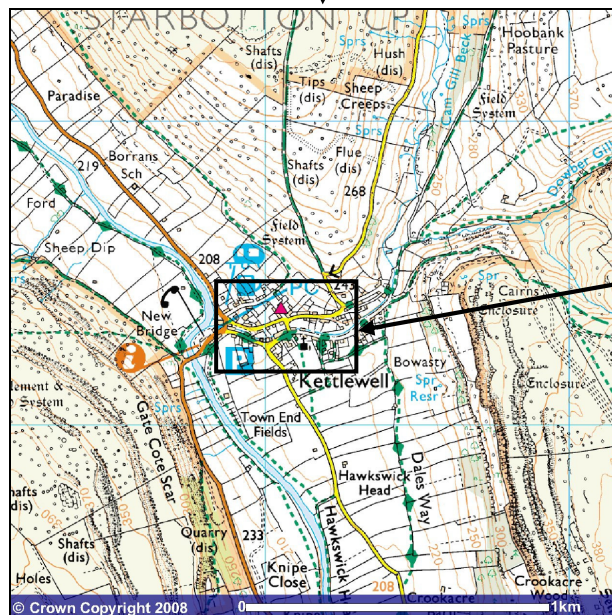
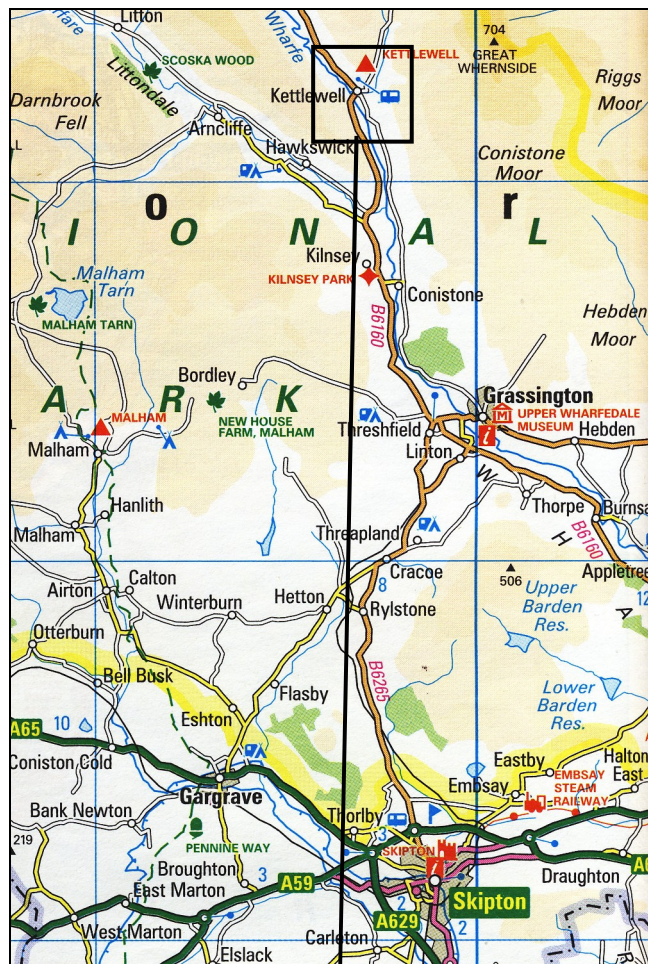
- a full copy of the report
- full set of black and white photographs and negatives
- full set of colour photographs
- CD containing digital copies of report (.pdf format), photographs (.jpg format) and drawings (.dwg format)

### Complete list of photographs taken

B&W photo	B&W film	B&W frame	Digital photo	Subject
1	5	7	-	The barn, from the south-east (with roof covering exposed)
2	1	8	D02	The barn, from the south-east
3	1	4	D03	The earlier part of the barn, from the south-west
4	1	1	D04	The barn, from the south-west
5	1	5	D05	The stable and gateway, from the south-east
6	1	10	D06	General view of the site, from the east
7	1	11	D07	Gateway at west side, from the south
8	1	12	D08	Gateway at west side, from the north
9	1	14	D09	The barn, from the north-west
10	1	17	D10	Ramp at north-west corner of barn
11	1	7	D11	Barn porch, from the south-east
12	1	6	D12	Chamfered doorway to barn shippon and adjacent porch, from the south-west
13	5	5	D13	Detail of chamfered doorway to shippon in barn
14	5	6	D14	South side of barn to east of porch, showing row of blocked breathers
15	2	6	D15	General view of the site, from the north-east
16	2	5	D16	The east gable
17	2	1	D17	The barn, from the north-east
18	1	18	D18	Detail of former doorway in north elevation
19	2	4	D19	Window in north elevation of barn
20	2	11	D20	View into barn porch and threshing floor, from the south-east
21	2	12	D21	View into barn porch, from the south-west
22	2	13	D22	Stone lintels of barn entrance and purlins of porch roof
23	3	7	D23	View of doorway to threshing bay, from the north-east
24	2	16	D24	View into threshing bay in barn, from the south-east
25	2	17	D25	Vertical view of threshing floor, from the west
26	2	18	D26	Former doorway in north side of threshing bay
27	3	1	D27	Mewstead, from the south-west (note possible blocked doorway at left)
28	3	4	D28	Mewstead, from the west
29	3	5	D29	Mewstead, from the north-west (note row of blocked breathers)
30	3	8	D30	Shippon in west end of barn, from the east
31	3	13	D31	Interior of shippon, from the north (refitted in 20th century)
32	3	12	D32	Interior of shippon, from the south (refitted in 20th century)
33	4	11	D33	Inserted first floor opening, and earlier owl hole, between lofts in stable and barn, from the west
34	3	14	D34	Inserted first floor opening between lofts in stable and barn, from the east

35	3	10	D35	Central roof truss, from the east
36	3	16	D36	West roof truss, from the west
38	5	2	D37	Apex of west roof truss, from the north-east
37	3	11	D38	East roof truss, from the west
39	5	1	D39	South end of west roof truss, from the north-east
40	3	17	D40	Corbel and end of west roof truss, from the south-west
41	5	4	D41	North end of west roof truss, with corbel, from the south-east
42	3	2	D42	Redundant corbel in north side of mewstead
43	1	2	D43	South side of stable
44	1	13	D44	The west gable
45	1	16	D45	The barn, from the north-west
46	2	7	D46	Rear elevation of stable feed loft
47	3	18	D47	North-west stall in stable, from the south
48	4	1	D48	North-east stall in stable, from the south
49	4	2	D49	South-east corner of stable, from the north-west
50	4	4	D50	South-west corner of stable, from the north-east
51	4	5	-	Cobbled floor and stone kerb in stable, from the east
52	4	6	D52	Stone gully in stable, from the south
53	4	10	D53	Hay loft over stable, from the south-east
54	4	7	D54	Hay loft over stable, from the north-east
55	4	12	D55	Forking hole in west gable of stable
56	2	8	D56	Detail of millstone fragment in east gate pier





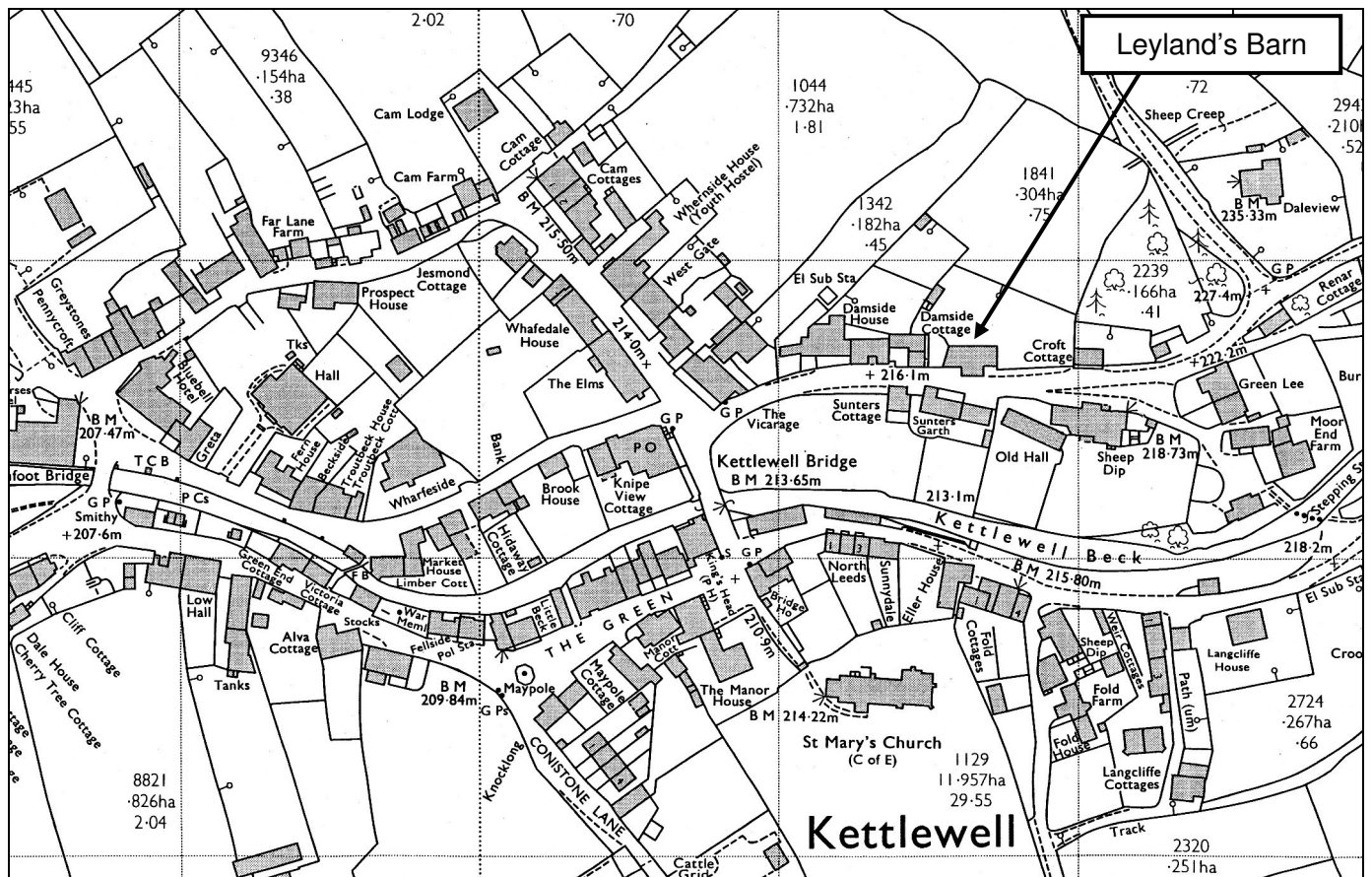
see Figure 2

1:25,000

**Figure 1: Location maps**

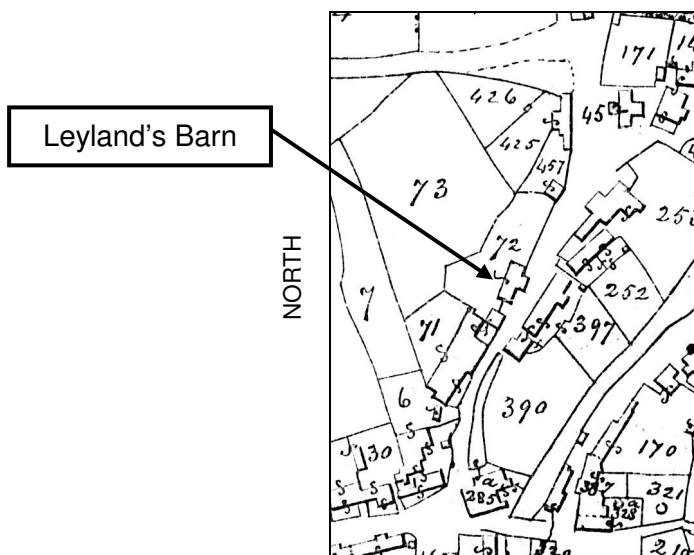
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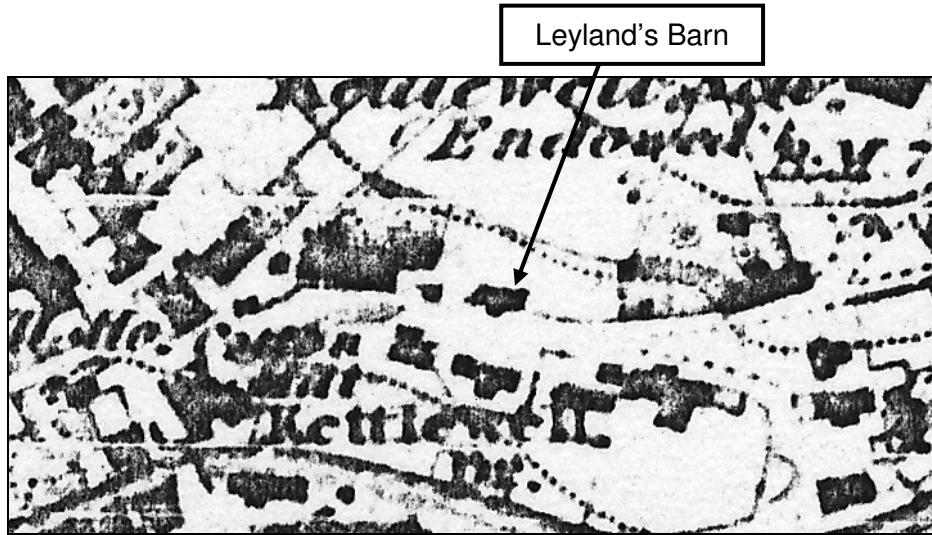


**Figure 2: Detailed location map (1:2500)**

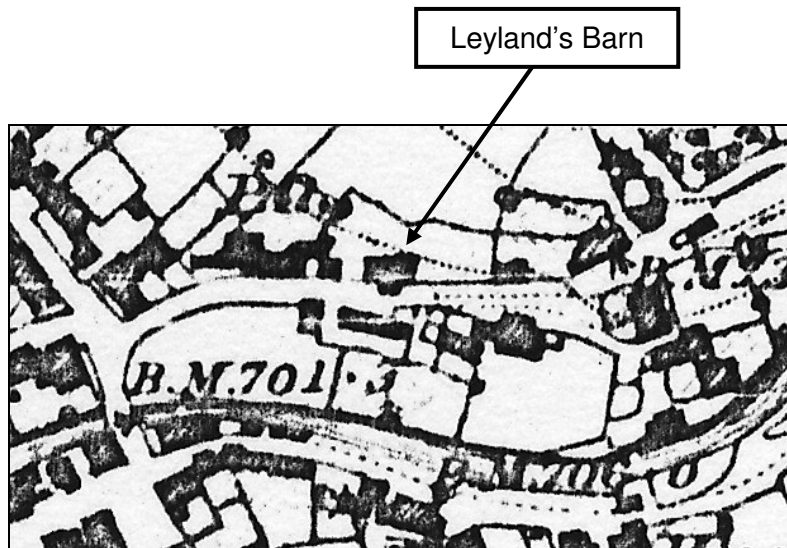
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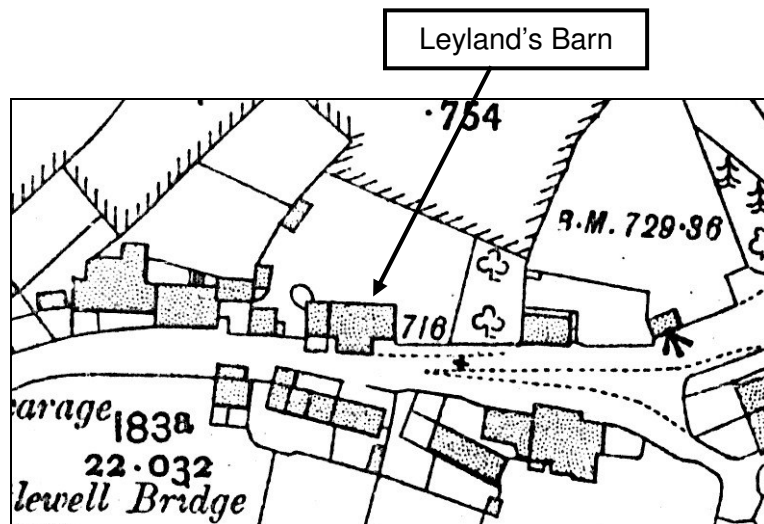
**Figure 3: Extract from Kettlewell tithe map, 1847 (NYCRO MIC 2983)**



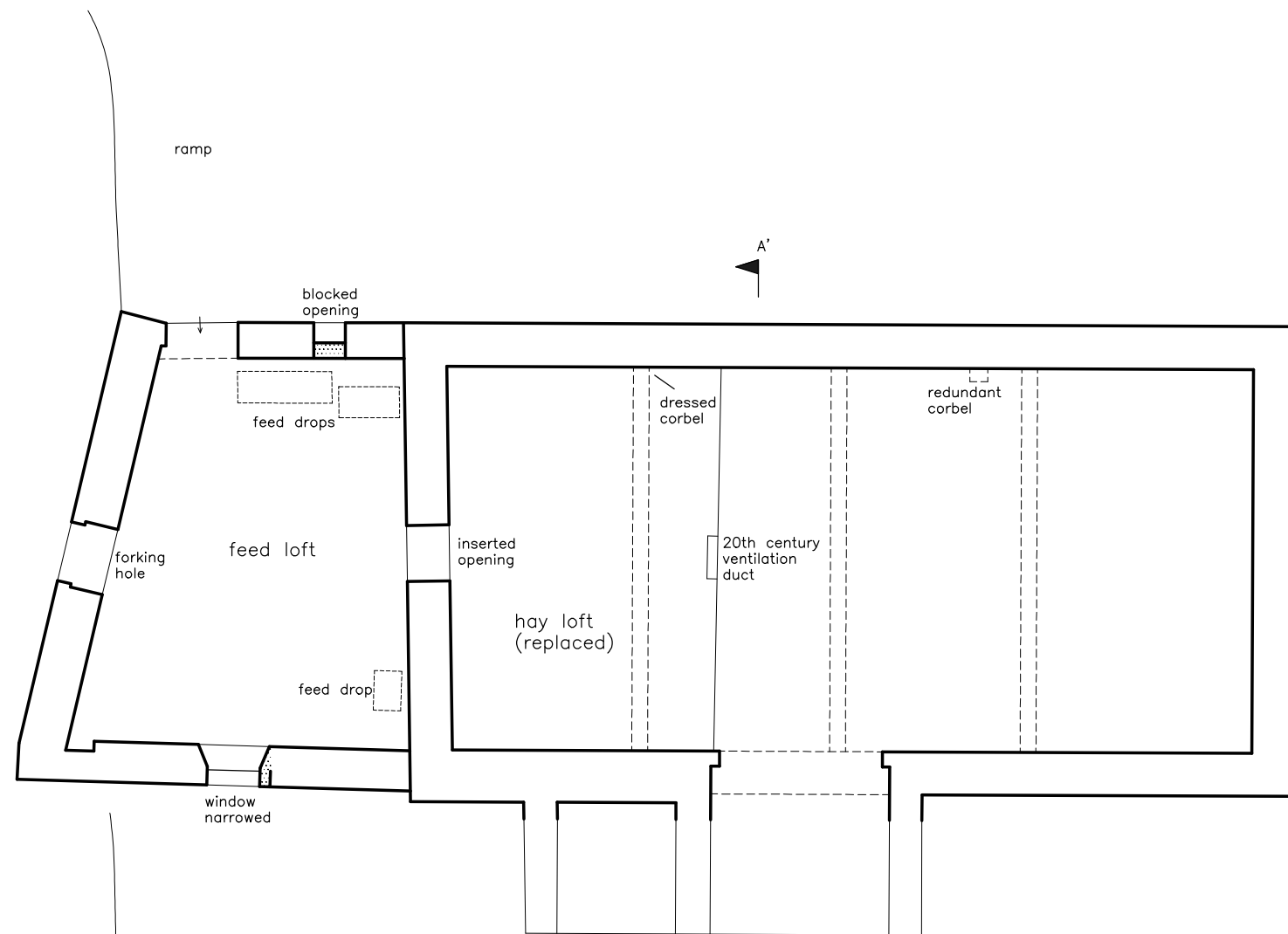
**Figure 4:** Ordnance Survey 6" to mile map (here enlarged)  
published 1851 (surveyed 1847-8)  
Sheet no: Yorkshire [West Riding], 115 (NYCRO MIC 1830)



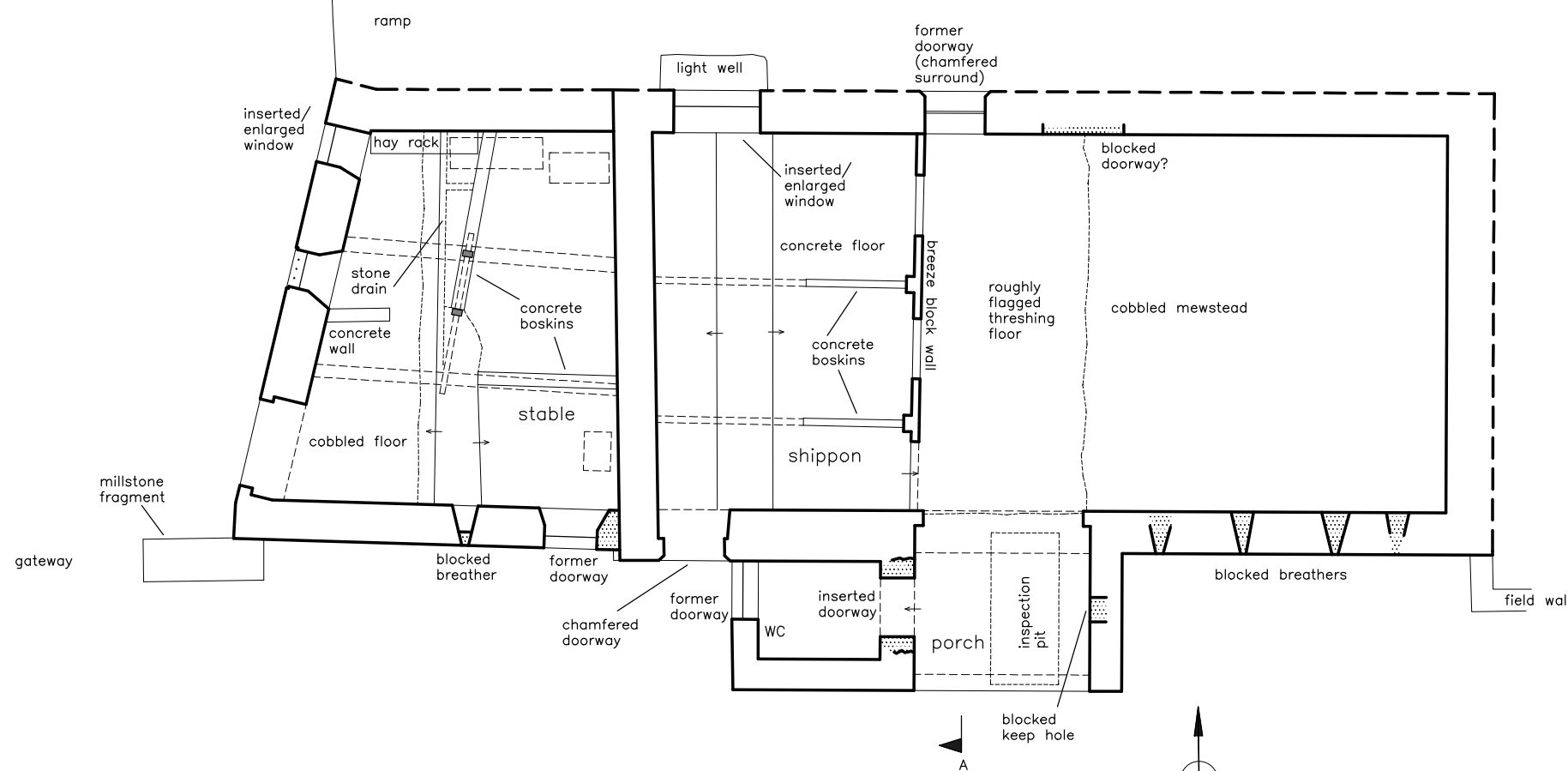
**Figure 5:** Ordnance Survey 6" to mile map (here enlarged)  
published 1896 (revised 1893)  
Sheet no: Yorkshire [West Riding], 115 (NYCRO MIC 2546)



**Figure 6:** Ordnance Survey 1:2500 to mile map (here enlarged)  
published 1935 (revised 1907)  
Sheet no: Yorkshire [West Riding], 115.4 (NYCRO MIC 1894)



UPPER FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

DAMSIDGE COTTAGE

- floor detail
- █ blocking or infill
- ↑ step up



BASED ON THE PLANS BY ANDREW DURHAM

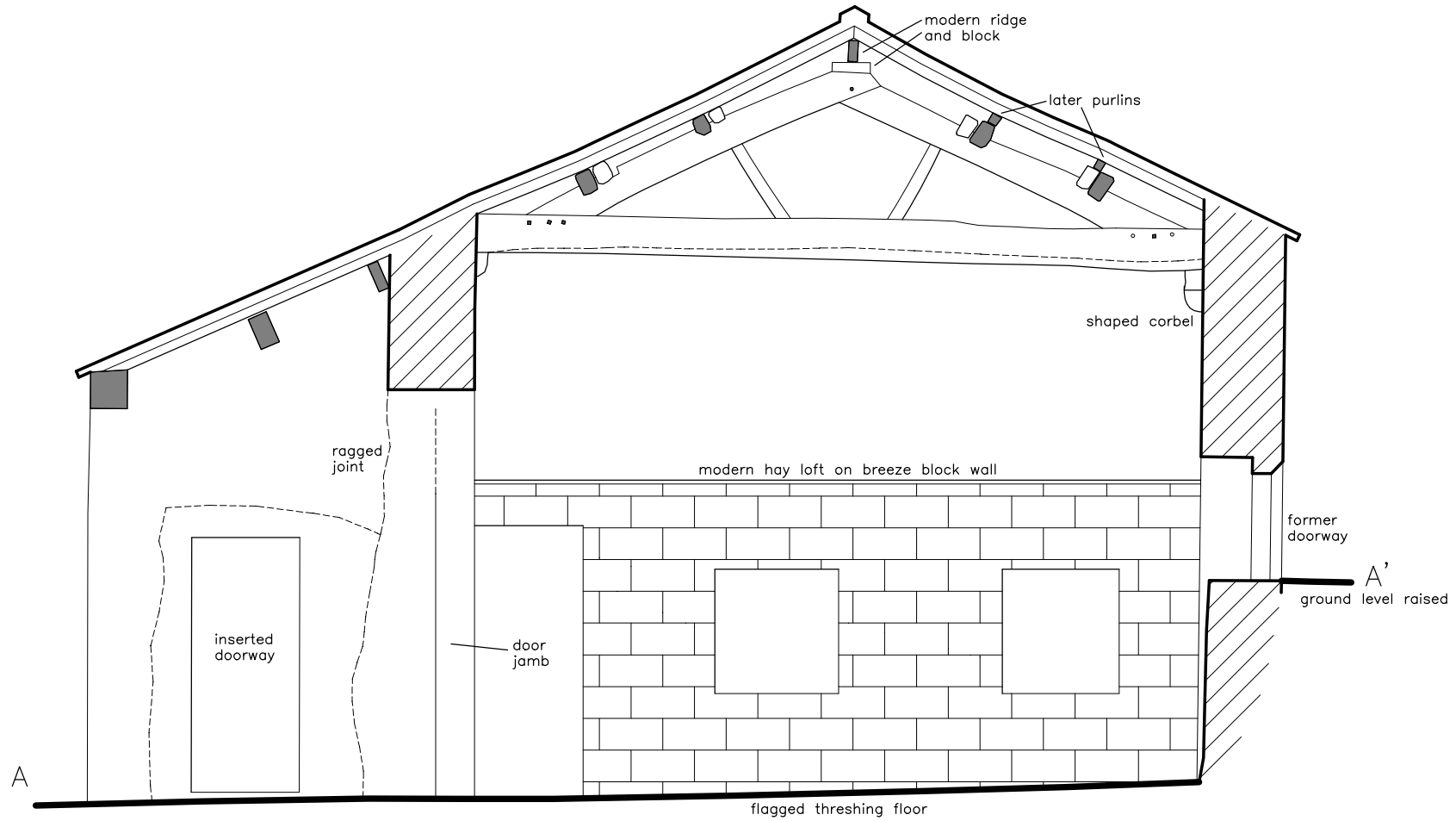
LEYLAND'S BARN  
MIDDLE LANE, KETTLEWELL  
NORTH YORKS (NGR: SD 97167237):  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
AND BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 7:  
FLOOR PLANS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: DECEMBER 2008

STEPHEN HAIGH  
Buildings Archaeologist



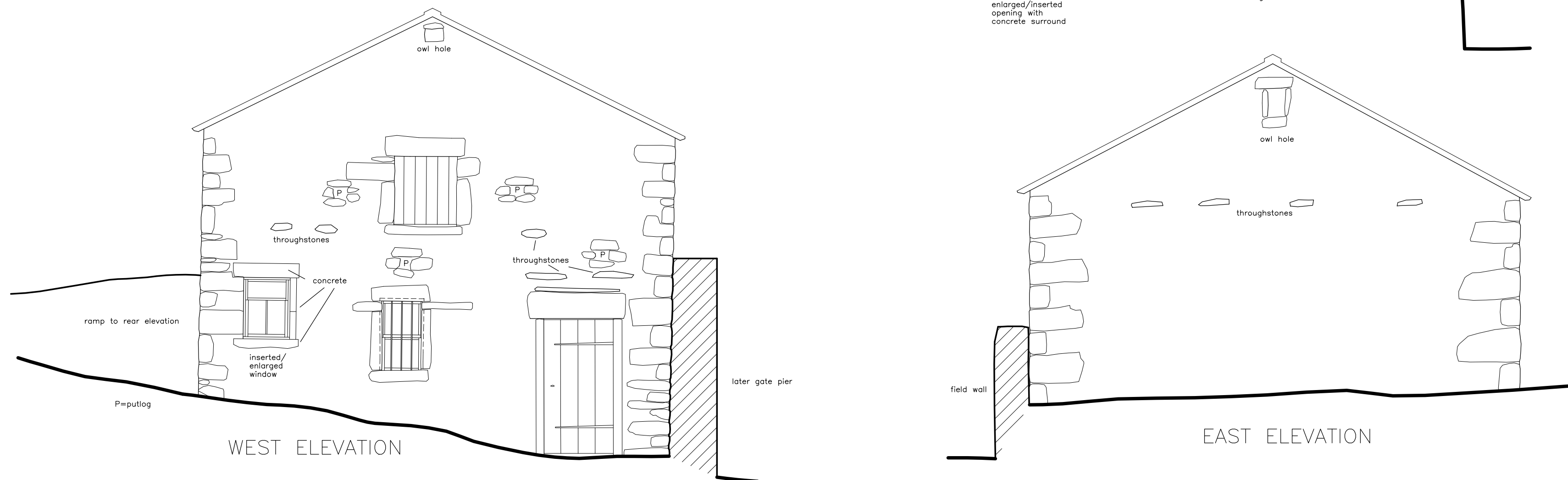
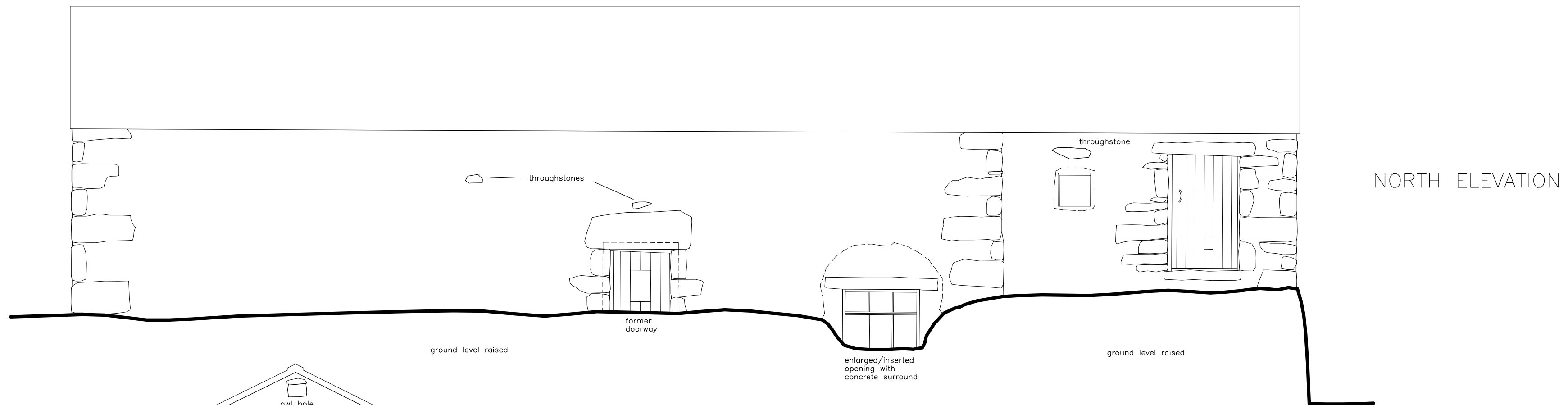
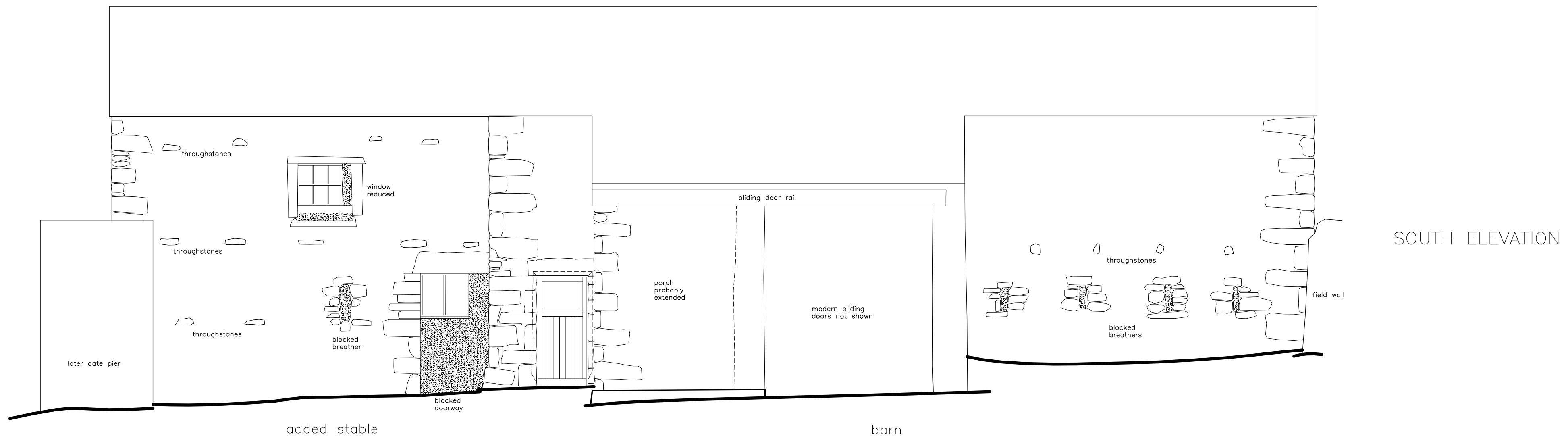
LEYLAND'S BARN  
 MIDDLE LANE, KETTLEWELL  
 NORTH YORKS (NGR: SD 97167237):  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 AND BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 8:  
 CROSS-SECTION

SCALE: 1:50

DATE OF SURVEY: DECEMBER 2008

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



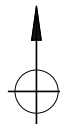
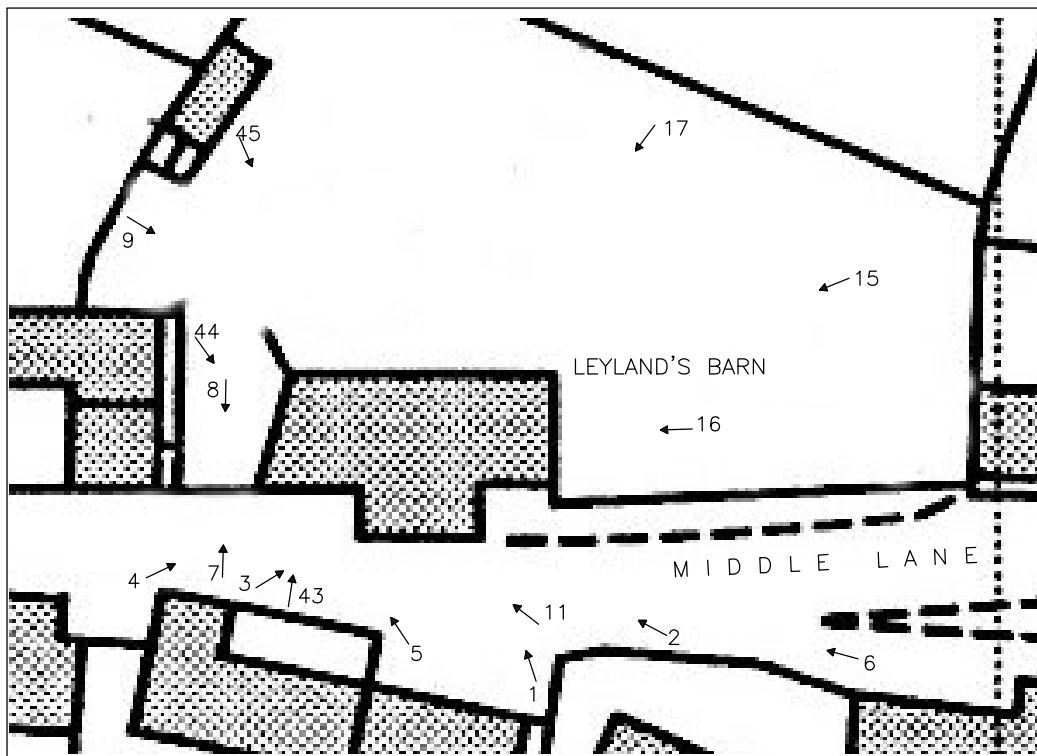
LEYLAND'S BARN  
MIDDLE LANE, KETTLEWELL  
NORTH YORKS (NGR: SD 97167237):  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
AND BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 9:  
ELEVATIONS

SCALE: 1:50

DATE OF SURVEY: DECEMBER 2008

STEPHEN HAIGH  
Buildings Archaeologist



50m



↗ 1: photograph direction and number

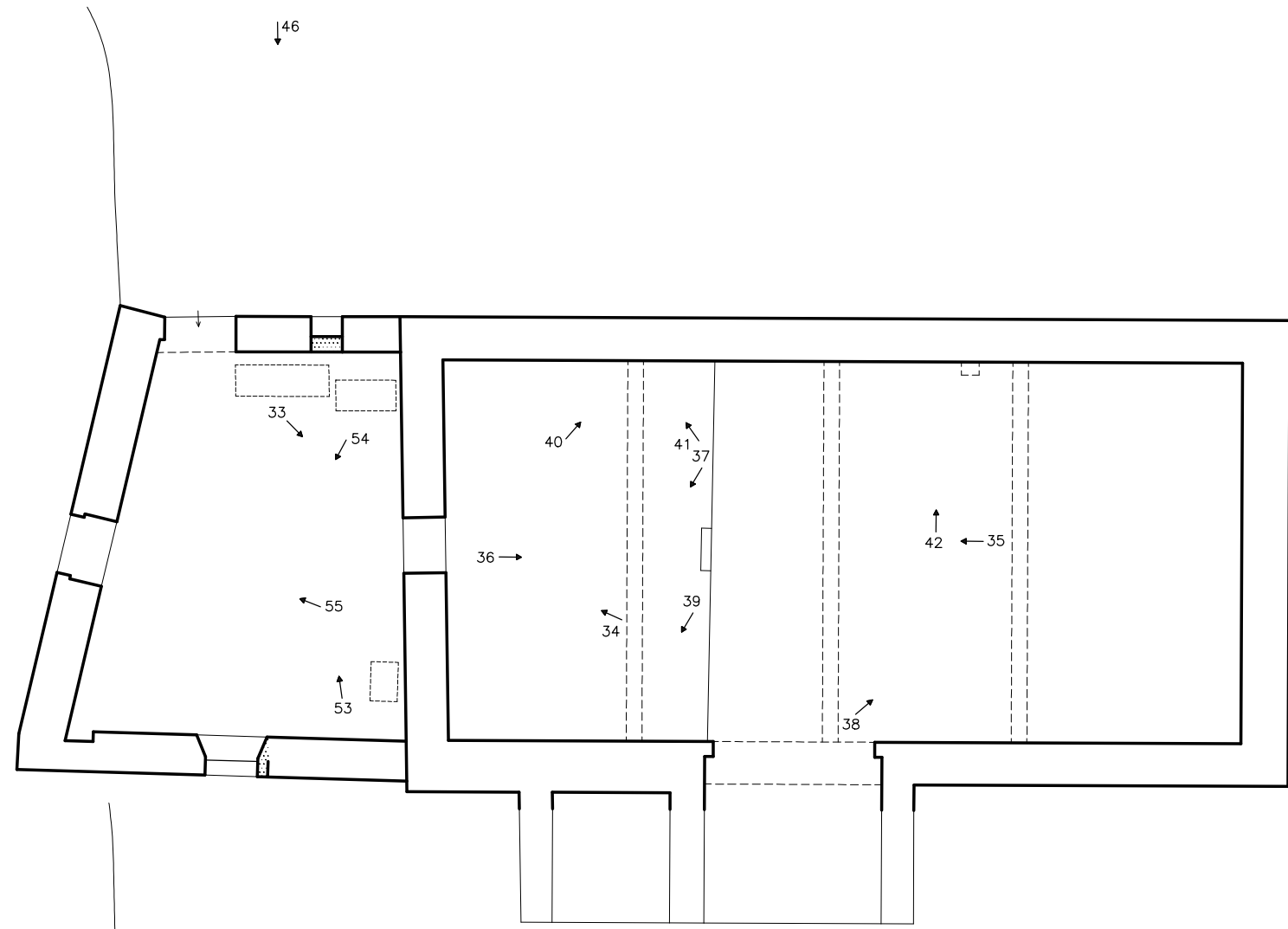
LEYLAND'S BARN  
 MIDDLE LANE, KETTLEWELL  
 NORTH YORKS (NGR: SD 97167237):  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 AND BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 10:  
 SITE PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

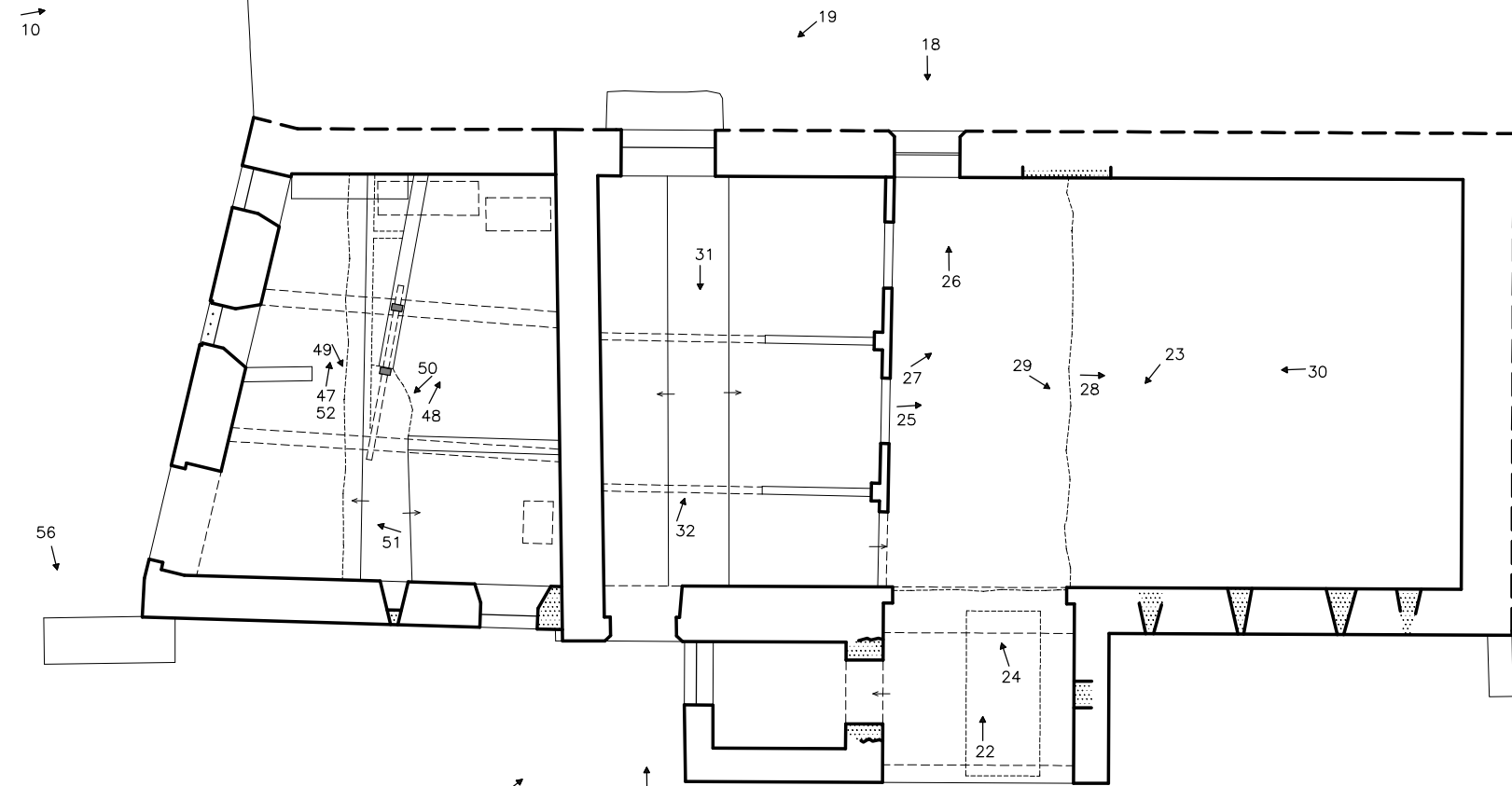
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DATE OF SURVEY: DECEMBER 2008

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist

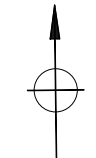
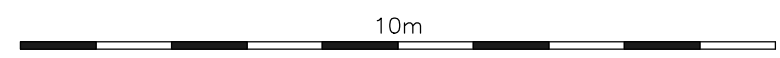


UPPER FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

- 1: photograph direction and number
- floor detail
- blocking or infill
- ↑ step up



↑ 14

BASED ON THE PLANS BY ANDREW DURHAM

LEYLAND'S BARN  
MIDDLE LANE, KETTLEWELL  
NORTH YORKS (NGR: SD 97167237):  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
AND BUILDING RECORDING

FIGURE 11:  
FLOOR PLANS  
WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100  
DATE OF SURVEY: DECEMBER 2008

STEPHEN HAIGH  
Buildings Archaeologist

DAMSIDE COTTAGE