

The West Pavilion
Heath Hall, Warmfield-cum-Heath, West Yorkshire:
Historic Building Record



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NGR: SE 3552021
Historic township: Warmfield cum Heath

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SUMMARY

This report concerns the north-east end of the West Pavilion at Heath Hall, near Wakefield in West Yorkshire (NGR: SE 35552021). The West Pavilion (listed, grade I) was built by John Carr for John Smyth, c.1753, as one of two such blocks flanking the Hall, and forms the south-east side of an ostentatious stable-yard; its ground floor appears to have been used for stabling and the first floor for living accommodation, but the building was later adapted to housing throughout. Historic building recording, involving measured and photographic survey, was carried out in December 2010 for Mr M Pearman, to fulfil a condition of planning consent for alterations.

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THE WEST PAVILION, HEATH HALL, WARMFIELD-CUM-HEATH, WEST YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

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THE WEST PAVILION, HEATH HALL, WARMFIELD-CUM-HEATH, WEST YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording of the north-east part of the West Pavilion at Heath Hall, near Wakefield, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in December 2010 for the owner and developer Mr M Pearman, to discharge a condition attached to planning consent for alterations to the north-east end of the building, which is listed (grade I).
- 1.2 The West Pavilion was built c.1753 in a Palladian style to the design of John Carr, and is one of a matching pair which flank Heath Hall itself. The building also forms the south-east side of the Heath Hall stable-yard, and its ground floor seems to have been used for stabling (although no direct evidence for that appears to survive) while its upper floor was originally living accommodation, no doubt for estate employees.
- 1.3 The work was carried out in accordance with a specification from the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (Appendix 1), and involved historical research, photographic, drawn and written recording. This report will be submitted to the client, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, the West Yorkshire Archive Service, and the English Heritage National Monuments Record.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Heath Hall forms the focus for the estate village of Heath, lying some 3km east of Wakefield city centre, in the lower reaches of the Calder Valley. The settlement is rather spread out around the unenclosed Heath Common, which forms an important element of the local landscape (Figure 1). Heath Hall faces south-west across this common, with the West Pavilion at its north-west end, perpendicular to it, and separated from it by a drive (Figure 2). The West Pavilion is largely symmetrical through both axes, and only its north-east end is of concern in this report, although an attached cart shed and small group of outbuildings were also recorded.
- 2.2 The national grid reference for the site is SE 35552021 and the postcode is WF1 5SL.
- 2.3 The building's most recent use was as two flats, one on each floor.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 The West Pavilion is listed as having special architectural or historic interest (grade I) (LBS no 342366). Grade I listed buildings are considered to be “exceptional” and constitute only about 2.5% of all listed buildings in England. The entry in the list reads:

Stables with accommodation above, now 4 flats. *Circa* 1753 by John Carr for John Smyth. Hammer-dressed stone with ashlar dressings, stone slate roof. Classical. H-shaped. 2 storeys. 7 x 5 bay symmetrical facades. Quoins. Continuous plinth and sill bands. South-east facade, facing Heath Hall (q.v.): central 3 bays break forward and have: tall semicircular-arched entrance with massive parabolic-arched vault leading through to rear; continuous impost band; windows have 18-pane sashes with 6-pane sashes above, flanking bays have a sash window with plaque above; pedimented gable with dentils surmounted by clock tower with engaged Tuscan columns to corners and circular recess for clock with arched cornice, the whole topped by circular open rotunda with Tuscan columns and bell-shaped cap with ball finial surmounted by weathervane. Bays 2 and 6 each have sash windows with plain stone surrounds. Outer projecting bays each have a recessed archway in which is set a similar sash window to each floor. Dentil cornice. Hipped roof with 2 ashlar ridge stacks. Rear similarly fenestrated. Left-hand return, fronting the Common, has central 3 bays breaking forward under pedimented gable. Central recessed arch with sash windows to each floor; bays either side have niches with plaques above. Outer 2 bays have a sash window to each floor.

With East Pavilion (q.v.) and Heath Hall forms part of a balanced composition.

- 3.2 Planning consent has been granted by Wakefield MDC for the change of use of the north-east end of the building to a single dwelling and the conversion of the attached cart-shed and garden area (application number 10/01544/LBC, which relates to the renewal of an earlier application 07/01322/LBC), and a condition attached at the request of the council’s archaeological advisor, WYAAS, requires architectural recording before development.

4 Previous investigative work

- 4.1 It is not believed that any systematic recording of the building has taken place previously, although the site as a whole has of course attracted the attention of architectural historians over the years.

5 Historical background

- 5.1 A rapid search of material at the West Yorkshire Archive Service, Wakefield Local Studies Library and online resources was carried out to provide background information on the building’s history: this comprised a study of

published sources, historic maps, and photographs. Those documents which are not subject to copyright restrictions are reproduced as figures 3 - 7.

- 5.2 The Heath Estate (now dispersed and in various hands) has its origins in the 17th century and earlier, but it was the very wealthy John Smyth (1654 - 1729) who in 1709 bought the property on a fortune made in agriculture and wool-stapling, and whose descendants were responsible for creating what one sees today. It was the son of his nephew (also John, 1715 – 1771) who, following his marriage to Bridget Foxley of London in 1746, employed John Carr, a prominent and prolific architect of the time, to enlarge and improve the existing mansion, then known as Esholt or Eshald Hall, into what became Heath Hall, now considered one of Carr's finest houses (although it was altered again in the 19th century). Part of its attraction lies in the juxtaposition of the paired East and West Pavilions, which give the house a symmetrical setting and make "a magnificent composition".¹ (The house should not be confused with Heath Old Hall, a nearby mansion of 1595, which was demolished in the 20th century.) Subsequent generations of Smyths and their descendants held the Hall until 1958, when it was bought by a Mr Oddie, although it is now in other hands.
- 5.3 John Carr, who was born at nearby Horbury, is thought to have begun work at Heath Hall in 1753, although few documents or plans relating to his activities appear to have survived. The West Pavilion seems to have been intended to function as part of the household's extensive stabling, although it probably ceased to serve that purpose in the late 19th or 20th century. The main stables building, on the same orientation as the main house and forming the north-east side of the stable-yard, was converted to a dwelling for Mr Oddie's widow in the 1980s, by the architect Francis Johnson. Detailed information about the specific purposes of the various buildings around this stable-yard seems to have been lost, but the household would have owned numerous horses for a variety of purposes, including riding, hunting, wheeled transport, as well as perhaps for racing. In the 18th century horses were not only essential as a means of transport but were an indicator of wealth and status, as were the buildings which housed these "honorary members of the gentry", and so the country houses of the period were almost always provided with opulent equine accommodation. The large, two storey, symmetrical block in classical style, often with a central clock tower, was very much favoured in the mid 18th century and well known, contemporaneous examples can be seen at Nostell Priory and Chatsworth (both by James Paine).
- 5.4 The earliest map known to show the site in any detail dates from 1745, and although this preceded the building of the West Pavilion, some outbuildings do

¹ Listed Building description for Heath Hall, LBS 342364

appear to be shown in the area which was shortly afterwards redeveloped.² The earliest map known to show the West Pavilion dates from 1824: this shows that the added cart-shed which stands at the north-east end of the building was extant by then, and a similar depiction is given on the 1840 tithe map.³ Ordnance Survey maps dating between the 1850s and 1930s show no changes over this period, except very slight alterations to the outbuildings, between 1890 and 1905.

- 5.5 A photograph taken around the turn of the 20th century shows a group of employees arranged formally on the north-west side of the West Pavilion, so that something of this side of the building is visible, and notably, a doorway which at the time of the present survey is a window.⁴ Also of interest is a photograph taken shortly before the refurbishment of the stable-yard buildings in the 1980s, although few specific details are visible on this.⁵

6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The building recording was carried out in accordance with the specification issued by the WYAAS (Appendix 1), during the week beginning 20 December 2010. It comprised drawn, photographic, and written records of that part of the pavilion to be altered, together with the adjoining outbuildings. The drawn record involved the production of a floor plans at 1:100 scale, based on those provided by the architect A L Turner & Associates, but showing all significant archaeological detail, with conventions based on those specified by English Heritage⁶. The photographic record was made using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for archival permanence. External and internal photographs were taken, in most cases using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, and their locations are shown on copies of the plans. All the photographs are copied in this report, and in the following description they are referred to by numbers in **bold**. As well as the black and white photographs, some external, digital colour photographs were taken.

² West Yorkshire Archive Service Z52(L): *A map of all the lands belonging to John Smyth Esq at Heath and Warmfield near Wakefield, Surveyed by Will Dickinton 1745*

³ West Yorkshire Archive Service C547/2/5/1/1: *Plan of the townships of Warmfield-cum-Heath...by George Charlesworth, 1824; WDP 75: Plan of the township of Warmfield cum Heath (Tithe Map)*

⁴ www.twixtaireandcalder.org.uk Image no x101708, from Wakefield Local Studies Library WR Box W number 59

⁵ "The Stable House, Heath Hall, Wakefield, Yorkshire" in *Back to Life*, Spring 1988, p16-17

⁶ English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

7 Description of the buildings

The West Pavilion

- 7.1 The pavilion's design is very much in the Palladian style so often favoured by Carr, which employs the fundamental principles of symmetry and proportion derived from the classical world, which underlay much mid 18th century domestic architecture in England, and the pavilion's architectural role at Heath was twofold: to complement the Hall itself, as one of two such flanking outbuildings which emphasised its qualities when viewed from the south-west; and as a separate composition, to form one side of an elegant stable-yard. To these ends the pavilion has a south-west front to its short side which faces the common (1), and two largely but not entirely symmetrical long elevations, one (which might be considered superior) facing towards the stable-yard (2,3), the other facing the Hall (4), which is less easily seen as a whole. The building, which is of coursed, local coal measures sandstone, with a stone slate roof, is essentially H-shaped in plan, with two outer cross-wings to either end of the central range, which is pierced by a tall entrance archway running through the building as a passage.
- 7.2 This through passage is essential to the building both as an architectural motif, and to link the domestic sphere with the equestrian, and this is emphasised by its great height (far in excess of practical necessity), its setting below a pedimented gable, by the manner in which it projects slightly from the main range, and by the large, surmounting clock tower, cupola and weathervane (5-8). The individual elements within the central block of three bays which the archway occupies include sill bands to ground and first floor (the latter rising over the passage as a segmental arch), tall niches (on the north-west side only – the south-east side has windows in their places), plaques, and modillion cornices forming the pediment (9-10). These motifs are also used in essentially the same arrangement on the south-west front, where in place of a passage, the central part of the elevation is recessed.
- 7.3 To the north-east of this central area, the decoration is less rich, but the same key elements continue: the outer bay of the central range has tall, 18-pane sashes to either side on the ground floor, with six pane sashes to the first floor (11-15)⁷. The eaves cornice continues and serves as the rainwater trough (16), drained by cast iron down-pipes with the hoppers embossed with a crest, comprising what appears to be a horned bull (17). A photograph of c.1900 shows that the ground floor window in the north-west elevation had then been made into a doorway, but it has been restored to its earlier form, probably in the late 20th century alterations by Francis Johnson.⁸

⁷ None of the original window frames are believed to survive but in most cases the present day frames are thought to replicate them in their essential forms

⁸ See note ⁴ above

- 7.4 The cross-wing at the north-east end of the pavilion has recessed panels beneath arched bands to north-west and south-east sides, and there is an entrance in the return to the former, which was formerly matched on the other side of the building, but the latter has since been altered to form a window (**18-23**). It is not certain whether the overlight to the surviving doorway is original (the door itself is not), and another alteration worth noting is the row of plain iron brackets driven into the south-east elevation, to either side of the ground floor window: quite what function these served is unknown, but they may have held equipment related to horses, agriculture, or gardening (**24**).
- 7.5 The north-east end of the cross-wing was originally blind and the sill bands and cornices do not continue across it: changes to it include the construction of the adjacent cart-shed, probably in the late 18th or early 19th century, and the insertion of three late 20th century windows (**25-26**).
- 7.6 A number of features are visible within the north-east side of the through passage or archway itself: a circular aperture around 0.7m in diameter, through the apex of the vaulting; a doorway into the north-east end of the building; and an opening to a clock weight-shaft, at ground level in the centre of the wall (**27-28**). (These last two are matched in the opposite, south-west side of the passage.) The opening to the weight-shaft is a recess which measures 0.5m wide and similarly deep, with a vertical, brick-lined duct above it. The clock would have been powered by a weight hung from a rope or cable, periodically hoisted up so that its descent by gravity would drive the mechanism; more than one weight would have been necessary if the clock had a striking mechanism, but it is not known if that is the case (it is not working at present), although the presence of a pair of shafts implies that it did.⁹ The hole within the vaulting directly over the centre of the passage appears to be a means of access into the void below the clock tower, although perhaps it too had a role in the functioning of the clock itself.
- 7.7 The relatively recent conversion and subdivision of the interior of the building to provide a self-contained and modern flat on each floor means that most of its original features and character have been lost, particularly on the ground floor, which is thought to have contained stabling originally. Historically there were only two ground floor rooms (as well as a small entrance lobby off the through passage), and of these two, the larger seems to have been the stable itself, as its two doorways (one of them now a window) are large and wide, and the room is not heated. However it now has modern, plastered walls, a breeze block subdivision, and a raised timber floor some 0.6m above the original flagstone floor, so any surviving indications of stalling arrangements are not visible (**29-31**).

⁹ Keith Scobie-Youngs, of the Cumbria Clock Company Ltd: pers comm

- 7.8 The present doorway from here to the smaller room to the south-west is thought to be a modern insertion as its lintel relates to the present timber floor, and a recess to the south-east is thought to be the original means of communication, now blocked (32-33). This smaller room shares the modern timber floor, but flagstones are also visible beneath it (34). It has a chimney breast with opening for a fireplace and so is thought to have served as a tack room or office, ie. a small heated room in which equipage could have been stored and dried. As well as the doorway to the stable, it has its own entrance from the small lobby off the through passage, which was re-opened in preparatory works during 2010 (35-36).
- 7.9 The doorway from the passage was the means of entry to the first floor, via a flight of stone stairs (37-38) (an arrangement which accounts for the presence of windows rather than niches in the pavilion's south-east elevation), and this upper part of the building appears always to have been living accommodation, no doubt for servants, quite probably for those working with the horses. At the head of the stairs, a six-panel, 18th century door with architrave seems to be original to the building and is a rather stout example, as it is counter-boarded to the rear in the manner of an external door. The sunk panels have ogee moulded surrounds, and the H-hinges are decorative (39-41). The corridor beyond this entrance is a modern creation, formed by the insertion of a stud wall, and so the doorway would originally have given onto a larger room occupying the full width of the block, and a stone hearth by the chimney breast indicates a former fireplace here (42). The room was lit by two, six-pane sashes, and although neither window frame seems to be mid 18th century, surviving panelled reveals and architraves suggest that these aspects at least are original (43-44). The architrave on one side of the doorway to the cross-wing also remains *in situ* (45-46).
- 7.10 Within the cross-wing, an original wall divides the first floor into another two rooms, the smaller, north-west one now subdivided into smaller spaces, one a bathroom with inserted window. An unusual, slanting projection in the south-west wall here, partly incorporated into a cupboard, may be a ventilation duct which served the stable below, although it cannot now be seen on the ground floor (47). Only the larger room is heated, although the present form of the chimney breast is the result of additional studwork (49); it also has an original architrave and door, in this case of six raised and fielded panels to each side, with plain, butt hinges distinct from those on the other noted door (50-51).
- 7.11 Another aspect of the building worth remarking on is the presence of reed and plaster ceilings, which seem to have been used over all the ground and first floor rooms, although they are not visible in all parts. The reeds are held in place by thin battens fastened along the undersides of the joists, and were a material widely used in the 18th century as an alternative to laths (52). The roof

structure, inspected through a rough hole, can be seen to be made up of characteristic king post trusses, partly bolted and partly pegged, of square sawn softwood (readily imported from continental Europe via the North Sea and the nearby Aire and Calder Navigation), although the tusk-tenoned purlins are more roughly hewn and seem to be of oak, so they may have been re-used from earlier outbuildings on the site (53-54).

Other structures

- 7.12 A tall yard wall butts the pavilion's north corner, and continues along the same alignment as that building's north-west side for some 4.8m, as far as the rear building line of the adjacent coach house building, where it meets another wall at right angles, enclosing what was probably the kitchen garden beyond. Together, these walls form two sides of an open-fronted cart-shed facing south-east. Another short length of stone wall also links the coach house to the north-west with this tall yard wall, and forms the front of a small group of minor outbuildings (55-57). It is not clear to what degree this present arrangement is original; as noted above the cart-shed is shown on a map of 1824, and is of a design very much of that age, but it is not of an architectural quality to match the pavilion, so is thought to be secondary.
- 7.13 The cart-shed is of three bays with a concrete floor (at a higher level than the original), with the two raking trusses carried by plain, massive sandstone piers (58); the trusses are of imported softwood but some of the purlins are oak, similar to the arrangement in the pavilion roof. Characteristic shipping marks are visible on one tie beam (59-62).
- 7.14 In the tall yard wall which forms the north-west side of the shed is an arched entrance of a size suitable for a cart (now blocked with brickwork). The arch itself is at a slightly higher level than both the trusses and the open front of the cart-shed (63), which implies that the shed was built after the wall and arched entrance. However, the profile of the shed's north-east wall contradicts this theory, unless it is taken that the original garden wall was heightened with closely matching stonework, which is possible (56). Two other doorways, in the north-west and north-east sides of the cart-shed, are clearly inserted and of little consequence (one of them has since been blocked) (64).
- 7.15 Of the space between the tall yard wall and the coach house, which measures 2.5m by 1.4m, about half is un-roofed but the other part contains three small rooms enclosed by brick walls under a stone slate roof, which it is thought date from c.1900. The outer room now houses a WC so may have been built as a privy, but the two smaller ones beyond were probably coal sheds (65). Evidence for an earlier arrangement here shows there to have been a lean-to roof over the

north-east half of this space, as shown on the 1893 map (see figure 4), perhaps for an open store.

- 7.16 A gateway through the garden wall to the south of the cart-shed is also of interest: it has a Tudor arched lintel and varied jambs, and is very likely to have been part of the 18th century works at Heath Hall, although the lintel may have been re-used from earlier structures (66).

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 It appears that only secondary documentary sources survive to recall the West Pavilion's original use as stables when built in the 1750s: the conversion of the ground floor to living accommodation, which may have taken place before the end of the 19th century, seems to have removed all traces of its former equine inhabitants, unless any evidence survives below the present raised timber floors or within the walls beneath the present plaster coating. Upstairs, a few 18th century fixtures and fittings do remain from the servants' accommodation of that period, but again, the vicissitudes of 250 years have taken their toll. It is however fortunate that the building's exterior is largely unscathed, with the only significant changes being the addition of the cart-shed, a few alterations to openings, the creation of a handful of new windows (mostly in the less conspicuous north-west elevation), and repairs to deteriorating stonework.

9 Acknowledgement

- 9.1 I am very grateful to Keith Scobie-Youngs of the Cumbria Clock Company Ltd, for elucidating the clock weight-shaft.

The author would welcome any significant additional information, or notice of inaccuracy.

Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification

Specification For Building Recording West Pavilion, Heath Hall (SE 3555 2021)

Specification prepared at the request of the agent on behalf of Wakefield Council (Planning Permission 10/01544/LBC)

1 Summary

1.1 A building record (drawn and photographic survey) is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to the conversion of this grade I listed 18th century stables (previously two flats) to a single dwelling. This specification for the necessary work has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the curators of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.1.1 to 6.1.5 inclusive, 8.3 and 8.4 are to be met by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork by completing and returning the attached form to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

2 Site Location and Description

2.1 Location

(Grid ref. SE 3555 2021) The West Pavilion lies directly adjacent to the north-west of Heath Hall, Heath, directly off the main road through Heath.

The site lies within the historic township of **Warmfield cum Heath**.

2.2 Description

The West Pavilion at Heath is a stone-built range of two storeys, with an arched vault forming an entrance between two wings. Above the vaulted entrance to the stables courtyard beyond is a pedimented gable with a clock tower and cupola above. The West Pavilion east and west wings of the pavilion are in separate ownership and it is the east wing and attached cartshed which is the subject of the proposed development. The footprint of the eastern side of the block and adjacent cart shed covers an area of 170 square metres. The condition of the site is good, however, confirmation of structural condition should be sought from the developer's agent.

West Pavilion Heath forms part of a grade I listed building (LBS 342366).

3 Planning Background

The site owners, through their agents A L Turner and Associates (Building & Design Consultants, Cherry Tree House, Levisham, North Yorkshire YO18 7NL, contact Tony Turner 01751 460007) have obtained planning consent (Planning Application No. 10/01544/LBC) for change of use to a single dwelling. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as Wakefield's archaeological advisor) has prepared this specification in order to allow the owners to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent. The architect has further plans for alterations to the outbuildings directly to the rear of the site (subject to the relevant consents) and this specification also includes the recording of these structures.

Issued by WY Archaeology Advisory Service

November/2010

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

West Pavilion, Heath is grade I listed as outbuildings and stables to Heath Hall. The West Pavilion formed a formal entrance to the yard containing further outbuildings and coach houses. Heath Hall was extensively remodelled and extended by John Carr for John Smyth in 1753 (at the core of Heath Hall is an earlier house called Esholt House). The Stables are also thought to be by John Carr and date from 1753. The West Pavilion formed a formal entrance to the stable yard beyond. To either side of the arched entrance is a small opening in the wall at knee height which has a flue above which may have held a small brazier or space for a lantern.

In 1915 the particulars of a notice to let described the stables as accommodating 'over 20 horses, with coach houses, motor houses, saddle rooms and other buildings'.

The architect Francis Johnson was involved in alterations to the stable buildings at Heath during the 1960s and 1970s and may have been responsible for some of the alterations to the West Pavilion. Although the interior of the property has been modernised and converted to two flats during the 20th century, there are still features of interest surviving internally, such as the historic stone-flagged floor (visible beneath the raised wooden floor) and the reed and lime plaster ceilings (visible in one of the first floor rooms and hidden behind modern plasterboard). The house also has two historic 6-panel internal doors (one to the top of the stairs and another into one of the bedrooms). The layout of the stables has previously been altered (presumably by the 20th century conversion to flats), however there is clear evidence for a number of blocked doorways which have been converted to windows. The attached open-fronted cart shed to the east of the pavilion utilises part of the garden wall on its east side. The rear wall of the cart shed has a blocked cart entry into the stable yard. In the space beyond is a small enclosed space with small brick outbuildings which belong to a later phase of construction.

Grade I and II* listed buildings are of outstanding architectural or historic interest and form only about 6 per cent of all listed buildings.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

The proposed work involves the conversion and infilling of the attached cart shed (currently used for parking) to form part of the domestic accommodation – thereby altering the appearance of the south-east elevation of the cart-shed and its relationship to the attached stables. The proposals also include the insertion of two new doorways (one of which has already been broken through), new chimney breast and further proposals for the creation of an extension utilising existing outbuildings to the rear of the cartshed (subject to the relevant consents). The stables are grade I listed and are therefore of national importance and it is important that a record of the structure is made, prior to these further alterations.

5 Aims of the Project

5.1 The first aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the range, and to place this

record in the public domain by depositing it with the WY Historic Environment Record (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE). The range has of course already undergone alterations and modernisation in the later part of the 20th century and a number of the interior spaces are quite modern in appearance.

5.2 The second aim of the proposed work is to analyse and interpret the buildings as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. The archaeologist on site should give particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the buildings. The roles of historical plan form, layout and circulation should all be considered in this process of interpretation.

6 Recording Methodology

6.1 General Instructions

6.1.1 Health and Safety

The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. Prior to the commencement of any work on site (and preferably prior to submission of the tender) the archaeological contractor may wish to carry out a Risk Assessment in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The archaeological contractor should identify any contaminants which constitute potential Health and Safety hazards and make arrangements with the client 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.

6.1.2 Confirmation of adherence to specification

Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must confirm in writing adherence to this specification (using the attached form), or state in writing (with reasons) any specific proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor (see para. 8.3, below). Modifications presented in the form of a re-written project brief will not be considered by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

6.1.3 Confirmation of timetable and contractor's qualifications

Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must provide WYAAS in writing with:

- ∞ a projected timetable for the site work
- ∞ details of project staff structure and numbers
- ∞ names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors *etc.*)
- ∞ details of any specialist sub-contractors

All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor 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 similar buildings. The

timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

6.1.4 Site preparation

Prior to the commencement of work on site the archaeological contractor should identify all removable modern material (including modern machinery) which may significantly obscure material requiring an archaeological record, and should contact the developer in order to make arrangements for their removal (if necessary, under archaeological supervision). It is not the intention of this specification that large-scale removal of material of this type should take place with the archaeological contractor's manpower or at that contractor's expense.

6.1.5 Documentary research

Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local History Library (Wakefield Learning and Local Studies Library, Balne Lane, Wakefield WF2 0DQ, telephone 01924 302230, email lib.learningandlocalstudies@wakefield.gov.uk) and the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE), and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century Trades and Postal directories, the appropriate census returns and all other available primary and relevant secondary sources.

The website <http://www.twixtaireandcalder.org.uk> also contains old photographs of the stables which show the stables in the distance next to Heath Hall, including one which would appear to be incorrectly labelled as showing an outbuilding to Heath Old Hall. The photograph appears to show the part of the north elevation of the West Pavilion.

http://www.twixtaireandcalder.org.uk/cgi-bin/MsmGo.exe?grab_id=0&page_id=1992&query=Heath%20Old%20Hall&SCOPE=www.twixtaireandcalder.org.uk&hiword=HALLAS%20HALLOS%20HALLS%20HEAT%20HEATHER%20HEATHS%20HEATHY%20Hall%20Heath%20Old%20

These photographs should also be checked and used to inform the building recording.

This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to function and phasing. Please note that this exercise is not intended to be a formal desk-based assessment, and should not represent a disproportionate percentage of the time allowed for the project overall.

6.1.6 Use of existing plans

A L Turner Associates have produced plans as existing of buildings. If appropriate, these plans may be used as the basis for the drawn record and for any annotation relative both to the historic and photographic record. Additional information relevant to the historic record should be indicated on the plans, which shall be re-drawn as necessary. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to check the accuracy of these drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. Contractors are therefore advised to determine prior to the submission of tender

whether major re-survey/re-drawing will be necessary. For this purpose, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service would suggest that the tendering contractor check a small number of randomly selected measurements across the site, e.g. a few long face measurements, the position and size of a selection of doors and windows, and a random series of internal diagonals (it is accepted that the contracting archaeologist will not be able to identify isolated and unpredictable errors by using this method). It is the archaeological contractors' responsibility to obtain the appropriate copyright permissions for any original material employed as a basis for further work.

6.2 Written Record

The archaeologist on site should carefully examine all parts of each building prior to the commencement of the drawn and photographic recording, in order to identify all features relevant to its original use and to obtain an overview of the development of the building and of the site as a whole. As part of this exercise, the archaeologist on site should produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on building function) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. The crucial requirement is that each room should be examined individually, that the results of that examination should be noted in a systematic fashion, and that these objective observations should be used to inform an analytical interpretation of the overall development and operation of the site.

6.3 Drawn Record

6.3.1 Drawings required

The drawn record should comprise:

- ∞ A ground and first floor plan (which includes the cart shed and small outbuildings to the north)

Drawings should be made at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:100 for plans; not smaller than 1:50 for sections). The structures should be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction should be made on the final drawings between surviving as-built features and all material introduced in the structure during the late 20th-century.

6.3.2 Scope of record

All features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal should be incorporated into, and clearly identified in, the final drawn record. Typically, items of interest would include:

- ∞ All original structural elements, including roof structure/truss form and arrangement (note that timber type should be identified in each instance)
- ∞ Historic/original floor surfaces - including drains and impervious floor surfaces for the stables
- ∞ Historic heating, cooking and lighting arrangements
- ∞ Original windows and window furniture - noting the material and type
- ∞ Original doors and door furniture
- ∞ Original cupboards or fitted furniture within the building
- ∞ Original stone or ceramic sinks
- ∞ Original or historic wall finishes, including whitewash/paint finishes
- ∞ Original areas of lime plaster and the extent of any reed and plaster ceilings

- ∞ Original and subsequent arrangements for the provision of feed to the stables (such as evidence for trapdoors)
- ∞ Original or historic stable fittings (such as tethering rings or recesses within the walls associated with their stable function)
- ∞ Evidence for a harness room, or areas for the storage and preparation of feed, and any other evidence for the different function of different rooms and spaces in the range
- ∞ Evidence for any troughs or braziers
- ∞ Evidence of historic downpipes, drainage or ventilation systems
- ∞ Historic staircases, ladders and means of access
- ∞ Architectural detailing such as cornices, string courses, niches, and clock tower

but this list should not be treated as exhaustive. The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:

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

6.3.3 Dimensional accuracy

Dimensional accuracy should accord with the normal requirements of the English Heritage Architecture and Survey Branch (at 1:20, measurements should be accurate to at least 10mm; at 1:50, to at least 20mm; at 1:100, to at least 50mm).

6.3.4 Drawing method

The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate. In accordance with national guidelines¹, drawings executed on site should be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, recorders should ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature should then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. CAD repeats or cloning of features should **not** be used. What is required as an end product of the survey is a well-modelled and clear drawing; ambiguous flat-line drawings should be avoided. Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, and the WYAAS would recommend that the CAD layering protocol detailed in the same volume (8.3, Table 2) should be adhered to.

6.4 Photographic Record

6.4.1 External photographs

An external photographic record should be made of all elevations of the building, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. The contractor should ensure that all

¹ English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the West Pavilion, attached cart shed and attached garden wall from all sides, showing the range and the stables complex as a whole in its setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the buildings should also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses). While it is not necessary to duplicate every black-and-white shot, the colour record should be sufficiently comprehensive to provide a good picture of the form and general appearance of the complex and of the individual structures.

6.4.2 Internal photographs

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

6.4.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all individual elements noted in section 6.3.2 above. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. Specific shots should be taken of:

- ∞ the opening and flue beneath the entrance arch
- ∞ the emblem on the downpipe
- ∞ the two surviving historic 6-panel internal doors
- ∞ the reed and lime plastered ceilings
- ∞ the stone-flagged floor (visible beneath the inserted timber floor)

N.B. Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.

6.5.4 Equipment

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

6.5.5 Film stock

All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities.

6.5.6 Digital photography

As an alternative to our requirement for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied as an alternative, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 4 megapixels. Note that conventional black and white print photography is still required and constitutes the permanent record. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied in three file formats (as a RAW data file, a DNG file and as a JPEG file). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the DNG file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

6.5.7 Printing

6.5.6a Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". In addition, a small selection of photographs (the best of the exterior setting shots and interior shots) should be printed at 10" x 8" (a minimum of 4 shots). Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

6.5.6b Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but **not** in a manner which alters detail or perspective). All digital prints must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply details of the paper/inks used in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service, with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability. Written confirmation that the materials are acceptable must have been received from the WYAAS prior to the commencement of work on site.

6.5.7 Documentation

A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location, direction and subject of shot must accompany the photographic record; a separate photographic register should be supplied for any colour slides or for colour digital photographs. The position and direction of each photograph and slide should be noted on a copy of the building plan, which should also be marked with a north pointer; separate plans should be annotated for each floor of each building

7. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

7.1 After completion of fieldwork

Prior to the commencement of any other work on site, the archaeological contractor should arrange a meeting at the offices of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to

present a draft of the 1st- stage drawn record (fully labelled and at the scale specified above), a photo-location plan, and photographic contact prints adequately referenced to this plan (material supplied will be returned to the contractor). **N.B.** if full-sized prints or digital versions of contact sheets are supplied for this purpose, they must be accompanied by a sample of the processed negatives. If appropriate, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service will then confirm to Wakefield Planning Services that fieldwork has been satisfactorily completed and that other work on site may commence (although discharge of the archaeological condition will not be recommended until a completed copy of the full report and photographic record has been received and approved by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service).

7.2 Report Preparation

7.2.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- ∞ an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant finds
- ∞ an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- ∞ a brief architectural description of the West Pavilion (including the attached cart shed & garden wall, and outbuildings) and presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the buildings, 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 West Pavilion in its local, historical and technological contexts, describing and analysing the West Pavilion and how it was intended to function within the overall stables complex. This analysis should consider the mid-18th century stable as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function, with particular attention being given to historical plan form, layout and process flow/circulation.

The architectural description should be fully cross-referenced to the drawn and photographic record, sufficient to illustrate the major features of the site and the major points raised. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers. A copy of this specification and a quantified index to the field archive should also be bound into the back of the report. The cover sheet should include a centred eight-figure OS grid reference and the name of the township in which the site is located (Warmfield cum Heath).

7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- ∞ a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the West Pavilion, attached cartshed and walls and small outbuildings in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- ∞ an overall keyed plan of the site showing the surviving buildings in relation to each other and to the buildings on site which have been demolished
- ∞ any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated

- ∞ a complete set of site drawings completed to publication standard, at the scale stipulated in Para. 6.3.1 above (unless otherwise agreed in writing by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service)
- ∞ a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- ∞ any additional illustrations pertinent to the site
- ∞ a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs (reproduced at a minimum of 6" by 4").

The latter should be bound into the report in the same logical sequence employed in the architectural description (Para. 7.2.1 above) and should be appropriately labelled (numbered, and captioned in full). When captioning, contractors should identify the individual photographs by means of a running sequence of numbers (e.g. Plate no. 1; Plate no. 2), and it is this numbering system which should be used in cross-referencing throughout the report and on the photographic plans. However, the relevant original film and frame number should be included in brackets at the end of each caption.

7.3 Report deposition

7.3.1 General considerations

7.3.1a The report should be supplied to the client and identical copies supplied to the West Yorkshire HER, the WY Archive Service and to the National Monuments Record (English Heritage, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ – for the attention of Mike Evans, Head of Archives). The report supplied to the NMR should be in digital format only. A recommendation from WYAAS for discharge of the archaeological condition is dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

7.3.1b The report copy supplied to the West Yorkshire HER should include a complete set of photographic prints (see Para. 7.3.2 below). The finished report should be supplied within eight weeks of completion of all fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The information content of the report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the Advisory Service, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

7.3.1c **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 non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

7.3.1.d 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 archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the West Yorkshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the West Yorkshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.

7.3.1e With the permission of the developer, the archaeological contractor are encouraged to consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with the appropriate Local History Library.

7.3.2 Deposition with WY Archaeology Advisory Service (West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record)

The report copy supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service 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 and on applied printed labels on the front of the appropriate photographic sleeve 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:

- ∞ Township name
- ∞ Site name and address
- ∞ Date of photographs (month/year)
- ∞ Name of archaeological contractor
- ∞ Film number

Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with - 'Warmfield cum Heath' (the Township name) with 'West Pavilion' under, 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).

7.4 Summary for publication

The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire published on the WYAAS website. During fieldwork monitoring visits WYAAS officers will take digital photographs which may be published on the Advisory Service's website as part of an ongoing strategy to enable public access to information about current fieldwork in the county.

7.5 Preparation and deposition of the archive

After the completion of all recording and post-recording work, a fully indexed field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents and drawings, and a set of suitably labelled photographic contact sheets (only). Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). The field archive should be deposited with the Wakefield Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield, WF1 2DE), and should be accompanied by a copy of the full report as detailed above. Deposition of the archive should be confirmed in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

8 General considerations

8.1 Technical queries

Any technical queries arising from this specification should be addressed to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service without delay.

8.2 Authorised alterations to specification by contractor

It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and on a brief examination of the site by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should 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 WY Archaeology Advisory Service as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the WY Archaeology Advisory Service considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has already been made and site work is ongoing, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

8.3 Unauthorised alterations to specification by contractor

It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service's consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in the WY Archaeology Advisory Service being unable to recommend discharge of the archaeological recording condition to the Local Planning Authority and are made solely at the risk of the contractor.

8.4 Monitoring

This exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in its role as 'curator' of the county's archaeology. The Advisory Service should receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start fieldwork. A copy of the contractor's Risk Assessment should accompany this notification.

8.5 Valid period of specification

This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Any queries relating to this specification should be addressed to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service without delay.

**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Elizabeth Chamberlin**

November/2010

**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Registry of Deeds
Newstead Road
Wakefield
WF1 2DE**

**Telephone: (01924 306794).
Fax: (01924) 306810
E-mail: echamberlin@wyjs.org.uk**

Appendix 2: List of digital photographs

Deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record

Number	Subject
---------------	----------------

- | | |
|----|--|
| 01 | General view of the pavilion, gateway, and north-west end of Hall, from the south-west |
| 02 | General view of the main stables and north end of pavilion, from the west |
| 03 | General view of the pavilion, from the west |
| 04 | General view of the pavilion, from the south |
| 05 | Central part of pavilion, from the west |
| 06 | Detail of clock tower, from the south |
| 07 | North end of pavilion, from the west |
| 08 | General view of north-east end of pavilion, from the south |
| 09 | Narrow part of the pavilion, south-east side |
| 10 | North-east end of the pavilion, from the south |
| 11 | General view of the cart shed and pavilion, from the north-east |
| 12 | General view of the garden wall, pavilion and cart-shed, from the east |
| 13 | The cart-shed, from the south-east |

Appendix 3: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Wakefield office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service

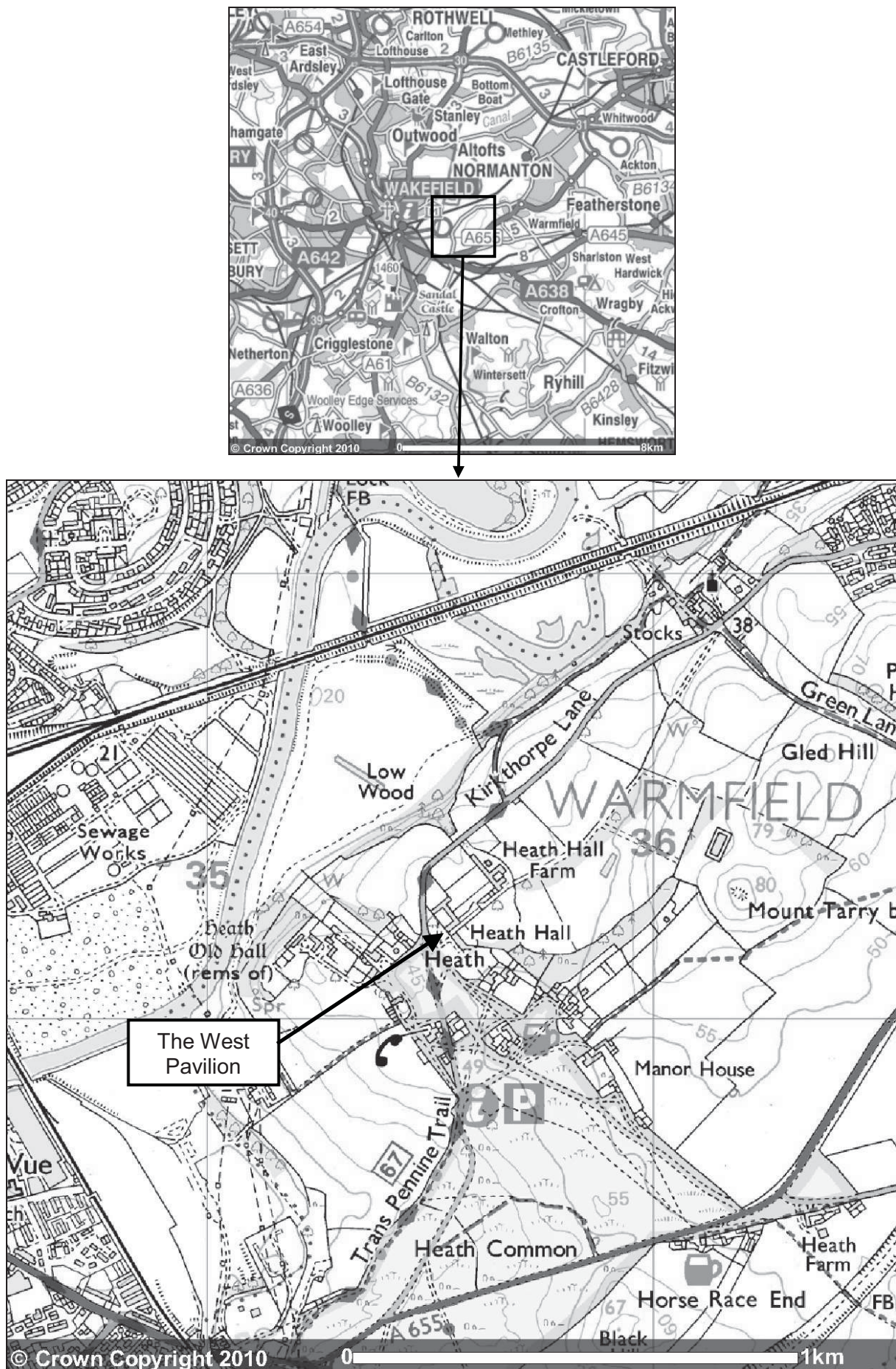
1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report
- photographic contact sheets (5 no)
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

Complete list of black and white photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
4	1	1	General view of the pavilion, from the south
20	1	2	North-east end of the pavilion, from the south
13	1	4	Narrow part of the pavilion, south-east side
12	1	5	General view of north-east end of pavilion, from the south
6	1	6	Central part of the pavilion, from the south
23	1	7	Detail of former doorway in north-east end of pavilion
7	1	8	Detail of clock tower, from the south
14	1	11	Detail of ground floor window in south-east side
10	1	12	Detail of first floor plaque, south-east side
15	1	13	Detail of first floor window, south-east side
21	1	14	Detail of arched recess, south-east elevation
24	1	16	Detail of row of iron hooks, south-east side
17	1	17	Detail of rainwater hopper, south-east side
8	2	1	Detail of cupola over clock tower, from the north-east
25	2	2	General view of the cart shed and pavilion, from the north-east
56	2	4	General view of the cart-shed and adjoining outbuildings and coach house, from the north-east
26	2	5	General view of the garden wall, pavilion and cart-shed, from the east
63	2	6	Blocked doorway in cart-shed (north-east side)
60	2	7	Roof truss in cart-shed, from the south
62	2	8	Detail of shipping marks on roof truss in cart-shed
61	2	10	Detail of roof truss in cart-shed, from the north-east
58	2	11	Detail of front piers of cart-shed, from the east
57	2	12	The cart-shed, from the south-east
64	2	13	Cart-shed interior, from the south
59	2	14	Cart-shed interior, from the north-east
27	2	16	Underside of vaulted passage through pavilion, from the south-east
28	2	17	Base of clock weight-shaft in north-east side of vaulted passage
22	2	18	North-west side of pavilion, from the south-west
55	3	1	Entrances to minor outbuildings and adjacent blocked doorway, to north of pavilion
9	3	2	Detail of niche in north-west side of pavilion
19	3	4	North end of pavilion, from the west
18	3	5	North end of pavilion, from the west
11	3	7	North end of pavilion, from the west
5	3	8	Central part of pavilion, from the west
1	3	10	General view of the pavilion, gateway, and north-west end of Hall, from the south-west
65	3	12	Minor outbuildings: view along unroofed part, from the south-west

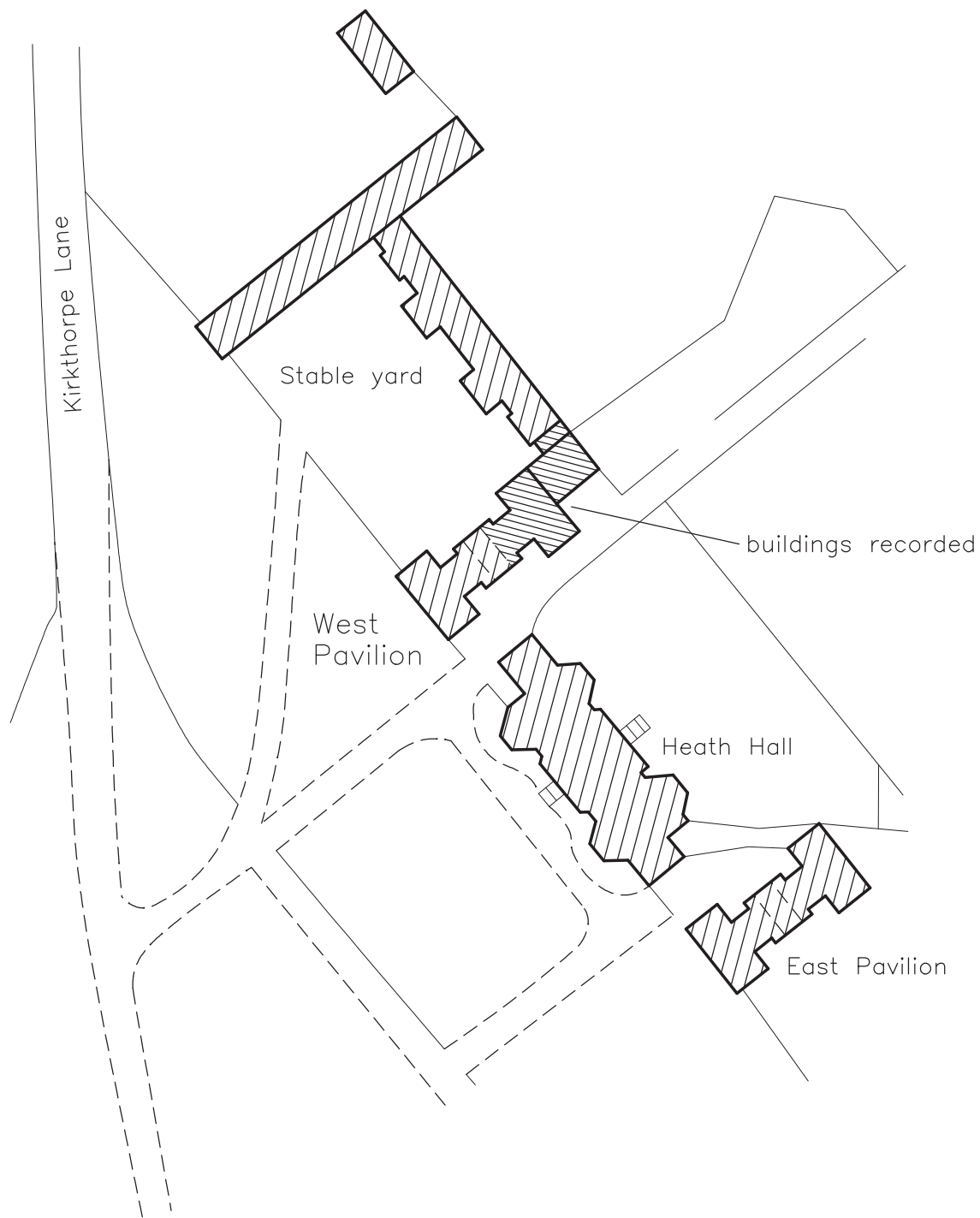
3	3	13	General view of the pavilion, from the west
2	3	14	General view of the main stables and north end of pavilion, from the west
66	3	17	Detail of doorway in garden wall, from the east
16	3	18	Detail of modillion cornice, south-east side
37	4	1	Internal view of entrance from vaulted passage
38	4	2	Stone stairs to first floor
36	4	4	View of re-opened doorway into small ground floor room
34	4	5	Flagstone floor beneath modern timber floor
33	4	6	Former doorway between ground floor rooms, from the south-west
35	4	7	Small ground floor room, from the north-west
32	4	9	Small ground floor room, from the south
30	4	10	Large ground floor room, from the south-east
29	4	11	Internal view of entrance in north-west side
31	4	12	Internal view of typical tall, ground floor window
39	4	13	Six panel door (D1) at top of stairs: outer face
40	4	16	Six panel door (D1) at top of stairs: inner face
41	4	18	Six panel door (D1) at top of stairs: detail of lower hinge
43	5	2	Internal view of first floor window with surviving panelled reveals
45	5	4	First floor doorway with original architrave
42	5	5	Chimney breast and blocked fireplace, south-west first floor room
44	5	6	Internal view of first floor window with horned sashes
49	5	7	South-east first floor room, with chimney breast and original door
51	5	9	Six panel door (D2) to large room: inner face
50	5	10	Six panel door (D2) to large room: outer face
47	5	11	Possible ventilation duct in north-west first floor room
48	5	12	Internal view of window in north-west first floor room, from the east
46	5	13	First floor passage, from the north-east
54	5	14	Roof truss at north end of building, for hip
53	5	17	Central truss over north-east wing, from the north
52	5	18	Detail of reeds in plaster ceiling over first floor



1:12,500

Figure 1: Location maps

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THE WEST PAVILION
 HEATH HALL
 WARMFIELD CUM HEATH
 WEST YORKSHIRE (NGR: SE 35552021):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 2:
 SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1:1000

DATE OF SURVEY: DECEMBER 2010

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



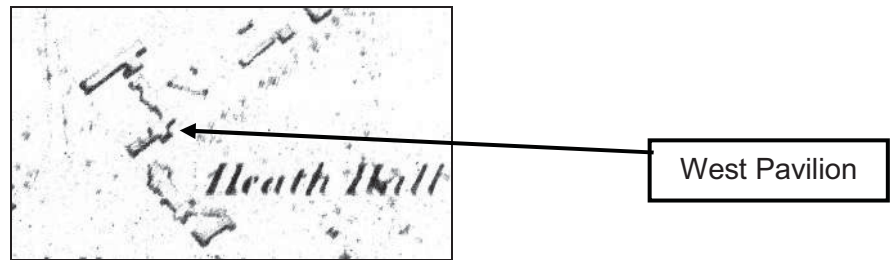


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map (enlarged)
Published 1854 (surveyed 1849-51); sheet no: Yorkshire 248

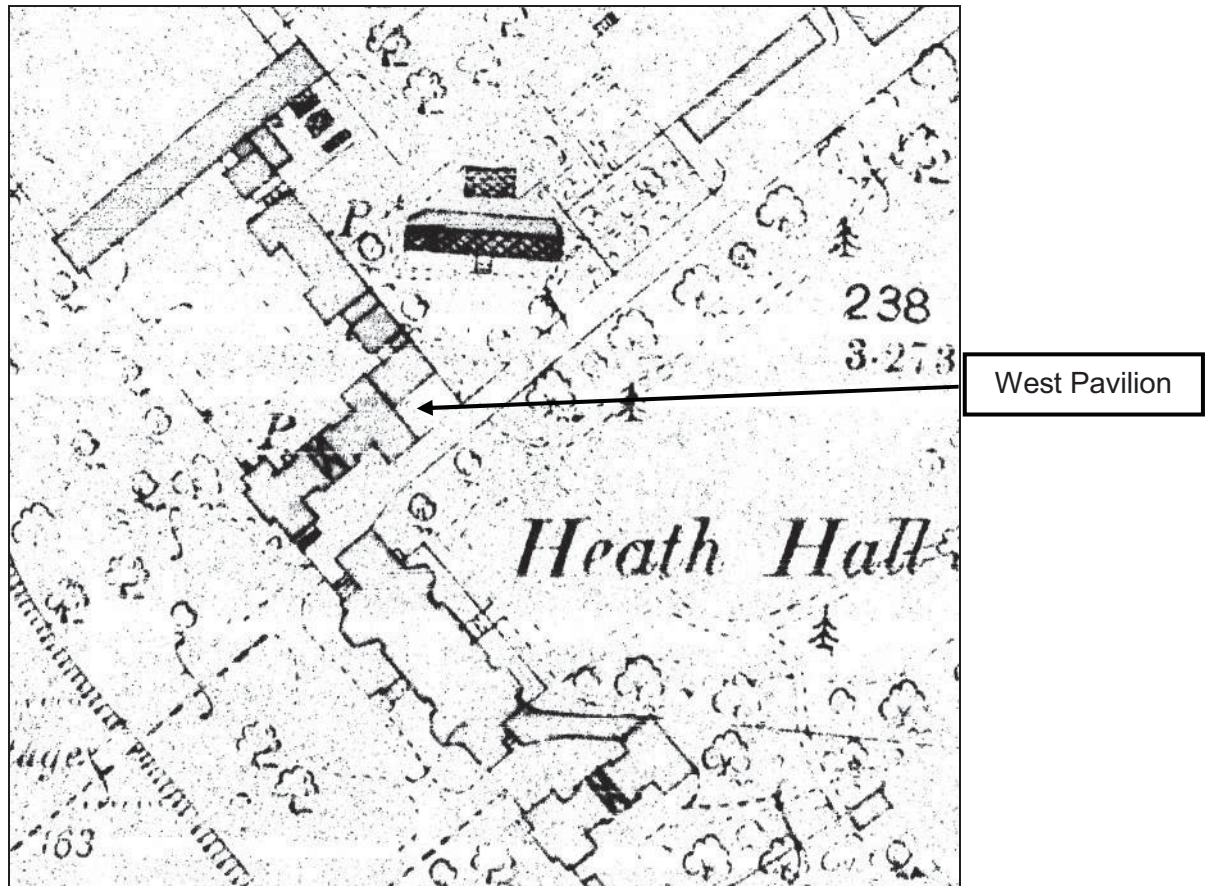


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (enlarged)
Published 1893 (surveyed 1890); sheet no: Yorkshire 248.8

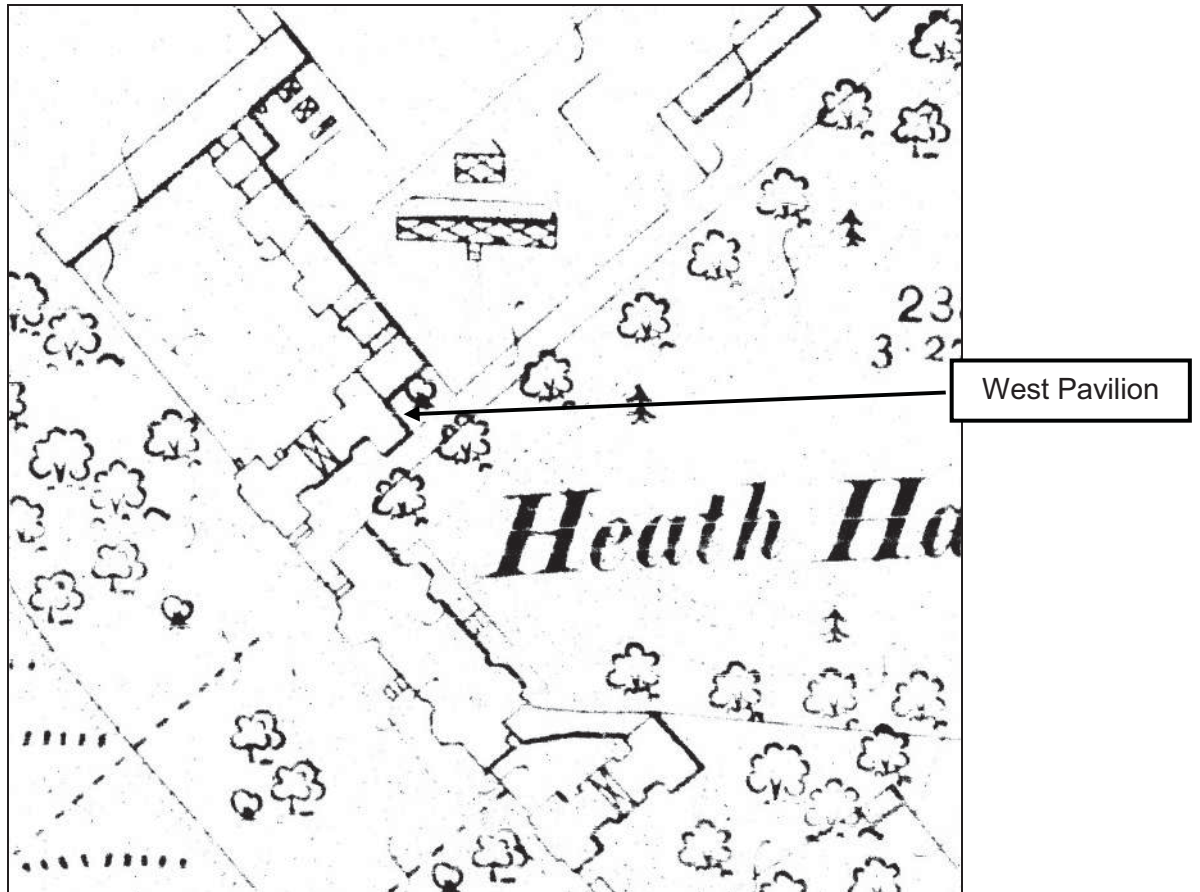


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (enlarged)
Published 1907 (revised 1904-5); sheet no: Yorkshire 248.8

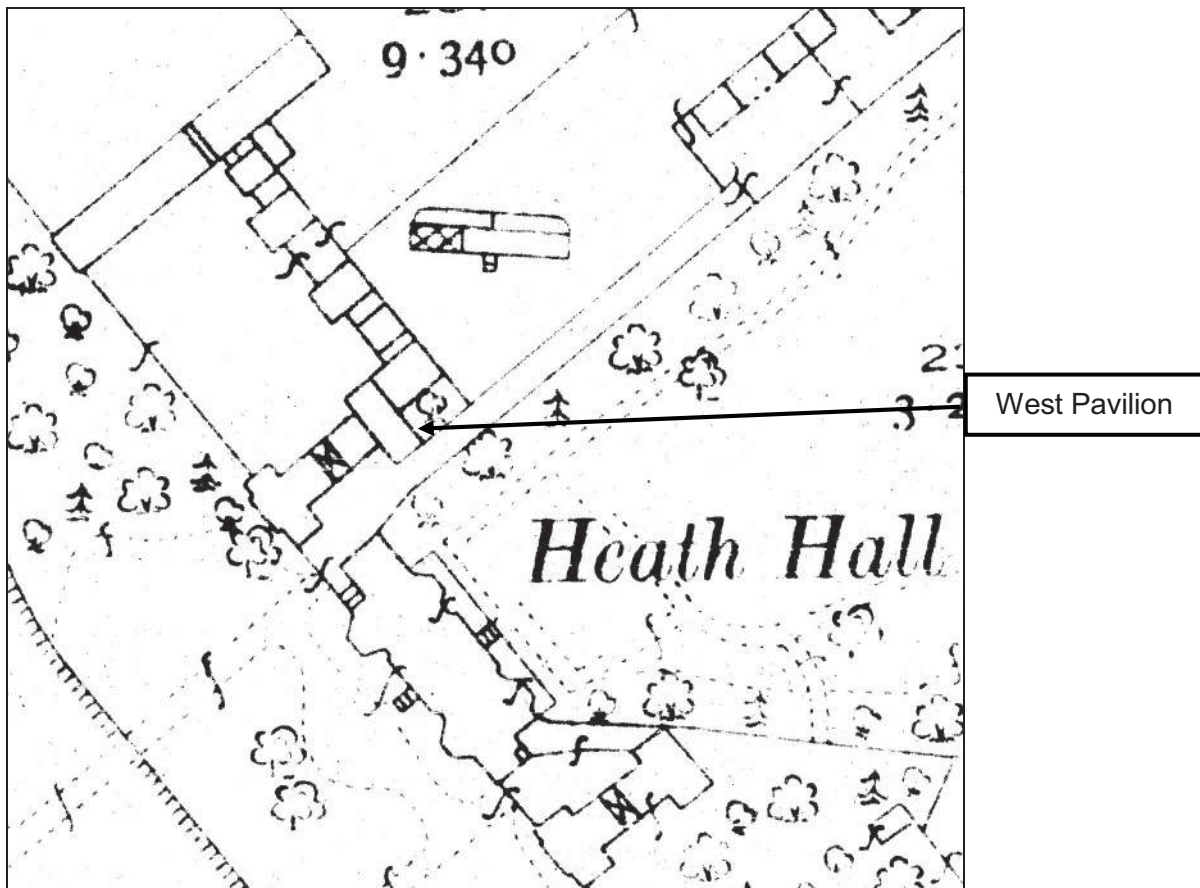


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (enlarged)
Published 1914 (revised 1913); sheet no: Yorkshire 248.8

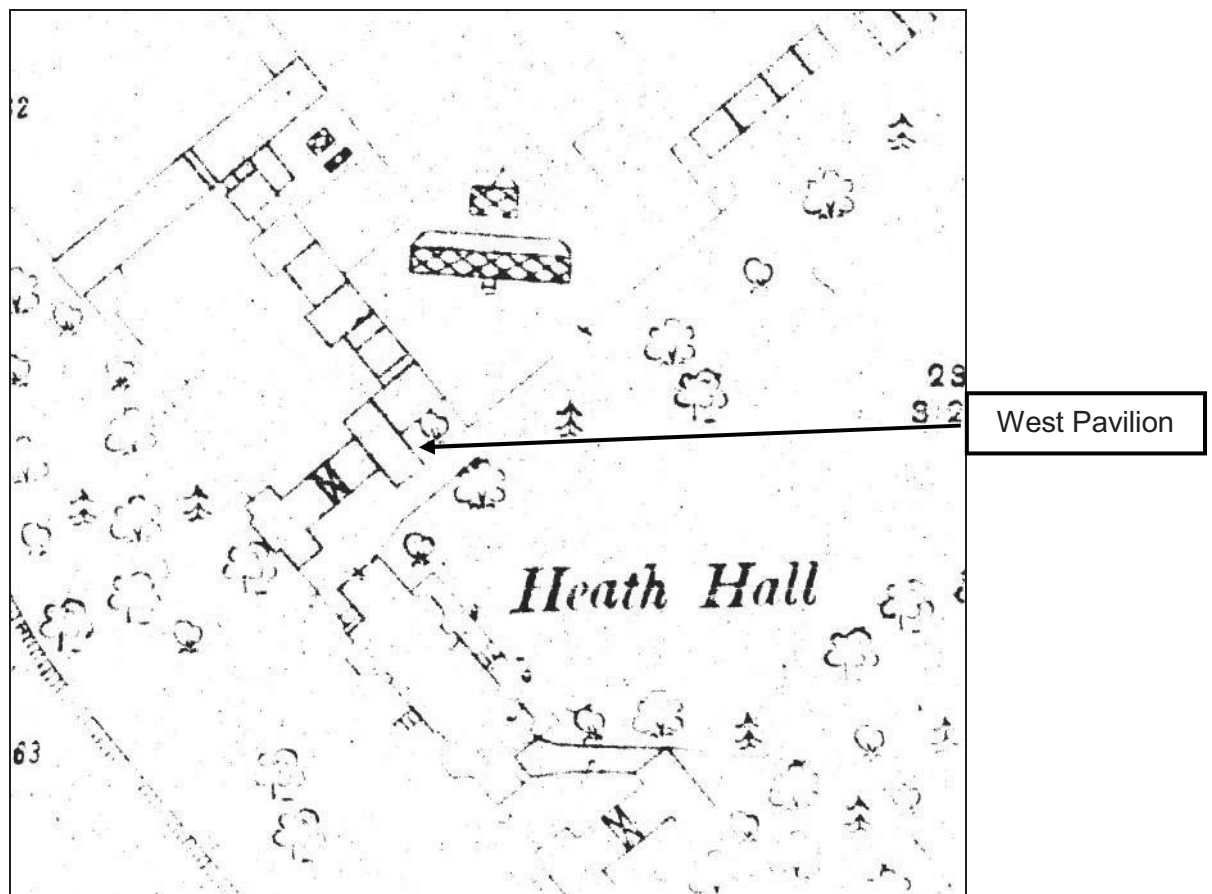
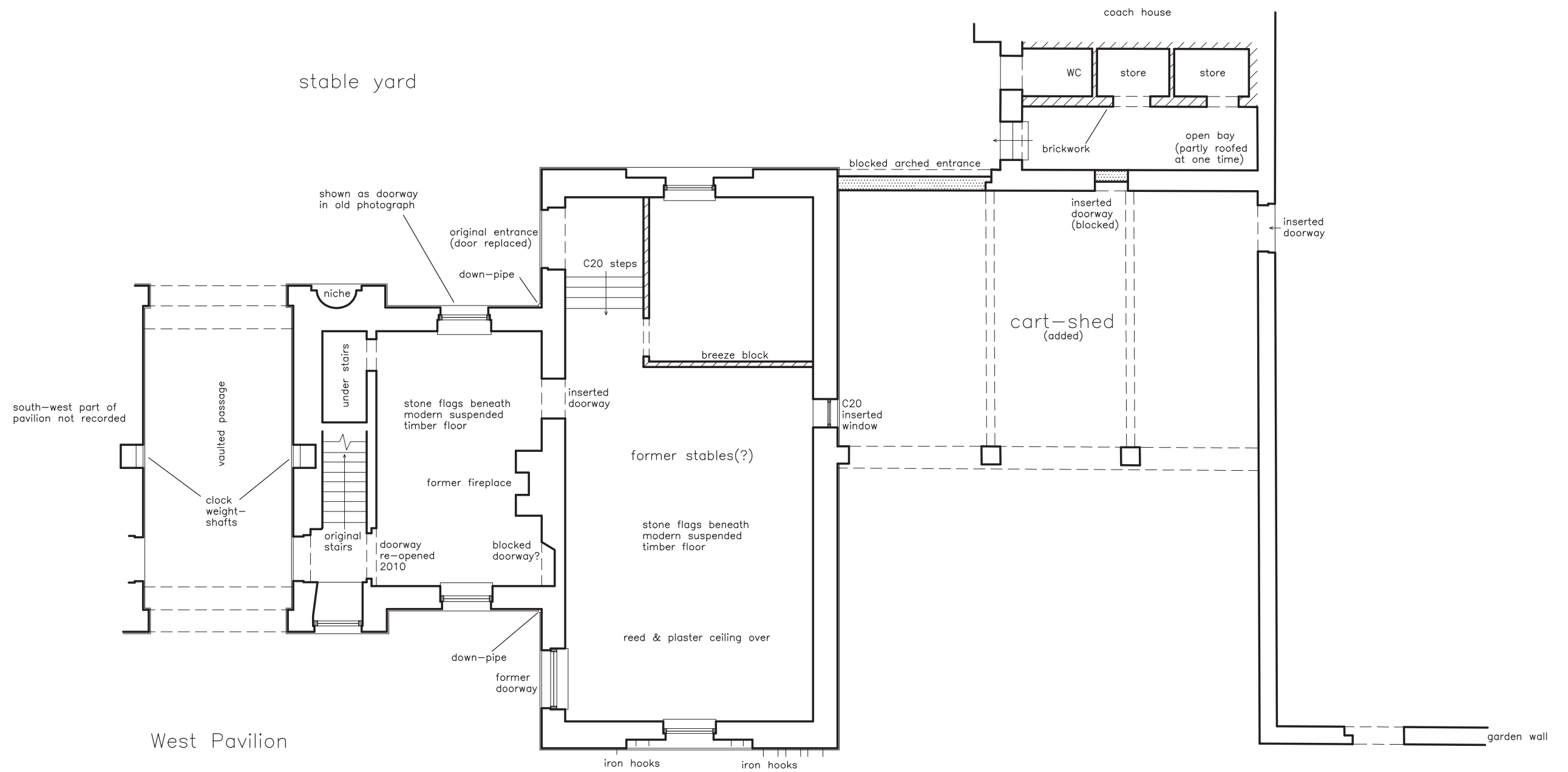


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (enlarged)
Published 1932 (revised 1930); sheet no: Yorkshire 248.8



↑ step up
 [hatched box] blocking or infill



10m



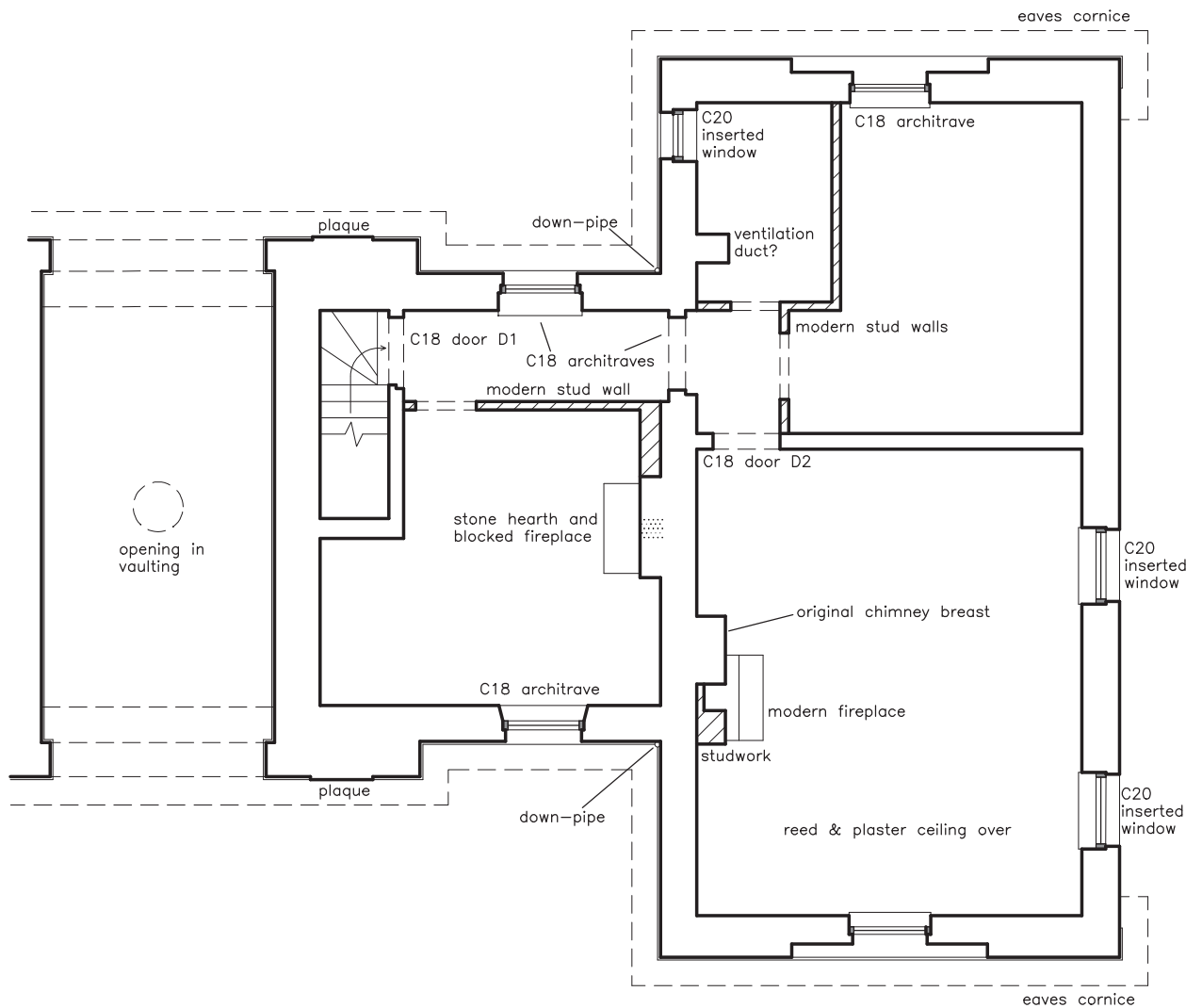
THE WEST PAVILION
 HEATH HALL
 WARMFIELD-CUM-HEATH
 WEST YORKSHIRE (NGR: SE 35552021):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 8:
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: DECEMBER 2010

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 HEATH HALL
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FIGURE 9:
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: DECEMBER 2010

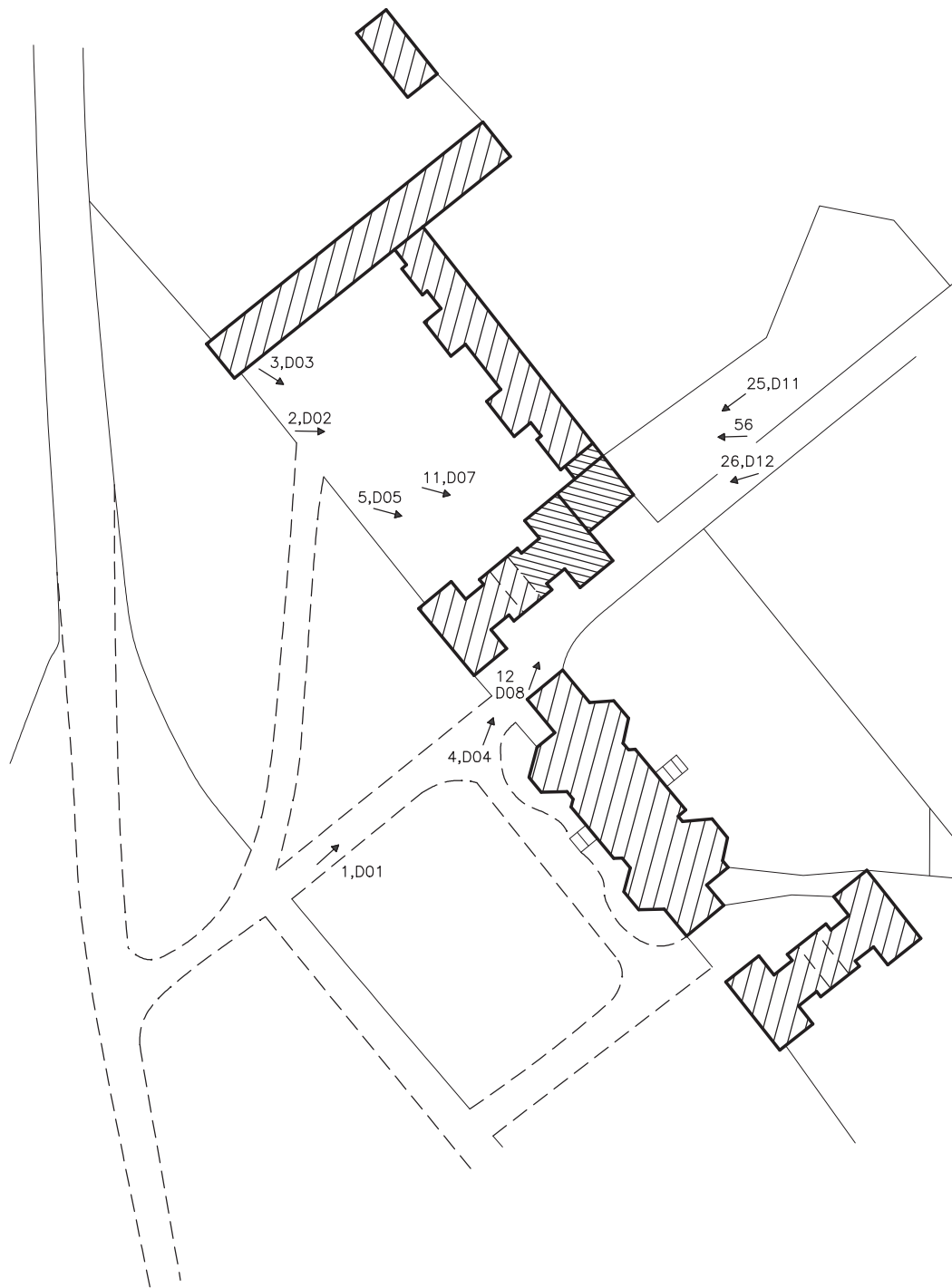
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→ step up
 [stippled box] blocking or infill



10m





↗ 1: black and white photograph direction and number

↗ D01: digital photograph direction and number

THE WEST PAVILION
 HEATH HALL
 WARMFIELD CUM HEATH
 WEST YORKSHIRE (NGR: SE 35552021):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 10:
 SITE PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

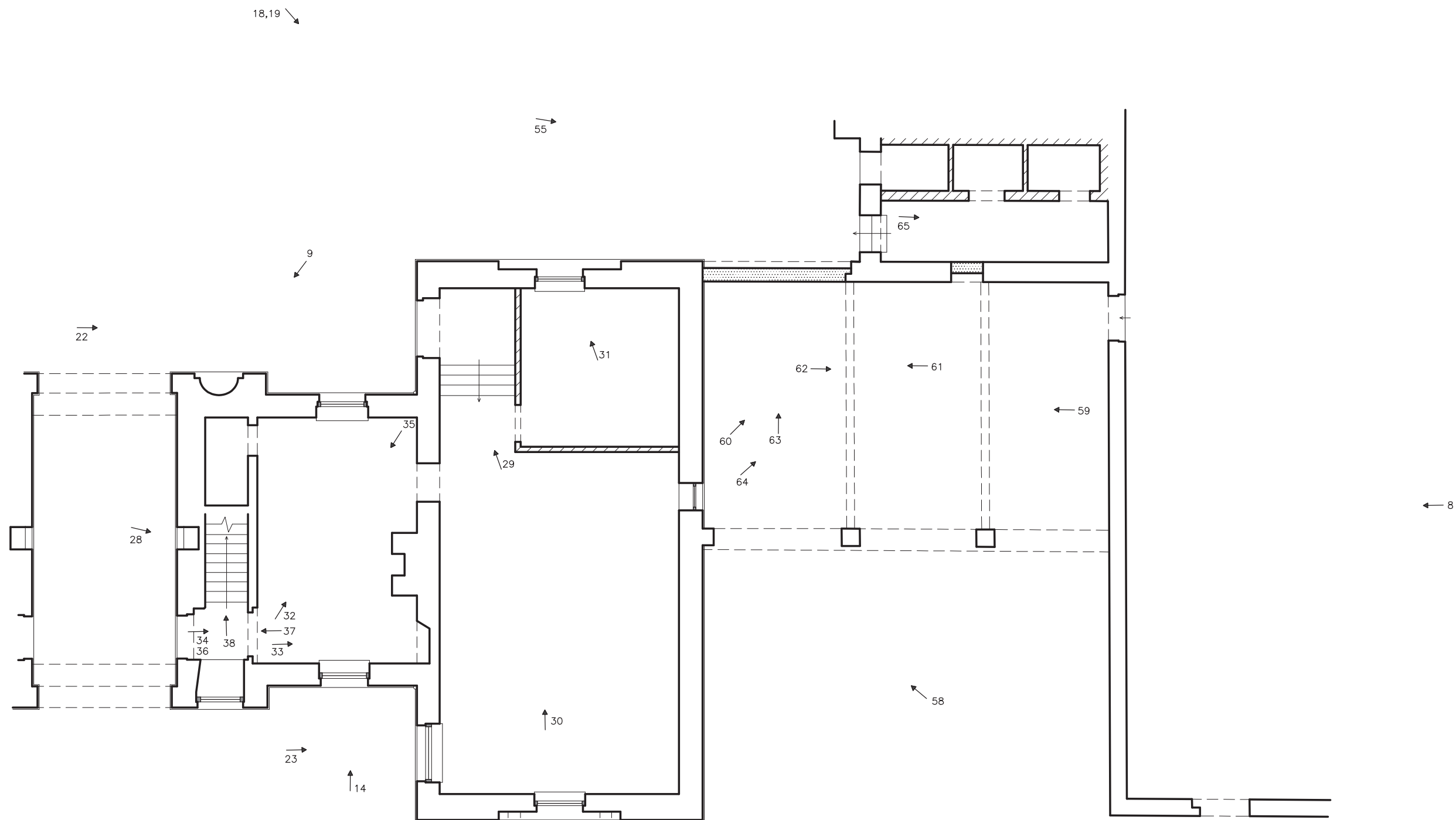
SCALE: 1:1000

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50m





7,D06
6
13,D09
20,D10



10m



↗ 1: black and white photograph direction and number
↗ D01: digital photograph direction and number

THE WEST PAVILION HEATH HALL WARMFIELD-CUM-HEATH WEST YORKSHIRE (NGR: SE 35552021): HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD
FIGURE 11: GROUND FLOOR PLAN WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS
SCALE: 1:100
DATE OF SURVEY: DECEMBER 2010
STEPHEN HAIGH Buildings Archaeologist