

BARN, LAND EAST OF "ELLESMERE",
BACK WESTGATE, HORNSEA, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 2009, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Peter Ward Homes Ltd of Beverley to undertake a programme of archaeological recording of a Grade II Listed barn on land to the east of Ellesmere, Back Westgate, Hornsea, East Yorkshire (NGR TA19840 47615). The recording work, which was made a condition of Listed Building Consent (application 08/01565/PLB/EASTNE, condition 3), was required prior to the demolition of the structure as part of the redevelopment of the site for residential accommodation. The work involved an architectural survey of the barn and associated structures achieved through a drawn and photographic record, augmented by a detailed descriptive record and report.

The Back Westgate area of Hornsea may have developed as early as the late 11th century, as part of a new nucleated settlement laid out by St Mary's Abbey, York. However, the extent of any development along the south side of Back Westgate during the medieval period is unclear, and common pasture may have run right up to the lane. A large sub-square enclosure, incorporating the barn in its north-east corner, was created prior to 1809.

The Listed Building description describes the barn as being late 17th or early 18th century in date, and the survey work has found no evidence to contradict this assertion; on balance, an early 18th century date is considered the more likely. In its earliest form, the building comprised a five bay rectangular cobble-built single storey structure running along and parallel to the south side of the Back Westgate frontage. There were opposed doorways in the centre of the long walls, with slit breathers flanking the doorway in the north wall and almost certainly in the south wall as well. There were originally no attached structures, both the aisle to the south elevation and the structure to the west gable being later additions; the latter was added before 1854 and former between 1845 and 1892. The building was purpose-built as a barn, the opposed doorways indicating that it was a corn barn with a threshing floor, although the small size of the doors is more typical of barns recorded in the North York Moors. It is possible that the barn was re-roofed in the later 18th century. Early descriptions of Hornsea and inventories of the 17th and 18th centuries show that barns such as that on Back Westgate were once a relatively common feature of the town's landscape, although at least some were located in rear yards rather than on the street frontage.

The barn then stayed relatively unchanged until the second half of the 19th century, when an aisle and associated returns were added to the south side between 1854 and 1892. It was also incorporated in a relatively small farm complex during the same period. By c.1935 the complex was being used by the Clark family to accommodate a small dairy herd. Between c.1946-1951, the complex, including the barn, was modernised and updated to bring it into line with contemporary small dairying practice. The barn was wholly converted to use as a cow house, the internal walls plastered to allow ease of cleaning and disinfection, and stone-glazed ceramic roof vents installed to provide ventilation. The roof structure may also have been modified at the same time.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances for the Project

- 1.1 In May 2009, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Peter Ward Homes Ltd of Beverley to undertake a programme of archaeological recording of a Grade II Listed barn on land to the east of “Ellesmere”, Back Westgate, Hornsea, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 19840 47615). The recording work, which was made a condition of Listed Building Consent (application 08/01565/PLB/EASTNE, condition 3), was required prior to the demolition of the structure as part of the redevelopment of the site for residential accommodation.
- 1.2 The Humber Archaeology Partnership advised the Local Planning Authority (LPA) that the programme of archaeological recording should be undertaken in order to achieve “preservation by record” of the Listed Building. Their recommendation to the LPA was that this archaeological recording should comprise a measured survey, prior to, and if necessary during, demolition should additional historic features be exposed. The scope of the work was defined by a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Ed Dennison of EDAS, on behalf of Peter Ward Homes Ltd (see Appendix 3); this Scheme of Investigation was approved by the Local Planning Authority on 30th April 2009 (application 09/30175/CONDET/EASTNE). In summary, the work involved an architectural survey of the barn through a drawn and photographic record, augmented by a detailed descriptive record and report.

Site Location and Description

- 1.3 The barn lies on the south side of Back Westgate, between “Ellesmere” to the west and Mereside Terrace to the east (see figures 1 and 2). The east-west aligned barn lies on the street frontage, in the south-east corner of a larger plot which is also scheduled for development at a future date, and is set at a height of c.6.6m AOD.
- 1.4 The single storey five bay barn is of brick and cobble construction, and is generally considered to be of late 17th/early 18th century date; it is one of several such structures, including houses, surviving on this part of Back Westgate. As noted above, the barn is Grade II Listed (ref. 6/25; IOE 431486) (see Appendix 2), although the photograph accompanying the Listed Building description on English Heritage’s “Images of England” website (www.imagesofengland.org.uk) is of the wrong structure. The barn also lies within the Hornsea Conservation Area, and is described in the Conservation Area Appraisal as being of “particular significance” (ERYC 2006, 8). At the time of an initial site visit, the barn was full of domestic and other debris, but this was cleared in advance of the recording work.
- 1.5 The barn was in poor structural condition at the time of the survey, and had been so for some time, as noted by a structural engineer’s report produced in June 2006 (Gowers Bell 2006). The deformation of the front elevation and other cracks indicated that there had been structural movement within the building over time, and a lack of maintenance and repair had caused some of the roof and other timbers to rot. Between the initial site visit (on 17th July 2007) and the present survey, one of the roof trusses had collapsed into the building.

Survey Methodology

- 1.6 The scope and methodology of the archaeological building recording was defined by an EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 3), which was discussed and agreed with the Humber Archaeology Partnership, in their capacity as archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority, in advance of any work. As previously stated, this scheme was approved by the Local Planning Authority on 30th April 2009.
- 1.7 The aim of the archaeological recording work was to record the extant structure of the barn before and if necessary during demolition, in case any historic fabric was revealed by this action. The resulting survey conforms to a Level 3 analytical survey as described by English Heritage (2006, 14). The site survey work was undertaken on 2nd June 2009.
- 1.8 The archaeological recording work comprised three broad elements.

Documentary research

- 1.9 Limited documentary research was undertaken into the history of the barn, and this has been used to discuss the development of the building over time, the sequence of construction, and the use of surrounding structures. The barn and wider farm yard of which it forms part have been placed within their historical, landscape and agricultural contexts (as far as possible given the scope of the project), and their archaeological, architectural and historical significance has been established.
- 1.10 A full list of sources consulted is given in the bibliography (Chapter 5) below. Hornsea benefits in particular from a recent study by local historian and archaeologist Stephen Harrison (2005) and a three volume 20th century chronology taken from local newspapers (Sewell 2004, 2005 & 2006).
- 1.11 In addition, the following specialist collections, archives and libraries were consulted:
- Hornsea Folk Life Museum, Hornsea, East Yorkshire;
 - Beverley Local Studies Collection, The Treasure House, Beverley;
 - Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Clarendon, Leeds, West Yorkshire.

Measured survey

- 1.12 A ground floor plan of the barn and any attached structures was produced at a scale of 1:50. This plan shows all significant details such as openings (blocked or unblocked), constructional detail, fixtures and fittings etc. In addition, the plan was extended to the east, west and south of the barn to show sufficient elements of adjoining structures for it to be adequately located, and to allow easier comparison with historic maps. A separate ground floor plan was produced showing reflected roof truss details. A full-height cross-section was also produced at 1:50 scale through a typical roof truss; the location of the section is marked on the ground floor plans.
- 1.13 All data used to produce the measured survey drawings was captured using a combination of electronic and hand-held techniques, and the finished drawings were completed in accordance with the guidelines established by English Heritage (2006, 19-21).

Photographic survey

- 1.14 General photographic recording of the barn and its significant parts, together with close-up photography of significant details, was undertaken. The guidelines produced by English Heritage (2006, 10-12) were followed, and each photograph was provided with a scale where possible. Photographs were taken in colour using 35mm and digital cameras. External photographs were taken, as far as was possible, at right angles and oblique to the external elevations, whilst the interior coverage aimed to produce a record of all significant spaces and details. Artificial lighting was used where necessary, subject to practicalities and access. A total of 68 35mm colour prints were taken, supplemented by 24 digital colour prints.
- 1.15 All photographs have been clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and cross referenced to film and negative numbers as appropriate. All photographic film was exposed and processed to ensure high quality definition, and processed to archival standards according to manufacturer's specifications.
- 1.16 The photographic record (see Appendix 1) includes a register detailing the location and direction of each shot. The various plans of the building have also been used to identify each shot, and the position and direction of each photograph (except film 3 which are duplicate shots) is marked on these plans. Thumbnails of the photographs are also reproduced in Appendix 1 (not duplicate shots) while good quality copies of selected prints accompany this report. A full set of photographic prints has been included with the project archive (see below).

Watching brief during demolition

- 1.17 The Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 3) included provision for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during the demolition of the barn, if considered necessary. The watching brief would cover any further stripping out, but would not extend to any below-ground excavations; the latter will be covered by a separate piece of archaeological work if required by a planning condition.
- 1.18 As a result of the recording work undertaken on the barn, it is not considered that any further significant structural information would be gathered by monitoring the demolition of the structure, and so no watching brief was undertaken.

Scientific analysis

- 1.19 A contingency allowance was made in the Written Scheme of Investigation for specialist analyses that might be required, for example the analysis of paint, mortar, stucco, etc and/or dendrochronological dating of timbers, radiocarbon dating etc. The requirement for this work was to be determined by the pre-demolition recording, but as a result of this recording, it is considered that no additional scientific analyses are required.

Survey Products

Survey report

- 1.20 A detailed written record of the building has been produced from the records and written observations made on site, and cross-referenced to the drawn record. This describes the surviving structure, and analyses its form, function, history and sequence of development, and places the building in its historical, social and

industrial contexts, as far as possible using the available documentary and secondary evidence.

Project archive

- 1.21 A fully indexed project archive has been prepared, ordered and indexed according to the standards set by the National Archaeological Record. The archive comprises primary written documents, field notes, photographic prints, negatives, digital files etc (all stored in archival-stable wallets as appropriate), and an index to the archive. The full archive has been deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service (EDAS site code BWH 09; accession number 2009/65). An index to the archive has also been sent to the Humber Sites and Monuments Record, who also received a pdf copy of the survey report.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 2.1 The following chapter provides a brief account of the development of the barn and surrounding area, drawn from unpublished, published and secondary sources. A detailed consideration of the individual landholding of which the barn forms part lies outside the scope of this report; however, sufficient information is provided below to place the barn within its topographical setting and the wider development of the settlement.

Historical Background

- 2.2 Harrison suggests that the origins of modern Hornsea lie in the immediate post-Conquest period, with a population moved into a new nucleated settlement laid out in the late 11th century, possibly by St Mary's Abbey, York, who acquired Hornsea in 1088. The nucleated settlement comprised various tofts and crofts (house platforms and rear enclosures) running off a main street (the present Westgate) with a parallel back lane to the south (Back Westgate), both set on a slightly arced east-west alignment (Harrison 2005, 79-80). According to Hobson, Back Westgate itself is first mentioned in manorial documentation in 1705 (Hobson 1974, 75).
- 2.3 During the later medieval period and early post-medieval periods, the population of Hornsea underwent a period of decline which reached its lowest point in the mid 17th century. During this period, and indeed into the 18th century, landowners were able to buy up vacant plots in the centre of Hornsea and amalgamate them to form large gardens. The declining population may also have led to a greater emphasis on pasture and livestock farming during the same period, although arable farming continued to dominate the local economy (Harrison 2005, 86 & 118-123). Inventories dating to the 17th and 18th centuries for houses in the town often list substantial agricultural buildings on the rear plots; one example from the early 18th century values at £26 "Corn in the barn and stack thrash'd and to thrash and wheat, beans and oates" (Harrison 2005, 136 & 138). The relatively large number of barns present within the urban core of Hornsea in the early 18th century can be gauged from the accounts of a very violent storm which struck the village in December 1732, which is described as destroying and unroofing 24 houses and 14 barns and other outhouses standing near the market cross or within 150 yards of it (Harrison 2005, 131). Many of these barns would have been built of cobbles, which were used extensively in Hornsea as a building material before the second half of the 19th century (Hobson 1974, 35-36; Harrison 2005, 206-207). Hobson also includes an interesting reference to a barn or "garner" noted in the Manor Court Rolls in the 17th century, situated on land between Back Westgate and Westgate and possibly having functioned as a store for rectorial tithes (Hobson 1974, 114).
- 2.4 One of the earliest known maps of Hornsea, dating to c.1784 and depicting the Mere and village, shows buildings along the south side of Back Westgate, but the depiction is rather schematic (Harrison 2005, 107). Jeffery's 1771 map of Yorkshire is also drawn at too small a scale to provide any useful information. However, the map accompanying the 1809 Enclosure Award is more detailed. It not only shows the barn forming the subject of this report, but also that it stands within the north-east corner of a sub-square enclosure, which pre-dates the general enclosure of the fields undertaken in the township and parish in the early 19th century (Hobson 1974, 76; Allison 2002, 285).

- 2.5 This enclosure is shown in some detail on the 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" map (see figure 3). The interior of the enclosure is almost empty, apart from a pond located towards the south-west corner and the barn itself, which has a small attached structure at its west end. The barn is shown as part of a continuous range of buildings fronting onto the south side of this part of Back Westgate. These buildings run east as far as an unnamed lane (the present "Mereside Terrace") which leads south towards the "Mere Side Fair Place". There are a number of properties on the west side of this lane, but they are mostly set back from the street frontage, on the east side of the enclosure in which the barn stands.
- 2.6 By the time that the 1892 6" map had been published, both the barn and the larger sub-square enclosure had undergone a series of changes. A north-south boundary, angled in plan, had been built across the sub-square enclosure, dividing the western two-thirds from the eastern third in which the barn stood. The barn itself had been enlarged with the addition of a U-shaped structure to the rear, while a rectangular structure had appeared a short distance to the south. The latter building is also depicted on the 1890 25" edition, and a "pump" is shown on the west side of the rear structure. Further development had taken place by 1911, with the open space between the barn and the structure to the south infilled (or more likely roofed over); the latter had also apparently been doubled in width (see figure 3). There was also a small structure in the north-west corner of the smaller enclosure in which the barn was located.
- 2.7 A search of the relevant trade directories around this period reveals no direct references to businesses that might relate to the barn. For example, in 1913, three individuals are listed on Back Westgate; James Atkinson with apartments at Bushbridge Cottage, Jane Huntsman, a corn and flour dealer, and Charles Albert Hutchinson, a blacksmith (Kelly & Co 1913, 552). In 1892 Bulmer's Directory lists a Seth Huntsman, a corn and flour dealer and carter, on Back Westgate (Bulmer 1892, 435). However, it is not possible to place either the corn/flour dealer or the blacksmith definitively at the barn, nor is there any mention of a farm which might clearly relate to the Back Westgate property. Hobson (2002, 79) also notes that two farmers are listed on Back Westgate in the 1851 census, Henry Heron and Robert Heron, but again it is not known whether these relate to the farm and the barn in question.
- 2.8 Only minor changes took place to the area around the barn between 1911 and 1938. By 1929, the building complex of which the barn formed part was little changed, although the remains of the larger sub-square enclosure shown in 1854 had been sub-divided again and the western half used as a garden for a newly-built house, apparently the present "Ellesmere". By 1938, the farm/building complex, including the barn, was in the occupation of the Clark family. They do not appear at Back Westgate in 1933 (Kelly & Co 1933, 483-488) but are given in 1937 as Bernard W Clark, dairyman, Back Westgate (Kelly & Co 1937, 479). The Hornsea and District Heritage Archive, based in Hornsea Folk Life Museum, holds a number of photographs of the farm, dating principally from between 1946 and 1951, which relate to its occupation by the Clark family; one shows the interior of the barn in this period, in use as a cowhouse. These 1946-51 photographs suggest that a considerable amount of modernisation was undertaken on the farm between these dates, including the erection of new buildings, and that a dairy herd was accommodated at the farm in the immediate post-war period, being grazed in nearby fields. The photographic collection for Back Westgate held in the archive also includes a small number of older photographs dating back to the 1920s, but it is not certain if these relate to the Clark's property; if so, they show buildings which have subsequently been demolished.

- 2.9 It is not known at what date the Clark family ceased to occupy the complex, but they do not appear in a directory published in the later 1960s, and so had presumably quit by this date (Civic Publications Co 1967-68). The barn and other buildings that formed the subject of the recording work had clearly been disused for some time before survey work took place.

3 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

- 3.1 The barn is described below in a logical sequence. The plan form, structure and architectural detailing of the building are described first, followed by the external elevations and a circulation description of the interior. Reference should also be made to the floor plans (figure 4) and section drawing (figure 5), and the photocopies of the photographs appended to this report. Appendix 1 includes a catalogue of all the photographs taken, and the 35mm colour prints are referenced in the following text in bold type, the number before the stroke representing the film number and the number after indicating the frame (e.g. **2/32**). Appendix 1 also includes thumbnails of films 1, 2 and 3 and figures which depict the various photographic location points. The description of the barn is followed by less detailed descriptions of the other surviving structures within the former farm complex, in order to better place the barn within its wider context.
- 3.2 The barn is aligned very slightly north-east/south-west but, for ease of description, it is considered to be aligned east-west, parallel to the street frontage. Unless otherwise noted, the terms used to describe the roof structures are taken from Alcock *et al* (1996) and Campbell (2000). Where possible, specific architectural terms used in the text are as defined by Curl (1977). Finally, in the following text, “modern” is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.

Location and Plan Form

- 3.3 The single storey barn stands on the south side of Back Westgate, running parallel to the street frontage and fronting directly on to it (**1/22**, **1/23**, **2/25**, **4/21** and **4/22**) (see plate 1). Back Westgate is narrow and characterised by a relatively unspoilt mixture of 18th and 19th century properties, including single storey cobble cottages of early 18th century date placed parallel to the street frontage like the barn. Of these, Pevsner and Neave (1995, 479-480) highlight Sunset and Corner Cottages, formerly a single property, and note the rare survival of a single cruck blade to the north gable wall of Sunset Cottage, perhaps suggesting an origin pre-dating the early 18th century. Almost opposite the barn, the single storey brick and cobble Quaker Cottage also probably dates from the early 18th century (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 479-480).
- 3.4 As previously mentioned, the barn formerly stood in the north-east corner of a farm yard, occupying the area equivalent to the eastern third of a sub-square enclosure shown here in 1854, i.e. the division shown between 1892 and 1938 has been demolished and removed. The east end of the barn is butted by, and partly contained within, a tall two storey brick house of later 19th century date (**1/18** and **1/23**). The former east boundary wall of the farmyard runs south from the house towards a two storey brick building set almost opposite the barn, and formerly part of the same farm complex. There is a smaller brick building attached to the west end of the two storey building, with a range of large timber and corrugated iron sheds to the rear (south).
- 3.5 The main entrance into the farm complex from Back Westgate lay to the immediate west of the barn (**1/24**). To the west, the entrance is flanked by a single storey blockwork structure (**2/12**), built over an earlier cobble boundary wall running parallel to the street. The blockwork structure returns to the south at its west end, although the southern return was very overgrown at the time of survey. To the south, the south-west part of the former farm complex is now open, and occupied

by a series of concrete platforms, including a substantially raised example to the west side reached by a concrete ramp. Building materials, presumably recovered from now-demolished structures once standing within the farm complex, are stacked in the south-west corner of the open area. The west and south boundaries of the farm complex are overgrown with scrub, but appear to be formed largely by brick walls.

- 3.6 The barn is slightly sub-rectangular in plan, with the long walls running parallel to one another but set on a very slight curve, and the gables not quite meeting the long walls at right angles; this is probably a combination of poor original construction and subsequent instability which has resulted in some movement in the building (Gowers Bell Ltd 2006). The barn has maximum external dimensions of 14.85m east-west by 5.50m north-south. It is a tall single storey, with a steeply pitched pantiled roof, and there are six plastic tile skylights in the south roof slope, positioned to light cattle stalls in the interior (see below) (see plate 2). The roof ridge is punctuated by six salt-glazed ceramic vents. The only access to the interior of the barn at the time of the survey was through the doorway at the south end of the west gable. A small single storey structure adjoining the west end measures 4.90m east-west by 3.70m north-south, and this also has a pitched pantiled roof, although it is set much lower than the barn (1/00, 1/0, 4/03 and 4/04).

Structure and Materials

- 3.7 The barn has load-bearing external walls built primarily of sandstone cobbles, roughly coursed and set with a buff coloured friable lime mortar. There are slightly larger sub-rectangular pieces of sandstone at the south-west corner only, laid as quoins. The external walls have an average width of 0.45m at ground level, and the north wall was leaning markedly into the street at the time of the survey. At c.2.40m above the internal floor level (the same height as the eaves of the north and south walls), the inner faces of the east and west gables are inset by 0.20m. Above the inset, the upper part of each gable comprises tumbled-in brickwork; the purplish red handmade bricks (average dimensions 220mm x 110mm x 75mm) are laid in a very rough English bond (one stretcher course to each header course) and set with a cream lime mortar. Externally, the apex of both gables rise slightly above the pantiled roof to form a low parapet. The smaller structure adjoining the west end of the barn is also built largely of sandstone cobbles, but these are generally better coursed than those within the barn. In some courses, the cobbles are all slanted at the same angle (2/08), although nowhere in the structure is a herring-bone pattern attempted in the walling.
- 3.8 The interior of the barn is floored entirely in concrete, while the adjacent structure to the west has a dirt floor. The internal wall faces of the former are covered with a thick coat of plaster, painted black to 1.10m above ground level, while those of the latter are bare. Both buildings have similar softwood roof structures and these are described in more detail under the circulation description below.

External Elevations

- 3.9 Despite later alteration and additions, the barn retains much of its original appearance and, has already been noted, forms one of a group of similarly constructed single storey buildings fronting onto Back Westgate.
- 3.10 The north elevation facing onto the street is five bays in length (1/21 and 4/22), and contains three wall-tie plates and a cruciform wall-tie at the east end (1/17 and 1/18) (see plate 4). There was once a central doorway, opposite that in the south

elevation (see below), formerly standing 1.75m tall and with a wooden lintel; the west jamb is partly constructed from the same shallow purplish bricks used in the slit breathers (1/20 and 1/21) (see below). The doorway has been blocked with cobbles and a later doorway inserted immediately to the east (4/24). The jambs of this later doorway are formed from red machine-made bricks (average dimensions 220mm x 110mm x 70mm), and it was in turn blocked with similar brickwork to create a window opening, fitted with a 3-pane timber hopper frame. To either side of these doorways, the flanking bays are each provided with a narrow slit breather formed from shallow deep red/purple handmade bricks (average dimensions 230mm x 100mm x 55mm) (4/20) (see plate 4). What appears to be an old tethering ring is mounted on the wall adjacent to one of the breathers. There are also seven inserted vents along the length of the elevation, corresponding to former internal stalls, and set only 0.50m above street level; the majority of the vents are of simple slatted salt-glazed ceramic form, but the two easternmost examples are more elaborate with pierced decoration. At eaves level, there are two courses of bricks of similar dimensions and appearance to those used in the upper parts of the east and west gables. At the west end of the elevation, a straight joint is just visible where it is butted by the blank north elevation of the adjoining structure (1/23).

- 3.11 The west gable of the barn is largely obscured by the adjoining structure, although as has already been noted, the upper part is of tumbled-in brickwork, and contains a window opening fitted with a wooden frame (1/02 and 2/21). At its south end, a ground floor doorway provides the only access to the interior of the barn (see plate 2). This doorway is clearly a later insertion and is set within an area of brickwork comprising machine-made bricks very similar to those described above to the north elevation (4/05). It is fitted with a stable door of plank and batten construction (1/15 and 1/16). The west gable of the structure adjoining the west end of the barn is completely blank (2/21 and 2/22). The external face of the barn's east gable is completely hidden by the late 19th century house which is built up against it.
- 3.12 The original south external elevation of the barn was formerly covered by a lean-to beneath a catslide roof (1/05, 2/23 and 2/24); cartographic evidence suggests that this was built between 1854 and 1890. The roof shadow of the lean-to is still visible on the late 19th century house built up against the east end of the barn, showing that the lean-to itself post-dates the house (2/10). The interior of the lean-to was formerly plastered and painted the same as the interior of the barn (1/07). It measured c.9.80m east-west by 2.75m north-south externally but did not run parallel to the full length of the barn's south side, returning to the south at its west end to form a north-south range c.3.90m wide (east-west); the scar left by the removal of the north-south aligned roof ridge is still visible on the south roof slope of the barn (1/03 and 4/09). The lean-to also returned to the south at its east end, to run parallel to the east boundary wall of the farm (see below); both returns were also in place by 1892. The lean-to and both associated returns were floored with concrete, and contained concrete troughs (1/06 and 4/10) (see plate 3). They were arranged around a small yard to the south of the barn, covered over by 1911, and may well once have been open-sided to this yard. A cross passage through the lean-to led to the central doorway in the barn's south elevation, which is fitted with a plank and batten door; the lintel of the doorway is formed by a re-used timber from a building using pegged framed construction (2/03 and 2/04). The demolition of the lean-to has revealed a series of wall-tie plates along the south elevation, similar to those which survive on the barn's north elevation (1/08).

Circulation

- 3.13 At the time of the survey, the only access into the interior of the barn was through the doorway at the south end of the west gable although, as noted above, this is clearly a later insertion. The internal walls of the barn are plastered to the height of the wall plate, painted black to a height of 1.10m above ground level and then whitewashed above including full height to both gables (1/09, 1/14 and 4/16); all parts of the roof structure had also been whitewashed (see plate 5). The interior is wholly floored with concrete, slightly raised to the north side where there were once six cattle stalls separated by single skin blockwork partitions (4/14). A shallow drain ran long the south edge of the stalls, with a slatted concrete walkway beyond. This was largely obscured by pigeon guano and dirt at the time of survey but it is clearly visible on the 1946-51 photograph of the interior of the barn; interestingly, no stall partitions appear to be shown at this date, so these may have been introduced later. The barn is open to roof height internally, the distance from the floor to the interior roof apex being 5.30m.
- 3.14 The principal surviving feature of interest to the barn's interior is the roof structure (1/09 to 1/11 and 4/12) (see plate 5). This is of two distinct phases. The earlier roof structure is divided into nine bays by common rafter trusses, placed at every fourth pair of rafters. The bays are all of approximately equal size, apart from that over the formerly opposed doorways in the north and south walls, where the trusses are set slightly further apart. The roof structure appears to be in softwood and is of nailed construction throughout, using large square headed hand-made iron nails. Each of the common rafter trusses has a raised plank collar, with a single purlin to each rafter set into a notch in the collar (1/12 to 1/14); the purlins are joined over the third truss from the east end of the roof using a simple splayed scarf. The rafters meet over a diamond-set ridge piece. There appears to be no surviving wall plate to the north wall, it perhaps having been replaced by the two courses of brickwork at eaves level, but there may be a wall plate surviving intermittently along the south wall. The later whitewashing of the roof timbers made the identification of any carpenters' marks and assembly marks difficult, but none were revealed following an examination using oblique torch light. Several of the collars do however preserve closely spaced vertical saw marks.
- 3.15 The earlier roof structure has developed a marked racking from east to west, and at a later date, several other timbers were laid between the tops of the walls to support props or struts rising to the purlins (2/00 and 2/0). These later timbers vary in scale from telegraph poles to narrow softwood planks, and are secured either to the wall or to the earlier trusses by wrought-iron straps of varying form (2/01 and 2/02) (see plate 6). Two closely-spaced later timbers at the west end of the roof structure support a small galvanised water tank, with water pipes running from the tank along the north and south walls of the interior.
- 3.16 The interior of the small adjoining structure at the west end of the barn was largely empty at the time of the survey. There are doorways at the east and west ends of the south side, separated by a section of corrugated iron sheeting supported on timbers (1/01) (see plate 2); the corrugated sheeting blocks a six-barred gate, visible internally (2/07). On the west side of the west doorway, the south end of the west gable has been rebuilt in handmade red brick (4/06 and 4/07). The west doorway leads into the larger interior area, which is crossed by two common rafter roof trusses, of softwood and nailed construction throughout. These are of very similar form to those described within the barn, although the timbers are of smaller scantling and much more neatly sawn (2/09). The trusses are flanked by timbers laid across the wall tops. The east doorway leads into a small area separated from

the rest of the interior by a plank and batten partition (2/05 and 2/06). A large stone slab in the floor, set on brick edging, appears to obscure either a well or perhaps more likely a water cistern. Electrical equipment mounted on the wall above the slab includes what appears to be a starter for a pump, and it seems likely that a pump positioned here was pumping water into the tank positioned over the west end of the barn's interior, and from there was gravity-fed through pipework to the cattle stalls or was used for washing out the barn.

Other Structures

- 3.17 As has been described above, the south side of the barn once had a number of structures attached to it, which were grouped around a small yard to its south, built between 1854 and 1890. These structures were at least partly open-sided facing into the yard, and that running parallel to the east boundary wall of the farm yard incorporates part of an earlier structure, the only remains of which are two truncated piers of bull-nosed machine-made bricks. The piers themselves butt the east boundary wall, which stands c.2m high and is built of similar brickwork to that used in the west gable of the barn. Between the bull-nosed brick piers, the wall is plastered and painted in the same style as the interior of the barn. The later 19th century house at the east end of the barn appears to be built over the yard's east boundary wall, but this area could not be examined closely as it lies within a private garden. Shortly beyond the southern of the two bull-nosed brick piers, the boundary wall returns to the east to form the garden wall of the late 19th century house. There is then a blocked gateway, and the east boundary wall resumes its southern route, although it is much lower here, standing only c.1m and coped with headers laid on edge (2/14).
- 3.18 The boundary wall continues south, and is butted by the only other surviving brick building in the farm yard area, again dating to between 1854 and 1890. This stands more or less opposite the barn, and is of two storeys with a pitched pantiled roof; it is built of red handmade brick (average dimensions 210mm x 110mm x 75mm) laid in an variation of English Garden Wall bond (five stretchers to each header course) and set with a buff lime mortar. The north elevation has three doorways with shallow arched heads to the ground floor, all fitted with plank and batten stable doors and paired with a small window to one side. Above, to the first floor, there are two small windows only (2/11). Joists holes and whitewash on the north elevation indicate that a structure was once placed against the building here. Apart from an inserted window to the ground floor, the west gable is blank (2/13). The interior of the ground floor is divided into three separate stall areas by floor to ceiling brick walls, with a passage running along their north side. Each stall has a trough positioned at the south end and a single chain side-tie for a cow mounted to an adjacent wall (2/20). The western stall area has a lower concrete stall partition on its west side. To the west, a doorway in the south wall leads through into a covered area to the rear of the building, including the remains of a tall metal Quickmix Meal and Mash mixer manufactured by Reffold of Preston, near Hull (2/17 and 2/18); a doorway adjacent to the mixer once gave access to the first floor. Beyond this, the area between the building and the south boundary wall of the farm yard is occupied by covered yards of timber and corrugated iron construction. An 1946-51 photograph held by the Hornsea and District Heritage Archive suggests that the meal and mash mixer was newly installed at this date.
- 3.19 There is a smaller single storey building with a pitched pantiled roof attached to the west end of the two storey building. The brickwork of the west gable is tumbled-in, and the gable contains a single central window, originally a 12-pane (6 over 6) sash. There is an inserted doorway to the south, now covered by a sliding door

(2/15). At the north end of the gable, and apparently contemporary with it, the projecting stub of a ramped wall is visible (2/13). The south elevation and south roof slope are obscured by modern weather-boarded additions (2/16). The interior is tiled from floor to ceiling with glazed white tiles and there is a refrigeration unit at the south-east corner (2/19). A 1946-51 photograph shows the interior of the building to be fitted out for use as a steam sterilisation and milk storage unit.

- 3.20 Based on photographic evidence, the block work lean-to structure standing to the west of the principal entrance into the farm yard from Back Westgate also probably dates from the late 1940s/early 1950s. The principal entrance is through a wide doorway at the south end of the east elevation and the building has a corrugated sheet roof (2/12). The interior is floored with concrete and was once lit by strip lighting suspended from the inclined steel roof joists. The lean-to is built over an earlier cobble boundary wall, standing 1.60m tall and continuing along Back Westgate for some distance beyond the later building which it supports.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The Back Westgate area of Hornsea may have developed as early as the late 11th century as part of a new nucleated settlement laid out by St Mary's Abbey, York. However, the extent of any development along the south side of Back Westgate during the medieval period is unclear, and part of the Mere Side common pasture may have run right up to the lane. If so, then part of this common pasture had been incorporated into a large sub-square enclosure prior to 1809, which in turn contained the barn. A detailed study of the ownership of this part of Back Westgate lies outside the scope of this report, but it would be valuable to further research the relationship between the large sub-square enclosure and the barn to try to establish, for example, if the barn was specifically erected to serve the enclosure. Early descriptions of Hornsea and 17th and 18th century inventories show that barns such as that recorded by the present survey were once a relatively common feature in the town's landscape, although at least some were located in rear yards rather than on the street frontage.
- 4.2 The Listed Building description describes the barn as being late 17th or early 18th century in date (see Appendix 2), and the survey work has found no evidence to contradict this assertion. On balance, an early 18th century date is considered more likely, purely on the strength of the cobble houses on Back Westgate which date to this period, perhaps indicating a more widespread rebuilding in cobble of earlier (cruck-framed?) structures here after c.1700. It is difficult to find any other published examples of recorded farm buildings of this date in mid and north Holderness. Nevertheless, by making comparison with other structures recorded across the wider Yorkshire region, a number of suggestions can be made. In its earliest form, the building comprised a five bay rectangular cobble-built single storey structure running along and parallel to the south side of the Back Westgate frontage. There were opposed doorways in the centre of the long walls, with slit breathers flanking the doorway in the north wall and almost certainly in the south wall as well, although these are no longer visible. There were no attached structures, both the aisle on the south elevation and the structure attached to the west gable being later additions; the latter was added before 1854 and former between 1845 and 1890. Although a probable single storey cow house of 17th century date has been recorded in South Yorkshire (Dennison & Richardson 2008), it appears that the study building was purpose built as a barn. The opposed doorways in the north and south walls indicate that it was a corn barn with a threshing floor (Birdsall 2000, 4), although their small size is more typical of barns in the North York Moors (RCHME 1987, 167-169; Richardson & Dennison 2002, 18).
- 4.3 It is possible that the barn was re-roofed in the later 18th century. Although the roof trusses resemble a less substantial version of the principal rafter and collar form with clasped purlins which occur in later 16th and early 17th century buildings in the Yorkshire region (RCHME 1981, lxxxi), very similar common rafter roofs have been noted in a mid 18th century house in Cottingham, near Hull (Dennison & Richardson, *in preparation*) and at a late 18th century house in Aldbrough, mid Holderness (Birdsall 2000, 4). Although this simple form of roof truss was in use over a long period, it is considered unlikely that the barn roof is as early as the early 18th century. This raises two possibilities; that the barn is actually slightly later than it appears or that it was in fact re-roofed in the mid to late 18th century. Such a re-roofing could have been accompanied by the raising of the gables in brick, and indeed there are regional examples of such, for example the late 18th century barn recorded at Flamborough which had sandstone rubble walls which were later heightened in brick (Harrison 2002, 8 & 22-25). The change to the roof structure at the Back Westgate barn must have created more height internally, and might

possibly have accompanied a change of use of the building, although this is not certain.

- 4.4 The barn then stayed relatively unchanged until the second half of the 19th century, when an aisle and associated returns were added to the south side between 1854 and 1890. The two-storey structure still standing to the south of the barn was built during the same period. Its form suggests that it initially comprised a stable, but was later converted to the accommodation of cattle. The large sub-square enclosure within which the barn was once located was also sub-divided between 1854 and 1892. Taken together, it seems likely that these changes were accompanied by at least a partial change in the use of the barn, to the accommodation of cattle or perhaps the storage and processing of foodstuffs other than corn.
- 4.5 Further minor changes took place after 1892, and at some point between 1933 and 1937 the barn and associated buildings were taken over by the Clark family to accommodate a small dairy herd. At this time, a small herd would have been quite usual; in 1943, Russell commented that a large part of the nation's milk was produced by small working farmers and that the average size of a dairy herd was about 16 cows (Russell 1943, 21). In spring and summer, the cows would have been milked in the morning and then presumably led out to nearby pastures to graze before returning for their evening milking; in the winter, they would have been housed and fed in covered yards or sheds, latterly those surviving in the south-east corner of the yard at the time of the survey. The 1946-51 photographs of the complex held by the Hornsea and District Heritage Archive are an extremely valuable survival, interior photographs of working farm buildings being uncommon for all periods, and they show that the Clark family modernised and updated their facilities at this date. Again, this was entirely in line with contemporary practice, as during the 1940s there was a greater emphasis on the production of clean milk, with a move away from the production of cheese and butter on the farm (Russell 1943, 22-23). An important part of this change was the provision of steam sterilisation equipment for utensils and milk storage, and one of the buildings recorded during the survey was converted to this use. It is assumed that cows were milked in the adjacent two-storey building. One would also have expected to find facilities for the rearing of calves and manure disposal within the complex, but any such structures had been demolished prior to the survey taking place.
- 4.6 By 1951, and perhaps for some time before, the barn had been wholly converted to use as a cow house, and it is possible that the Clark family added the later timbers to the roof structure to prop up the original common rafter trusses. In line with contemporary recommendations, the internal walls had been plastered to allow ease of cleaning and disinfection, and the stone-glazed ceramic roof vents installed to provide ventilation (Committee for Farm Buildings 1945, 55-84).
- 4.7 In addition to cataloguing contemporary changes, the photographs held as part of the Hornsea and District Heritage Archive are also of importance in that they show the necessity of considering structures of all periods, even the relatively recent past, when recording a farm complex. While previous archaeological interest may have focused on the barn, the photographs show the great pride taken by the Clark family in what was newly-built in the immediate post-war period, not what was old, and how their investment had brought older unsuitable buildings into line with the best contemporary practices. Nevertheless, despite their investment, they appear to have left the complex by the late 1960s. It is probable that oral history research within Hornsea and further research at the Folk Life Museum could establish the use of the complex between the late 1960s and the present day, but this was outside the scope of the present project.

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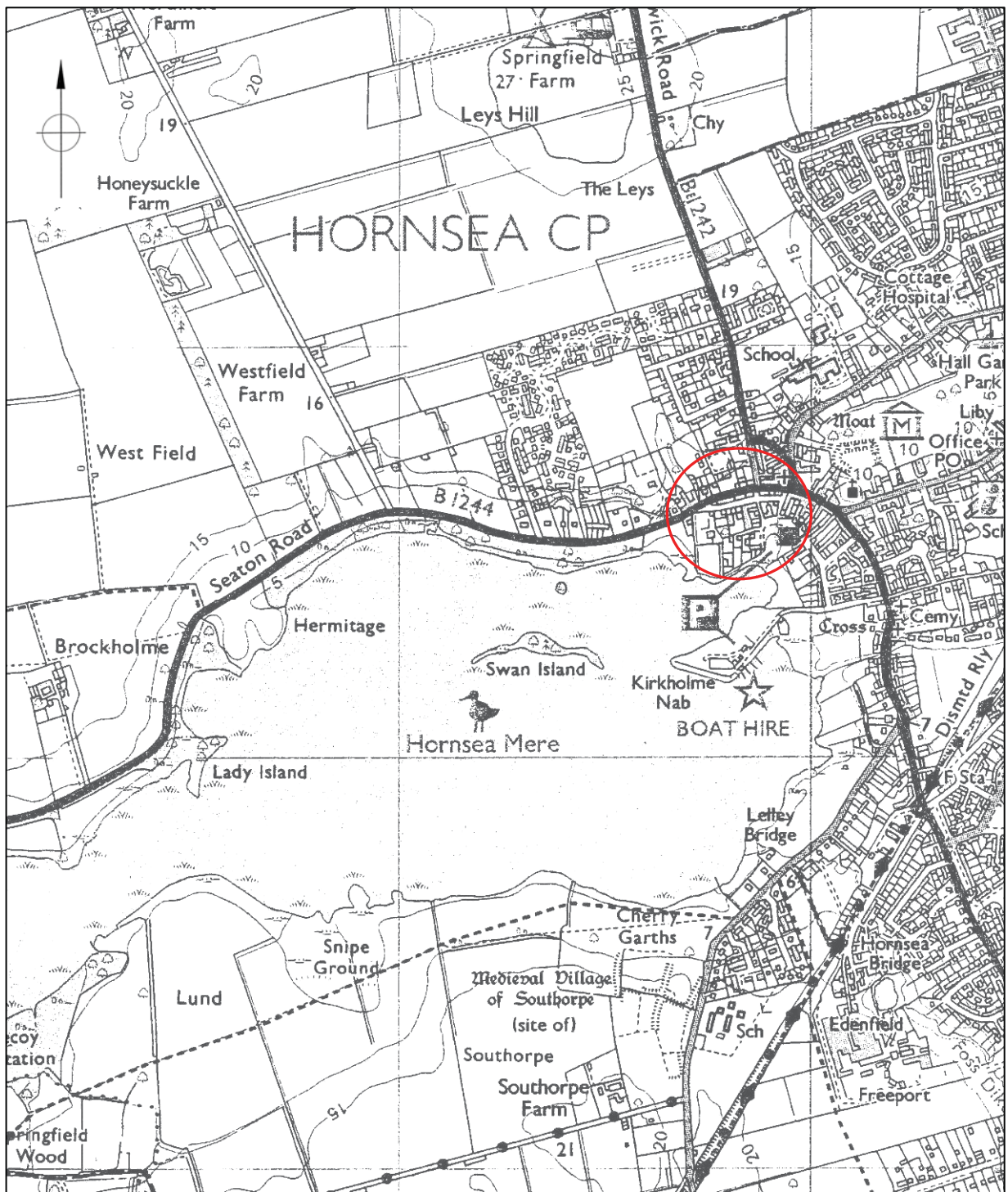
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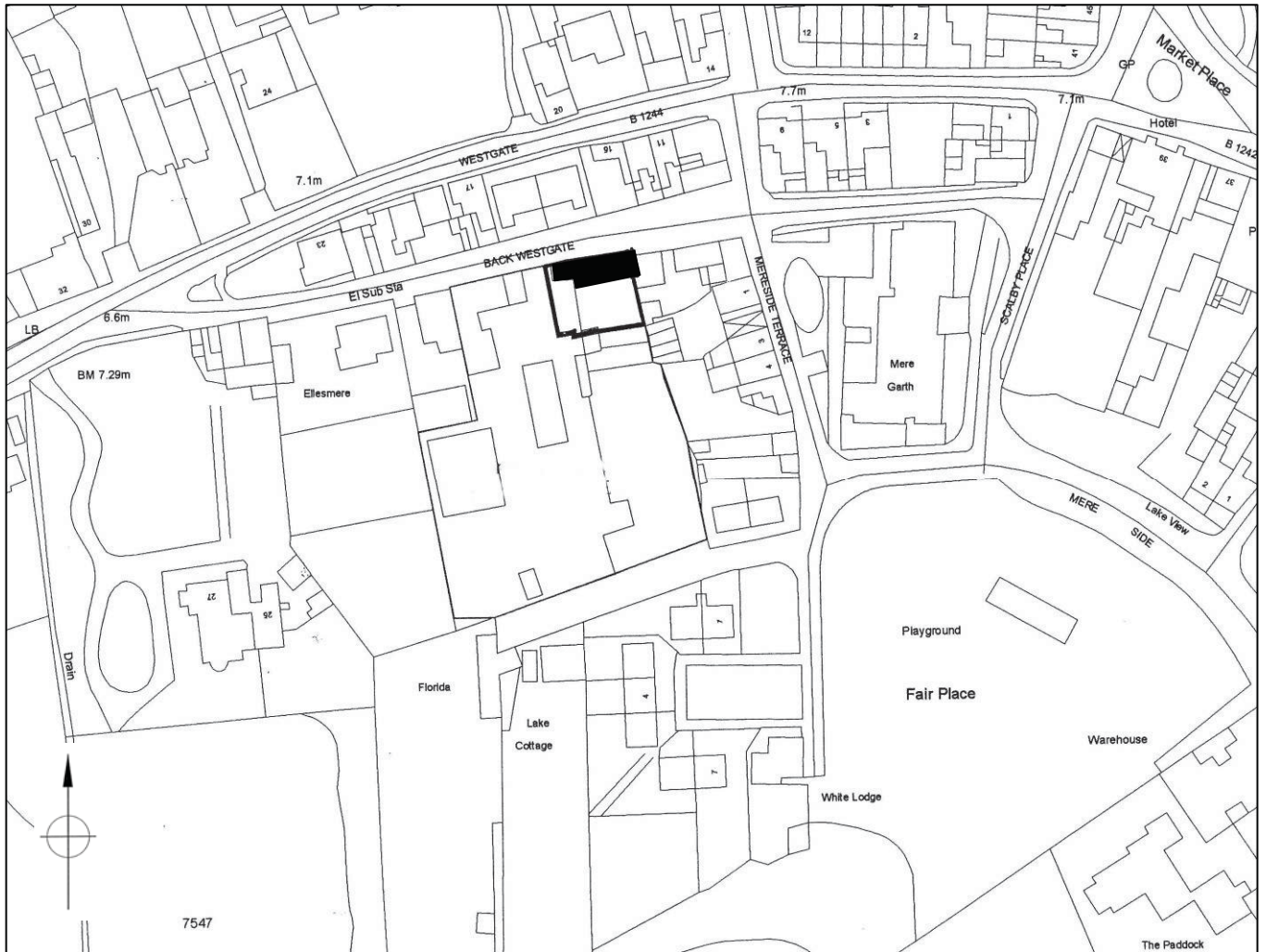
6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1 The archaeological recording project at Back Westgate was commissioned by Peter Ward Homes Ltd, through their Land Manager, Mr Paul Hopkin, as part of their redevelopment of the site. Thanks are due to Paul Hopkin for his liaison during the project, and the supply of useful information.
- 6.2 The on-site survey work was carried out by Shaun Richardson of Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) Ltd, with assistance from Richard Lamb and Ed Dennison. The photographs were taken by Richard Lamb and Ed Dennison. Any errors or inconsistencies in the report remain the responsibility of Ed Dennison of EDAS.
- 6.3 The copyright of this report and site archive has now passed to Peter Ward Homes Ltd, although EDAS and the individuals concerned retain the right to be accredited as originators and authors, as appropriate. The project archive has been deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service.



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SCALE	DATE
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EDAS	FIGURE
	1



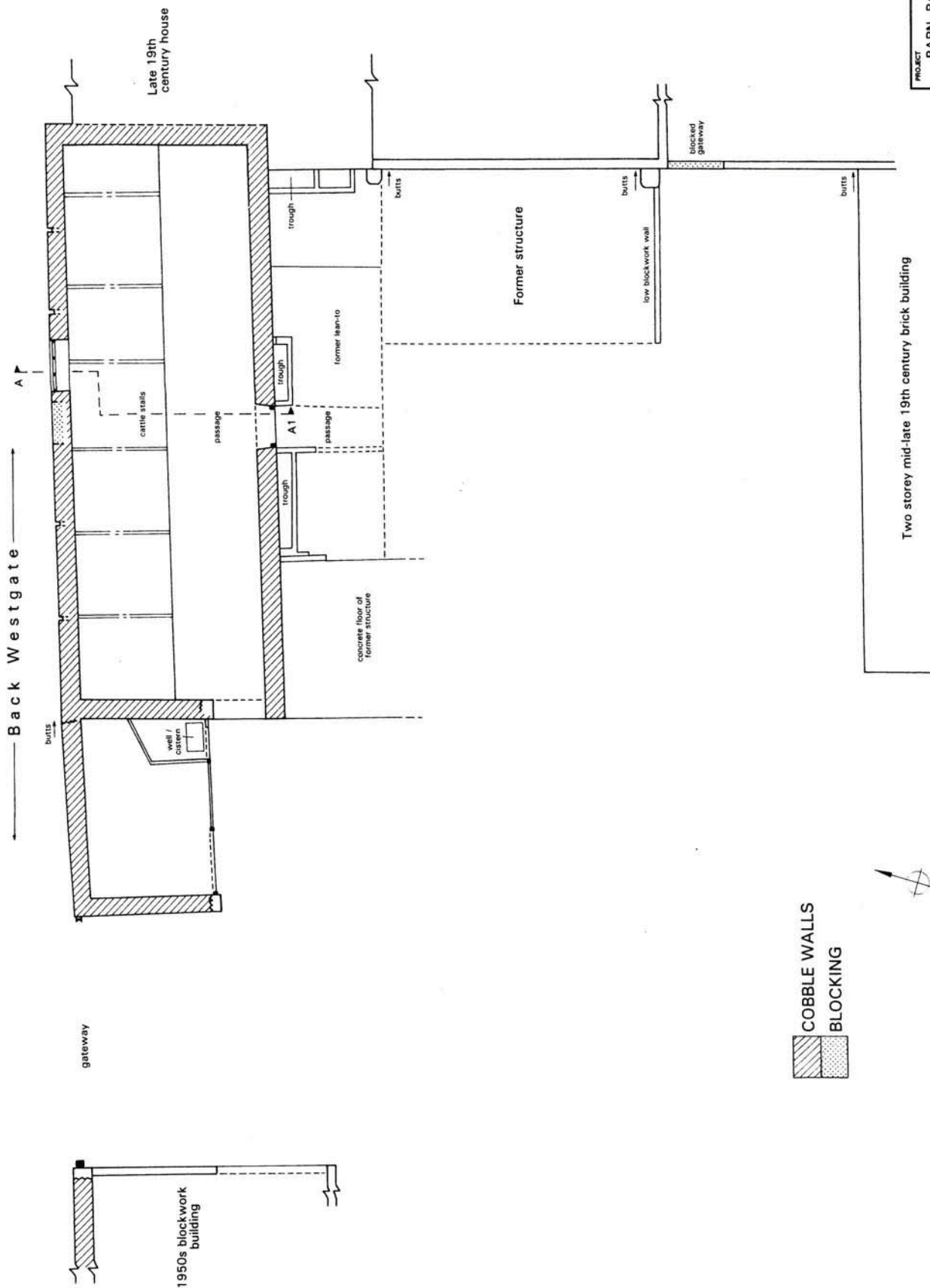
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EDAS	FIGURE
	2



Top: Ordnance Survey 1856
map sheet 197.
Bottom: Ordnance Survey 1911
map sheet 197NE.

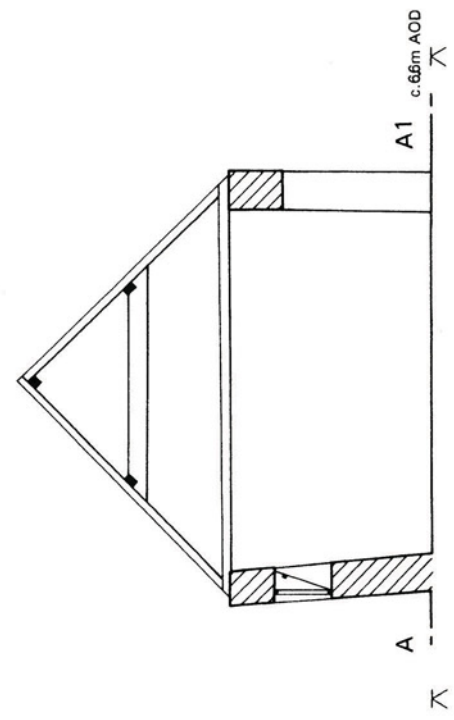
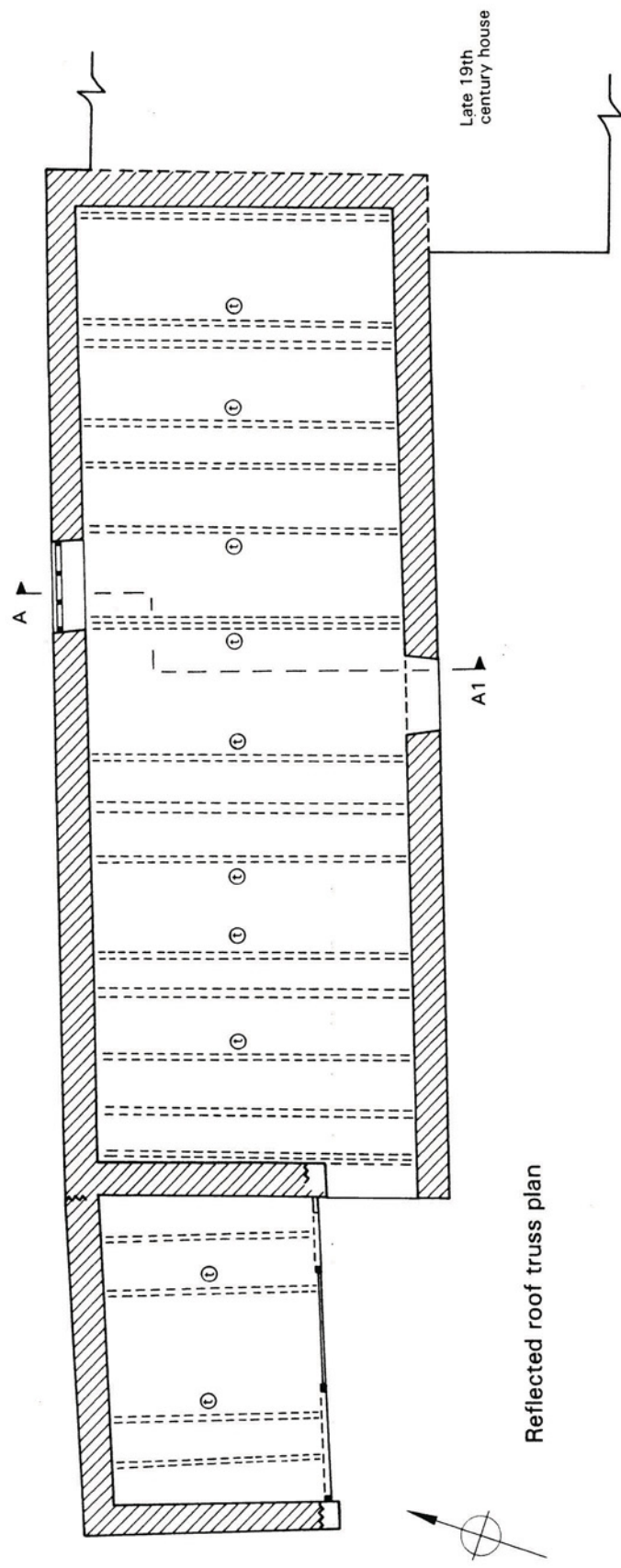
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TITLE HISTORIC MAPS	
SCALE NTS	DATE JUNE 2009
EDAS	FIGURE 3



Two storey mid-late 19th century brick building

COBBLE WALLS
BLOCKING

PROJECT BARN, BACK WESTGATE, HORNSEA	
TITLE GROUND FLOOR PLAN	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JUNE 2009
EDAS	FIGURE 4



PROJECT	BARN, BACK WESTGATE, HORNSEA		
TITLE	ROOF TRUSS PLAN AND SECTION		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JUNE 2009
EDAS		FIGURE	5



Plate 1: North elevation of barn and attached building, looking SE (photo 2/25).



Plate 2: West and south elevations of barn and attached building, looking NE (photo 4/04).



Plate 3: South elevation of barn, showing concrete troughs, looking NW (photo 4/10).



Plate 4: North elevation of barn, showing wall tie-plates, slit breathers and blocked doors, looking SW (photo 1/21).



Plate 5: Interior of barn, looking N (photo 4/13).



Plate 6: Brackets to later phase of roof timbers in barn, looking N (photo 2/02).

APPENDIX 1
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Films 1-3: 35mm colour prints taken 2nd June 2009

Film 4: Colour digital photographs taken 2nd June 2009

Film	Photo	Subject	Scale
1	00	South elevation, barn and attached structure, looking NE	2m
1	0	West gable of barn and attached structure, looking NE	2m
1	1	South elevation of attached structure, looking NW	2m
1	2	West gable of barn and attached structure, looking E	2m
1	3	Roof scar, south roof slope of barn, looking N	2m
1	5	South elevation of barn, looking N	2m
1	6	Concrete trough, south side of barn, looking NE	1m
1	7	South elevation of barn, looking NW	1m
1	8	South elevation of barn, looking NW	2 x 1m
1	9	Barn interior, looking E	2m
1	10	Barn interior, looking E	2m
1	11	Barn interior, looking E	2m
1	12	Barn interior, looking W	2m
1	13	Barn interior, looking W	2m
1	14	Barn interior, looking W	2m
1	15	Stable doors (front), south doorway in west gable of barn, looking S	2m
1	16	Stable doors (back), south doorway in west gable of barn, looking W	2m
1	17	Cruciform wall-tie, east end of north elevation, looking S	-
1	18	East end of north elevation, looking S	2m
1	19	North elevation of barn, looking SW	2m
1	20	Central part of north elevation of barn, looking SE	1m
1	21	North elevation of barn, looking SW	2 x 1m
1	22	Barn in Back Westgate context, looking SW	2 x 1m
1	23	North elevation of barn, looking E	2 x 1m
1	24	Barn in context of former farmyard, gateway from Back Westgate, looking SE	1m
1	25	Later phase of roof timbers in barn, looking N	-
2	00	Later phase of roof timbers in barn, looking N	-
2	0	Later phase of roof timbers in barn, looking N	-
2	1	Brackets to later phase of roof timbers in barn, looking N	-
2	2	Brackets to later phase of roof timbers in barn, looking N	-
2	3	Re-used timber to lintel of south doorway of barn	-
2	4	Re-used timber to lintel of south doorway of barn	-
2	5	Board partition and electric equipment, east end of attached structure, looking N	0.50m
2	6	Interior of attached structure, looking E	0.50m
2	7	Interior of attached structure, looking SE	0.50m
2	8	Interior of attached structure (north wall), looking N	0.50m
2	9	Interior of attached structure (west gable), looking W	0.50m
2	10	Former lean-to south side of barn and east boundary wall, looking SE	2m
2	11	Building to south of barn, north elevation, looking S	-
2	12	Single storey blockwork building to west of barn, looking NW	2m
2	13	Building to south of barn and attached structure, looking SE	2m
2	14	East boundary wall of farm yard, looking E	2m
2	15	Building to south of barn and attached structure, looking NE	2m
2	16	Building to south of barn and attached structure, looking E	2m
2	17	Feed mixer, south side of building to south of barn, looking N	2m
2	18	Feed mixer, south side of building to south of barn, looking N	2m
2	19	Interior of attached structure, building to south of barn, looking NW	2m
2	20	Interior of building to south of barn, looking SW	2m
2	21	West gable of barn and attached structure, looking NE	-
2	22	West gable of barn and attached structure, looking E	-

Film	Photo	Subject	Scale
2	23	South elevation of barn, looking NE	-
2	24	South elevation of barn, looking NW	-
2	25	North elevation of barn, looking SE	-
3	3	South elevation of barn and attached structure, looking NE	2m
3	4	South elevation of barn and attached structure, looking NE	2m
3	5	Barn and attached structure, looking NE	2m
3	6	Barn and attached structure, looking NE	2m
3	9	Concrete trough, south side of barn, looking N	1m
3	10	Doorway, south elevation of barn, looking N	1m
3	11	South elevation of barn, looking NW	1m
3	12	Interior of barn, looking E	2m
3	13	Roof structure of barn, looking E	-
3	14	Interior of barn, looking E	2m
3	17	Doorway, south end of west gable of barn, looking S	2m
3	19	North elevation of barn, looking SE	2 x 1m
3	20	Central part of north elevation of barn, looking S	1m
3	23	Barn and gateway from Back Westgate, looking SE	-
3	24	Barn and gateway from Back Westgate, looking SE	-
4	1	South and west elevation of barn and attached structure, looking NE	2m
4	2	South and west elevation of barn, looking N	2m
4	3	South and west elevation of barn and attached structure, looking N	2m
4	4	West gable of barn and attached structure, looking NE	2m
4	5	West gable of barn, looking N	2m
4	6	West gable of attached structure, looking NE	2m
4	7	West gable of attached structure, looking NE	2m
4	8	South elevation of attached structure, looking NW	2m
4	9	Roof scar, south roof slope of barn, looking N	2m
4	10	South elevation of barn, looking NW	1m
4	11	Concrete trough on south side of barn, looking W	1m
4	12	Barn interior, looking N	2m
4	13	Barn interior, looking N	2m
4	14	Position of cattle stalls on north wall of barn, looking N	-
4	15	Roof structure of barn, looking N	-
4	16	Barn interior, looking W	2m
4	17	Barn interior, looking W	2m
4	18	Stable doors (front), south doorway in west gable of barn, looking S	2m
4	19	Stable doors (back), south doorway in west gable of barn, looking W	2m
4	20	East end of north elevation of barn, looking SW	2m
4	21	North elevation of barn, looking SW	2m
4	22	North elevation of barn, looking SW	2m
4	23	East end of north elevation of barn, looking S	2m
4	24	Blocked door and window in north elevation of barn, looking S	2m

1/18
4/20
4/23

1/19
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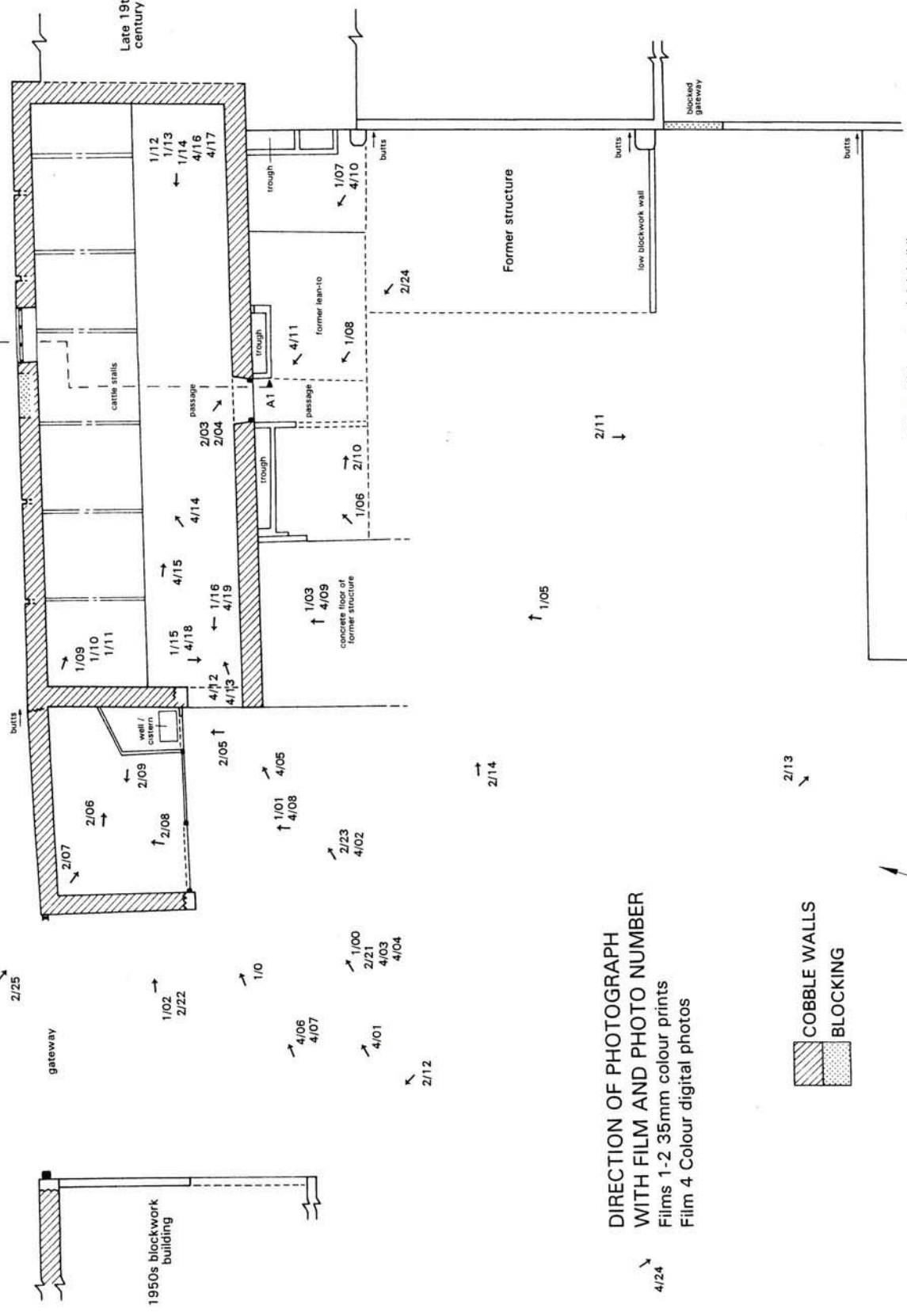
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Back Westgate



DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH
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Film 4 Colour digital photos

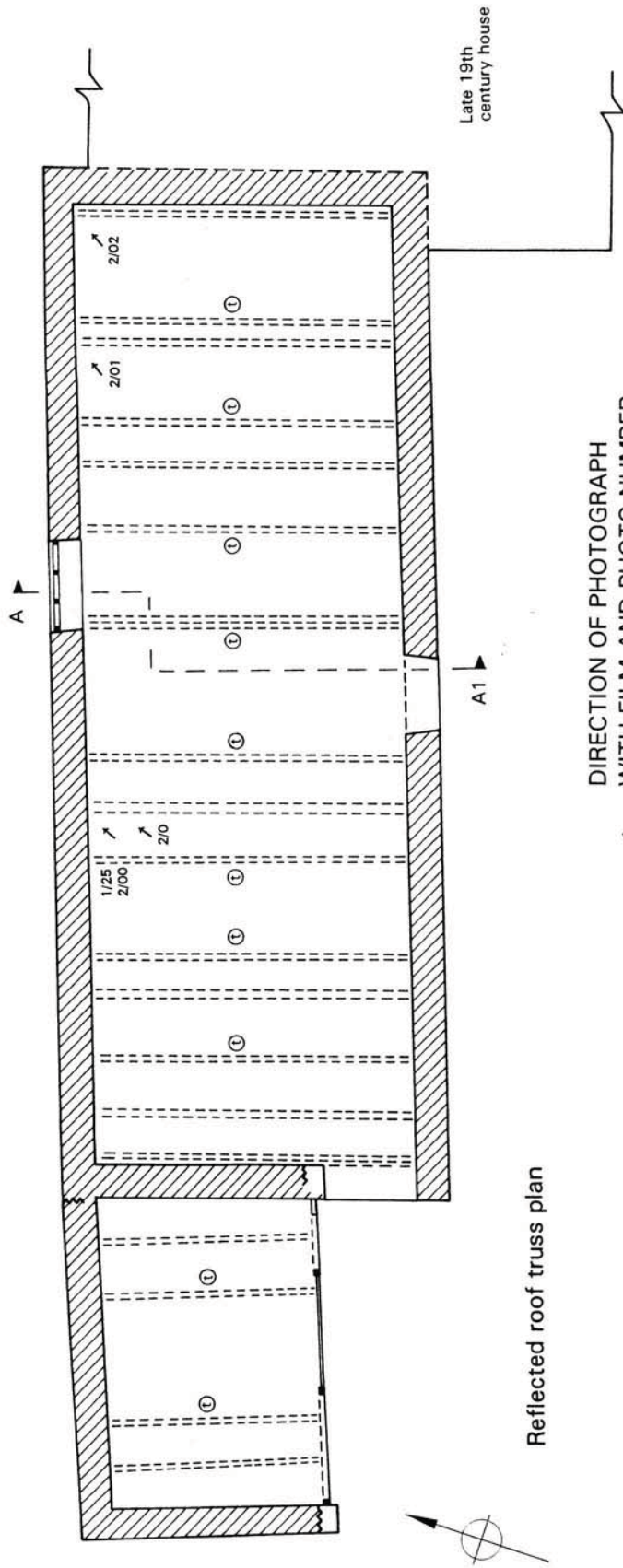
COBBLE WALLS
BLOCKING

0 5m

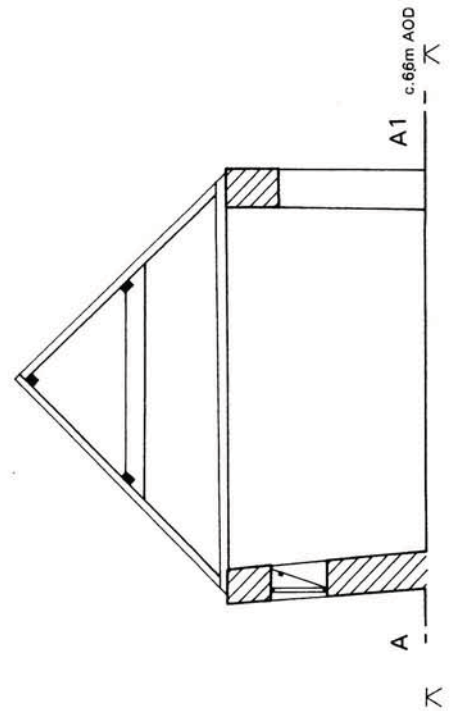


Two storey mid-late 19th century brick building

PROJECT		BARN, BACK WESTGATE, HORNSEA	
TITLE		GROUND FLOOR PHOTO POINTS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JUNE 2009
		FOUR	A1/1



DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH
WITH FILM AND PHOTO NUMBER
Films 1-2 35mm colour prints
Film 4 Colour digital photos



PROJECT	BARN, BACK WESTGATE, HORNSEA		
TITLE	ROOF STRUCTURE PHOTO POINTS		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JUNE 2009
EDAS	FIGURE A1/2		



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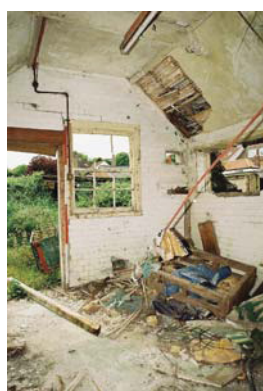
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APPENDIX 2
LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

IoE Number: 431486

Location: BARN APPROXIMATELY 95 METRES WEST OF CORNER COTTAGE, BACK WESTGATE (south side), HORNSEA, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

Date listed: 26 November 1985

Date of last amendment: 26 November 1985

Grade II

Barn. Late C17/early C18. Cobbles with brick dressings, pantile roof. Single storey, 5 bays, symmetrical elevation. Central entry (now blocked) with timber lintel flanked by ventilation slits in brick, one to each bay. Tumbled-in brick to raised gables with rounded apices on brick kneelers.

Source: Images of England website (www.imagesofengland.org.uk)

APPENDIX 3
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

DEMOLITION OF BARN, LAND EAST OF ELLESMERE, BACK WESTGATE, HORNSEA, EAST YORKSHIRE

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The demolition of a Grade II Listed barn on Back Westgate, Hornsea (NGR SE19804760) is proposed prior to the redevelopment of the site (Listed Building Consent DC/08/01565/PLB). The structure is a single storey barn of brick and cobble construction located on the street frontage, and which is considered to be of late 17th/early 18th century date. A building attached to the south side of this structure has recently been demolished, possibly following collapse.
- 1.2 The Humber Archaeology Partnership has advised the Local Planning Authority (LPA) that a programme of archaeological recording should be undertaken prior to demolition, to achieve "preservation by record" of this nationally important structure. A recommendation was made to the LPA that this archaeological recording should comprise a measured survey, prior to and if necessary during demolition should additional historic features be exposed. A report on the archaeological observations should be produced and an ordered archive prepared.
- 1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological recording has been prepared by Mr E Dennison of Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), on behalf of Peter Ward Homes Ltd, in order to comply with the relevant condition attached to the Listed Building Consent.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site lies on the south side of Back Westgate, between "Ellesmere" to the west and Mereside Terrace to the east (see figure 1). The east-west aligned barn lies in the south-east corner of a larger plot which is also scheduled for development at a future date. The site lies at c.6.6m AOD.
- 2.2 The single storey five bay barn is of brick and cobble construction, considered to be of late 17th/early 18th century date. The roof is of pantiles and there are vents spaced along the ridgeline. The central entry on the north side is now blocked, but it has a timber lintel flanked by brick ventilation slits, one in each bay. There is tumbled-in brick to the raised gables with rounded apices on brick kneelers. There is also a smaller lower brick and cobble structure attached to the west side, but a building attached to the south side of the barn has recently been demolished, possibly following collapse. As noted above, the barn is Grade II Listed (ref. 6/25; IOE 431486). At the time of an initial site visit, the barn was full of domestic and other debris, but it is understood that this has since been cleared out.
- 2.3 A structural engineer's report on the Listed barn, produced in June 2006, concludes that the building is in a poor condition. The deformation of the front elevation and other cracks indicate that there has been structural movement over time, and a lack of maintenance and repair has caused some of the roof and other timbers to rot.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Listed Building consent for the demolition of the barn (DC/08/01565/PLB) was approved by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 15th August 2008. There were a number of conditions attached, one of which (no. 3) relates to archaeological recording:

“No development or demolition shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work to record those parts of the building(s) which are to be demolished, disturbed or concealed by the proposed development, in accordance with a detailed written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details (PPG 15, paras 3.23-3.24)”.

- 3.2 This document represents the “detailed written scheme of investigation” referred to in the planning condition. It should also be noted that the applicant notified English Heritage of their intention to demolish the Listed structure, but the Architectural Investigation Division of English Heritage declined the opportunity to come and record the building.

4 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The aim of the archaeological recording work will be to record the extant structures on the site before and if necessary during demolition, in case any historic fabric is revealed by this action. The resulting survey will conform to a Level 3 analytical record as prescribed by English Heritage (*2006 Understanding Historic Buildings: a Guide to Good Recording Practice*).

Documentary Research

- 4.2 Limited documentary research will be undertaken into the history of the site, in an attempt to define the date and function of the structures on the site. The following sources will be considered:
- a) Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day.
 - b) Trade and Business Directories.
 - c) Place and street name evidence.
 - d) Historical documents and photographs held in libraries, archives and museums. Where relevant specialist collections exist, these will be consulted.
- 4.3 The results of the documentary research will be used to discuss the development of the site over time and the sequence of construction and use of the buildings. The results will be used to put the site and the Listed barn into context and establish its archaeological, architectural and historical significance.

Architectural Survey

Measured and drawn survey

- 4.4 A ground floor plan of the building and any attached structures would be produced at a scale of 1:50. The drawing would show all significant details such as openings (blocked or unblocked), constructional detail, fixtures and fittings etc. No elevations will be drawn, the internal and external elevations being recorded photographically (see below). In addition to the plan, one full height section across the building (i.e. north-south) will be produced at 1:50 scale. The location of this section has not yet been determined, as it will partly be influenced by the ground plan survey and a detailed site inspection; however, it is expected that the section will show elements of any surviving timber roof trusses. All drawings would be produced according to the guidelines established by the RCHME (now English Heritage). The above plans and sections will be supplemented by more detailed

drawings (e.g. at 1:50, 1:20 and/or 1:10 to show original fixtures, fittings, joinery etc), sketch illustrations, phased plans etc where appropriate and relevant.

- 4.5 The measured and drawn survey will be undertaken prior to any further stripping out or demolition. However, in the unlikely event that additional architectural detail and information is revealed during demolition, the survey records will be amended, enhanced and improved as site work progresses.

Photographic survey

- 4.6 General photographic recording of the building and its significant parts, together with close-up photography of significant details, will be undertaken. The guidelines produced by the RCHME will be followed and each photograph will normally be provided with a scale. Photographs will be taken in colour using 35mm and digital cameras. External photographs will be taken, as far as is possible, at right angles and oblique to the external elevations, whilst the interior coverage will aim to produce a record of all significant spaces and details. Artificial lighting will be used where necessary, subject to practicalities and access.
- 4.7 All photographs will be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and will be cross referenced to film and negative numbers as appropriate. All photographic film will be exposed and processed to ensure high quality definition, and will be processed to archival standards according to manufacturer's specifications. A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) the location and direction of each shot will be completed.

Watching Brief during Demolition

- 4.8 If the results of the pre-demolition survey consider it necessary, an archaeological watching brief will be carried out during the demolition of the buildings. This watching brief will cover any further stripping out, but will not extend to any below-ground excavations; the latter will be covered by a separate piece of archaeological work if required by a planning condition. If a watching brief is necessary, the demolition works will be undertaken under strict and direct archaeological supervision, to ensure the proper identification and recording of any archaeological and architectural material that might be uncovered.

Written Accounts

- 4.9 Sufficient notes will be taken on site in order for a detailed description of the building to be prepared, in combination with the drawn and photographic records.

Scientific analysis

- 4.10 A contingency allowance will be made for specialist analyses that might be required, for example the analysis of paint, mortar, stucco, etc and/or dendrochronological dating of timbers, radiocarbon dating etc. The requirement for this work will be determined by the results of the pre-demolition survey. However, the initial site inspection suggests that these analyses will not be required.

Modifications

- 4.11 The programme of recording work outlined above may be modified in accordance with the professional judgement of the staff undertaking the work, insofar as the

overall provisions and objectives of this methods statement would not be changed. Any variations in the project would be discussed and agreed in advance with the client and the Local Authority's archaeological advisors, the Humber Archaeology Partnership.

General Comments

- 4.12 The recording work should not unduly delay the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the building contractor/developer. However, the contractor should ensure that EDAS have sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this specification. It is likely that the pre-demolition survey will be accomplished through two separate site visits, whereas the amount of work required for any watching brief will be determined by the nature and speed of the demolition. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.
- 4.13 All archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the contractor's proposed timetable, unless agreed otherwise. Reasonable prior notice (minimum two weeks) will be given EDAS, who will then inform the Humber Archaeological Partnership, so that they may attend or monitor if they so wish.

5 UNEXPECTED SIGNIFICANT OR COMPLEX DISCOVERIES

- 5.1 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologists undertaking the survey work, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this specification, immediate contact will be made with the client and the Humber Archaeology Partnership. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned.

6 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 6.1 EDAS will obtain the site owner's consent for the deposition of the archive resulting from the project with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service. It is expected that the archive will comprise two dimensional objects (see below), but some finds, for example architectural fragments or items may be involved. EDAS would contact the receiving museum at the start of the project to determine their requirements for the transfer and deposition of the project archive, and the name of the recipient museum will be included in the project report. EDAS will also adhere to any specific conservation, transfer and deposition requirements which the receiving museum might impose; these are likely to include charges for the storage and long-term curation of the site archive.
- 6.2 A fully indexed field archive would be prepared, following the guidance produced by English Heritage. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive would also be prepared.
- 6.3 Within six weeks of the completion of the work (or longer if agreed with the Humber Archaeology Partnership), a report detailing the recording work will be produced. The final report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
 - Site code/project number;
 - Planning reference number and SMR casework number;
 - Dates of fieldwork visits;

- National Grid reference;
 - A brief account of the project plan, research objectives, survey methodology, procedures and equipment used;
 - A summary of the historical and archaeological background to the site;
 - The results of the architectural and archaeological survey work, and an account of the overall form and development of the site and of the evidence supporting any interpretation, in the context of the known architecture/archaeology of the area;
 - Conclusions, including an assessment of the importance of the findings in relation to the other remains on the site and in the region as a whole;
 - A bibliography and list of sources consulted;
 - A location plan, with scale;
 - Survey plans and section drawings, showing ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
 - Selected illustrative material, including general site photographs and photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or architectural material artefacts that are encountered;
 - Appendices containing a copy of this methods statement, together with the details of any departures from that design, survey data and photographic registers and catalogues.
- 6.4 Appropriate drawn records of the recorded structures would be produced as reduced A4 or A3 size paper copies within the body of the report; full scale drawings would be included within the site archive.
- 6.5 Three copies of the final report would be supplied, for distribution to the client, the Local Planning Authority and the Humber Archaeology Partnership SMR. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive. The Humber Archaeology Partnership SMR will also receive an electronic version of the report in line with their current guidance, namely as a pdf file.
- 6.6 Although presently considered unlikely, it is possible that the architectural/archaeological recording will produce results that merit publication in their own right. Allowance will therefore be made for the preparation and publication of a brief note detailing the findings of the project in an appropriate local journal.

7 MONITORING

- 7.1 The archaeological recording work may be monitored by the Humber Archaeology Partnership, and appropriate site meetings and liaison will be arranged as necessary.

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1 The Listed barn is currently in a poor structural condition. All recording work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations, and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. A risk assessment may be completed in advance of any site survey work.
- 8.2 EDAS would comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy is available on request. The site is privately owned and EDAS would indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property

arising on site in connection with the recording brief, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).