

REAR OF 25-27 MARKET PLACE,  
PONTEFRACT, WEST YORKSHIRE

BUILDING RECORDING

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**BUILDING RECORDING, REAR OF 25-27 MARKET PLACE,  
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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In September 2008 Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Greggs plc to undertake a programme of building recording on a range of outbuildings located to the rear of nos. 25-27 Market Place, Pontefract, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 4564 2185). The project was made a condition of a planning consent for their demolition (application 05/99/18853/E, condition 3). The work involved an archaeological and architectural survey of the outbuildings which was achieved through a drawn and photographic record, augmented by a detailed descriptive record and report.

The historical development of urban Pontefract would suggest that the plot of land occupied by the buildings and its attendant yard is likely to have been developed since at least the early 12th century. Given the rapid expansion of the town during the later medieval period, it seems likely that the plot remained in use, although the degree of any development is as yet uncertain. However, by the mid 17th century, it formed one of a number of yards, running between Market Place and Southgate, with buildings on both street frontages; those on the Southgate frontage appear to have been smaller and lower than the buildings fronting onto the Market Place. These yards are likely to reflect medieval property divisions which may have originated in the 12th century.

At first glance, the structures forming the range of buildings to be demolished have little to recommend them in terms of historic interest. However, a combination of detailed survey and documentary research has revealed evidence for standing structures dating from the later 17th century to the mid 20th century. It is suggested that both the yard boundaries and the buildings themselves saw a sustained period of rebuilding in the later 17th century, stimulated by the availability of materials obtained as a result of the demolition of the nearby Pontefract castle. The buildings continued to develop throughout the 18th and 19th centuries; the majority of the surviving structures within the range date to the 19th century and include housing and stabling. Slaughtering of animals and butchery also took place within the plot from at least the late 19th century, but was later replaced by butchery only in a new purpose-built structure.

The various buildings within the range are good examples of the often difficult to interpret mixture of domestic, commercial and industrial use that typifies many of the smaller 18th and 19th century structures in market towns such as Pontefract. They are easily adapted to a different purpose by inexpensive alterations, an adaptability which often ensures survival, even if in a mutilated form. It is probable that such a sequence of alterations is absolutely typical of these types of buildings in these locations, a conclusion supported by work carried out on similar properties in Beverley in East Yorkshire, although comparative work on similar properties in West Yorkshire within their urban landscape contexts would be needed to confirm this.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## Reasons and Circumstances for the Project

- 1.1 In September 2008 Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Greggs plc to undertake a programme of building recording on a range of outbuildings located to the rear of nos. 25-27 Market Place, Pontefract, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 4564 2185). The project involved an archaeological and architectural survey of the outbuildings which was achieved through a drawn and photographic record, augmented by a detailed descriptive record and report. It was also proposed to hold a watching brief during the subsequent re-development of the site, but in the event this work was not required.
- 1.2 The building recording was made a condition of a planning consent for their demolition, approved by the City of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council on 5th August 2005 (application 05/99/18853/E). The range of outbuildings lies to the rear of a Grade II Listed Building, and so forms part of the curtilage of the Listed Building, although there was no similar recording requirement on the Listed Building consent for demolition (application 05/99/18853/F). The scope of the building recording work was defined by a specification prepared by the local archaeological curator, the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (see Appendix 2), and the project was funded by the developer, Greggs plc.

## Site Location and Description

- 1.3 The range of outbuildings is located in Pontefract town centre, in an enclosed north-west/south-east aligned yard to the rear of nos. 25-27 Market Place, themselves situated on the south side of the market place (see figures 1 and 2). For the purposes of this report, the yard and the buildings within it, are considered to be aligned north-south.
- 1.4 At the time of survey, no. 25 Market Place was occupied by the "Baker's Oven", while no. 27 Market Place was "Clinton's Cards". The yard cannot now be directly reached from Market Place, the only access being from the south end which opens onto Southgate. The yard lies at an elevation of c.61m AOD, although it slopes gradually downwards from north to south. To the north, the range of outbuildings is separated from the Market Place frontage buildings by a narrow gap, and the range itself forms the western boundary of the yard in which it stands. The eastern boundary of the yard comprises a high wall of mixed stone and brick construction, and the yard is flanked by further yards of similar widths to the east and west, running back from Market Place.
- 1.5 The range comprises four conjoined but structurally distinct two-storey buildings, with the largest and most modern lying at the north end. None of the outbuildings are specifically listed in themselves but, as noted above, they lie within the curtilage of the Grade II listed nos. 25-27 Market Place. Prior to the building recording taking place, the majority of the range was in poor to dangerous structural condition, and was heavily contaminated with both pigeon guano and discarded materials relating to drug abuse. The roof structures over the southern two thirds of the range had either been partly removed, collapsed through decay or as a result of arson. In addition, the complex structural history of the site, combined with piecemeal alterations undertaken over the years, meant that several of the internal walls were either not tied into the external walls or had separated from them. Finally, the northernmost and southernmost buildings of the range



have cellars beneath them; the latter were partly covered by a decaying timber floor itself obscured by a substantial depth of accumulated debris.

### **Survey Methodology**

- 1.6 As noted above, the scope of the building recording work was defined by a specification prepared by WYAAS, the local archaeological curators (see Appendix 2). The aim of the work was to record the extant structures 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).
- 1.7 However, following an initial site inspection by the demolition contractors, McFletch Ltd, and attended by representatives of EDAS and Jennings Design Ltd, the majority of the range was classed as a dangerous structure. As a result, an alternative strategy for recording the buildings had to be devised, and this was agreed in advance of any site work with Ms Elizabeth Chamberlin of the WYAAS.
- 1.8 The survey work was therefore structured as follows. Prior to the scaffolding of the structure, required for the purposes of hand demolition, a detailed topographical survey of the site was undertaken by Benchmark Surveys of Leeds under EDAS's direction. This was subsequently used by EDAS as the basis for the drawn survey.
- 1.9 The initial site visit took place on the 16th September 2008 to record the external elevations of the range, supplemented by additional external photography on the 24th September at the request of the WYAAS. A second visit was made on the 13th November 2008 to photograph the first floor interior from a scissor lift, after which partial demolition of the first floor took place to allow for the safe erection of scaffolding. A further visit was made on the 22nd January 2009 following the erection of the scaffolding around the range to view various structural elements in more detail. The interior of the northernmost building was then decontaminated and cleaned, and demolition of the rest of the range commenced. The dangerous condition of most of the structure meant that the demolition work was accompanied by frequent collapses, making the maintenance of a watching brief impractical; consequently, the remaining site visits were made on the 4th and 5th February 2009 after the decontamination work to the northernmost building was complete, and when the range was largely reduced to ground floor level and the cellars had been cleared. The fieldwork records were approved by the WYAAS on 23rd September 2008 and 10th February 2009.

### *Documentary research*

- 1.10 The majority of the documentary research was undertaken in advance of the fieldwork, in order to inform the recording. Pontefract is well served by local histories written during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. These contain a large amount of relevant general information, although the areas away from the main street frontages, including the yards off Market Place, receive only limited coverage. In addition, the local history search room of Pontefract Museum contains a very full range of town centre maps. The information from these sources was supplemented by material from various 19th and 20th century sources relevant to the activities taking place on site during these periods.
- 1.11 The following specialist collections, archives and libraries were consulted:
  - Leeds City Library, Leeds;
  - Pontefract Museum, local history search room;

- West Yorkshire Archive Service, Sheepscar, Leeds;
- West Yorkshire Archive Service, Wakefield;
- Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Leeds.

- 1.12 Consultations were also undertaken with Mr Neil Barker, a former butcher known to one of the survey team, regarding the functioning of one of the buildings on the site which had formerly been used for butchery.

*Measured survey*

- 1.13 A 1:200 scale topographical survey of the site was produced by Benchmark Surveys of Leeds using total station survey equipment. The data captured by the total station was used to produce an outline but accurate external plan of the building range at a scale of 1:50, and this formed the basis for the drawn record. The drawn record comprised cellar and ground floor plans of the range at a scale of 1:50, together with a representative cross-section (including a roof truss) of the northernmost building at a scale of 1:20. The information for the drawn record was captured using both traditional hand-held and remote measurement techniques. The resulting plans and section show all significant detail such as inserted or blocked openings, original fixtures and fittings, and details of items relating to original and subsequent uses. Final inked drawings were then produced by hand to publication standard, using conventions established by English Heritage (2006, 19-21).

*Photographic survey*

- 1.14 The photographic record was achieved using a Mamiya 645 medium format camera with perspective control and black and white film. The black and white photographs were supplemented by a number of 35mm colour slides. The photographic guidelines produced by English Heritage (2006, 10-12) were followed, and each photograph contains a graduated scale, subject to access. Artificial lighting was used where necessary, in the form of electronic flash and free-standing Halogen lights.
- 1.15 A total of 129 black and white shots were taken, and the negatives were printed to a size of 6" by 4", with a limited selection printed at 10" by 8". A total of 40 colour 35mm slides were also taken. All photographs have been clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and cross referenced to film/negative and plate numbers as required by the WYAAS specification. 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, both black and white prints and colour slides. The various plans of the building have also been used to identify each shot, and the position and direction of each shot is marked on these plans. A complete set of good quality copies of the black and white photographs are also reproduced in Appendix 1.

*Watching brief during re-development*

- 1.17 As noted above, there was also a requirement to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the subsequent re-development of the site, to record and recover any information relating to below-ground deposits within the range of

outbuildings and the yard itself. This work was also defined by a specification prepared by WYAAS, the local archaeological curators (see Appendix 2). In the event however, no further re-development of the site was undertaken, and so no watching brief work was carried out.

## **Survey Products**

### *Survey report*

- 1.18 A detailed written record of the buildings was subsequently produced from the observations made on site, and cross-referenced to the drawn and photographic record. This describes the surviving structures, and analyses their form, function, history and sequence of development, and places the buildings in their various contexts, as far as possible using the available documentary and secondary evidence.

### *Project archive*

- 1.19 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, documentary material, photographic contact sheets, a copy of the report, and an index to the archive. This archive has been deposited with the Wakefield Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service, while the photographic prints and negatives, and 35mm colour slides, have been deposited with the WYAAS.

## 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Introduction

- 2.1 A substantial body of material, in the form of documents, plans, maps and photographs, relating to the history of Southgate and the Market Place survives although, as might be expected, the rear yard areas behind the frontage are less well covered. Nevertheless, the readily-available documentary evidence provides a valuable resource with which to compare and contrast the structural evidence of the surviving buildings on the site. More detailed histories of the individual buildings within the site are given as part of the structural description (see Chapter 3 below).

### The Pre-Medieval and Medieval Periods

- 2.2 Although there is limited archaeological evidence for activity in the Pontefract area during the prehistoric and Roman periods, current knowledge suggests that the area around All Saints' church, to the east of the development site, was of considerable importance in the later Anglo-Saxon period (Dennison & Richardson 2004, 10-11). At this time, the site lay within the manor of Tanshelf, a Saxon royal estate covering the former townships of Tanshelf, Pontefract Park and Pontefract itself; the area around All Saints' church on the north side of the town may have been called *Kirkeby* meaning "Church Farm", and it may have been a royal vill or monastic centre (Finlayson 2005, 186-187; Roberts 2002a, 9-10). Archaeological excavations in 1985-86 to the north-west of All Saints' church, on "The Booths", uncovered a small church and an intensively used multi-phased Anglo-Saxon cemetery which contained over 200 burials, although evidence for any associated settlement was lacking (Roberts 2002a, 9).
- 2.3 It is probable that Pontefract is an early Norman foundation, laid out at some point between 1066 and 1086. The location was almost certainly chosen for its important strategic position on a Magnesian limestone ridge which, together with other existing natural features, provided a strong defensive position from which the surrounding countryside could be dominated. A motte and bailey castle may have been established on the sandstone outcrop at the east end of the ridge by Ilbert de Laci, who held the manor of Tanshelf in 1086, although evidence for this early castle is, at present, scant (Roberts 2002b). Probably at the same time as the castle was built, the existing core of the town was laid out, consisting of the wide east-west aligned street known as Micklegate to the west of the castle, with burgage plots on either side running to the back lanes known as Northgate and Southgate. The western extent of the new town was marked by the area known as "The Bridge", and the whole may have been surrounded by a line of defences, although there is, as yet, little firm evidence for this; it is more likely that the topography of the ridge has influenced the layout of the town (Finlayson 2005, 188). To the west of the 11th century foundation, a second urban area was subsequently laid out, probably in the early 12th century, centred around the area known as "West Cheap" or the "Newmarket" (Sheeran 1998, 30). It is within this later phase of development that the area in which the buildings subject to this recording project are located.
- 2.4 Pontefract grew rapidly after the establishment of the Norman town and it became both the largest and wealthiest town in West Yorkshire during the medieval period, with a population estimated at between 2,500 to 3,000 by the late 14th century. The castle continued to be re-built and expanded throughout this period, forming the administrative centre for the whole of the Honour of Pontefract, a vast area covering almost half of what is now West Yorkshire (Finlayson 2005, 188-190).

## The Post-Medieval Period

### *1500 to 1700*

- 2.5 Although Pontefract's population did not expand with the same rapidity as other towns in the West Riding clothing district in the early post-medieval period, it maintained a steady growth throughout the 16th and 17th centuries, and the town remained economically healthy. By the mid 16th century, it has been estimated that the total population may have been between 4,000 and 5,000 (WYAS und., 3-4).
- 2.6 The earliest known depictions of Southgate occur on the various plans showing the siege works thrown up around Pontefract by the Parliamentarian army during the English Civil War. There are at least five versions of these plans, and their dates and provenances are in some cases uncertain, but all were published or first became known some time after the war was over (Roberts 2002c, 423; Quinn 1992). One of these plans, dating to 1648-49, is typical (reproduced in Farrar 1986, 72 and Quinn 1992, 14-15) (see below). Southgate is named as "The South Gate", and is depicted with a high wall running along the south side, screening a series of gardens and orchards to the south. On the north side, the whole of the frontage between Newgate and Gillygate has buildings facing onto Southgate, apart from where it is broken by the lane later to form Bell Yard. Although the depiction of the buildings is somewhat schematic, it is noticeable that those structures fronting onto Southgate are generally of fewer stories and have fewer stacks than those facing the Market Place; north-south aligned "Yards" of regular width run between the two, although no structures are shown within them. However, some of the other siege plans which date to the same period show fewer buildings along the north side of the Southgate frontage (Quinn 1992).
- 2.7 The earliest known non-cartographic representation of the Southgate area is a sketch of Pontefract from the south made by Henry Johnston in c.1670 (Pontefract Museum box file Southgate 1:92; also reproduced by Quinn 1992, 48-49). This sketch records all the most prominent features of the town, including the ruins of the castle and All Saints' church, but also appears to show structures running to the rear of Southgate towards the enclosed fields to the south. Some of these structures run parallel to Southgate, while others are depicted as long linear buildings with their gable ends facing the street.

### *1700 to 1800*

- 2.8 Samuel Buck's sketch of Pontefract, made in c.1719-20, shows much the same view as Johnston some 50 years earlier (Wakefield Historical Publications 1979, 56-57). However, the earliest detailed, albeit somewhat stylised, depiction of the site and its environs is given by Paul Jollage in 1742 (see figure 3). At this date, Southgate is named "Back Lane" and, by comparison with later maps, it appears that the site was formed by an enclosed yard, running to the rear of a property fronting onto the Market Place. An unbroken boundary ran along the west side, between two buildings, with the only entrance into the yard from the Southgate side apparently being at this boundary's north end and via the adjoining yard to the west. At the north-west corner of the yard there was a north-south aligned rectangular building, with a small detached structure at its south end. To the east, an east-west aligned structure was attached to the north-south building ranges running back off the Market Place. The east side of the yard was occupied by another north-south aligned structure, with an enclosed garden on its east side, while at the very south end of the yard, there was an L-shaped range of buildings; the differing line widths used by Jollage suggest that these buildings faced onto Southgate. It is possible that there

was a more direct access into the yard through these buildings, perhaps either a wagon entrance or pedestrian access. It should be noted that the above identification of the yard on Jollage's plan is only tentative, as it is difficult to marry these boundaries and plots with those depicted on subsequent maps.

- 2.9 The above access arrangement appears to be confirmed by a drawing of the Market Place, attributed to be "after Thomas Malton 1776", but which appears to be an exact copy of the 1648-49 plan noted above (reproduced by Quinn 1992, 61) (see figure 3). This drawing depicts a number of one and two storey hipped roofed structures along the north side of "The South Gate", containing wagon entrances in their centres. No structures or outbuildings are shown inside any of the yards.

*1800 to 1900*

- 2.10 Fox included a small-scale plan of Pontefract in his history of the town, published in 1827 (Fox 1827). It would appear that some clearance had taken place within the yards to the east end of the north side of Southgate since 1742, as they appear less crowded with buildings. The yard forming the site may also have contained less structures than shown in 1742, although the scale of Fox's map makes it difficult to be certain.

- 2.11 By far the most detailed depictions of the study area during the 19th century are provided by the 1852 and 1891 Ordnance Survey large scale town surveys of Pontefract. On the earlier 1852 survey, drawn at a scale of 5 feet to 1 mile (sheet 9), the site appears as a narrow yard, aligned north-west/south-east and running virtually the full width of the area between Market Place and Southgate (see figure 4). A covered passage between what is now 25 and 27 led off the Market Place, into the northern end of the yard. The west side of the yard is formed by a long range of subdivided buildings which extend back from the rear of the Market Place frontage building. At the south end of this range, there appears to be a small enclosed yard, beyond which there is another short separate range of two conjoined buildings of equal size; the southern building has a small projection to its east side. Opposite this short range, the west boundary wall of the yard is defined by a double line (as is the east boundary), possibly used to denote a stone wall, and a similar wall encloses the area between the short range and Southgate; this enclosure has a central pathway along the long axis leading to a small structure at the very south end. The smaller scale 1st edition (1852) 6" Ordnance Survey map shows a similar arrangement of buildings and boundaries

- 2.12 The 1852 map also gives the names of many of the yards running between Market Place and Southgate. However, the yard forming the site is not named, neither are the yards to the immediate south-west and north-east. However, running south-westwards from the latter, the yards are named as "Leatham's Yard", "Berry's Yard", "Walton's Yard" and "Dawson's Yard", before the considerably wider "Blue Bell Yard" is reached; as noted above, this is shown as a street on some of the illustrations of the Civil War siege works.

- 2.13 By the time that the Ordnance Survey 10 feet to 1 mile map was published in 1891, a number of changes had taken place on the site (see figure 4). The small enclosed yard separating the two ranges shown in 1852 had been infilled, to create an even longer range of outbuildings. At the south end of the range, there was still an open area enclosed by walls (perhaps a garden?), but with a small square building at the south end, with other structures to the south. The east side of the yard is still denoted by a double line, and is buttressed on the east face. In addition, some of the yard names had also changed since 1852. The yard containing the site is still un-

named, as are those immediately to the north-east and south-west. However, moving further south-west, the 1852 "Leatham's Yard" had become "Taylor's Yard", and "Berry's Yard" was "England's Yard". "Walton's Yard" remained the same, but to the south-west of this "Dawson's Yard" had become "Post Office Yard", although "Blue Bell Yard" retained its more open character. The site is similarly depicted on smaller scale Ordnance Survey maps published in 1893. Unfortunately, no late 19th or early 20th century Goad Fire Insurance Plans for the central Pontefract area could be traced as part of the research undertaken for this survey; none are held by any of the branches of the West Yorkshire Archive Service.

- 2.14 Because of a lack of a definite name for the site/yard, it is difficult to trace the history of any businesses or individuals present through either directories or census returns. However, by working backwards from a 1969 Goad Fire Insurance plan (WYAS C452/1-9), at least one of its historic uses can be established. In 1969, one of the buildings within the site (see below) was used by W Clayton Baker and Butcher, who also occupied nos. 25-27 Market Place. The Claytons had appeared to have been established here for some considerable time - a William Clayton, butcher of Market Place, appears in trade directories as early as 1861 (Kelly & Co 1861, 506) and continues to be similarly listed right through to 1936, when the address is given as 25 Market Place (Kelly & Co 1936, 475); the only variation occurs in 1891, when Clayton appears as both a butcher and farmer at Market Place (Slater 1891, 562). The census data for 1861 is slightly more ambiguous, as a William Clayton is listed as living in the densely occupied Walton's Yard to the south-west of the site, but his occupation was a basket-maker (TNA RG 9/3437, p23). However, a William Clayton is listed on the Market Place in 1871, and is described as a Master Butcher (TNA RG 10/4635, p3). In his *Recollections of Pontefract*, Frank Holmes, remembering the early 20th century town, noted that there were at least three slaughter houses in the town centre, including one owned by William Clayton in his yard off Market Place (Holmes 1971).
- 2.15 There were other butchers in the Market Place before 1861, for example Baines' 1822 Directory lists Francis Greenwood as the only butcher in the Market Place at this time (Baines 1822), while Pigot in 1829 and 1834 lists only Joseph Tasker (Pigot 1829 & 1834). In 1837, White lists both Joseph Tasker and William Gelder (White 1837). However, it is not possible to determine from the directories whether these butchers were actually at 25-27 Market Place.
- 2.16 Slightly more information relating to the yard behind 25-27 Market Place can be gleaned from the available census data, although some of this is confusing due to the yards changing names at regular intervals (or not being named at all). For example, the 1851 census lists "Knight's Yard" and "Gelder's Yard" between Leatham's Yard (which is named on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map) and Elephant's Yard which must lie to the rear of the "New Elephant Hotel" (TNA HO 197/2330 p27-29). Knight's Yard was occupied by Alexander Pickering (butcher) and his family, while the three properties in Gelder's Yard were occupied by the families of Lance(?) Rhodes (general practitioner), Henry Schofield (a driver of mail) and William Gelder (a butcher master). Alexander Pickering (butcher) was also present in Knights Yard in 1841 (TNA HO 107/1310/14 p28). In the 1861 census, three yards are listed between the two fixed points of Leatham's Yard and Elephant Yard, namely "Knight's Yard", "Gelder's Yard", and "Longstaff Yard" (TNA RG 9/3437 p32-33), which accords with the depiction of the 1852 Ordnance Survey map; the three houses in Gelder's Yard were occupied by James Kearns (military staff sergeant), Joseph (illegible) (tallow chandler) and Sarah Gelder (widow), Knights Yard was occupied by Edward Spink (gun maker) and Longstaff Yard was occupied by David Longstaff (magistrate). However, none of the yards

are specifically named in the 1871 census (TNA RG 10/4635), and in 1881 no named yards are listed between Elephant Yard and England Yard (TNA RG 11/4589, p29). In 1891, only Claytons Yard is named between Elephant Yard and Taylor's Yard, and the two houses here were occupied by Alfred Grott (joiner and cabinet maker) and George H Whatmore (doormat maker) (TNA RG 12/3760, p19).

- 2.17 Without further, more detailed, documentary research (which is outside the scope of the present project), it is impossible to tie specific owners and premises to the site in question. However, the above evidence suggests that both slaughtering and butchery were taking place on or adjacent to the site from at least the 1850s, and possibly from around the turn of the 19th century. It is possible that the site might have been called Gelder's Yard in the past, or possibly Knight's Yard; Gelder's Yard contained three cottages or dwellings, each individually occupied, while Knight's Yard contained one dwelling which was occupied by a butcher in the 1840s and 1850s.

#### *1900 to the Present Day*

- 2.18 The Ordnance Survey 1922 25" map shows that, in terms of overall plan form and arrangement, little change had taken place within the study area since 1893. A rare depiction of the interior of one of the yards off Southgate was given by Fletcher in 1920 (Fletcher 1920, 48) who included a drawing entitled "Old Yard, Southgate". The drawing looks north, almost exactly in line with the tower of St Giles, and so may be the England's Yard shown in 1891. Like the yard which is the subject of the present survey, the example in the drawing was entered through a covered passage leading from the Market Place. Only the east side was paved with flags, the majority having a slightly concave soil ground surface.
- 2.19 An aerial photograph of c.1926, reproduced by Quinn (1992, 39), also depicts the site, although only in the bottom right-hand corner (see figure 5). This shows a long north-south two storey pitched roof range running back from the higher Market Place buildings, with a slightly more substantial structure at the south end with two end stacks. To the south of this is an apparent yard with some lean-to structures in it, and another small east-west aligned building to the south with an enclosed garden to the south, bordering Southgate.
- 2.20 The major development affecting the site in the first half of the 20th century was the widening of Southgate, which took place in 1938 (Van Riel 1993, 21). Prior to the widening, a number of photographs provide some idea as to the appearance of the north side of Southgate. A mixture of low single and two-storey buildings, usually set parallel to the road, are shown, together with taller buildings of two or three storeys placed gable end onto the road; where materials can be discerned, they all appear to be built of brick. One of the photographs (Cunniff 1987, 57) shows the entrance to the Infirmary, and some of the buildings opposite may be those formerly standing at the southern end of the yard in which the recorded buildings are located. The Southgate widening was achieved by truncating the southern ends of all the yards located on its north side, removing any above-ground trace of the frontage building shown here from the Civil War period maps onwards. In anticipation of the widening, some demolition had commenced several years earlier; and Pontefract Museum (Southgate box file 1:92) preserves a clearance order from 1934 for two dwelling houses and a stable in England's Yard, a short distance south-west of the recorded buildings.
- 2.21 The surviving structural evidence (see below) indicates that piecemeal alterations continued to be undertaken within the site throughout the mid and late 20th century,



the only major change being the construction of a new building at the north end of the study area. This building was used by W Clayton Baker & Butcher in 1969, who also occupied nos. 25-27 Market Place (WYAS C452/1-9).

### 3 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

#### Introduction

- 3.1 The buildings subject to the recording project are described below in a logical sequence. The plan form, structure and architectural detailing of the buildings are described first, followed by the external elevations and a circulation description of the interior, from the lowest to the uppermost floor level. Reference should also be made to the cellar and ground floor plans (figures 6 and 7) and section drawing (figure 8).
- 3.2 Appendix 1 comprises the photographic record, namely a catalogue of all the photographs taken, figures which depict the various photographic location points, and copies of the black and white photographs. These photographs are referred to in the following text as plates.
- 3.3 The building range is aligned approximately north-west/south-east but, for ease of description, it is considered to be aligned north-south in the following description. For similar reasons, each of the four buildings within the range has been assigned a unique letter reference code, starting with the northernmost building (Building A) through to that nearest Southgate (Building D). As has already been noted, the dangerous condition of most of the structure made the maintenance of a watching brief during demolition impractical, and as a result it was not possible to record some of the interior ground floor walls. Nevertheless, a combination of the observations made during the initial site visit prior to recording, and the information gathered during the survey work, means that it has been possible to reconstruct the internal arrangements of the buildings in some detail. 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.

#### The Building Range: Location and Plan Form

- 3.4 As has already been noted, the range of outbuildings is located within an enclosed yard to the rear of nos. 25-27 Market Place, themselves situated on the southern side of the Market Place. The range commences some 38m back from the Market Place frontage, and is separated from the rear of nos. 25-27 by a gap of just over c.5m; the majority of the gap is now occupied by a modern loading platform for the “Baker’s Oven”.
- 3.5 The range itself has a total external length of 40.50m and a maximum external width of 5.80m. It comprises four conjoined but structurally distinct buildings - all are of two storeys, but they vary in total height, with the northernmost building being the tallest and also the longest within the range.
- 3.6 The building range forms the west boundary of the yard. The ground surface in the yard to the immediate west is set on average some 0.5m lower than that within the site (plate 1). To the east of the range, the ground surface of the yard is a mixture of modern concrete (particularly towards the north end), brick paving, gravel and tarmac (plate 2). In the central part of the yard, there are two parallel lines of brick paving running north-south through the central part of the yard, each 17.0m long and c.0.5m wide, laid down to allow easier access for wheeled vehicles; the age of this paving is uncertain, but it is most likely to date to the second half of the 20th century.

- 3.7 The east boundary wall of the yard contains a number of distinct sections. The northernmost 8m long section is built of coursed squared sandstone (plate 3) and stands almost 3.50m in height, with a flat concrete slab capping. At 0.45m in width, it is also quite thick and now partly retains a structure on its east side. To the south, the wall steps down to c.2m in height and continues as a breeze block structure for a further 35m, incorporating a number of shallow returns to the west face. The final southern section of the east boundary wall, c.13m long and running down towards the modern pavement on the north side of Southgate, is built of brick and is of a similar height to the breeze block section. The ground surface of the yard to the immediate east of the site is set on average 0.5m higher than that within the site (plate 4).
- 3.8 At the very south end of the range, there is an area of rough grass which slopes steeply down (south) towards the Southgate pavement. At the start of the survey work, a large ash tree was located at the south-east corner of the range, obscuring much of the south gable (plates 5 and 6).

## **Building A**

### *Cartographic background*

- 3.9 Building A forms the northernmost building within the site and lies at the north end of the building range. If the identification of the yard on Jollage's plan of 1742 is correct, there appears to have been a rectangular north-south aligned building on at least part of this site, but by the mid 19th century a range of buildings is shown extending back from the Market Place frontage along the west side of the yard (see figures 3 and 4); by a process of map regression, it can be seen that Building A represents the two spaces at the south end of the north range extending south from the Market Place. By 1891, a building of similar width to that which was recorded is shown here, but it is about one-third longer to the north; i.e. the internal sub-division shown in 1852 is not depicted in 1891 (see figure 4). By 1922, the range is even more sub-divided. The c.1926 aerial photograph shows a long pitched roofed structure extending south from the higher Market Place buildings, separated from them by another smaller roofed space - the structure has two ridge stacks which suggests a domestic function for the structure, perhaps two conjoined houses (see figure 5). This structure was demolished at some point after c.1926 and replaced by the existing building. A Goad Fire Insurance Plan of 1969 indicates that the existing building was used by "W Clayton Baker & Butcher" at this time, who also occupied nos. 25-27 Market Place (WYAS C452/1-9).

### *Plan form, materials and structure*

- 3.10 Building A is rectangular in plan, measuring externally 16.10m long by 5.60m wide. It is of two storeys, with a pitched roof covered with corrugated asbestos sheeting over tongue and groove board lining. There are two slightly raised skylights to the east roof slope, with wooden frames and lead flashing. The roof has three raised ridge vents; that to the north end is square and leaded, that to the centre is similar, and that to the south end retains wooden louvers. The north and central vents are positioned over the main room/space at first floor level, with the south vent apparently above the small room at the south-east corner of the first floor. There is also a short brick stack here, set to the east of the roof ridge and projecting slightly from the south gable, which appears to have served the same space; this stack is not in the same position as that shown on the c.1926 aerial photograph. There are plain bargeboards to the north gable.

- 3.11 The building is of a plain, utilitarian appearance and is built of machine-made brownish red bricks (average dimensions 225mm by 110mm by 75mm) set with a grey cement mortar. To the west elevation, the bricks are laid in a variation of English Garden Wall bond (five stretchers courses to each header course) up to c.2m above ground level, and in a stretcher bond above this. The east elevation is similarly structured, with a similar variation of English Garden Wall bond to c.3m above ground level, and a variation of Flemish Bond (five stretcher courses to each alternate header/stretcher course) above this. There is a narrow area of rebuilding or alteration at the very south end of the elevation, where it butts Building B. The north gable is largely rendered, and the south wall is concealed by Building B (see circulation below). The north gable is butted by a 1.80m high boundary wall, built of machine-made buff bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 110mm by 70mm) set with a yellowish lime mortar and laid in stretcher bond; the wall is probably of similar date to the building itself.
- 3.12 The north gable of the building is blank (plate 7), and there are only a few openings to the west elevation, principally three ground floor windows (plate 8). Two of these windows are grouped towards the north end of the ground floor. The larger, northern window of the pair has a deep concrete lintel; the southern window is slightly smaller, with a projecting concrete sill and retains an 8-pane Crittall-style steel frame; the central 4-panes swivel vertically around the centre (plate 9). The third, southernmost, window is of similar form and size to the northern window. There are also a number of small vents in the wall above the windows.
- 3.13 The east elevation contains a greater number of features (plates 10 and 11). Described from north to south, the northernmost doorway is blocked with blockwork and has a deep concrete lintel; internal examination reveals this to have once been a large window. To the north of this, the north-east corner of the building contains a small vent and has been rebuilt, a ragged joint rising almost the full height of the elevation. To the south, there is a doorway with a concrete lintel and steel security door (a modern addition), and beyond this a single window with a deep concrete sill and projecting concrete lintel. There is then a further small blocked window opening and finally a pair of doorways, both with concrete lintels. As on the west elevation, the southernmost end of the elevation has been rebuilt where it butts Building B. There are four windows to the first floor, three of the same form, with timber frames, concrete lintels and projecting concrete sills. The fourth window at the south end of the first floor is smaller and has a fixed steel-framed Crittall-style casement; it is flanked by vents to either side.

### *Circulation*

The cellar (see figure 6)

- 3.14 At the time of the survey, the only access into the interior of the building, and indeed to the whole range, was through the doorway with the modern steel door in the east elevation. This doorway opens into the north and larger part of the ground floor, which is itself essentially divided into two halves of equal size by the dog-leg brick stairs leading down to the small cellar (plate 12).
- 3.15 There are several features that strongly suggest the cellar is a remnant of an earlier structure which was incorporated into the existing building. Approximately 0.40m below the internal ground floor level, the brickwork in the sides of the stairs changes from the same machine-made bricks used throughout the rest of the building to a smaller hand-made buff brick (average dimensions 225mm by 110mm

by 60mm) set with a lime mortar and laid in a rough stretcher bond (plate 13). In addition, in the north wall of the stair, at the point where it turns into the cellar proper, there is what appears to be a blocked doorway (plate 14), perhaps indicating that there was once a further cellar to the north. This doorway is blocked with neatly hand-made bricks, deep red in colour (average dimensions 210mm by 120mm by 70mm) and set with a lime mortar. Finally, although the cellar is placed centrally within the width of the existing building, it is rather narrow in relation to the ground floor, and the barrel vaulted construction (see below) seems rather archaic in comparison to the other steel and concrete floors used throughout the rest of the building.

- 3.16 The cellar itself is sub-square in plan, measuring 4.20m in length (north-south) by 3.85m in width (east-west). It is floored with concrete, sloping downwards very gently towards a drain at the north-east corner. The south wall of the cellar is built of the same machine-made bricks as the external walls of the building, perhaps suggesting that it once extended further to the south, but has since been shortened. All other internal walls are plastered, as is the broad east-west barrel vault over; it is assumed that they are built of similar brickwork to the earlier brickwork described above in the stairs. The vault springs from a height of 0.95m and rises to a maximum of 2.0m in the centre; there is an irregularly formed section on its east side where the vault meets the head of a recess containing a window (plates 15 and 16).
- 3.17 This window is fitted with a substantial timber casement frame, with iron pintles to the south side for an internal shutter. The window was formerly lit by a light well still visible in plan to the external east wall of the building, but this is now choked with rubble and debris. There is a sandstone slab set into the approximate centre of the vault's south end, projecting some 0.08m below its flattened apex. Low stone benches run around the south and west sides of the cellar, comprising large dressed slabs of slate standing on narrow brick piers. There is a brick border to the very north end of the slate surface, presumably to prevent items rolling off onto the floor.

The ground floor (see figure 7)

- 3.18 As has been noted above, the northern, larger, part of the ground floor was formerly divided into two spaces of equal size by the cellar stairs and by the wooden stairs formerly leading to the first floor. The latter were of simple softwood construction but were completely rotten and contaminated with pigeon guano, and so had to be removed before the present survey could commence. Each space on the ground floor is crossed by an east-west aligned I-section steel beam, with a pair of similar beams closely spaced to either side of the former staircase position (plate 17). Both spaces are floored with concrete but there is a rectangular area to the north-west corner of the north space where black and white linoleum has been laid over the concrete. All walls have white glazed brick to 1.60m above floor level, and a curving sealant between the base of the walls and the concrete floor, indicating that the spaces could be hosed down if required (plates 18 and 19).
- 3.19 In the northern space, an outlet for a drain is visible to the immediate north of the external doorway with the steel door, and a single steel hanger is suspended from the steel beam on the north side of the former staircase area; there is a steel ring fixed to the adjacent part of the ceiling (plate 20). Paint marks on the north face of the beam indicate that there were once several more hangars positioned along its length, perhaps supporting a rail set 1.95m above the internal floor level or individual hooks. The southern space has no surviving fixtures that might indicate

a former function, but the large window to the east wall is fitted with an internal grille of vertical round-section steel bars (plate 21).

- 3.20 A doorway in the centre of the south wall leads into the southern, smaller part of the ground floor. This doorway has a concrete lintel and is flanked by small square blocked recesses or openings set at approximately the same height as the lintel. A sub-division of Building A is shown on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map in the same position as that which now survives, but it is not on the 1891 edition.
- 3.21 The southern part of the ground floor was also accessible externally from the two doorways positioned at the south end of the east elevation. As with the northern part, all areas have walls of white glazed brick to 1.60m above floor level, concrete floors and sealed joints between the two allowing them to be hosed out. The southern of the two external doorways leads into a small room situated at the south-east corner of the ground floor. This room was empty at the time of the survey, with the exception of fuse boxes fixed to the east wall (plate 22) and a blocked 0.35m diameter sub-circular hole cut in the ceiling; there is a small steel ring fixed to the ceiling adjacent to the blocked hole (plate 23). A wide doorway in the west wall, apparently never fitted with a door, opens into an L-shaped space (plates 24 and 25) which forms the remainder of the southern part of the ground floor.
- 3.22 The north side of this L-shaped space is crossed by three north-south aligned I-section steel beams, from which a chiller unit is suspended (plate 26). A shallow gully in the concrete floor runs north-east towards a drain outlet in the east wall, from a double-height space at the south-west corner of the ground floor (plate 27). Although the south wall of this space is inset slightly at 2.30m above floor level (plate 28), there is no clear indication of a first floor ever being present here. Furthermore, there is no evidence that this space could be reached from the first floor, and there is a horizontal piece of timber affixed to the north wall at a high level (plate 29), beneath what appears to be a projecting brick flue. The roof over the double-height space was once supported on modern softwood timbers which were subsequently sawn through.

#### The first floor

- 3.23 The first floor was formerly accessed via the timber stair rising from the ground floor (plate 30). The concrete first floor is supported on the steel beams crossing the ground floor and, at 0.22m thick, is relatively substantial. The first floor is split into two parts, with a large single space occupying most of the area, and a much smaller separate space at the south-east corner; to the west of the latter is the double height space rising from the ground floor. In both the large and small spaces, the walls of the first floor have white glazed brick to 1.0m above floor level, again with sealed joints between the brick and the concrete floors (plate 31).
- 3.24 The small space at the south-east corner is entered via a doorway in the north wall, and is lit by a window in the east wall flanked by vents (plate 32). The doorway itself has a wall-mounted switch/fuse box to its west (plate 33). It is crossed by a number of east-west aligned slim steel joists, linked by some square-section cross pieces. An extraction hood with associated vent is mounted on the south wall (plates 34 and 35). This may have been served by the louvered ridge vent visible on the roof; the short stack adjacent to the vent appears to have served the same space, although quite why is not clear. The double-height space to the west can be viewed from the first floor through a small opening in its north side, above which rises a short corbelled out chimney stack or flue (plate 36) noted above. Again, it

is difficult to see what this flue serves, as there is no fireplace on the ground floor in this position, nor apparently on the first floor. The quantity of electrical ducting surviving along the east and west walls of the main space at this level, and the large windows to the east wall (plate 37), indicate that there must have been some machinery formerly operating here, although it seems to have all been mounted on tables or benches, as there are no indications in the concrete floor of former machine positions.

- 3.25 The main space is crossed by three roof trusses, all of bolted angle-steel sectional construction and all of the same form (plates 38 to 40); the ends of the trusses are set directly into the wall, with no wall-plate. The “tie-beam” of each truss is formed by three separate pieces of angle-steel, joined so that the central piece is horizontal but raised further up over the floor to ease circulation. The principals are formed by single pieces of angle-steel, with angle struts running from the “tie-beam” to the centre of principals and a second set from the “tie-beam” to the apex of the truss; flat plates are used to secure the joints of the different elements of the truss (plate 41), and there are triangular plates between the smaller of the angle struts and the principals. Each principal formerly supported three softwood purlins, with small pieces of angle-iron set at their downslope sides. There is no ridge piece but at the apex of each truss, an upright softwood board is placed across the top with wedges supporting a valley arrangement of softwood planks, which formerly ran the length of the roof.

## **Building B**

### *Cartographic background*

- 3.26 Building B falls within the central part of the site, between Buildings A and C. In 1742, there appears to have been part of a rectangular north-south aligned building in this approximate position, but by the mid 19th century a range of buildings is shown extending back from the Market Place frontage along the west side of the yard. The Ordnance Survey 1852 map depicts a small sub-divided enclosed space in the position, largely open but perhaps with a narrow east-west structure on the north side; the southern part is bounded with thicker lines indicating an open space (see figure 4). By 1891, the open space had been roofed to form a single cell, part of the longer range (see figure 4). It may have formed a single unit with Building C to the south by 1922, but this is not certain. The c.1926 aerial photograph shows that Building B was a separately roofed structure within the longer north-south range, between Buildings A and C (see figure 5).

### *Plan form, materials and structure*

- 3.27 Building B is rectangular in plan, measuring externally 5.95m long by 5.45m wide. It is of two storeys, with a pitched roof; the roof covering had been removed some time prior to the survey, but it appears to have been slate to judge from fallen material within the building. The building is of a plain appearance but it contains evidence for a number of different phases of development, and is probably the most altered of any of the four structures that form the range.
- 3.28 The west elevation rises from sandstone rubble footings (plate 42); these are obscured to the northern half by the rising ground level, but they probably continue for the full length of the building and appear to butt the similar footings beneath Building C to the south (plate 43). Above the footings, the southern half of the elevation (to 2.30m above ground level) comprises a former boundary wall, built of light brown handmade bricks (average dimensions 210mm by 120mm by 60mm)

laid in a variation of English Garden Wall bond (five stretcher courses to each header course) and set with a cream lime mortar; this is the double-thickness wall depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1852 map. This former wall, which butts Building C to the south, is topped by a course of headers set on edge; it incorporates two recesses crudely hacked into the face at 1.75m above ground level. In the northern half of the elevation, the former boundary wall steps up to 2.70m above ground level, retaining two inserted vents; there is a narrow area of disturbance/rebuilding to the very north end of the elevation, which butts the boundary wall. Above the former boundary wall, the elevation is built of yellowish to red machine-made bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 120mm by 80mm) set with a grey cement mortar, the major portion laid in a variation of English Garden Wall bond (five stretcher courses to each header course). The top part of the south gable of Building B is clearly built over the north wall of Building C.

- 3.29 The north gable of the building is described under the circulation below. The majority of the east elevation's ground floor (plates 44 and 45) has been removed to create a very wide doorway with a steel lintel. Above, the first floor is built of similar brickwork to the upper part of the west elevation. There is a doorway to the south end of the elevation (plate 46), which clearly butts Building C, while at the north end, there is a narrow strip of rebuilding/disturbance which rises the full height of the elevation.

#### *Circulation*

The ground floor (see figure 7)

- 3.30 At the time of the survey, the only access to the interior of the building was via a doorway cut through the south wall of Building A (plate 47). An examination of the resulting section through the walls demonstrated that the north wall of Building B, which has a total thickness of 0.35m, is made of more than one skin of brickwork, thus explaining the disturbance/ragged joints visible externally at the north ends of the east and west elevations. To the interior ground floor of the building, the north wall is built of coursed and squared sandstone to 1.30m above ground level (plates 48 and 49). Over this, the wall is built of reddish-orange handmade bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 110mm by 80mm) set with a cream lime mortar but not laid to any particular bonding pattern. This brickwork incorporates a blocked window with a cambered head, crossed by the existing first floor and so predating its construction; it also clearly predates Building A to the north, which obscures it (plate 50).
- 3.31 The ground floor is floored throughout with concrete, with metal tracking curving around the north-east and south-east corners indicates the former position of a sliding / folding door. A drain is positioned to the south-east of the centre of the floor (plate 51). The west wall (plates 52 and 53) is of brick and contains a number of blocked recesses and areas of render patching. The south wall is also of brick, with a blocked doorway at the east end formerly leading through into Building C (plates 54 and 55). The ground floor was crossed by east-west aligned joists, badly charred (plate 56). No structural or documentary evidence was uncovered to suggest the presence of a cellar beneath the building.

The first floor

- 3.32 At the time of the survey, there was no surviving evidence for a staircase from the ground floor to the first floor of the building, and it is possible that access was once external through the doorway in the east elevation. Like the ground floor, the first



floor consists of a single cell or space. At first floor level, the blocked window in the north wall described above can be seen projecting above the remains of the floor (plate 50). It has a blocked doorway to its east (plate 57), and above the window, c.1.40m above the former internal floor level, the brickwork of the west wall changes to a similar type of brickwork to that used in Building A, although the individual bricks are somewhat narrower. At c.1.90m above the former internal floor level, the brickwork changes again to a shallow reddish orange brick, including many examples burnt to a bluish colour, laid in a variation of English Garden Wall bond (six stretcher courses to each header course). There is considerable disturbance/rebuilding to the central portion of the wall below this level, and it may incorporate the remains of a blocked opening, a short stack or flue, or even a lower gable line. The south wall of Building A can be seen to be built over the brickwork that incorporates the blocked window, but above this, the north wall of Building B is crudely butted up against Building A, with the shadow of its associated lower roof line above.

- 3.33 The remainder of the internal walls are largely blank, with a doorway in the south wall leading through to Building C. The first floor is crossed by a single badly charred softwood roof truss, of simple bolted tie-beam, king strut and principal rafter form. Each principal supports a single purlin with a wooden wedge to the downslope side, and there is a plank ridge piece (plate 58).

### **Building C**

#### *Cartographic background*

- 3.34 Building C falls within the central part of the site, between Buildings B and D. The site appears undeveloped on Jollage's 1742 plan, apart from the west boundary wall (see figure 3), whereas on the Ordnance Survey 1852 map the building is shown in its entirety, although slightly wider and the same width as Building D (although this may be due to cartographic inaccuracies - see Chapter 4 below); the building formed the northern half of a short range, of which Building D is the southern half (see below) (see figure 4). The building is depicted as a single cell structure on the 1893 and 1922 Ordnance Survey maps (see figure 4), and is shown as a separately roofed structure on the c.1926 aerial photograph (see figure 5).

#### *Plan form, materials and structure*

- 3.35 Building C is rectangular in plan, measuring externally 9.00m long by 5.45m wide. It is of two storeys, with a pitched roof; the roof covering had been removed some time prior to the survey, but it appears to have been slate to judge from fallen material within the building. The building is of plain appearance and relatively unaltered. The west elevation rises from sandstone rubble footings, comprising large squared blocks sometimes with faint diagonal tooling marks (plate 59). These footings are butted at their north end by the similar footings beneath Building B. Above the footings, the elevation is built of deep red handmade bricks (average dimensions 230mm by 120mm by 60mm) laid in a variation of English Garden Wall bond (five to six stretcher courses to each header course) and set with a cream lime mortar (plate 60). The wall butts Building D to the south and is in turn butted by Building B to the north; a narrow ragged joint runs up the very north end of the elevation. The west elevation/wall is also butted by the internal cross walls which defined the north and south ends of the interior of the building. There are three blocked joist holes to the south end of the elevation, set at 1.75m above ground level, presumably relating to a temporary structure since removed, and a

rather ragged joint between it and Building D. To the north end, there are two inserted metal vents to the ground floor, and what appears to be a long but relatively low blocked opening above them on the first floor.

- 3.36 The east elevation also rises from sandstone rubble footings, only just visible externally towards the south end (plate 61) but probably running the full length of the elevation. Like the west elevation, it is relatively unaltered and built from the same brickwork (plate 62). However, the east elevation conveys some concern for external appearance and symmetry in the arrangement of doorways and windows, which do not reflect the size of the internal spaces. There are two ground floor doorways, tall and with shallow curving heads (plates 63 and 64), above which there is a slightly projecting string course, two courses deep, and then two windows above the ground floor doorways (plates 65 to 68). The north and south gables are obscured by the buildings at either end.

### *Circulation*

The ground floor (see figure 7)

- 3.37 At the time of the survey, the only access to the interior of the building was via the doorway cut through the south wall of Building A and then by passing through Building B; following demolition of the east elevation, it could be entered from the yard. The ground floor was divided into two cells of unequal size, both formerly accessed via the doorways in the east elevation.
- 3.38 The northern, larger, cell was evidently used as a stable until relatively recently. Along the north side, there is a strip of 0.15m square clay tile flooring (plates 69 and 70). The remainder of the floor is covered with concrete (laid over the tiles), which is crossed by a shallow north-south aligned drain, running towards a possible blocked doorway in the north wall. An older stall partition, comprising a wooden head and heel post with vertical tongue and groove boarding between (removed during the phased demolition) had been re-set into the concrete floor. It was flanked by low salt-glazed troughs set within stone surrounds positioned against the west wall (plates 71 to 73). Above the troughs, the internal west wall can be seen to contain a great deal of roughly coursed and squared sandstone (plates 74 and 75). There appears to be a blocked doorway at the east end of the north wall (plate 76). The cell was crossed by a north-south aligned beam which once supported east-west joists, but by the time of the survey these had largely been removed (plates 77 and 78).
- 3.39 A doorway had been cut through the shared wall between the two cells, but no evidence was noted for any original access between them, or between the south cell and Building D to the south; the only entrance was through the doorway in the east elevation. As noted above, the cross wall butts the west elevation and the sub-division is not shown on any of the historic plans.
- 3.40 The southern, smaller, cell is floored with well-cut sandstone flags (plate 79), within which a number of features are visible. There is a large cast-iron tethering ring (plate 80) attached to the south side of the floor, while to the north, a small cast-iron drain cover is set into it; the shape of the flags adjacent to the cover suggests that the floor was draining into the drain from the south (plate 81). Towards the west side, a curving line of wear may suggest an opening gate or door here. A shadow or mark left by a fitting attached to the floor runs along the west edge of the cell, terminating in a concrete socket (plate 82), similar to that used for the stall partition in the north cell. A number of features are also visible in the west wall

which, where the plaster was removed, could be seen to be built of a mixture of brick and squared sandstone blocks. To the north of centre, there is an area of disturbance to the wall plaster, framed by substantial timbers bolted across its top and also its south side. The latter partially obscured a sub-square recess, chamfered to the bottom and perhaps double chamfered to the top. There are three smaller and shallower square recesses in a line above the larger recess (plate 83). At the time of the initial site visit, the north wall was also plastered; a timber was fixed to the wall at head height, and had a number of nails/iron hooks projecting either from it or set just below (plate 84). The cell was crossed by a north-south aligned beam which once supported east-west joists, but these had largely been removed by the time of the survey.

The first floor

- 3.41 At the time of the survey, there was no surviving evidence for a staircase from the ground floor to the first floor of this building, although it seems likely that there was once one positioned against the north wall of the larger (northern) cell, rising from east to west. The first floor is divided into two cells of the same size as those on the ground floor. The larger, northern, cell is linked to the first floor of Building B to the north by a doorway in the centre of the north wall (plate 85). There are slightly projecting timbers at a low level to either side of the doorway and some crudely corbelled out brickwork beneath. The south wall is inset slightly at first floor level, with the exception of a narrow brick pier which rises the full height of the floor, effectively creating recessed panels to either side (plate 86); disturbance to the east end of the east panel is suggestive of a former doorway linking it to the southern cell. The west wall is built of a mixture of brickwork and large squared sandstone blocks (plates 85 and 86), very similar to those used in the plinth at the base of the west elevation.
- 3.42 The smaller, southern, cell has the same mixture of stone and brickwork to the west wall (plate 87). A doorway was crudely inserted into the centre of the south wall through an earlier flue within Building D to the south, linking the first floor of the two structures (plate 88). To the east of the doorway, a single brick width skin has been added to the wall face, whereas at the west end the south wall can be seen to be built over the west wall; there may also be a slightly lower roof line visible here. A large pile of timbers has been made at first floor level (plate 89), lodged principally on the north-south beam. Although it was initially considered that these timbers may have served some historic purpose, the more detailed view gained from the scissor-lift and scaffolding during demolition shows that they were in fact a relatively recent creation; white spray paint rising up the north and south walls here suggests that spray painting was undertaken on the ground floor, with the timbers forming a crude hoisting frame to lift heavy parts. The southern cell is crossed by a single roof truss, set very close to the north wall. It is clearly re-used from a timber-framed building, and is constructed of pegged oak throughout (plate 90 and 91). The slightly cambered tie-beam supports tapered principal rafters, with angled struts between the two; the east principal bears the numeral "III" at the foot of its south face. Empty mortices in the soffit of the tie-beam once housed braces to posts.

## **Building D**

### *Cartographic background*

- 3.43 Building D forms the southernmost building within the site and now lies at the south end of the building range. However, prior to the widening of Southgate in 1938

(see Chapter 2 above), the yard continued for a further c.14m to the south and formerly contained several other structures. In 1742, the site appears undeveloped, apart from the west boundary wall (see figure 3). Using slightly later maps as a comparison, it is possible that Building D was shown by Fletcher in 1827 but, due to the small scale of his map and his consequent merging of separate yards, it is impossible to be certain. The building is first accurately shown on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map, forming the southern half of a short range positioned against the west boundary of the yard; a small projection appears at the north end of the east wall of Building D (see figure 4). An enclosed space, possibly a narrow garden with a pathway aligned along the long axis, and a small structure towards the south-east corner, stood to the south. Building D is similarly depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1891 map, although by now it is shown as being slightly wider than Building C, as opposed to the 1852 map where both appear to be the same width - whether or not this is cartographic license or reflects a new structure forming Building C is unclear (see figure 4 and Chapter 4 below). The majority of the open space or garden to the south remained, although a larger structure had been built towards the southern end, with its own small garden to the south. Building D is depicted as a substantial pitched roof structure with two end ridge stacks on the c.1926 aerial photograph with the other buildings and gardens to the rear; these were subsequently demolished and the yard truncated to allow the widening of Southgate in 1938.

#### *Plan form, materials and structure*

- 3.44 Building D is rectangular in plan, measuring externally 9.70m long by 5.80m wide. It is of two storeys, with a pitched roof; the roof covering had been removed some time prior to the survey, but it appears to have been slate to judge from fallen material within the building. The building is of plain appearance and relatively unaltered. The building steps out by 0.3m to the east from the rest of the range frontage. The southern two thirds of the west elevation rise from slightly projecting concrete underpinning, and the south end is butted by a low wall of modern machine-made brick (plate 92). Above the concrete underpinning, the elevation is built from weathered red handmade brick (average dimensions 235mm by 110mm by 70mm) laid in English Garden Wall bond (three stretcher courses to each header course) and set with a cream lime mortar. This wall is apparently butted by Building C to the north, although the joint between the two is rather untidy. There is a single ground floor vent to the centre of the wall, serving a former cupboard positioned at the head of the stairs to the cellars.
- 3.45 The south gable was partly obscured by a large tree at the time of the survey. A window at the west end of the ground floor has a two-light metal opening casement placed to the front of an earlier timber casement fitted with seven circular section vertical wrought-iron bars socketed into the frame (plates 93 and 94). Above, to the first floor, there is a window of similar size in the same position (plate 95). The south gable and east elevation of the building are built of the same brickwork as the west elevation, although the three bay east elevation has been subject to considerably more alteration. A wide doorway with a steel lintel has been inserted at the south end of the ground floor, but the tall original central doorway survives, as does the window to the north with its projecting stone sill (plates 96 and 97). To the first floor, there are windows with projecting stone lintels to the outer bays (plate 98). The north end of this elevation (i.e. the north-east corner of the building) is butted by the south end of Building C to the north, which is slightly narrower in width (plates 99 and 100).

### *Circulation*

The cellar (see figure 6)

- 3.46 At the time of the survey, the only access to the interior of Building D was via the doorway cut through the south wall of Building A and then by working one's way internally through the rest of the range. The ground floor once had a single-pile domestic plan, with single cells of equal size flanking the central staircase. A doorway at the west end of the north wall of the south cell opened into a small lobby, once fitted with shelving to the west wall (plate 101), from which the stairs descended to the cellars. The stairs are formed by a single flight and are built of brick with flagstone treads (plate 102). They descend to a small flagstone paved lobby, which formerly had doorways to either side, leading into the two parts of the cellar (plates 103 and 104).
- 3.47 The cellars beneath Building D are of two distinct parts. The south cellar is rectangular in plan and rather small, measuring 2.20m long (north-south) by 3.00m wide (east-west). It was reached from a doorway on the south side of the small lobby at the foot of the cellar stairs (plates 105 and 106). This cellar space is not placed centrally to the cell above, but rather set over to the east side of the building. Furthermore, there appears to be a blocked window or light-well opening in the centre of the south wall (plate 107), again strongly suggesting that the cellar is a remnant of an earlier structure which was incorporated into the existing building. The cellar is floored with neatly cut sandstone flags. The south and north walls are built of brick, while the east and west walls are of coursed squared sandstone (plate 108). There is an external chute (probably for coal) at the south end of the east wall, with an adjacent chain attached to the south wall (plate 109). The broad brick barrel vault over springs from a height of 1.20m and rises to a maximum of 2.00m in the centre.
- 3.48 The north cellar space is also rectangular in plan, but somewhat larger, measuring 3.50m long (north-south) by 3.20m wide (east-west); again, the cellar is not placed centrally to the cell above, but rather set over to its east side. Like the south cellar, the north cellar is floored with neatly cut sandstone flags, although there is a distinct sub-circular area of wear to the centre of the floor, many of the flags being broken and in one place repaired with bricks. The north, south and east walls are of brick, whereas the west wall is of relatively neatly coursed and squared sandstone; all four walls retain areas of plaster. There is a blocked window in the centre of the east wall, formerly lit by an external light well corresponding to the small projection shown here in 1852 and 1891 (plate 110). The north wall retains the remains of a tall recess with a shallow curved head at the west end; scarring to the rear of this recess suggests that it may once have been fitted with a range or a copper. To the east, there are low projecting wall stubs, which appear to have risen no further than 0.75m above the floor, and perhaps supported a low stone bench or table surface (plates 111 and 112).

The ground floor (see figure 7)

- 3.49 As has already been noted above, the ground floor once had a single-pile domestic plan, with single cells of equal size flanking the central staircase, which was accessed externally by the central doorway in the east elevation (plates 113 and 114). The doorway opened into a small lobby or hall; ahead, the wooden staircase rose to the first floor, whereas to either side doorways gave access to the two ground floor cells.

- 3.50 The majority of the south cell is floored with concrete, although there are narrow bands of neatly cut sandstone flags to the west and south sides (plate 115). The room was formerly lit by the small window in the west end of the south wall; there was probably once also a window in the east wall, but this has been removed by later alterations. Low stub walls to the south side of the room define a fireplace flanked by cupboards, once fitted with internal shelving (plate 116), with sandstone flags beneath. There are two shallow recesses to the west wall, retaining the remains of plaster beaded surrounds. The south recess is c.1.50m tall and probably housed a piece of furniture (plate 117), whereas the north recess is over 2.0m in height, and was once fitted with shelving (plate 118); its overall form suggests that it may once have formed a window, although there is no indication of such in the external elevation.
- 3.51 The north cell was originally floored with timber, but this was in very poor condition at the time of the survey and, as it lay over the cellar, health and safety considerations prevented any detailed recording of the interior of the room prior to phased demolition. The floor of the western third of the room was not over the cellar (plate 119), but still comprised timber laid straight over earth (plate 120). A projecting chimneybreast in the centre of the north wall almost certainly once housed a fireplace (plate 121), and the room was lit by a window in the east wall. At the time of the initial site visit, the remains of a plaster ceiling cornice were visible in this cell.

#### The first floor

- 3.52 The first floor was formerly reached by the central staircase rising from the ground floor entrance hallway. It rose to a small landing, which in turn gave access to the two first floor rooms. These had a similar layout to the ground floor, with a single cell of equal size to either side of the staircase, although there was once greater sub-division using lath and plaster partitions.
- 3.53 The doorway from the landing into the north cell retains a plain 19th century softwood architrave (plate 122), and there is a projecting chimney breast to the north wall (plate 123), once housing a fireplace but crudely cut through later to form a doorway. The brick walls of the cell are covered in decaying plasterwork, and there may be a blocked window visible in the west wall. Above the chimney breast in the north wall, a slightly lower roof line can be seen in the brickwork. The room is crossed by a single roof truss, placed towards its south side, although it was originally ceiled and so the truss would have been hidden. The bolted softwood roof truss is of simple tie-beam, king strut and principal rafter form (plate 124). Each principal supports a pair of staggered purlins with through-tenons secured by pegs.
- 3.54 The south cell is sub-divided into two smaller rooms, formerly separated by a lath and plaster partition. The west room opened directly off the landing, and was lit by a window in the south wall (plates 125 and 126). The east room could only be reached through the west room and was lit by a window in the south wall. It was heated by a small fireplace at the east end of the south wall (plates 127 and 128), which retains a plain moulded 19th century timber surround. Both rooms were originally ceiled, but the lath and plaster has collapsed, revealing a roof truss of the same form as that described over the north cell (plate 129).

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The building recording work undertaken at the range of outbuildings to the rear of nos. 25-27 Market Place has raised a number of issues meriting further discussion, which are outlined below.

### The Medieval and Early Post-medieval Periods

- 4.2 The historical development of urban Pontefract would suggest that the land in which the outbuildings are located is likely to have been developed since at least the early 12th century. Given the rapid expansion of the town during the later medieval period, it seems likely that the site remained in use, although the degree of any development is as yet uncertain. However, by at least the mid 17th century, it formed one of a number of yards here, running between Market Place and Southgate, with buildings on the street frontages at both ends; as might be expected, those on Southgate appear to have been smaller and lower than the buildings fronting onto the main Market Place. These yards are likely to reflect medieval property divisions which may have originated in the 12th century.
- 4.3 The survey work undertaken on the range of outbuildings uncovered no evidence for the remains of any standing medieval structures, nor were any buried remains of such exposed. The re-used truss within the first floor south cell of Building C has clearly come from a timber-framed building, although again the form of the truss is more likely to be early post-medieval in date, perhaps 17th century, rather than late medieval, and it could also have been brought in from an adjacent yard (or further afield), rather than originating within the site itself.
- 4.4 However, the reddish-brown sandstone blocks used in several of the buildings making up the outbuildings and also part of the yard's boundary walls are of interest. Within the building range, the sandstone occurs in both of the cellars of Building D, and also the ground floor walls of Buildings B and C (see figures 6 and 7). There is some variation in the use of this sandstone; for example, in the west wall of the north cellar of Building D and the lower part of the north wall of Building B, the stone is well coursed, whereas elsewhere it is mixed with brick.
- 4.5 Relatively well coursed and squared sandstone also survives in the tall stone wall forming the northern end of the east boundary of the yard. As has already been noted, this wall is defined by a double line on the 1852 and 1891 Ordnance Survey large scale town surveys of Pontefract, as are many others of the long north-west/south-east aligned yard boundaries between Market Place and Southgate. Few of these now survive (or at least are still visible) but where they do, it appears that there was a correlation on the Ordnance Survey maps between the use of a double or thickened line and an upstanding substantial stone wall. Similar stonework can also be seen elsewhere in the town centre, for example, in some of the properties to the rear of Corn Market. While it is possible that some of the stone was quarried specifically for use in these areas, and so might represent *in situ* medieval fabric, much of its appears re-used. From where would such a large amount of stone be obtained?
- 4.6 The most obvious source of the stone is the nearby castle, and the most obvious period of re-use is the mid to late 17th century. The demolition of the castle after 1649 has been considered in great detail by Rakoczy (2007; 2008) and so only that material relevant to the use of stone is considered here. The demolition accounts that survive for Pontefract Castle indicate that the removal of stone made up the single most expensive dismantling activity, but that there is no evidence for the

resale of stone, effectively meaning that the costliest material to remove was also the least useful in terms of obtaining a profit (Rakoczy 2008, 267). Given that even the smallest amounts of salvaged glass were recorded, it seems odd that stone does not appear at all in the records of revenue obtained. Roberts (2002c, 422) suggests that the stone was being retrieved, but that it constituted part-payment to some of the labourers and was never recorded in an official capacity. Rakoczy disagrees, pointing out that a deliberate exclusion of a stone payment arrangement seems uncharacteristic in the otherwise meticulous accounts, and questions the usefulness of such an arrangement to the labourers, suggesting instead that stone may have been donated to repair buildings destroyed in the Civil war sieges, augmented by more piecemeal removals by the community (Rakoczy 2008, 282).

- 4.7 It is therefore suggested that both the yard boundaries of the site and the buildings within it underwent a sustained period of rebuilding in the later 17th century, stimulated by the availability of materials obtained as a result of the demolition of the castle. The re-built yard boundaries reflected alignments probably established c.400 years before, but they may have been rebuilt on a more substantial scale than had been possible previously, thus changing the nature of the yards that they enclosed. The presence of substantial boundary walls might also have changed the nature of the buildings within the yards, providing support for lean-to structures or taller buildings which could have incorporated or been built over the yard walls.
- 4.8 It is difficult to be certain if any parts of the four structures recorded by the survey date to the 17th century, but it is feasible that parts of the cellars beneath Buildings D and A do, as might the coursed squared stone visible at the base of the north wall of Building B; the latter could have acted as a plinth for a timber-framed structure for example. The blocked chamfered opening in the west wall of the south cell of Building C, rendered over at the time of the survey, could feasibly form the remains of a small 17th century window. It cannot be seen from the yard to the west, perhaps because these elevations were faced with brick at some point; certainly stone is not visible to the same height as in the interior.

### **The 18th and 19th Centuries**

- 4.9 The earliest surviving standing building within the site appears to be Building D, at the south end of the range. Its form, detailing and construction all indicate a domestic use, and it initially formed a single pile house, probably built between c.1800-1820. The 1852 map shows that it was associated with the adjoining structure to the north (Building C) (see below), and both formed a short north-south aligned terrace, with what appears to be an enclosed garden area to the south running down towards Southgate. Both structures faced east into the yard, and there is a complete lack of original windows or doorways in the west wall, a characteristic shared by all buildings in the yard predating the mid 20th century. However, there is some discrepancy in the cartographic evidence - in 1852 Building D is shown as being the same width as Building C to the north as well as the rest of the range, whereas in 1891 it is slightly wider, as it was at the time of the survey (by 0.3m). This might suggest that Building D was rebuilt, or slightly widened/re-fronted between 1852 and 1891, which is contrary to the architectural evidence; this discrepancy remains unresolved, and it might simply be a cartographical error on the 1852 map.
- 4.10 Surviving remains recorded during the survey work, and those observed during the initial site visit, demonstrate a modest degree of internal decoration to Building D, including plaster ceiling cornices, moulded fireplace surrounds and door architraves. The principal entrance was through the central doorway in the east



elevation, which opened into a small staircase lobby. This lobby gave access to the ground floor rooms to the north and south; that to the south was probably the kitchen, with a heated living room or parlour to the north. From the kitchen, the cellars, re-used from an earlier structure, could be accessed. The south cellar was used to store coal, at least latterly, while the structural remains along the north wall of the north cellar are suggestive of a copper and other features performing service functions. There were two bedrooms or chambers to the first floor, both heated.

- 4.11 The presence of this house, adjoining stable and associated garden, coupled with the general depiction of this area on mid 19th century maps, all suggest that at least until c.1850 the southern end of the yard was more domestic in character and less intensively developed than the northern end, although the c.1926 aerial photograph may also show houses on the site of the existing Building A. The southern end of the yard was likely to have been accessed separately from Southgate rather than through the narrow passageway at the north end leading off Market Place. Such differences in intensity of development might stem back to the medieval period, when more developmental pressure on the Market Place frontage would be expected. There also appears to have been a difference in development in those yards to the east and the west of the site. The 19th century census data shows that the yards to the east (i.e. towards Gilly Gate) were generally less crowded, with some large enclosed gardens surviving as late as 1891, while to the west, the yards were more crowded and more densely developed.
- 4.12 Of all of the buildings forming the range, Building B is the most altered. The former boundary wall incorporated into the west elevation, stepping up to the north, correlates with the arrangement shown here in 1852, although as the boundary wall butts Building C to the south, it is probably later. In contrast, the blocked window visible in the north internal wall of Building B most likely represents part of the south wall of the building shown here in 1852, which was eventually demolished to make way for Building A. The window clearly went out of use when a first floor was inserted into Building B, i.e. when it had been roofed over. This has taken place between 1852 and 1891, but the roof was substantially altered again after Building A was built in the 20th century (see below).
- 4.13 As with Building D, the external appearance for Building C suggests an early 19th century date, and this appears to be borne out by the cartographic evidence which shows it in place by 1852 when, as noted above, it formed the north half of a short terrace with Building D. However, it butts Building D to the south and Building B to the north, implying that it is later in date, although perhaps only slightly. As has already been noted, there is a discrepancy concerning the widths of Buildings C and D as shown on the cartographic evidence, but the presence of the sandstone footings in both the west and east walls of Building C show that it has remained this width for some considerable time.
- 4.14 Building C was originally built as a stable, with stabling being provided by the larger north ground floor cell while the smaller south ground floor cell perhaps being used as a tack room, although it may have served other purposes (see below). This stabling appears to have remained in use as such well into the 20th century, as a concrete floor was laid over the original clay tiles, and a stall partition and troughs are reset into the concrete. It is not known if the stable was built to serve the adjacent house (Building D), or if its use was related to some nearby industry. The former seems most likely but if the latter was the case, it might represent a downgrading of the southern part of the yard from a domestic to a more mixed domestic/industrial character; it is also noticeable that by 1891, the former garden area to the south of Building D had been infilled and sub-divided by what appears

to be another enclosed yard and structures. It is also possible that Building D was sub-let as a number of dwellings in the later 19th century, rather than remaining a single house.

- 4.15 As has been previously noted in Chapter 2 above, the lack of a positive name for the site means that the type of business and owners that occupied the site through the 19th century cannot be confirmed. The site may have been either Gelder's Yard or Knight's Yard, although the names appear to have changed regularly and in many cases, e.g. on the detailed 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, the yard is not specifically named. It is possible that the site was known as Gelder's Yard; in 1851 it comprised three properties occupied by a doctor, a mail delivery officer and William Gelder, a master butcher, while in 1861 the three houses were occupied by a military officer, a tallow chandler and the widow of William Gelder. Conversely, Knight's Yard was only occupied by Alexander Pickering, another butcher, in both 1841 and 1851. With the limited material to hand, it is difficult to decide which of the two yards it might be. The 1852 Ordnance Survey map suggests there was only limited domestic accommodation on the site, in which case Building D might have been occupied by Alexander Pickering. Alternatively, perhaps Building D was already sub-divided by this time, in which case it could have been occupied by the three families including William Gelder, the master butcher.

### **The 20th Century**

- 4.16 The site underwent two major changes during the first half of the 20th century. Firstly, its southern end was substantially truncated (by c.14m) during the widening of Southgate in 1938. Secondly, Building A was built at the north end of the range, replacing the earlier structures shown here in the 19th century but retaining their footprints and apparently incorporating a cellar from one of them. It has not been possible to establish an exact construction date for Building A, although it is thought most likely to have been built in around the period c.1930 to 1940, replacing the structure shown with the two ridge stacks on the aerial photograph of c.1926.
- 4.17 Building A was clearly used to process meat, and in 1969 was occupied by W Clayton Baker & Butcher, who also occupied nos. 25-27 Market Place. Directory evidence demonstrates that the Clayton family had been established in the area from at least 1861 (did they take over from either the Gelders or the Pickerings?), and oral testimony shows that by the early 20th century both slaughtering and butchery were taking place there. There is some evidence within the range of buildings that might relate to these practices in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The south cell of Building C has an iron ring attached to one of the flagstones, with an adjacent gutter; the provision of such a ring was recommended for pulling down beasts to be slaughtered (Wright 1911, 22), although the building lacks the necessary drainage for catching blood. Alternatively, it might have been used for knackerage (i.e. the disposal of the carcasses of worn out and dead horses and cattle). Knackerage was a lucrative trade in the mid 19th century, distributing almost all parts of the dead animals for re-use in other markets. However, profit margins declined markedly towards 1900, due to the replacement of animal materials by synthetic products and the preference for dog biscuits and commercial meal over dogs' meat (Hardy 2002, 386). Any slaughtering that did take place on the site must have been carried out on a fairly small scale, perhaps one beast at a time, given the lack of space in the adjacent yard (Neil Barker, *pers. comm.*). Alternatively, beasts to be slaughtered might have been housed temporarily in the north cell of Building C; a similar facility

was noted in a small 20th century back yard slaughterhouse recorded recently in Sedbergh, Cumbria (Hudson, Hudson & Simpson 2006, 74-76).

- 4.18 Due to the improvements in public health legislation and the introduction of municipal abattoirs (an abattoir was located in Water Lane, Pontefract, until the late 20th century), it is unlikely that such activities would have persisted on the site much beyond the early 20th century. It may be that the construction of Building A in c.1930 marks the end of actual slaughtering in the study area, and a change to butchery and meat processing. Although Building A has many of the attributes associated with a slaughter house, such as glazed brick walls and seals between the walls and floor, allowing it to be hosed out, there appear to be no facilities for killing or dealing with offal/blood. The double height space at the south-west corner might have been used for suspending a carcass, and there is a drain which runs away from it to the exterior of the building, but it might equally have been used to dress and cut up carcasses brought to the butchers from the abattoir. Meat could have been processed in the southern and central part of the ground floor, and probably also on the first floor. The provision of linoleum to the north part of the ground floor indicates a public space, where meat would have been displayed for sale, partly on hooks suspended from hangers like the single surviving example. Rather than dealing with the general public (this was perhaps done through a shop on Market Place), the building may have supplied larger quantities of meat to the trade, such as hoteliers, for example (Richard Lamb, *pers. comm.*).
- 4.19 The structures forming the range of outbuildings would have been subject to piecemeal alteration throughout the late 20th century. The insertion of large doorways in the ground floor east elevations of several of the buildings suggest that they could have been turned over to the repair of cars, or used as temporary garages. Their condition at the time of the survey suggests that they had been unoccupied for a significant period of time before the survey work began.

### Conclusions

- 4.20 At first glance, the range of outbuildings recorded by this project have little to recommend them in terms of historic interest. However, a combination of detailed survey and limited documentary research has revealed evidence for standing structures dating from the later 17th century to the mid 20th century, with occupation of the site almost certainly dating back to the medieval period. They are good examples of the often difficult to interpret mixture of domestic, commercial and industrial use that typifies many of the smaller 18th and 19th century buildings in market towns such as Pontefract; they are what Brand has termed "Low Road" buildings, i.e. easily adapted to a different purpose by inexpensive alterations, an adaptability which often ensures survival, even if in a mutilated form (Brand 1994, 24-33). Where detailed building recording, excavation and documentary research has been combined on such buildings, as in Chester for example (Matthews 1999, 155-180), a complex and previously unsuspected sequence of development has been revealed, coupled with a greater understanding of the material culture of those living/working there.
- 4.21 The survey of the buildings to the rear of nos. 25-27 Market Place has revealed a sequence of small scale but significant alterations which may have changed both the use of the buildings and their relationships to one another, and which are in contrast to their relatively unremarkable external appearance. It is probable that such a sequence of alterations is absolutely typical of these types of building in these locations, a conclusion supported by work carried out on similar properties in Beverley, East Yorkshire (Richardson & Dennison 2007; Richardson & Dennison

forthcoming), although comparative work on similar properties in West Yorkshire within their urban landscape contexts would be needed to confirm this.

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## 6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1 The building recording project at Back Westgate was commissioned by Greggs plc, via Mr James Bower, Regional Property Manager for Bakers Ovens Midlands. Thanks are due to James Bower, as well as Colin Shipley (Bowles Whittick Young) and Chris Fletcher (McFletch Demolition), for their assistance and cooperation during the project.
- 6.2 The on-site survey work, and observations during demolition, were carried out by Shaun Richardson and Richard Lamb, with assistance from Ed Dennison. The detailed topographical site survey was undertaken by Benchmark Land Surveys of Leeds. The photographs were taken by Stephen Haigh and Shaun Richardson. The documentary research was carried out by Shaun Richardson, who also produced a draft report and site archive. Thanks are also due to Neil Barker (former butcher) and Richard van Riel (Pontefract Museum) for their assistance and help during the project. The final report was produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains.





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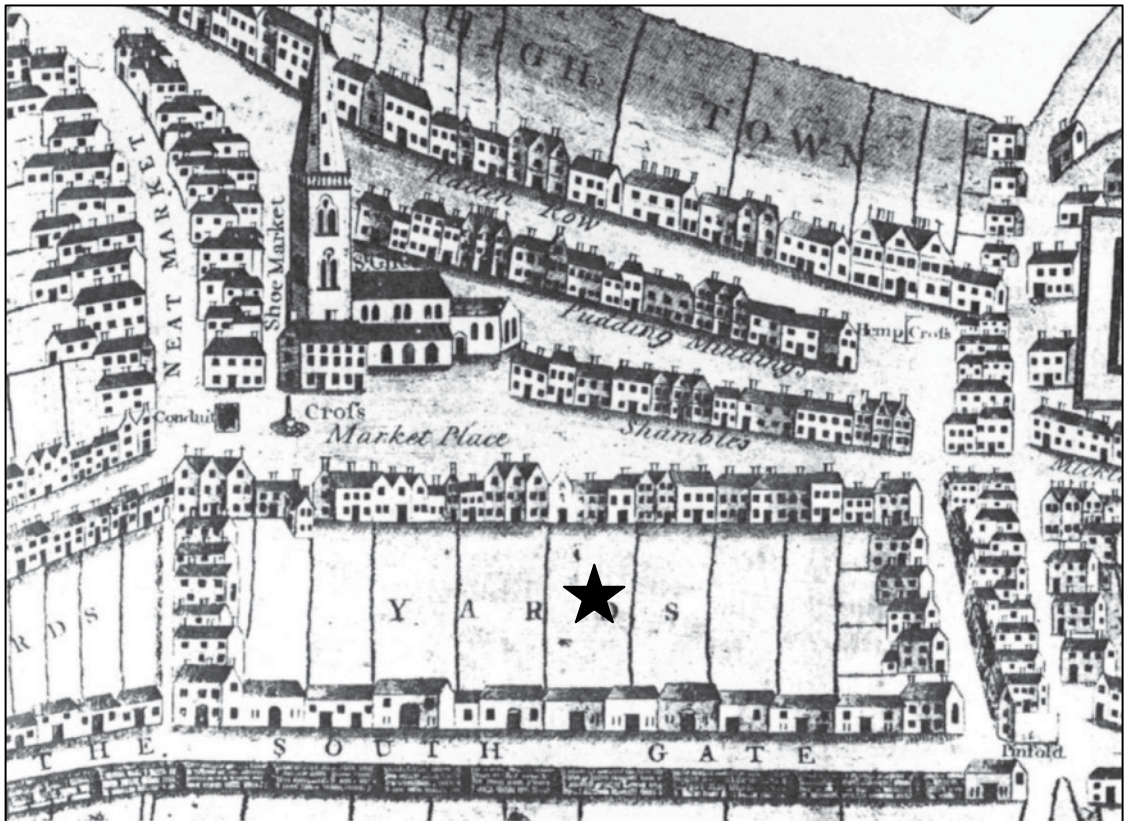
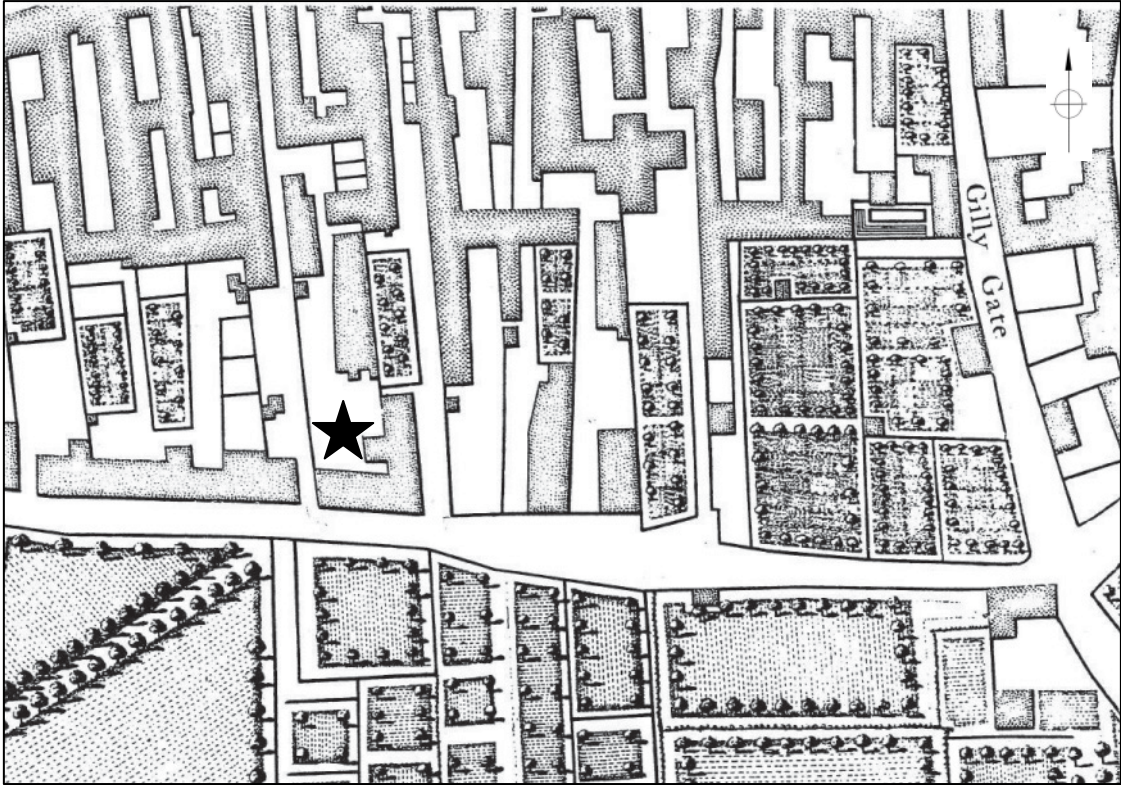
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TITLE	
GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	FEB 2010
EDAS	FIGURE
	1



**RECORDED BUILDINGS**

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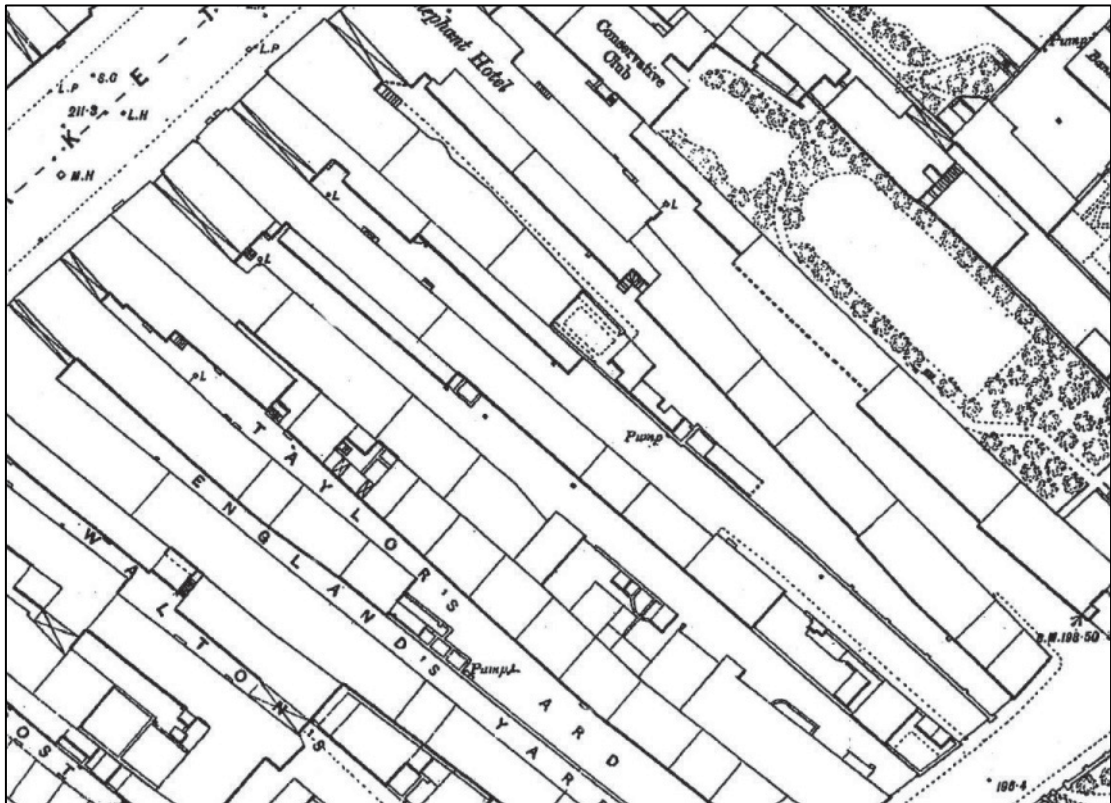
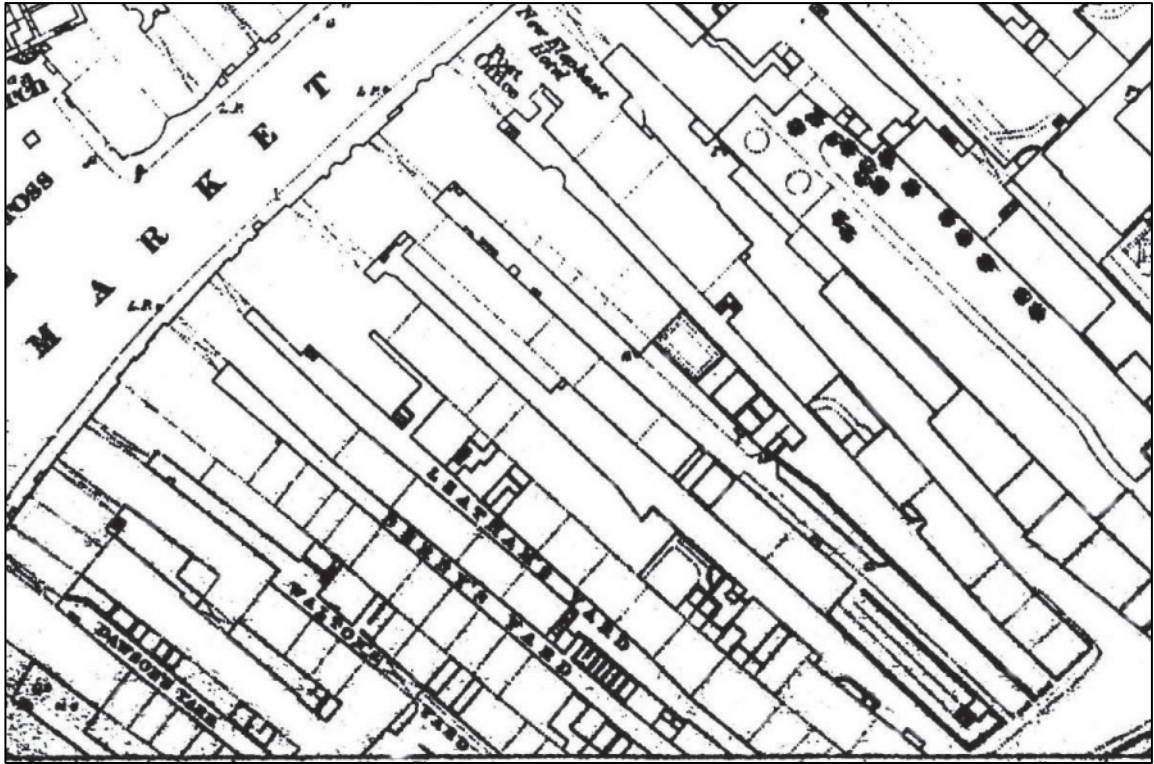
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TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	FEB 2010
EDAS		FIGURE	2



Top: 1742 plan by Paul Jollage (PM).  
 Bottom: 1776 plan by Thomas Malton (Quinn 1992, 61).

Location of site approximated by stars.

PROJECT		REAR OF 25-27 MARKET PLACE	
TITLE		HISTORIC DEPICTIONS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	FEB 2010
EDAS		FIGURE	3



Top: OS 1852 5ft:1 mile sheet 9 (PM).  
 Bottom: OS 1891 10ft:1 mile sheet 294.4.8 (PM).

Building identifiers shown.



PROJECT		REAR OF 25-27 MARKET PLACE	
TITLE			
HISTORIC MAPS			
SCALE	NTS	DATE	FEB 2010
EDAS		FIGURE	4

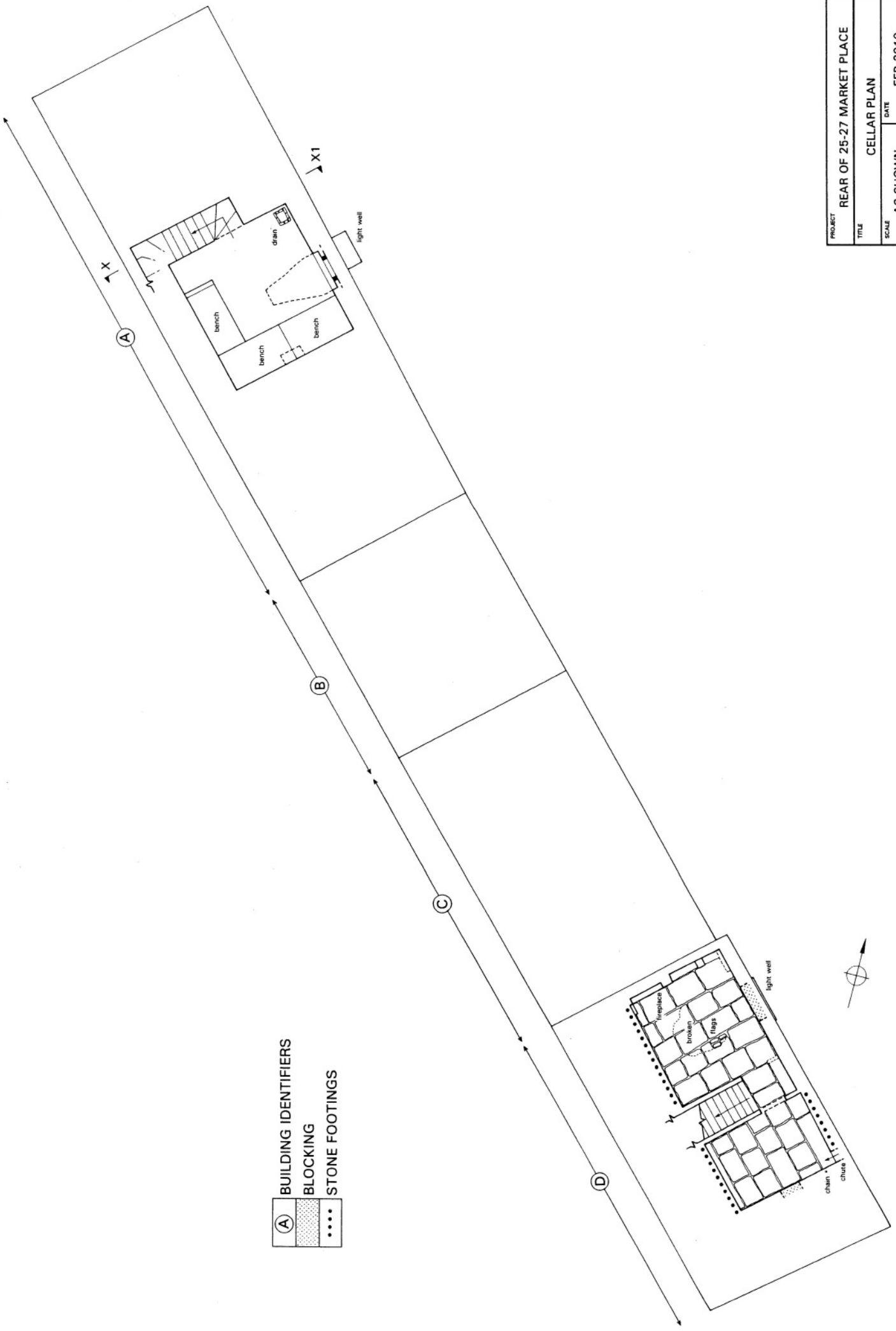


Site

Source: Quinn 1992, 39.

PROJECT	
REAR OF 25-27 MARKET PLACE	
TITLE	
C.1926 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	FEB 2010
EDAS	FIGURE
	5

PROJECT	REAR OF 25-27 MARKET PLACE		
TITLE	CELLAR PLAN		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	FEB 2010
	EDAS	FIGURE	6

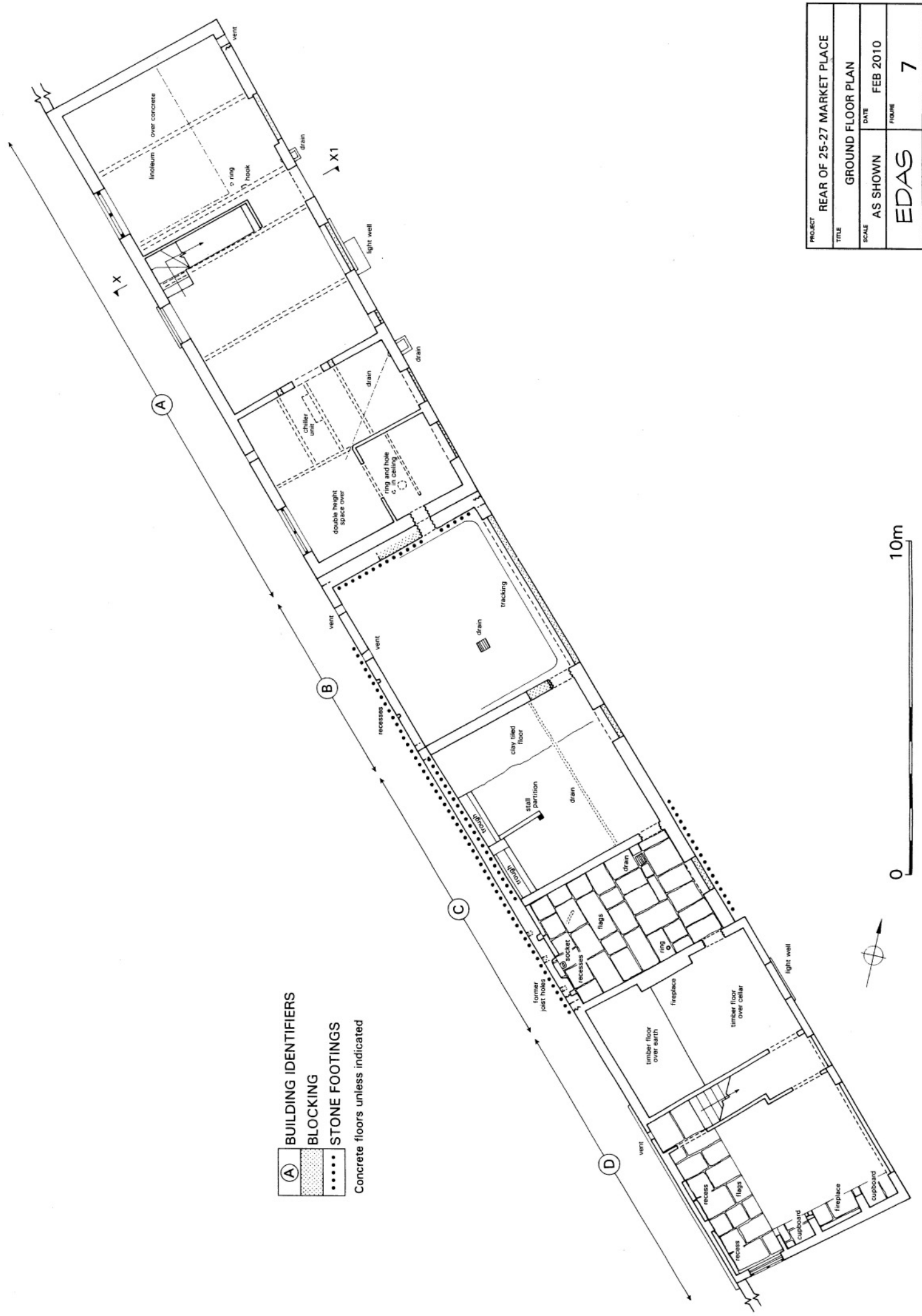
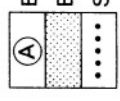


(A) BUILDING IDENTIFIERS  
 BLOCKING  
 STONE FOOTINGS

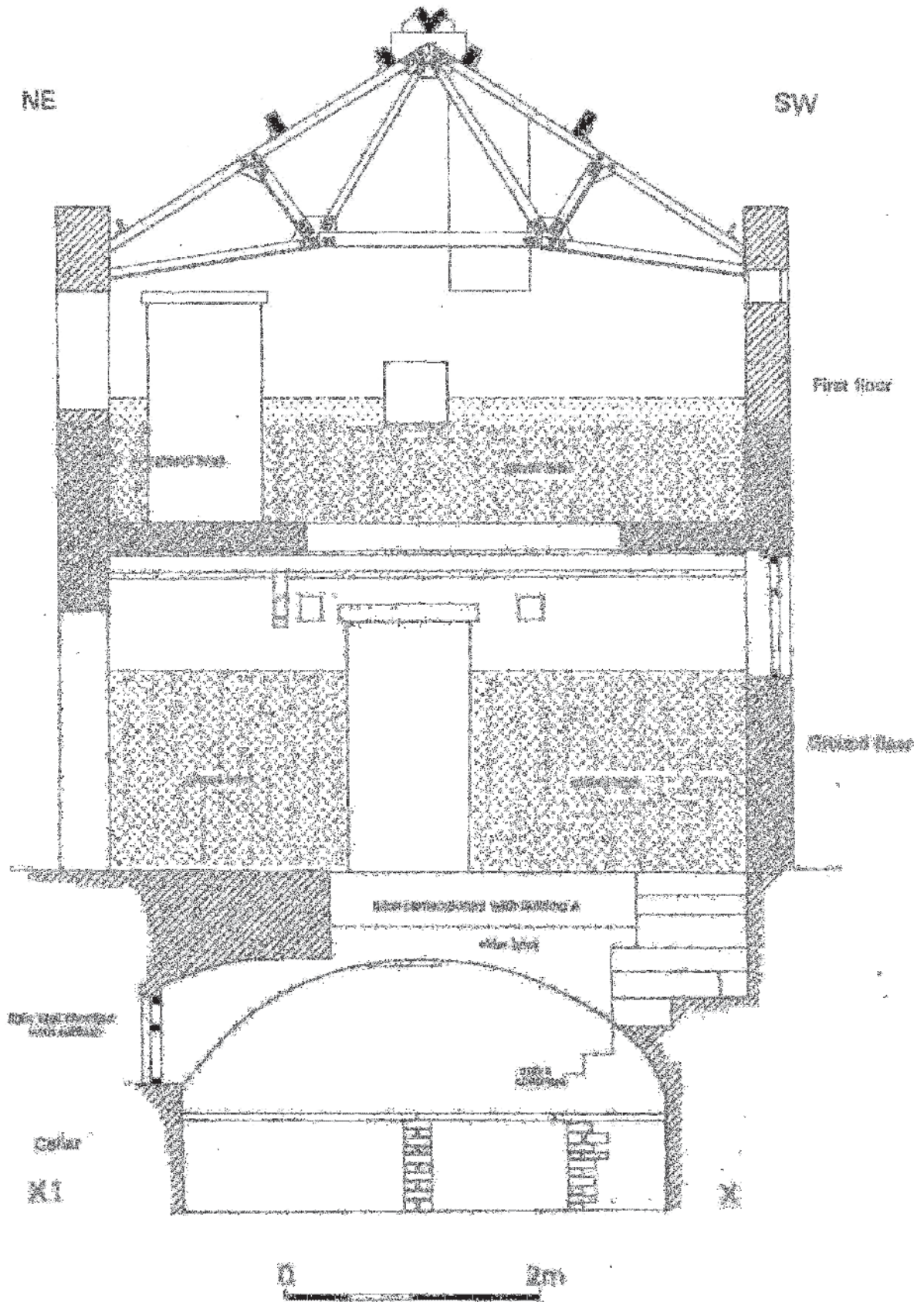
0 10m



**BUILDING IDENTIFIERS**  
**BLOCKING**  
**STONE FOOTINGS**  
 Concrete floors unless indicated



PROJECT	REAR OF 25-27 MARKET PLACE		
TITLE	GROUND FLOOR PLAN		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	FEB 2010
	EDAS	FIGURE	7



PROJECT	
REAR OF 25-27 MARKET PLACE	
TITLE	
SECTION THROUGH BUILDING A	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	FEB 2010
EDAS	FIGURE
	8



## **APPENDIX 1**

## PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

### BLACK AND WHITE PRINTS

For location and direction of shot, see figures A1/1 (basement), A1/2 (ground floor) and A1/3 (first floor)

Film 1: Medium format black & white prints taken 16th September 2008

Film 2: Medium format black & white prints taken 16th September 2008

Film 3: Medium format black & white prints taken 24th September 2008

Films 4 & 5: Medium format black & white prints taken 13th November 2008

Films 6 to 10: Medium format black & white prints taken 4th February 2009

\* = larger size print

<i>Print</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	W side of range, Building D in foreground, looking NW	1	4	2m
2	E side of range, Building D in foreground, looking NW	1	14	2m
3	Stone wall to N end of yard wall to E of range, looking NE	2	7	2m
4	W side of range, Building A in foreground, looking SE	1	13	2m
5	S gable of Building D and E side of range showing conditions at start of survey, looking NW	1	1	2m
6	General view of site from Southgate, looking NW	2	17	-
7	Building A, N gable and W elevation, looking SE	1	11*	2m
8	Building A, W elevation, looking N	1	8	2m
9	Building A, W elevation (N end), looking N	1	9	2m
10	Building A, E elevation, looking NW	2	4*	2m
11	E elevation of range, Building A in foreground, looking SE	2	6	2m
12	Building A, cellar, looking W	7	13	2m
13	Building A, N part of GF, stairs to cellar, looking W	10	5	2m
14	Building A, cellar, looking NW	7	12	1m
15	Building A, cellar, looking E	7	11	1m
16	Building A, cellar, looking SE	7	10*	2m
17	Building A, N part of GF, looking SE	10	2	2m
18	Building A, N part of GF, looking N	10	6	2m
19	Building A, N part of GF, looking NW	10	7	2m
20	Building A, former rail and hanger over N part of GF, looking E	10	8	-
21	Building A, N part of GF, looking E	10	4	2m
22	Building A, GF SE corner room, looking E	9	1	2m
23	Building A, blocked hole and ring to ceiling, GF SE corner room, looking E	9	2	-
24	Building A, S part of GF, looking NE	9	6	2m
25	Building A, S part of GF, looking NW	9	7	2m
26	Building A, S part of GF, looking N	9	5	2m
27	Building A, S part of GF, drain crossing floor, looking N	9	10	2m
28	Building A, S part of GF, SW corner, looking S	9	4	2m
29	Building A, S part of GF, double height space in SW corner, looking N	9	8	-
30	Building A, 1F, former stair position, looking N	8	14	2m
31	Building A, 1F, showing typical glazed brick height, looking W	8	17	2m
32	Building A, 1F SE corner room, looking SE	8	5	2m
33	Building A, 1F SE corner room, detail of rail over door, looking N	8	6	2m
34	Building A, 1F SE corner room, looking S	8	2	2m
35	Building A, 1F SE corner room, detail of roof structure, looking S	8	4	1m
36	Building A, 1F, looking S	8	16	2m
37	Building A, 1F, showing typical window, looking E	8	18	2m
38	Building A, 1F showing typical roof truss, looking N	8	7	2m
39	Building A, 1F, looking NE	8	10	2m
40	Building A, 1F, looking NW	8	12	2m
41	Building A, 1F showing detail of joint to typical roof truss, looking N	8	8	0.10m
42	Building B, W elevation, looking N	1	7	2m
43	Buildings B & C, stone footings at base of W elevation, looking N	2	16	2m
44	Building B, E elevation, looking NW	2	2	2m
45	Building B, E elevation, looking S	2	5	2m

<i>Print</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Scale</i>
46	Building B, 1F truss viewed through 1F window in E elevation, looking S	2	10	-
47	Building B, GF after partial demolition, looking N	10	11	2m
48	Building B, GF after partial demolition, looking NW	10	10	2m
49	Building B, GF after partial demolition, looking NW	10	17	2m
50	Building B, 1F room, looking NW	4	1	-
51	Building B, concrete floor of GF after partial demolition, looking E	10	16	2m
52	Building B, W wall of GF after partial demolition, looking SW	10	14	2m
53	Building B, GF after partial demolition, looking NW	10	18	2m
54	Building B, GF after partial demolition, looking S	10	12	2m
55	Building B, S wall of GF after partial demolition, looking SE	10	13	2m
56	Building B, floor structure of 1F room, looking W	4	4	-
57	Building B, N wall of 1F, looking NW	4	5	-
58	Building B, roof truss over 1F room, looking NW	4	2	-
59	Building C, stone footings at base of W elevation, looking N	2	14	2m
60	Building C, W elevation, looking N	1	6	2m
61	Building C, stone footings at base of E elevation, looking NW	3	5	2m
62	Buildings C & D, E elevations, looking NW	3	6	2m
63	Building C, E elevation, looking NW	3	1*	2m
64	Building C, E elevation, looking NW	3	2	2m
65	Building C, E elevation, looking W	1	18	2m
66	Building C, E elevation, looking S	2	1	2m
67	Building C, 1F truss over N 1F cell, viewed through 1F window in E elevation, looking W	2	11	-
68	Building C, 1F truss over N 1F cell, viewed through 1F window in E elevation, looking S	2	12	-
69	Building C, paved surface to N GF room after partial demolition, looking N	9	17	1m
70	Building C, N GF room after partial demolition, looking W	9	18	2m
71	Building C, S trough to W wall of N GF room, looking SW	9	13	1m
72	Building C, N trough to W wall of N GF room, looking SW	9	14	1m
73	Building C, troughs to W wall of N GF room, looking S	9	16	1m
74	Building C, W wall of N GF room after partial demolition, looking W	9	12	2m
75	Building C, W wall of N GF room after partial demolition, looking W	10	1	2m
76	Building C, N wall of N GF room after partial demolition, looking N	9	11	2m
77	Building C, N 1F room looking down into GF, looking W	4	6	-
78	Building C, fallen timbers, N 1F room, looking SW	4	10	-
79	Building C, S GF room after partial demolition, looking W	6	5	2m
80	Building C, tethering ring? in flagstone floor, S GF room, looking SE	6	8	0.50m
81	Building C, flagstone floor in S GF room, looking NE	6	7	2m
82	Building C, W wall of S GF room after partial demolition, looking SW	6	10	2m
83	Building C, S GF room after partial demolition, looking SW	6	4	2m
84	Building C, S 1F room looking down into GF, looking W	4	14	-
85	Building C, N 1F room, looking NW	4	7	-
86	Building C, N 1F room, looking SW	4	8	-
87	Building C, S 1F room, looking W	4	16	-
88	Building C, S 1F room, looking SW	4	17	-
89	Building C, stacked timbers, S 1F room, looking W	4	13	-
90	Building C, roof truss, S 1F room, looking NW	4	11	-
91	Building C, roof truss, S 1F room, looking NW	4	12	-
92	Building D, W elevation, looking N	1	5	2m
93	Building D, GF window at W end of S gable, looking W	1	2	2m
94	Building D, detail of GF window at W end of S gable, looking NW	2	18	2m
95	Building D, S gable, looking NW	3	8	-
96	Building D, GF E elevation, looking W	1	15	2m
97	Building D, E elevation, looking NW along range	3	7	2m
98	Building D, E elevation, looking S	1	17	2m
99	Joint between E elevations of Buildings C & D, looking S	2	13	2m
100	Joint between E elevations of buildings C & D, looking S	3	4	2m
101	Building D, S GF room after partial demolition, detail of stair head, looking W	7	1	2m
102	Building D, S GF room after partial demolition, detail of stair head, looking SW	7	2	2m
103	Building D, N cellar space, looking SE	7	5	2m
104	Building D, S wall of N cellar space, looking SE	7	8	2m
105	Building D, S cellar space, looking N	7	17	1m

<i>Print</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Scale</i>
106	Building D, N cellar space, looking SE	8	1	2m
107	Building D, S cellar space, looking S	7	14	1m
108	Building D, S cellar space, looking NW	7	18	1m
109	Building D, S cellar space showing chute and chain, looking SE	7	15	1m
110	Building D, E wall of N cellar space, looking E	7	6	2m
111	Building D, N cellar space, looking N	7	4	2m
112	Building D, N wall of N cellar space, looking NW	7	7	2m
113	Building D, GF after partial demolition, looking S	6	1	2m
114	Buildings C & D, GF after partial demolition, looking S	6	2	2m
115	Building D, S GF room after partial demolition, looking SE	6	13	2m
116	Building D, flagstone floor in S GF room, and stair after partial demolition, looking E	6	17	2m
117	Building D, flagstone floor and W wall, S GF room and stair after partial demolition, looking S	6	18	2m
118	Building D, W wall of S GF room and stair after partial demolition, looking SW	6	14	2m
119	Buildings D, C & B after partial demolition, looking NW	6	12	2m
120	Building C, S GF room after partial demolition, looking S	6	6	2m
121	Building D, W wall of N GF room after partial demolition, looking SW	6	11	2m
122	Building D, N 1F room, looking W	5	1	-
123	Building D, N 1F room, looking NW	5	2	-
124	Building D, roof truss, N 1F room, looking SW	5	3	-
125	Building D, former partition, S wall of S 1F room, looking W	5	7	-
126	Building D, former partition, S wall of S 1F room, looking NW	5	8	-
127	Building D, fireplace in S wall of S 1F room, looking S	5	6	-
128	Building D, fireplace in S wall of S 1F room, looking S	5	11	-
129	Building D, roof truss, S wall of S 1F room, looking W	5	9	-

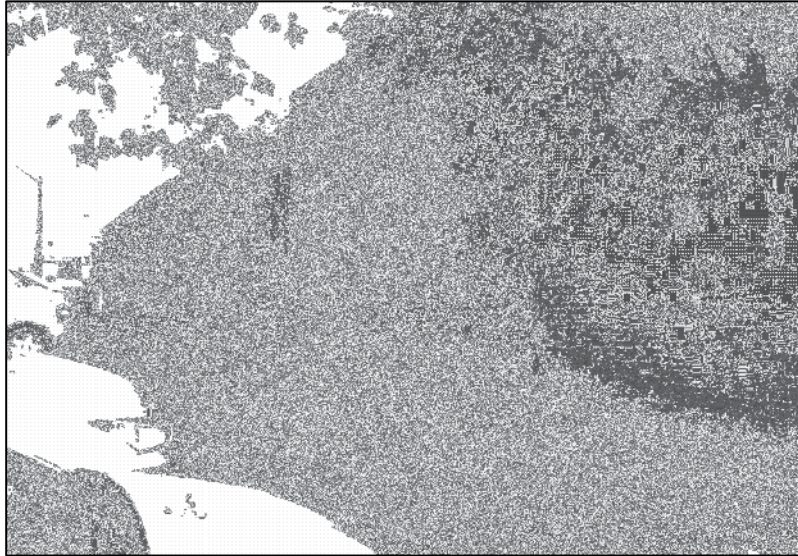


Plate 1: W side of range, Building D in foreground, looking NW (photo 1/4).

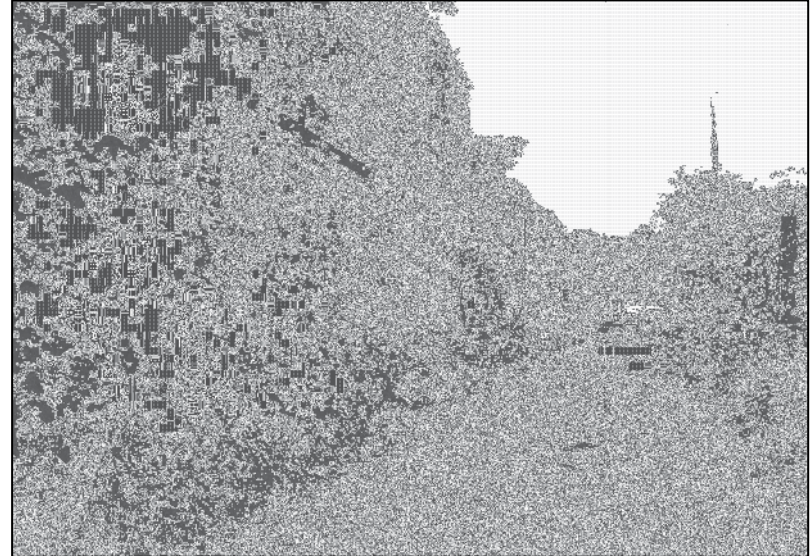


Plate 2: E side of range, Building D in foreground, looking NW (photo 1/14).



Plate 3: Stone wall to N end of yard wall to E of range, looking NE (photo 2/7).



Plate 4: W side of range, Building A in foreground, looking SE (photo 1/13).

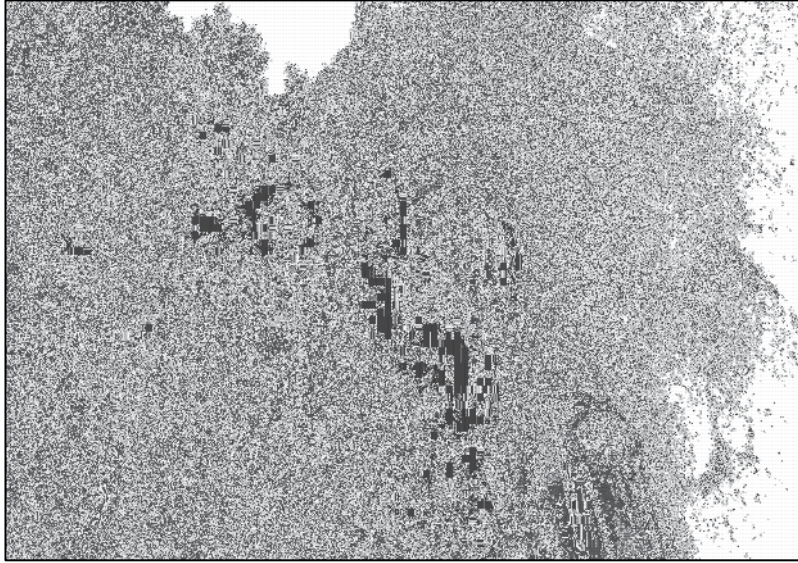


Plate 5: S gable of Building D and E side of range showing conditions at start of survey, looking NW (photo 1/1) (top to left).



Plate 6: General view of site from Southgate, looking NW (photo 2/17).



Plate 7: Building A, N gable and W elevation, looking SE (photo 1/11).



Plate 8: Building A, W elevation, looking N (photo 1/8) (top to left).

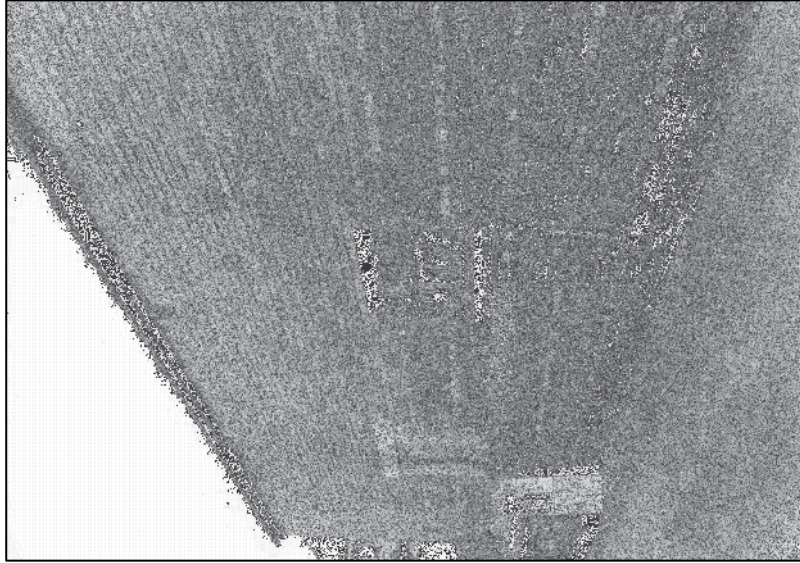


Plate 9: Building A, W elevation (N end), looking N (photo 1/9) (top to left).

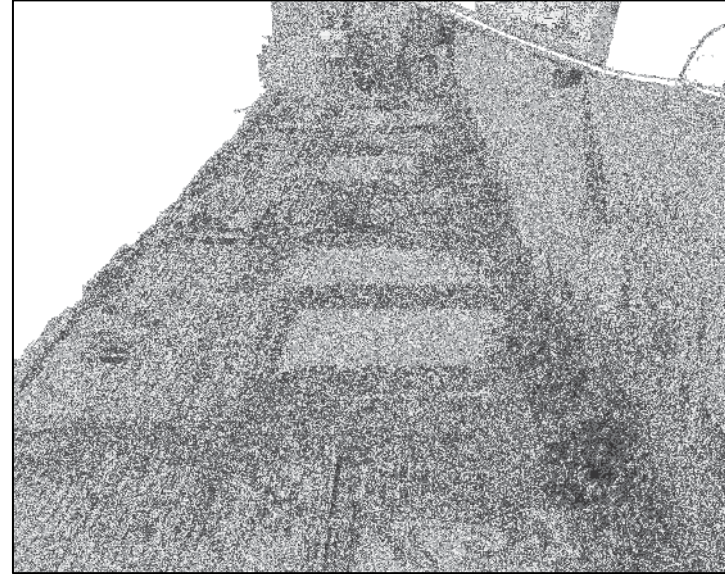


Plate 10: Building A, E elevation, looking NW (photo 2/4) (top to left).

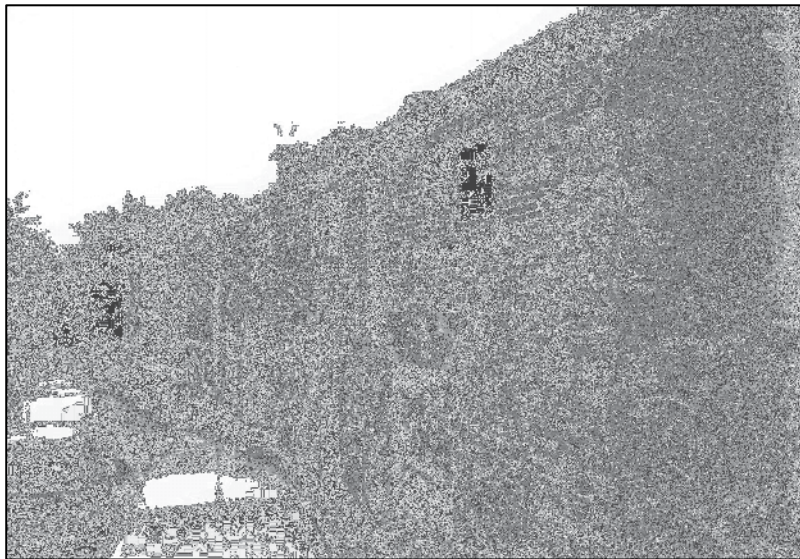


Plate 11: E elevation of range, Building A in foreground, looking SE (photo 2/6).



Plate 12: Building A, cellar, looking W (photo 7/13) (top to left).



Plate 13: Building A, N part of GF, stairs to cellar, looking W (photo 10/5) (top to left).



Plate 14: Building A, cellar, looking NW (photo 7/12).



Plate 15: Building A, cellar, looking E (photo 7/11).



Plate 16: Building A, cellar, looking SE (photo 7/10).





Plate 17: Building A, N part of GF, looking SE (photo 10/2).



Plate 18: Building A, N part of GF, looking N (photo 10/6).

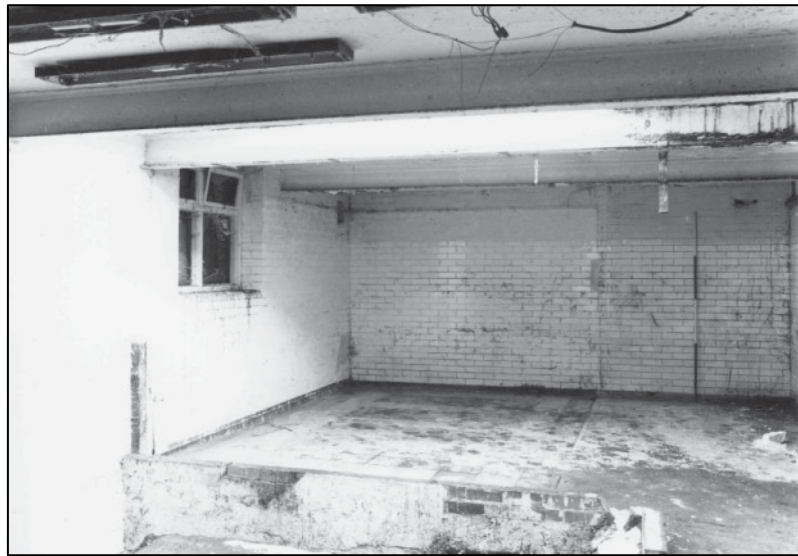


Plate 19: Building A, N part of GF, looking NW (photo 10/7).

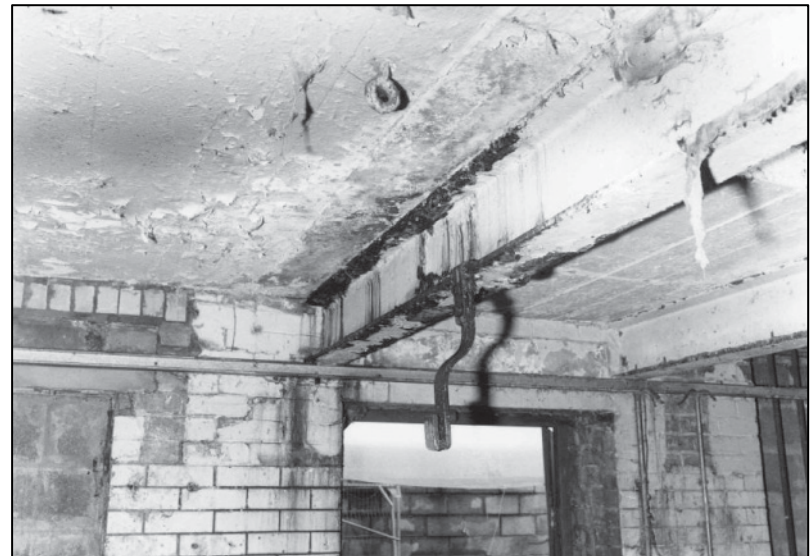


Plate 20: Building A, former rail and hanger over N part of GF, looking E (photo 10/8).



Plate 21: Building A, N part of GF, looking E (photo 10/4).

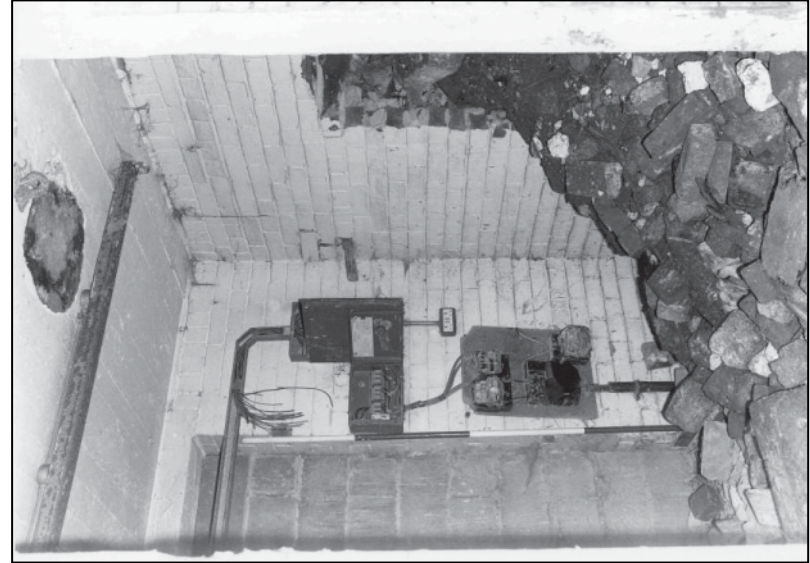


Plate 22: Building A, GF SE corner room, looking E (photo 9/1) (top to left).



Plate 23: Building A, blocked hole and ring to ceiling, GF SE corner room, looking E (photo 9/2).

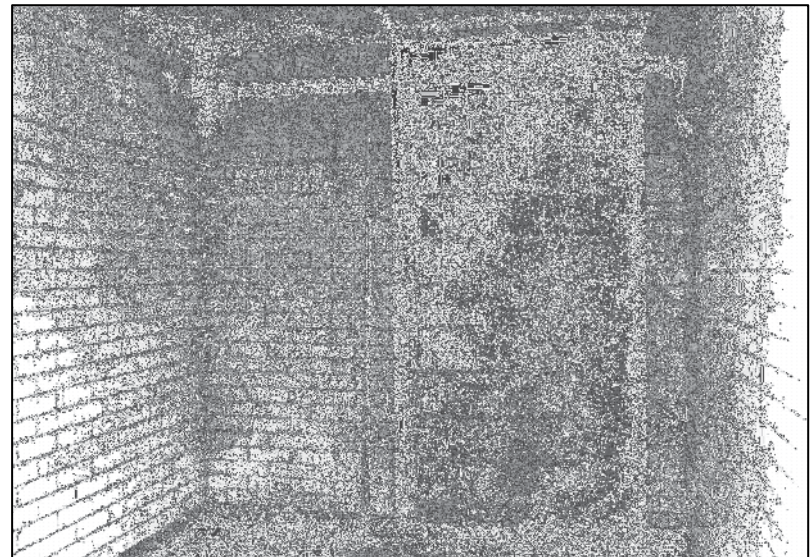


Plate 24: Building A, S part of GF, looking NE (photo 9/6).

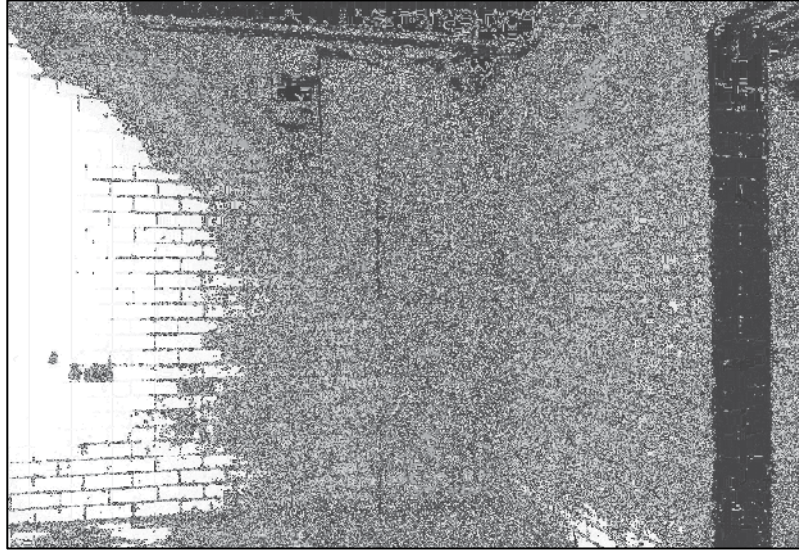


Plate 25: Building A, S part of GF, looking NW (photo 9/7).



Plate 26: Building A, S part of GF, looking N (photo 9/5).



Plate 27: Building A, S part of GF, drain crossing floor, looking N (photo 9/10).



Plate 28: Building A, S part of GF, SW corner, looking S (photo 9/4).



Plate 29: Building A, S part of GF, double height space in SW corner, looking N (photo 9/8).



Plate 30: Building A, 1F, former stair position, looking N (photo 8/14).



Plate 31: Building A, 1F, showing typical glazed brick height, looking W (photo 8/17).

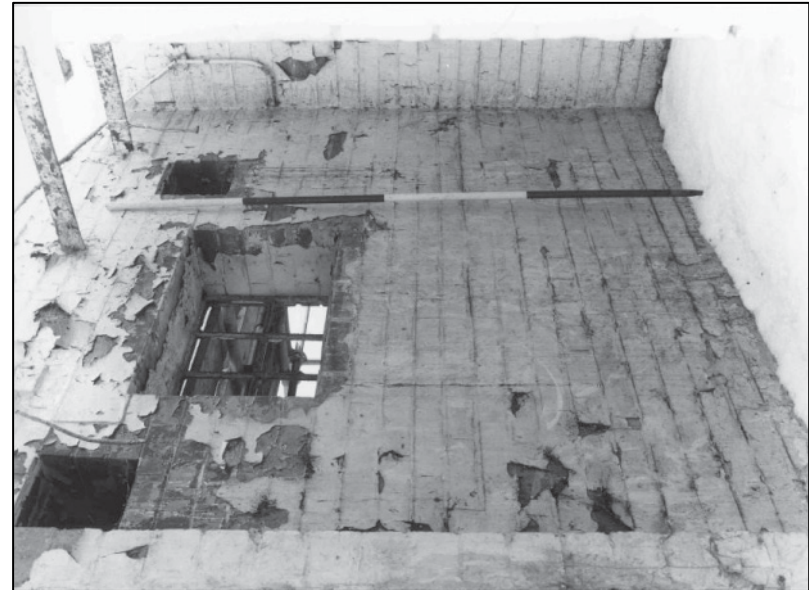


Plate 32: Building A, 1F SE corner room, looking SE (photo 8/5) (top to left).



Plate 33: Building A, 1F SE corner room, detail of rail over door, looking N (photo 8/6).



Plate 34: Building A, 1F SE corner room, looking S (photo 8/2) (top to left).



Plate 35: Building A, 1F SE corner room, detail of roof structure, looking S (photo 8/4).



Plate 36: Building A, 1F, looking S (photo 8/16).



Plate 37: Building A, 1F, showing typical window, looking E (photo 8/18).



Plate 38: Building A, 1F showing typical roof truss, looking N (photo 8/7).



Plate 39: Building A, 1F, looking NE (photo 8/10).



Plate 40: Building A, 1F, looking NW (photo 8/12).



Plate 41: Building A, 1F showing detail of joint to typical roof truss, looking N (photo 8/8).



Plate 42: Building B, W elevation, looking N (photo 1/7) (top to left).

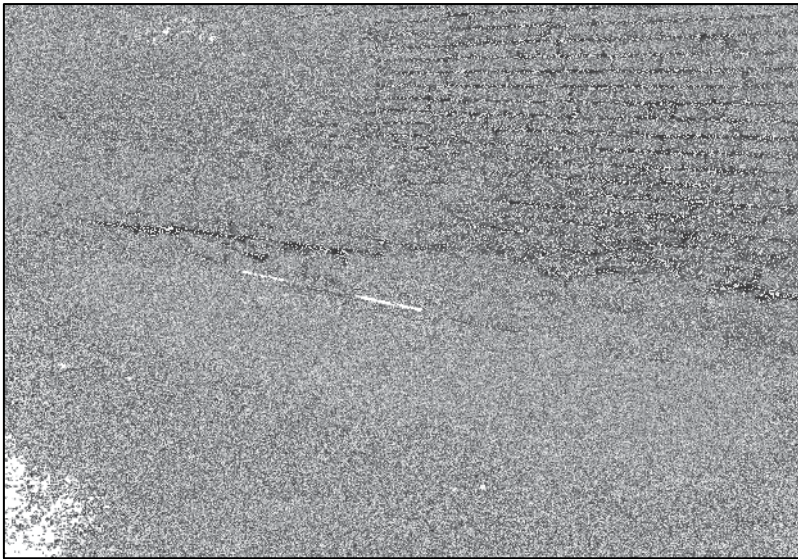


Plate 43: Buildings B & C, stone footings at base of W elevation, looking N (photo 2/16).



Plate 44: Building B, E elevation, looking NW (photo 2/2) (top to left).

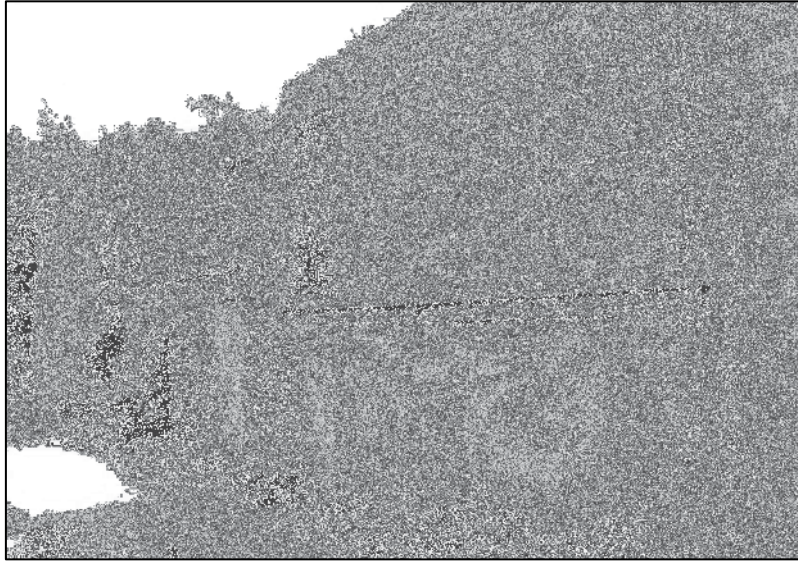


Plate 45: Building B, E elevation, looking S (photo 2/5).



Plate 46: Building B, 1F truss viewed through 1F window in E elevation, looking S (photo 2/10).



Plate 47: Building B, GF after partial demolition, looking N (photo 10/11).



Plate 48: Building B, GF after partial demolition, looking NW (photo 10/10).



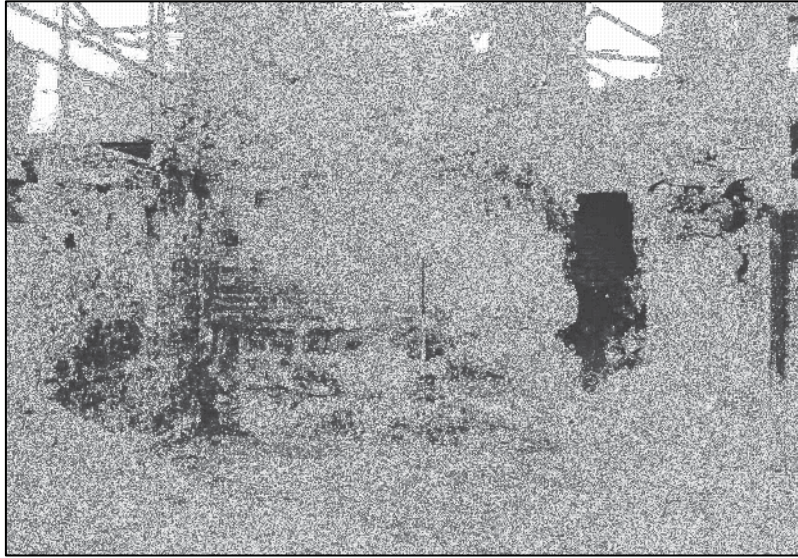


Plate 49: Building B, GF after partial demolition, looking NW (photo 10/17).



Plate 50: Building B, 1F room, looking NW (photo 4/1).



Plate 51: Building B, concrete floor of GF after partial demolition, looking E (photo 10/16).

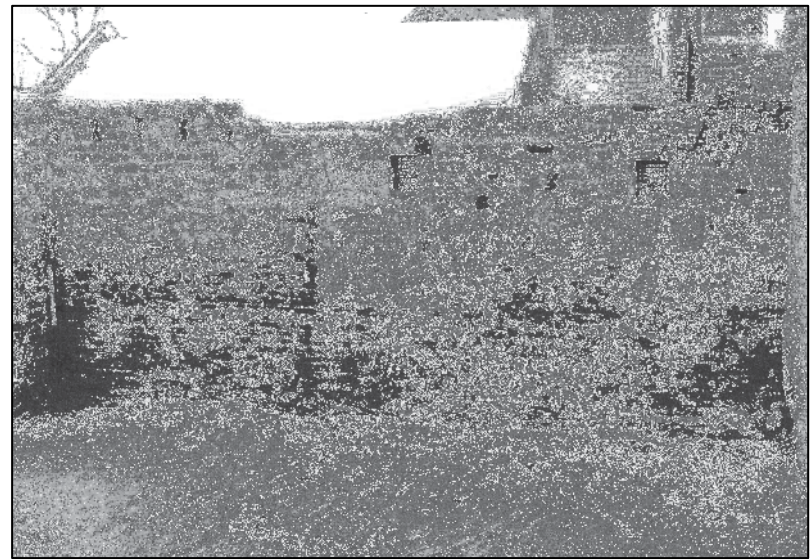


Plate 52: Building B, W wall of GF after partial demolition, looking SW (photo 10/14).

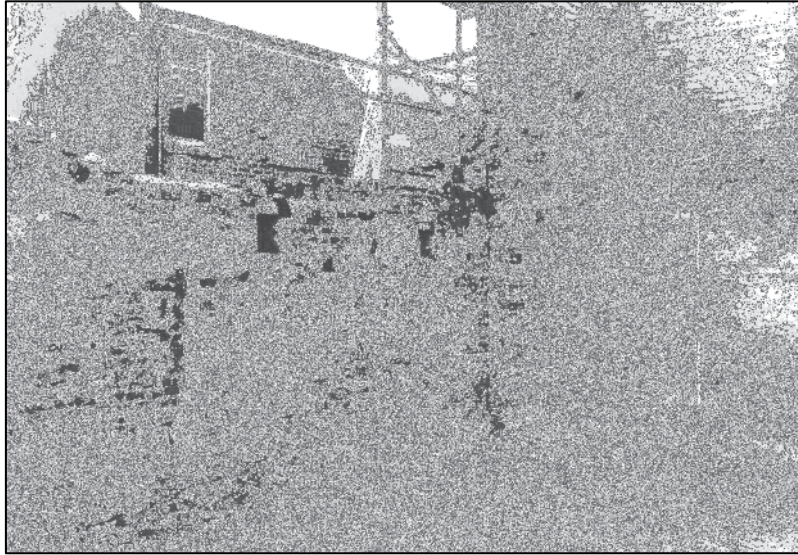


Plate 53: Building B, GF after partial demolition, looking NW (photo 10/18).



Plate 54: Building B, GF after partial demolition, looking S (photo 10/12).



Plate 55: Building B, S wall of GF after partial demolition, looking SE (photo 10/13).

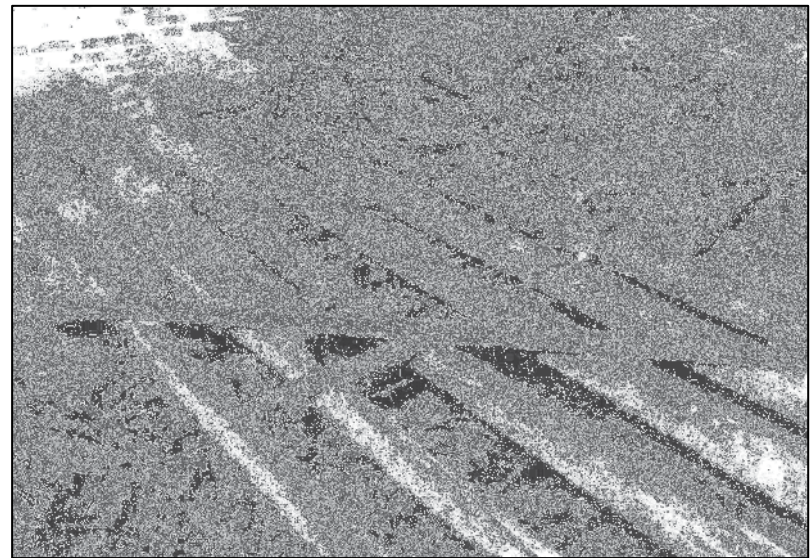


Plate 56: Building B, floor structure of 1F room, looking W (photo 4/4).

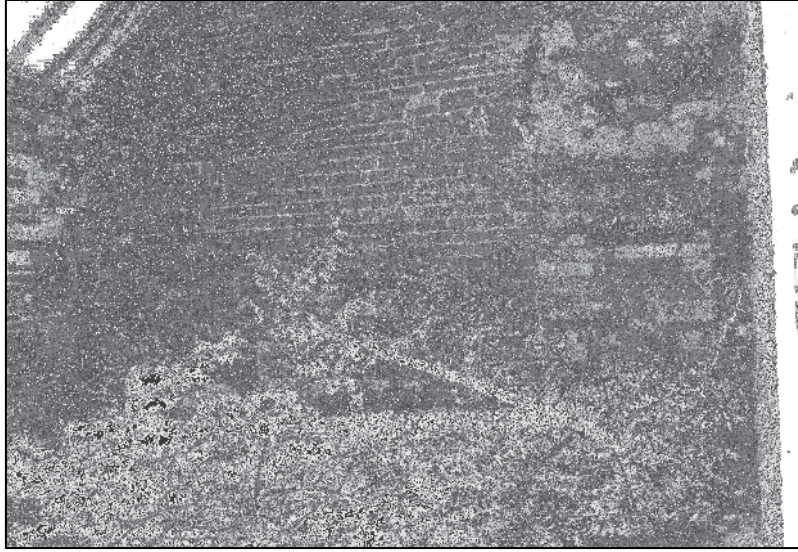


Plate 57: Building B, N wall of 1F, looking NW (photo 4/5).



Plate 58: Building B, roof truss over 1F room, looking NW (photo 4/2).

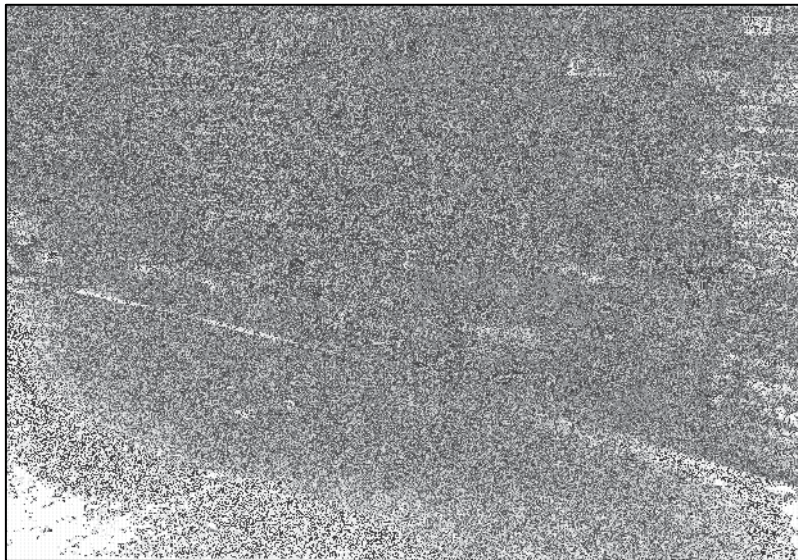


Plate 59: Building C, stone footings at base of W elevation, looking N (photo 2/14).

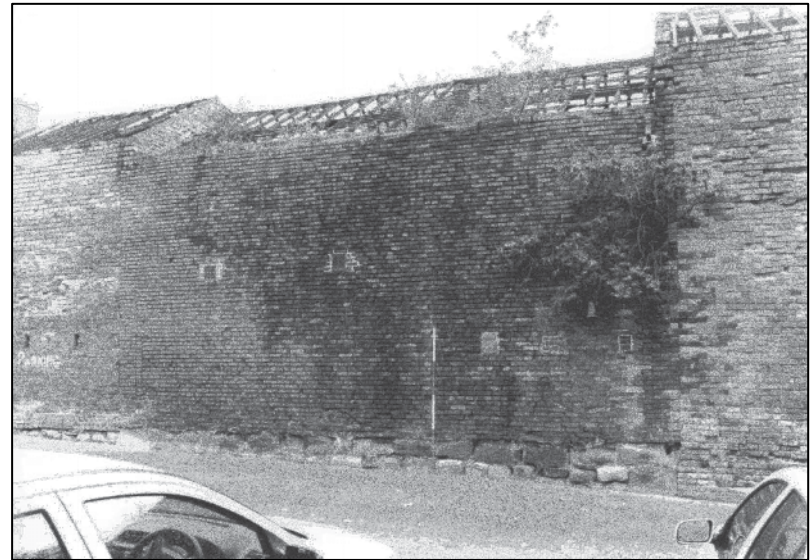


Plate 60: Building C, W elevation, looking N (photo 1/6).

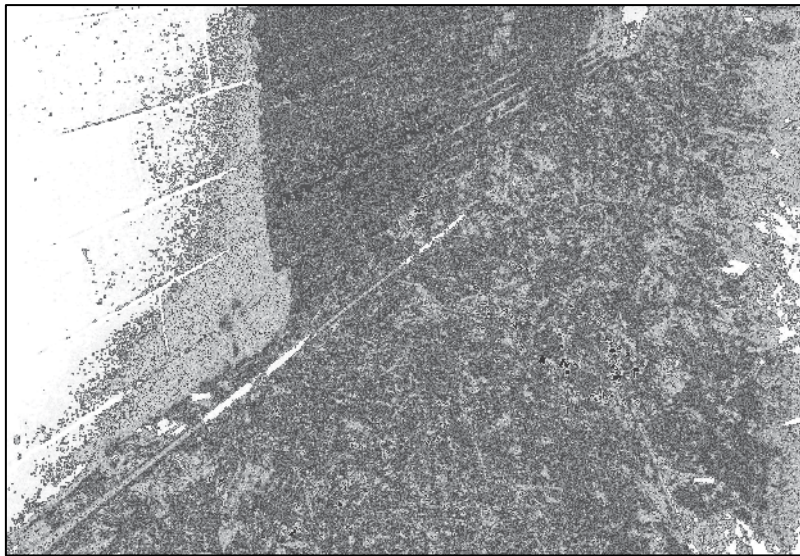


Plate 61: Building C, stone footings at base of E elevation, looking NW (photo 3/5).

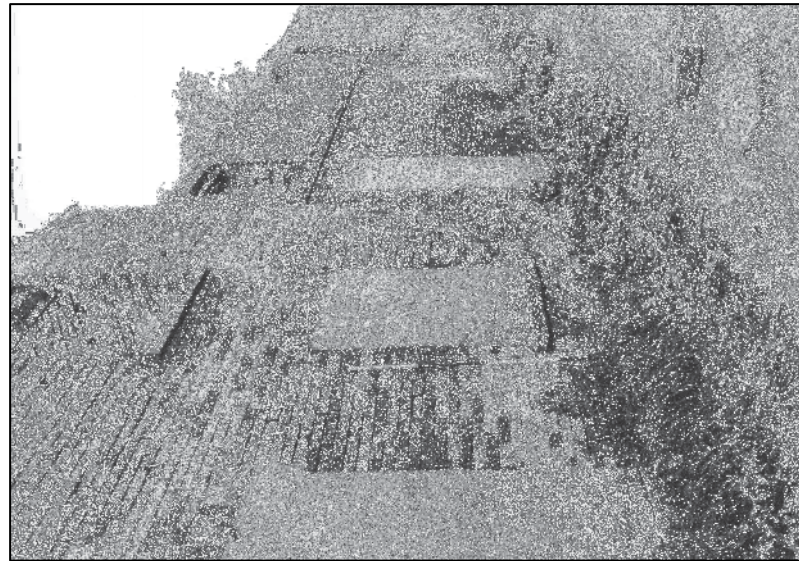


Plate 62: Buildings C & D, E elevations, looking NW (photo 3/6) (top to left).

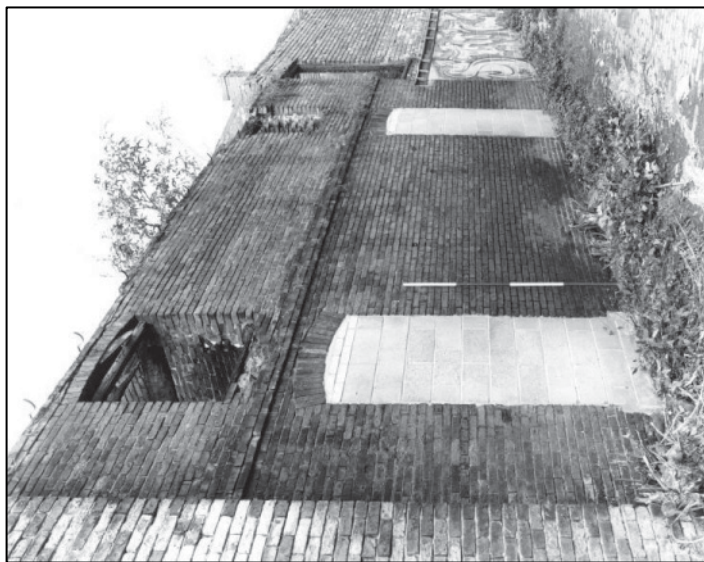


Plate 63: Building C, E elevation, looking NW (photo 3/1) (top to left).



Plate 64: Building C, E elevation, looking NW (photo 3/2).

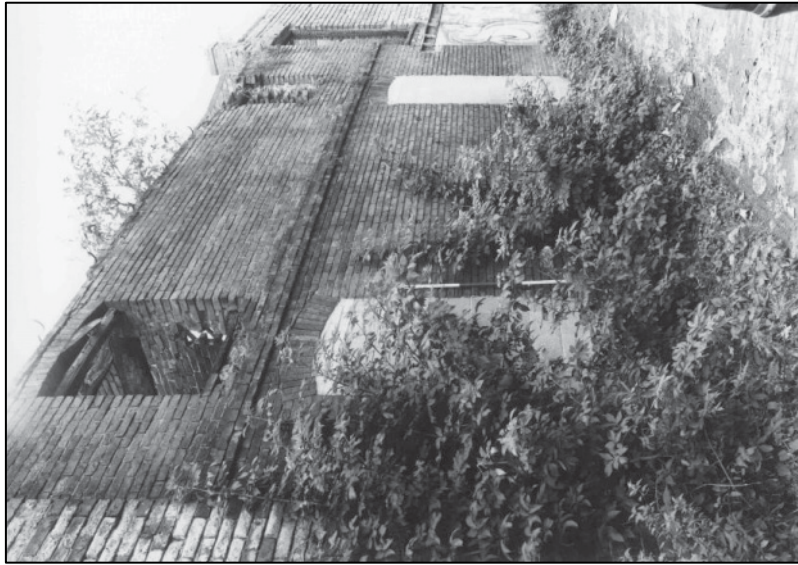


Plate 65: Building C, E elevation, looking W (photo 1/18) (top to left).

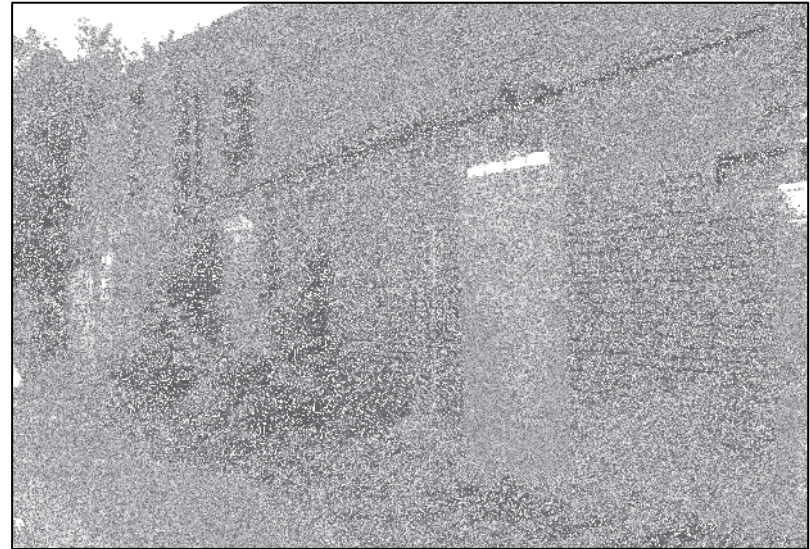


Plate 66: Building C, E elevation, looking S (photo 2/1).



Plate 67: Building C, 1F truss over N 1F cell, viewed through 1F window in E elevation, looking W (photo 2/11).

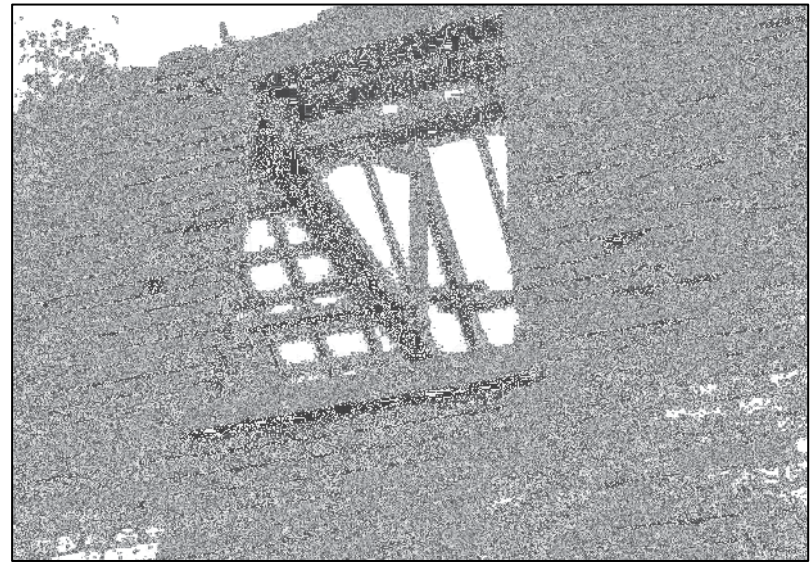


Plate 68: Building C, 1F truss over N 1F cell, viewed through 1F window in E elevation, looking S (photo 2/12).

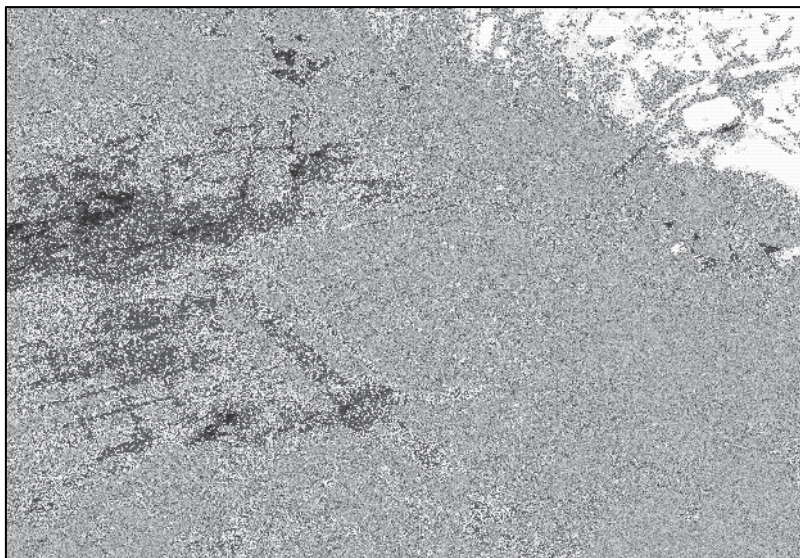


Plate 69: Building C, paved surface to N GF room after partial demolition, looking N (photo 9/17).

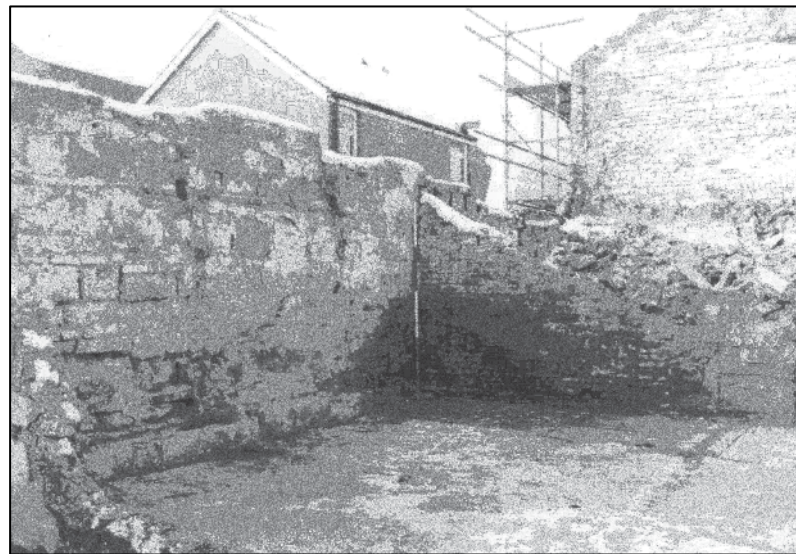


Plate 70: Building C, N GF room after partial demolition, looking W (photo 9/18).



Plate 71: Building C, S trough to W wall of N GF room, looking SW (photo 9/13).

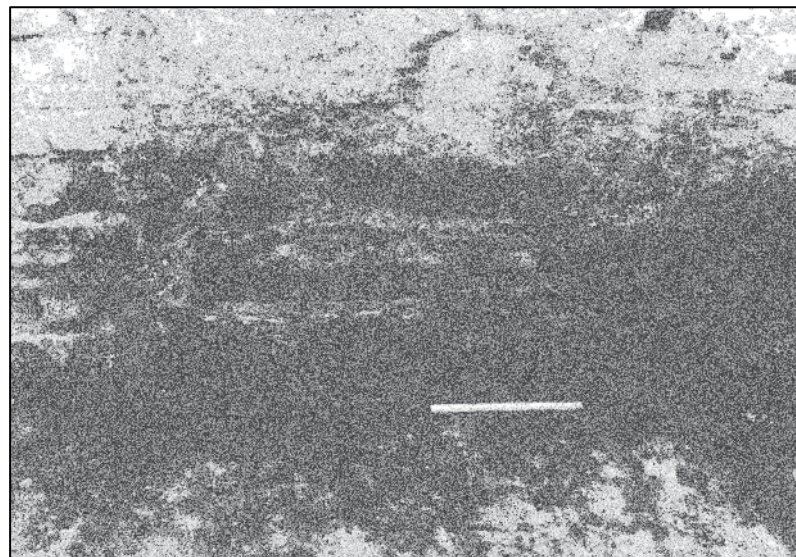


Plate 72: Building C, N trough to W wall of N GF room, looking SW (photo 9/14).

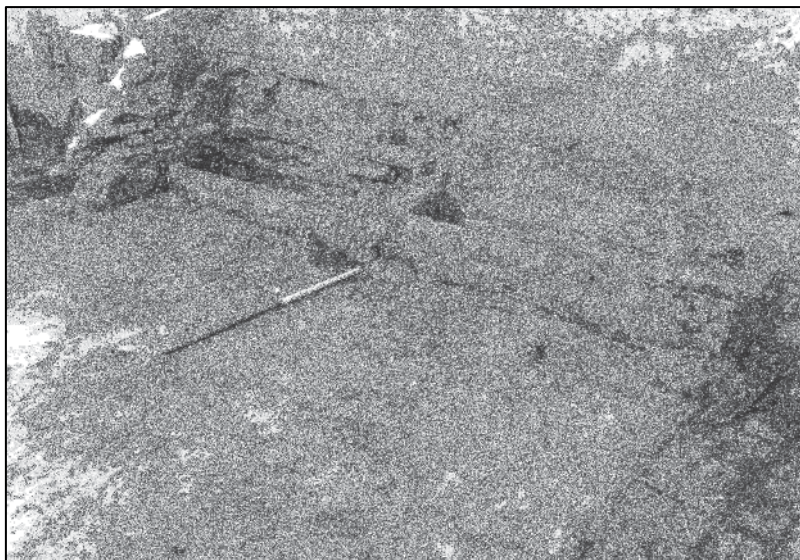


Plate 73: Building C, troughs to W wall of N GF room, looking S (photo 9/16).

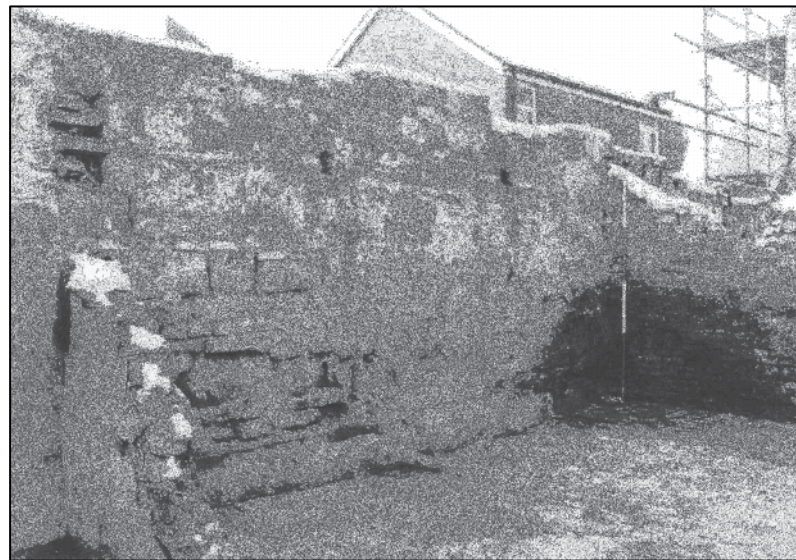


Plate 74: Building C, W wall of N GF room after partial demolition, looking W (photo 9/12).



Plate 75: Building C, W wall of N GF room after partial demolition, looking W (photo 10/1).

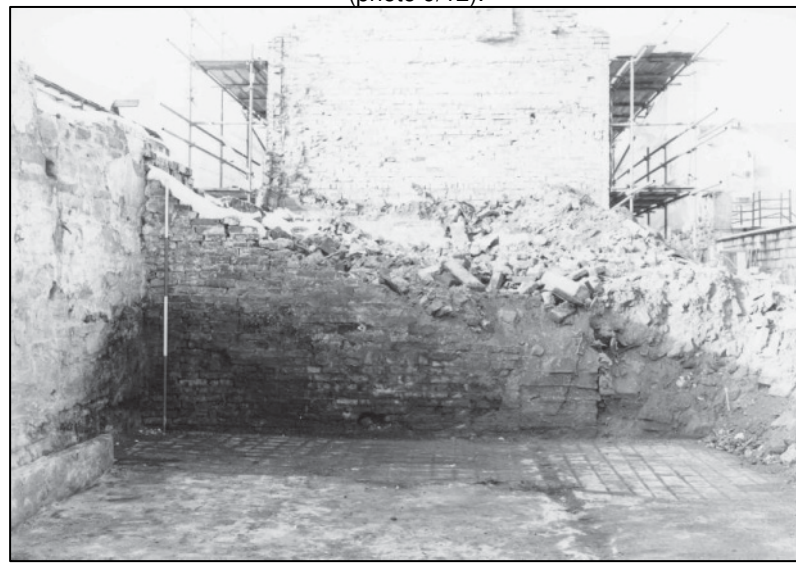


Plate 76: Building C, N wall of N GF room after partial demolition, looking N (photo 9/11).



Plate 77: Building C, N 1F room looking down into GF, looking W (photo 4/6).



Plate 78: Building C, fallen timbers, N 1F room, looking SW (photo 4/10).



Plate 79: Building C, S GF room after partial demolition, looking W (photo 6/5).

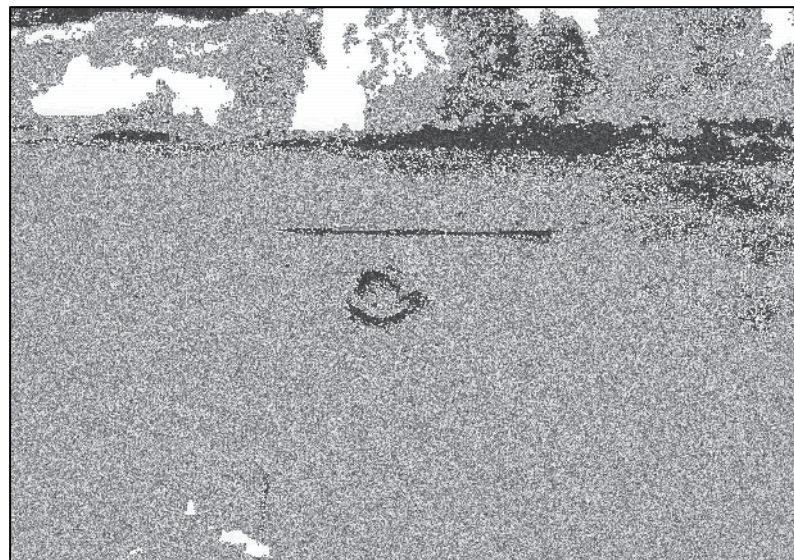


Plate 80: Building C, tethering ring? in flagstone floor, S GF room, looking SE (photo 6/8).



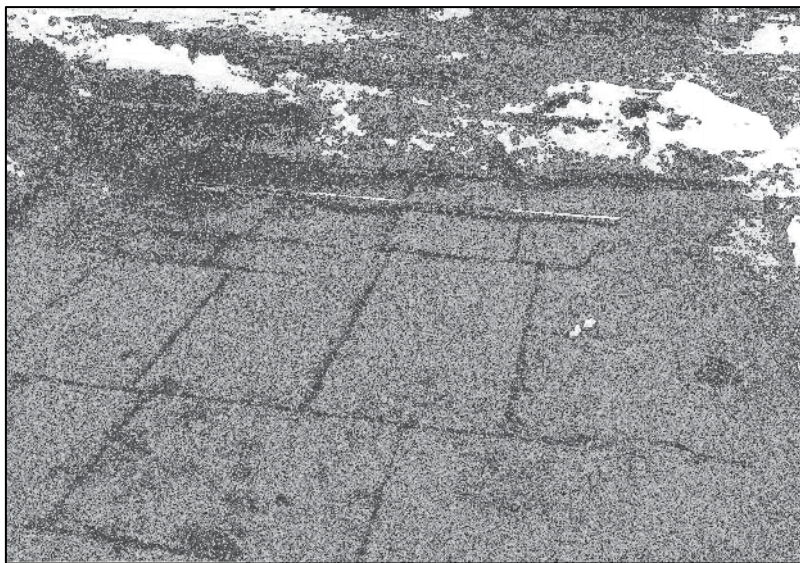


Plate 81: Building C, flagstone floor in S GF room, looking NE (photo 6/7).



Plate 82: Building C, W wall of S GF room after partial demolition, looking SW (photo 6/10).



Plate 83: Building C, S GF room after partial demolition, looking SW (photo 6/4).

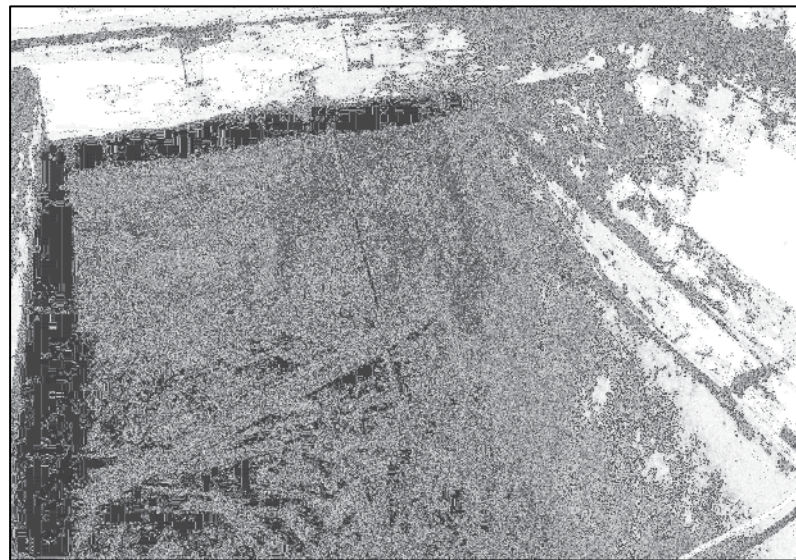


Plate 84: Building C, S 1F room looking down into GF, looking W (photo 4/14).

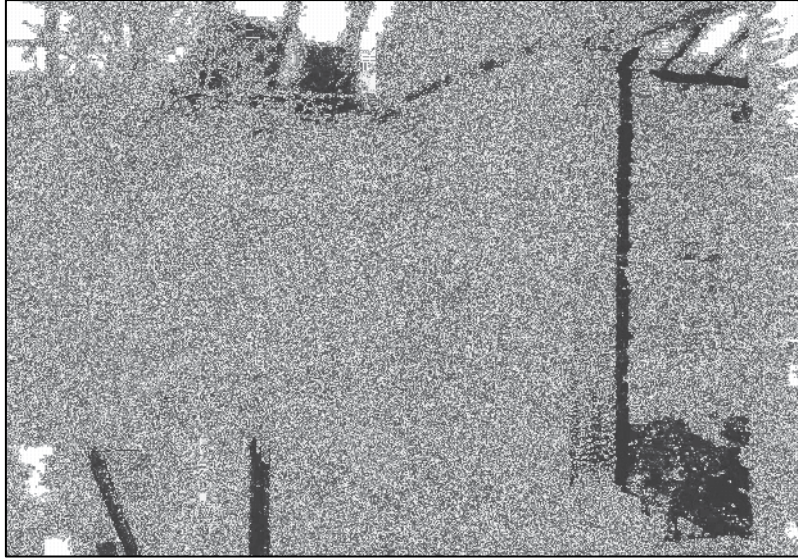


Plate 85: Building C, N 1F room, looking NW (photo 4/7).

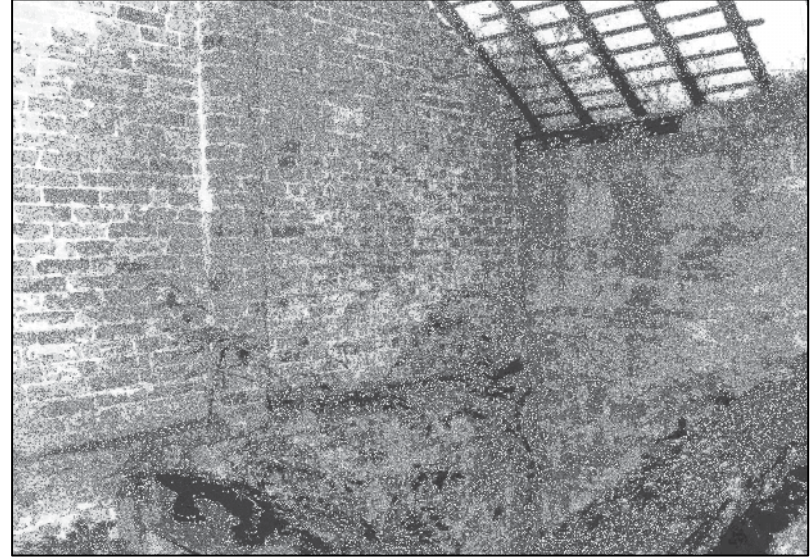


Plate 86: Building C, N 1F room, looking SW (photo 4/8).



Plate 87: Building C, S 1F room, looking W (photo 4/16).

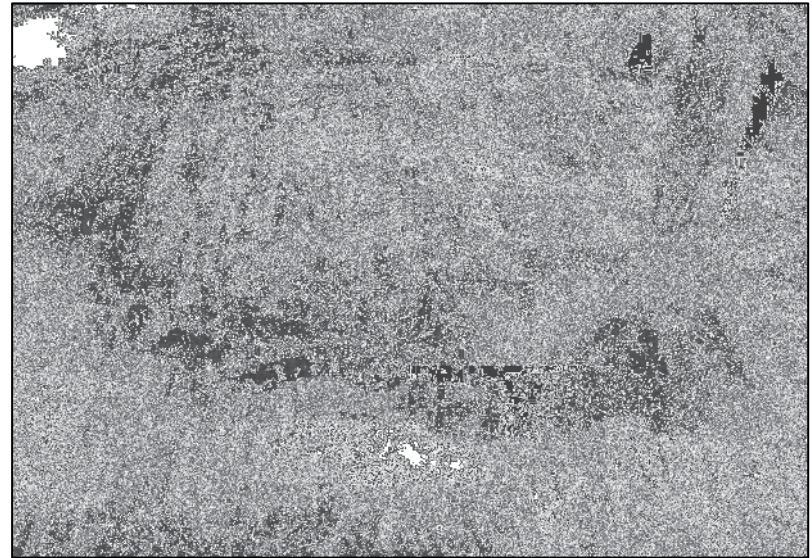


Plate 88: Building C, S 1F room, looking SW (photo 4/17) (top to left).



Plate 89: Building C, stacked timbers, S 1F room, looking W (photo 4/13).



Plate 90: Building C, roof truss, S 1F room, looking NW (photo 4/11).



Plate 91: Building C, roof truss, S 1F room, looking NW (photo 4/12).

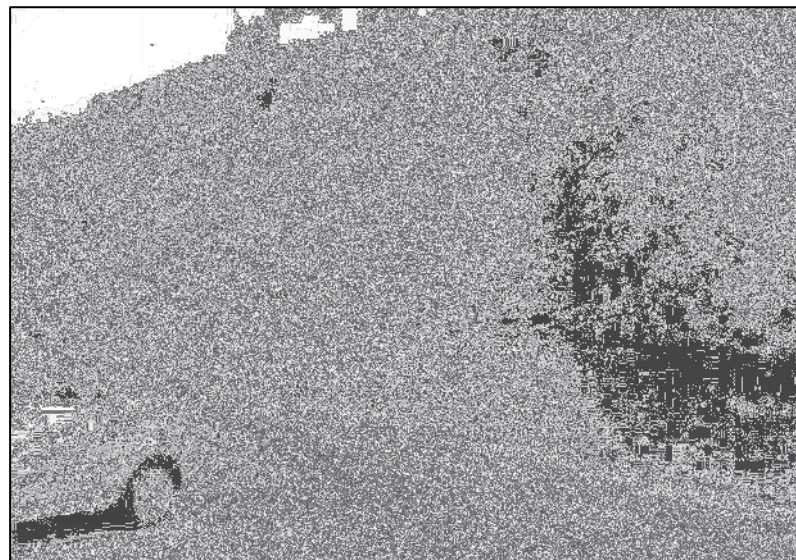


Plate 92: Building D, W elevation, looking N (photo 1/5).

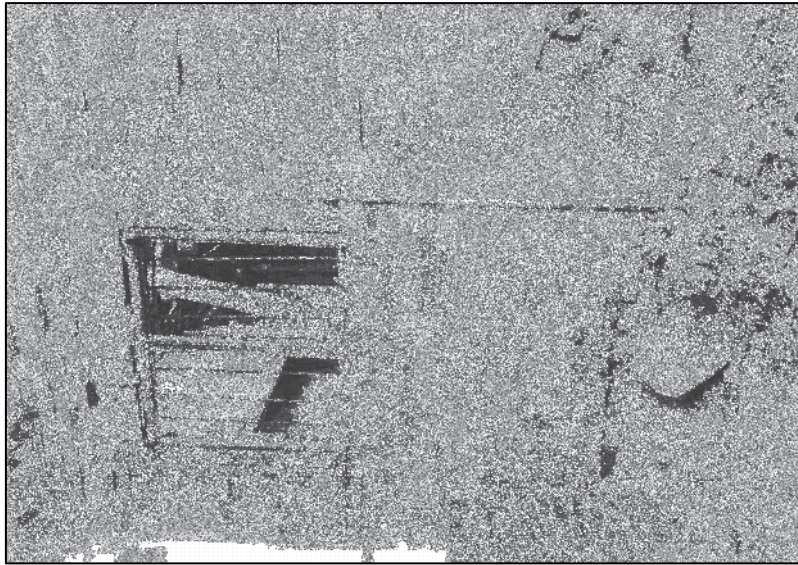


Plate 93: Building D, GF window at W end of S gable, looking W (photo 1/2) (top to left).



Plate 94: Building D, detail of GF window at W end of S gable, looking NW (photo 2/18) (top to left).



Plate 95: Building D, S gable, looking NW (photo 3/8).



Plate 96: Building D, GF E elevation, looking W (photo 1/15).



Plate 97: Building D, E elevation, looking NW along range (photo 3/7) (top to left)



Plate 98: Building D, E elevation, looking S (photo 1/17).



Plate 99: Joint between E elevations of Buildings C & D, looking S (photo 2/13) (top to left).



Plate 100: Joint between E elevations of buildings C & D, looking S (photo 3/4).

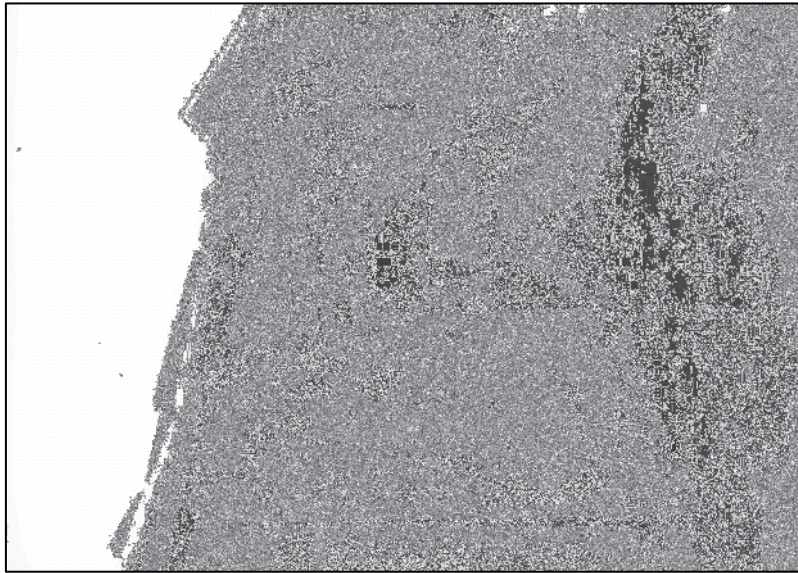


Plate 101: Building D, S GF room after partial demolition, detail of stair head, looking W (photo 7/1) (top to left).

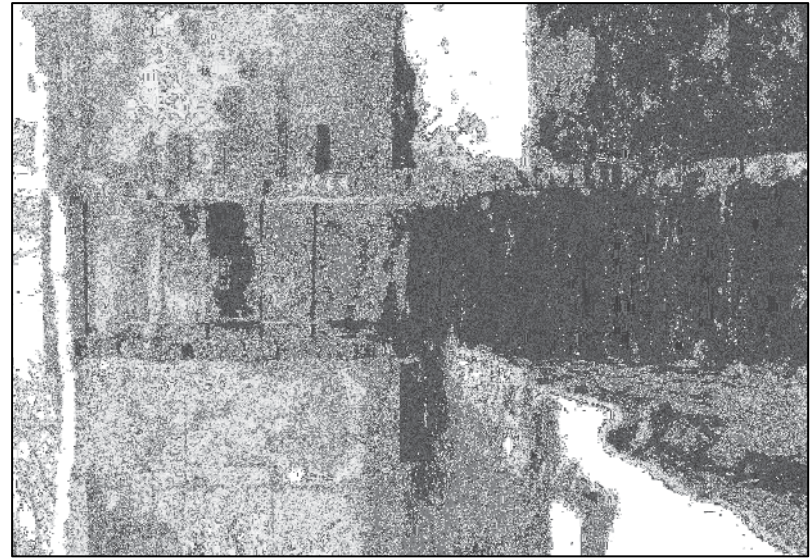


Plate 102: Building D, S GF room after partial demolition, detail of stair head, looking SW (photo 7/2) (top to left).

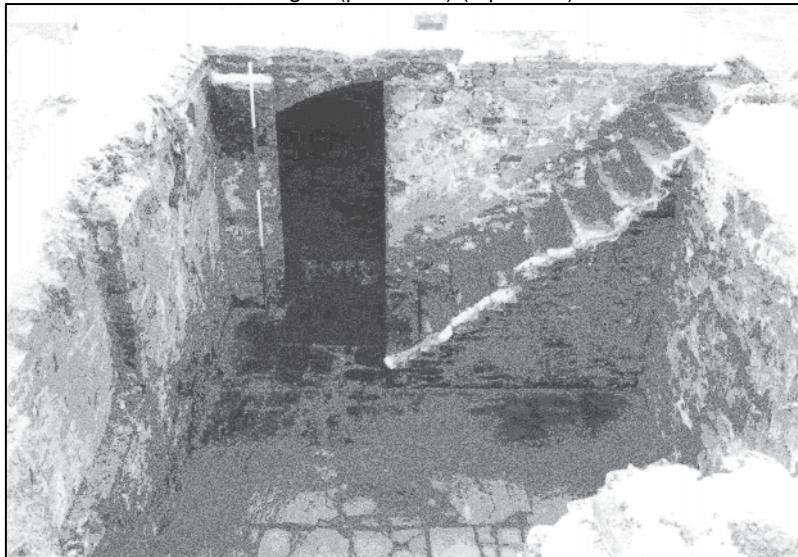


Plate 103: Building D, N cellar space, looking SE (photo 7/5).



Plate 104: Building D, S wall of N cellar space, looking SE (photo 7/8).

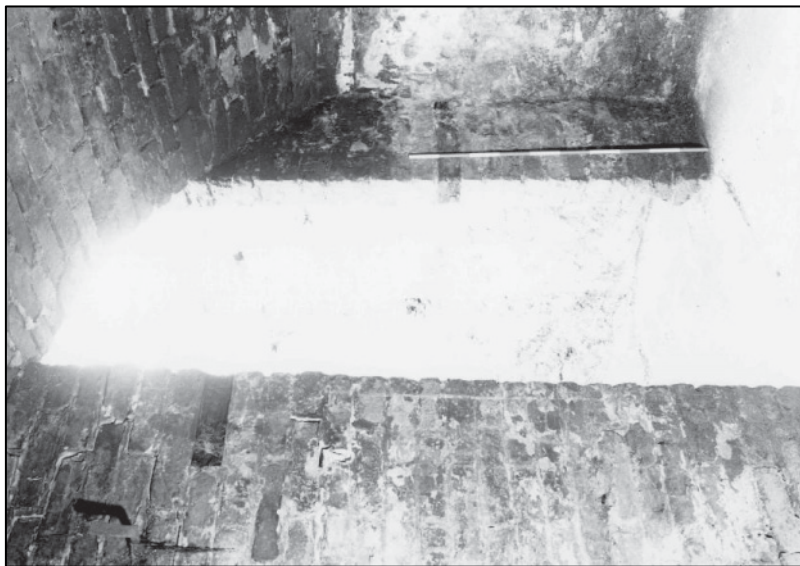


Plate 105: Building D, S cellar space, looking N (photo 7/17) (top to left).

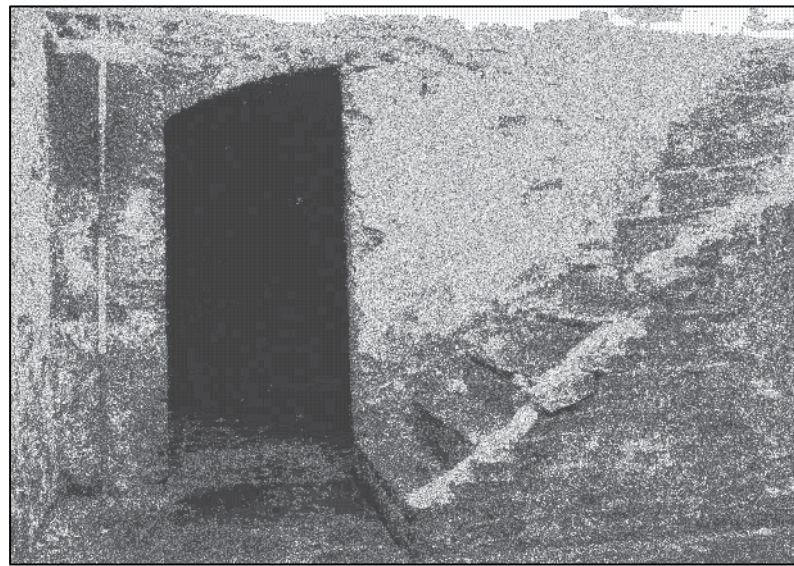


Plate 106: Building D, N cellar space, looking SE (photo 8/1).

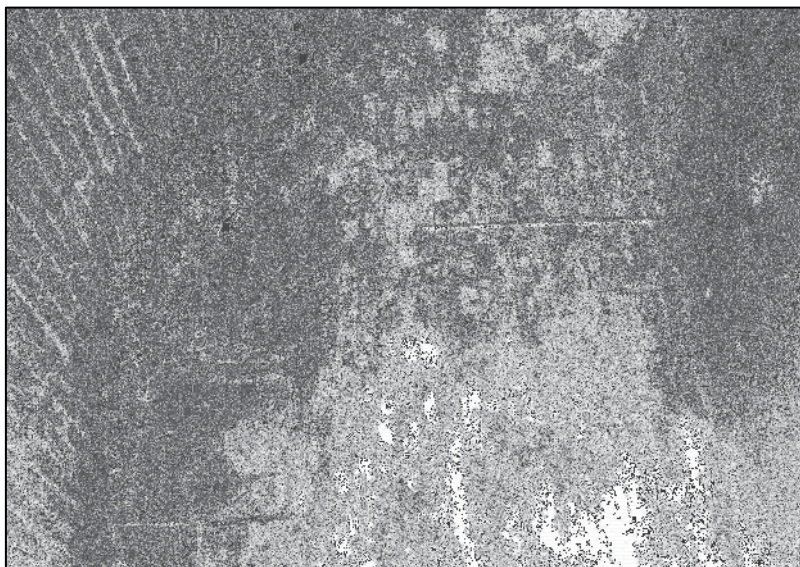


Plate 107: Building D, S cellar space, looking S (photo 7/14) (top to left).

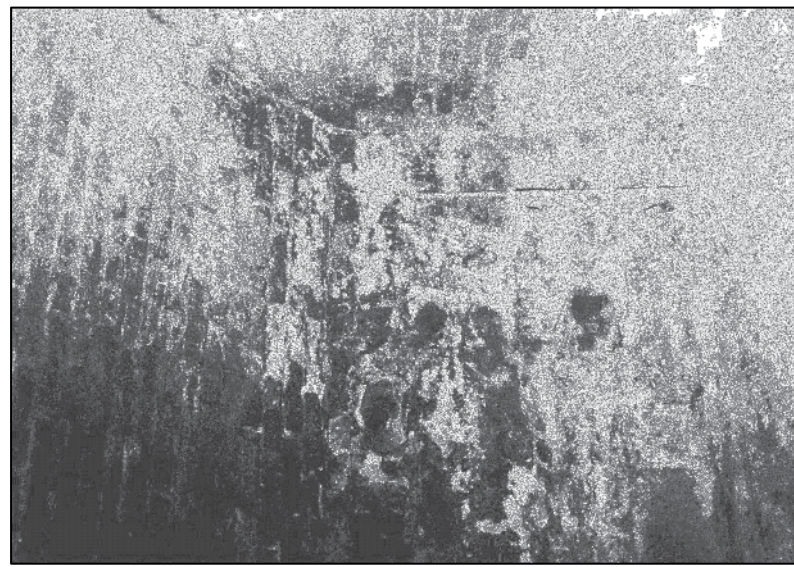


Plate 108: Building D, S cellar space, looking NW (photo 7/18) (top to left).

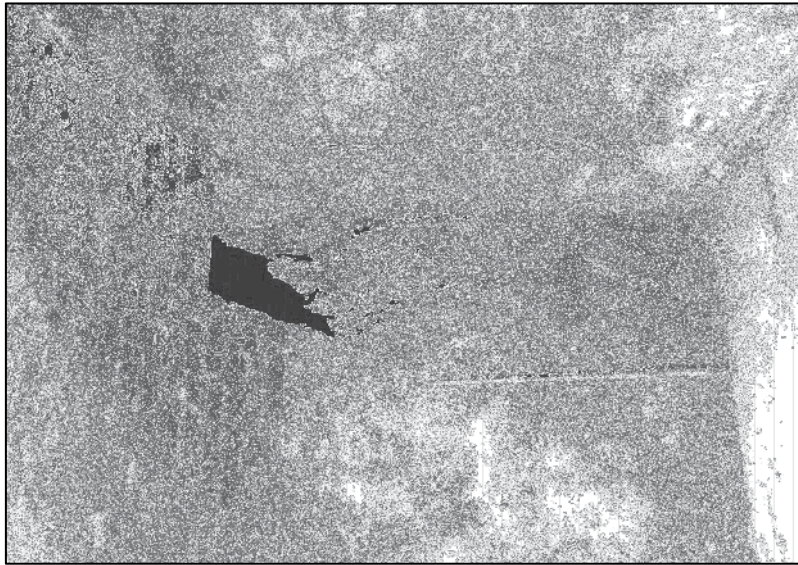


Plate 109: Building D, S cellar space showing chute and chain, looking SE (photo 7/15) (top to left).

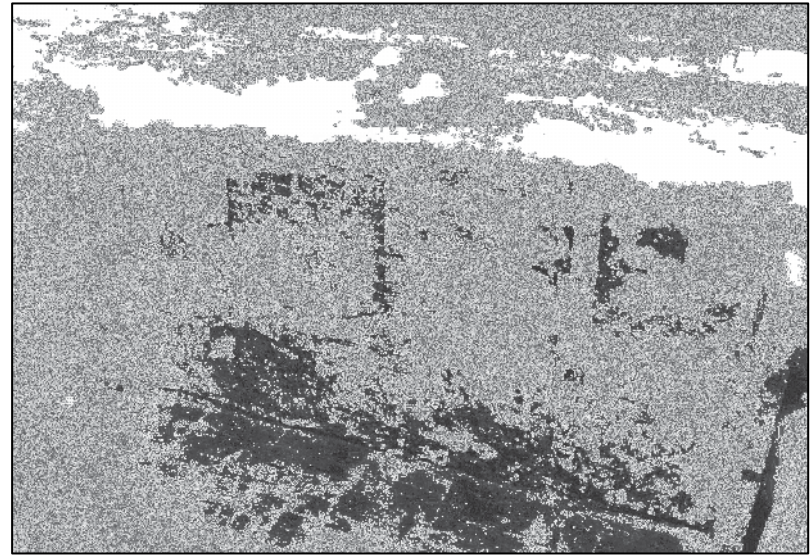


Plate 110: Building D, E wall of N cellar space, looking E (photo 7/6).



Plate 111: Building D, N cellar space, looking N (photo 7/4).



Plate 112: Building D, N wall of N cellar space, looking NW (photo 7/7).





Plate 113: Building D, GF after partial demolition, looking S (photo 6/1).



Plate 114: Buildings C & D, GF after partial demolition, looking S (photo 6/2).



Plate 115: Building D, S GF room after partial demolition, looking SE (photo 6/13).



Plate 116: Building D, flagstone floor in S GF room, and stair after partial demolition, looking E (photo 6/17).

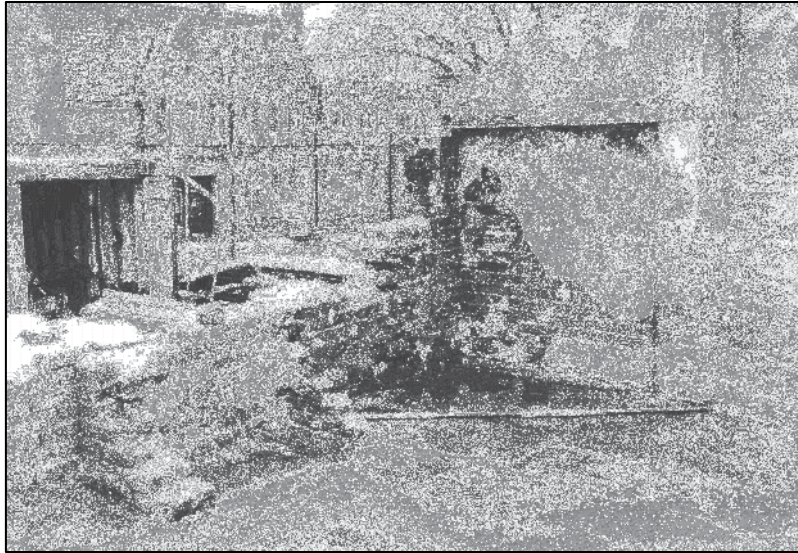


Plate 117: Building D, flagstone floor and W wall, S GF room and stair after partial demolition, looking S (photo 6/18).

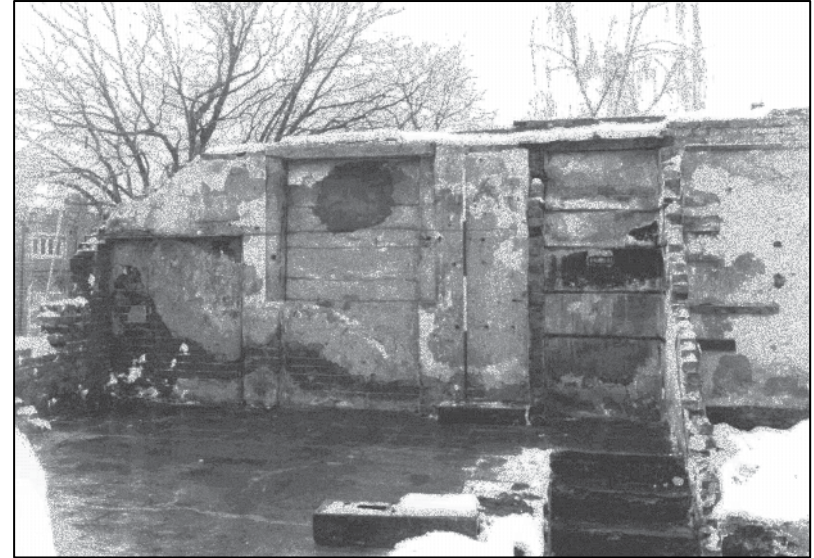


Plate 118: Building D, W wall of S GF room and stair after partial demolition, looking SW (photo 6/14).



Plate 119: Buildings D, C & B after partial demolition, looking NW (photo 6/12).



Plate 120: Building C, S GF room after partial demolition, looking S (photo 6/6) (top to left).

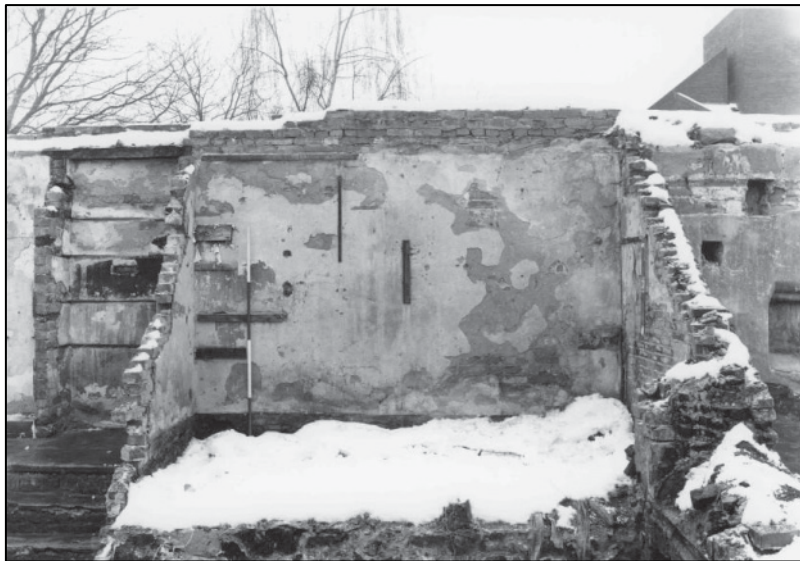


Plate 121: Building D, W wall of N GF room after partial demolition, looking SW (photo 6/11).

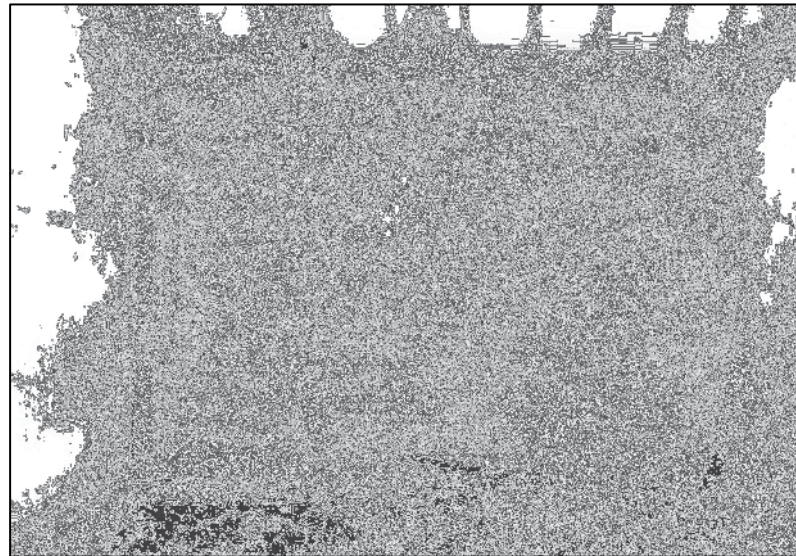


Plate 122: Building D, N 1F room, looking W (photo 5/1).



Plate 123: Building D, N 1F room, looking NW (photo 5/2) (top to left).



Plate 124: Building D, roof truss, N 1F room, looking SW (photo 5/3).



Plate 125: Building D, former partition, S wall of S 1F room, looking W (photo 5/7).

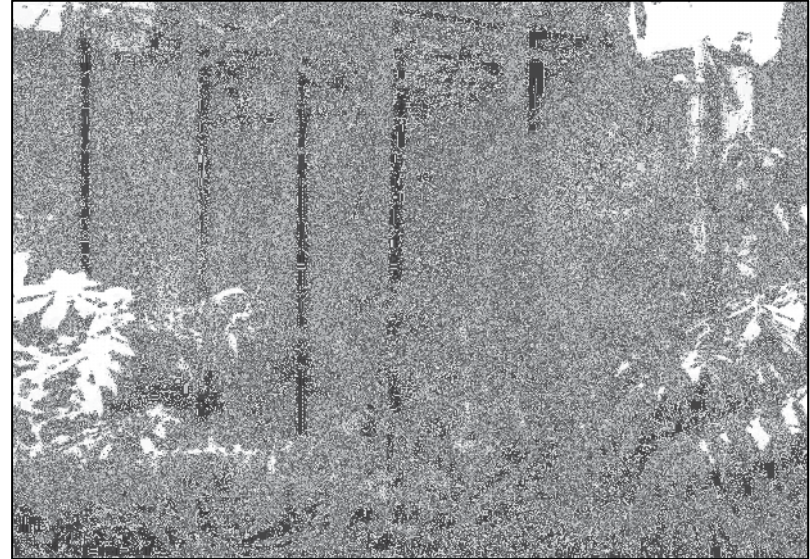


Plate 126: Building D, former partition, S wall of S 1F room, looking NW (photo 5/8).



Plate 127: Building D, fireplace in S wall of S 1F room, looking S (photo 5/6).

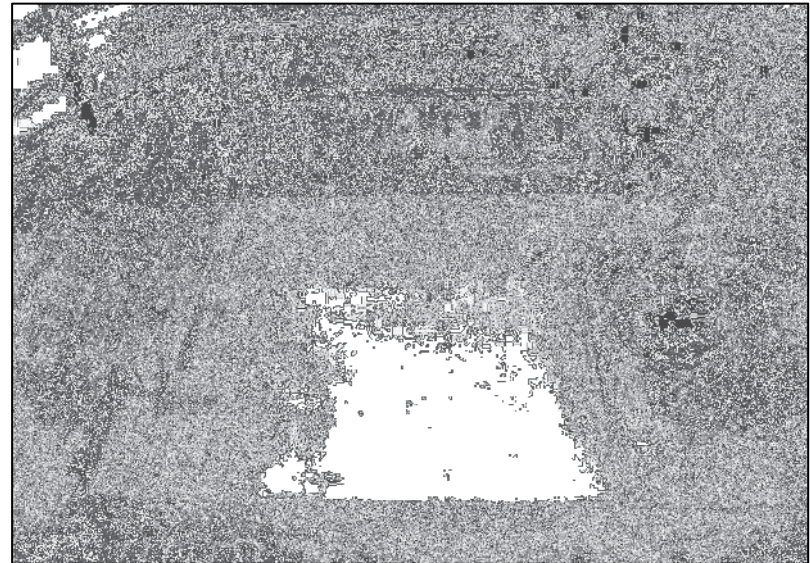
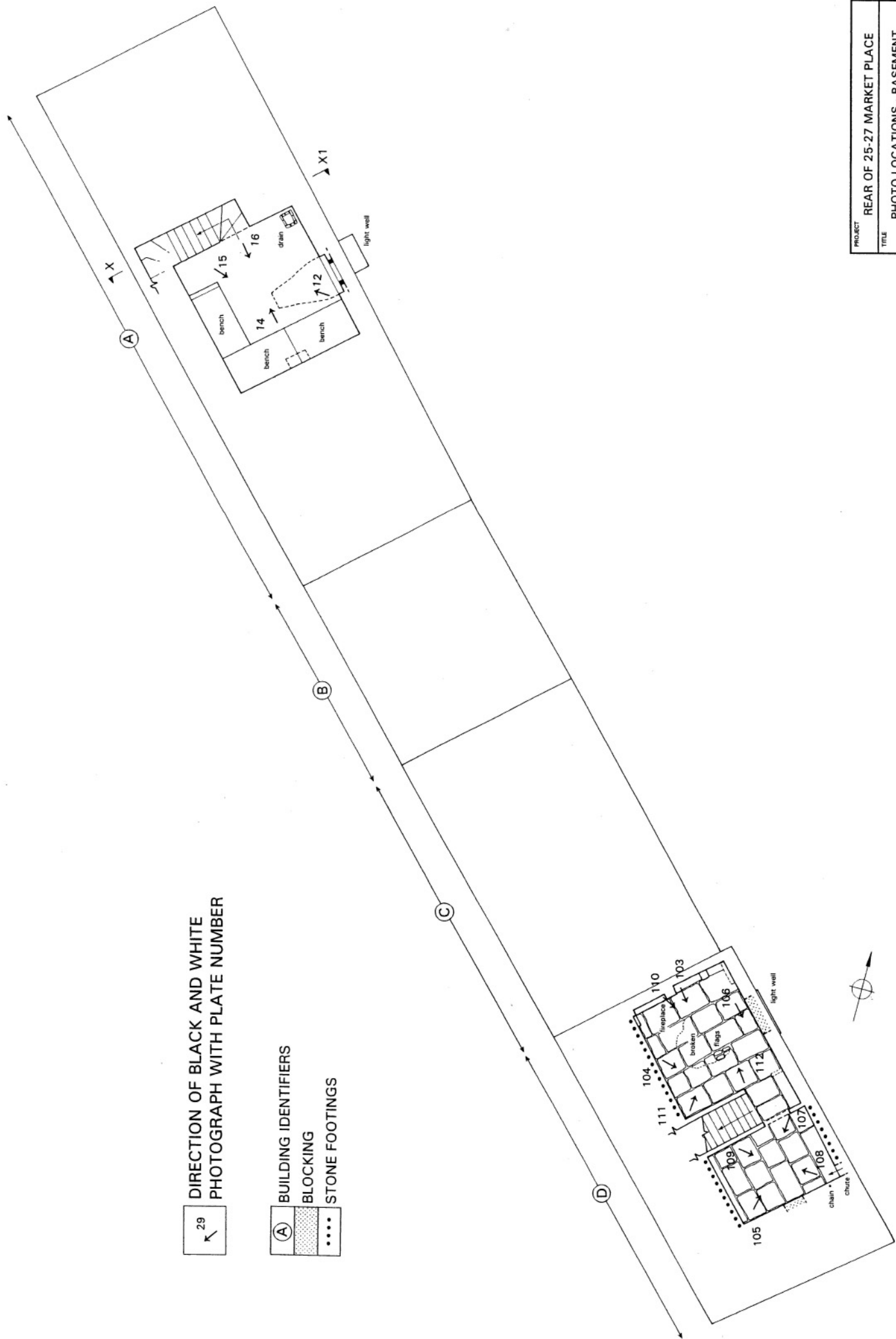


Plate 128: Building D, fireplace in S wall of S 1F room, looking S (photo 5/11)  
(top to left).



Plate 129: Building D, roof truss, S wall of S 1F room, looking W (photo 5/9).

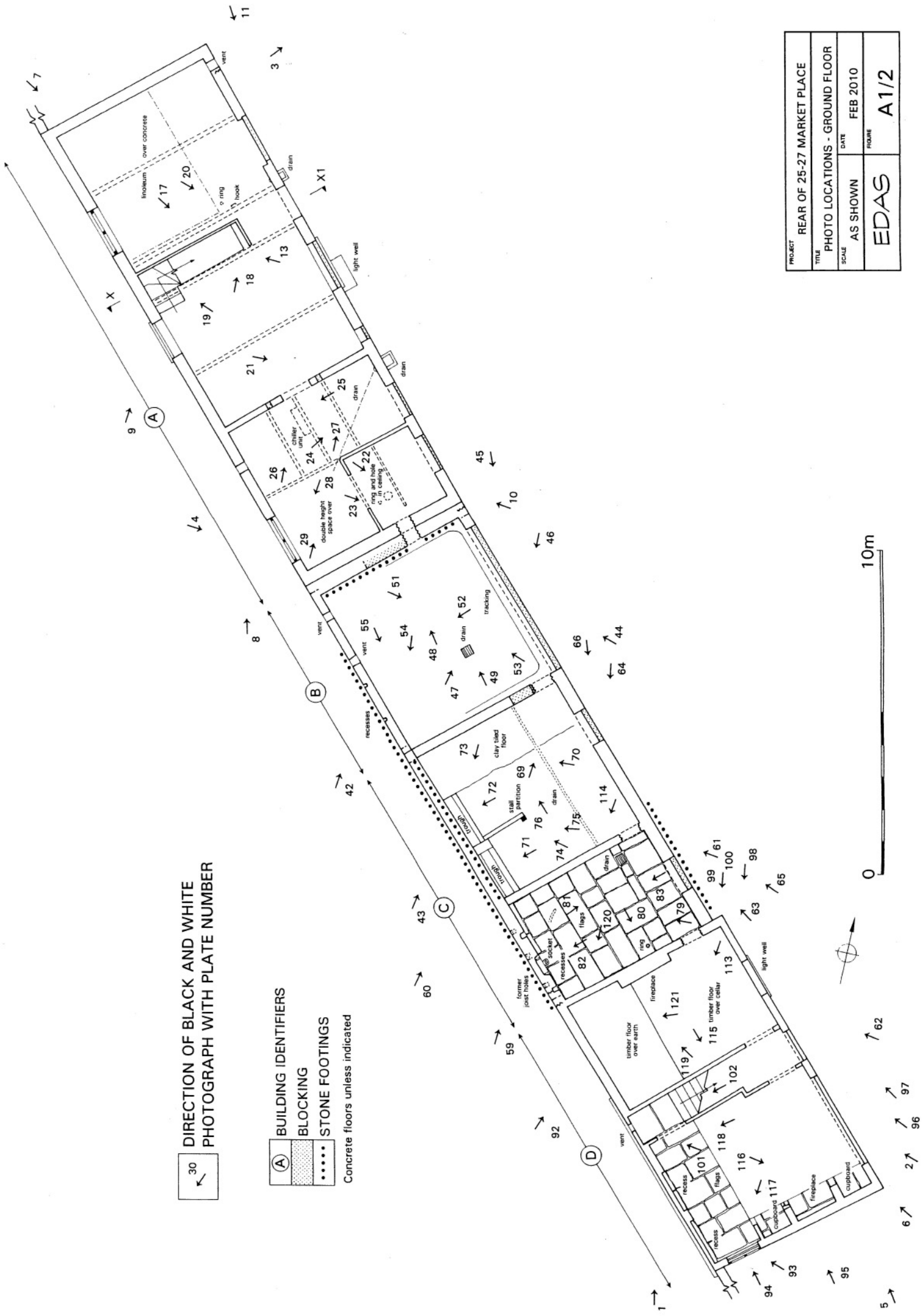
29  
 ↙  
 DIRECTION OF BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPH WITH PLATE NUMBER



PROJECT	REAR OF 25-27 MARKET PLACE		
TITLE	PHOTO LOCATIONS - BASEMENT		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	FEB 2010
	EDAS	FIGURE	A1/1



PROJECT	REAR OF 25-27 MARKET PLACE
TITLE	PHOTO LOCATIONS - GROUND FLOOR
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DATE	FEB 2010
FIGURE	A1/2

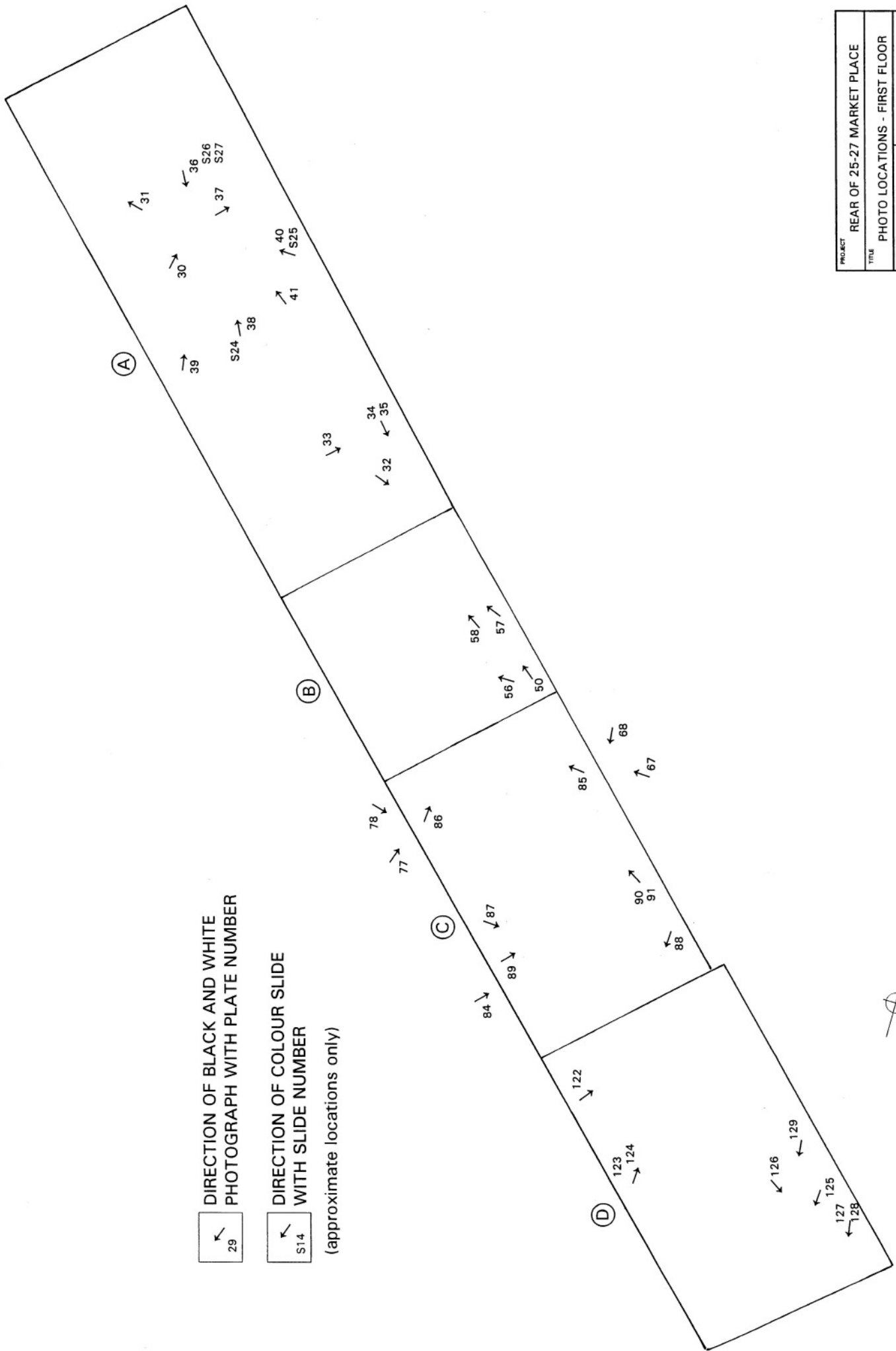


DIRECTION OF BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPH WITH PLATE NUMBER



**BUILDING IDENTIFIERS**  
**BLOCKING**  
**STONE FOOTINGS**  
 Concrete floors unless indicated





 29  
 DIRECTION OF BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPH WITH PLATE NUMBER

 S14  
 DIRECTION OF COLOUR SLIDE WITH SLIDE NUMBER  
 (approximate locations only)

PROJECT	REAR OF 25-27 MARKET PLACE		
TITLE	PHOTO LOCATIONS - FIRST FLOOR		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	FEB 2010
	EDAS	FIGURE	A1/3





## PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

### COLOUR SLIDES

For location and direction of shot, see figures A1/4 (basement), A1/5 (ground floor) and A1/3 (first floor)

Film 11: 35mm colour slides taken 16th September 2008

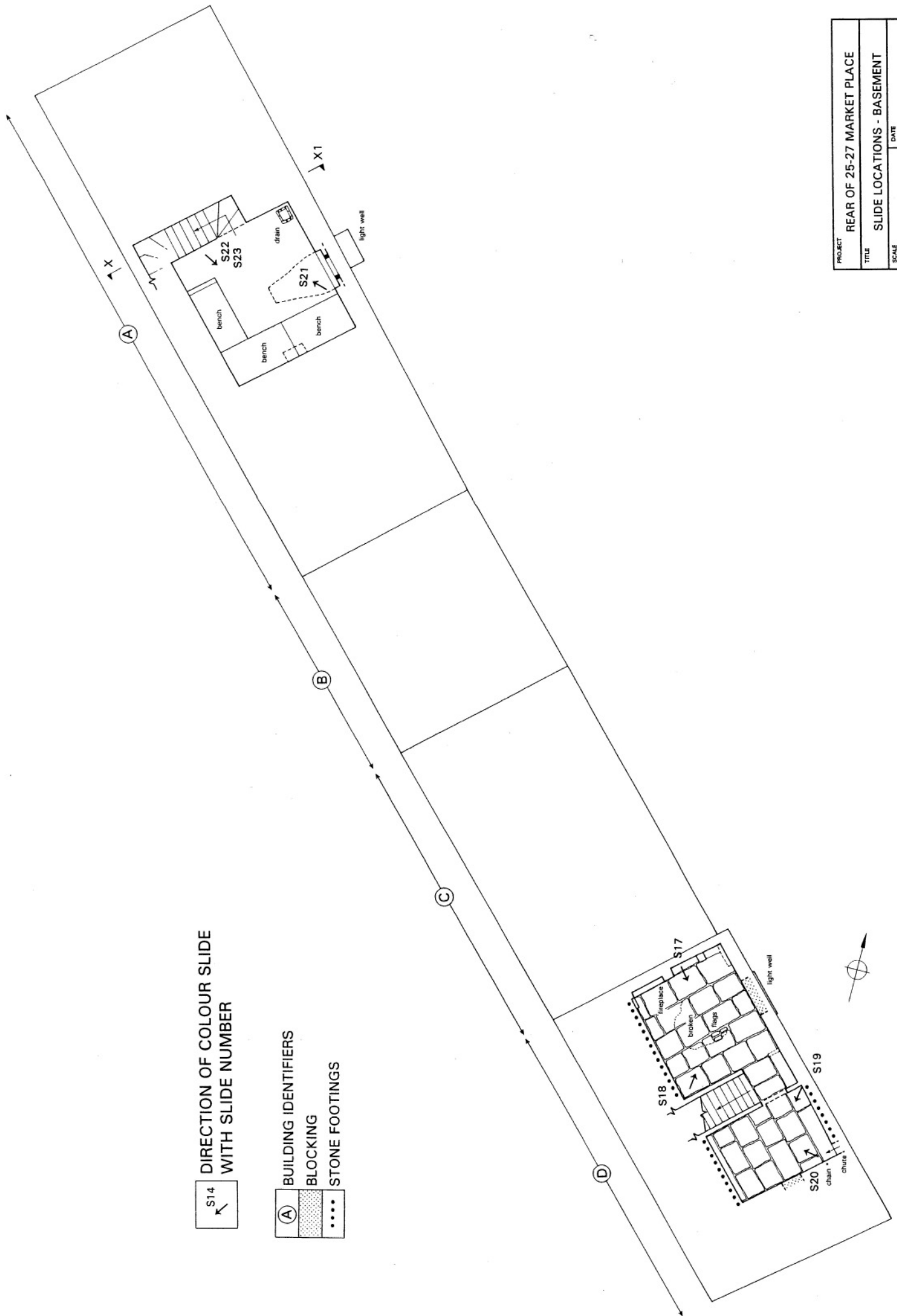
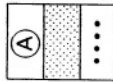
Films 12-13: 35mm colour slides taken 4th February 2009

<i>Slide</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Scale</i>
S1	W side of range, Building D in foreground, looking NW	11	21	2m
S2	Building D, W elevation, looking N	11	22	2m
S3	Building C, W elevation, looking N	11	23	2m
S4	Building A, W elevation, looking N	11	24	2m
S5	Building A, N gable and W elevation, looking SE	11	25	2m
S6	W side of range, Building A in foreground, looking SE	11	26	2m
S7	E side of range, Building D in foreground, looking NW	11	27	2m
S8	Building C, E elevation, looking W	11	28	2m
S9	Building A, E elevation, looking NW	11	29	2m
S10	E elevation of range, Building A in foreground, looking SE	11	30	2m
S11	Building C, stone footings at base of W elevation, looking N	11	31	2m
S12	Buildings B & C, stone footings at base of W elevation, looking N	11	32	2m
S13	Buildings C & D, GF after partial demolition, looking S	12	1	2m
S14	Buildings C & D, GF after partial demolition, looking S	12	2	2m
S15	Building D, W wall of S GF room and stair after partial demolition, looking SW	12	3	2m
S16	Building D, S GF room after partial demolition, detail of stair head, looking SW	12	4	2m
S17	Building D, N cellar space, looking SE	12	5	2m
S18	Building D, N cellar space, looking N	12	6	2m
S19	Building D, S cellar space, looking S	12	7	1m
S20	Building D, S cellar space, looking NW	12	8	1m
S21	Building A, cellar, looking W	12	9	1m
S22	Building A, cellar, looking E	12	10	1m
S23	Building A, cellar, looking E	12	11	1m
S24	Building A, 1F showing typical roof truss, looking N	12	12	2m
S25	Building A, 1F, looking NW	12	13	2m
S26	Building A, 1F, looking S	12	14	2m
S27	Building A, 1F, looking S	12	15	2m
S28	Building A, S part of GF, looking N	13	1	2m
S29	Building B, W wall of GF after partial demolition, looking SW	13	2	2m
S30	Building C, W wall of N GF room after partial demolition, looking W	13	3	2m
S31	Building C, S trough to W wall of N GF room, looking SW	13	4	1m
S32	Building C, W wall of N GF room after partial demolition, looking W	13	5	2m
S33	Building A, S part of GF, double height space in SW corner, looking N	13	6	-
S34	Building A, N part of GF, stairs to cellar, looking W	13	7	2m
S35	Building B, GF after partial demolition, looking NW	13	8	2m
S36	Building A, N part of GF, stairs to cellar, looking W	13	9	2m
S37	Building A, N part of GF, looking N	13	10	2m
S38	Building B, GF after partial demolition, looking NW	13	11	2m
S39	Building C, W wall of N GF room after partial demolition, looking W	13	12	2m
S40	Building A, N part of GF, looking SE	13	13	2m

DIRECTION OF COLOUR SLIDE WITH SLIDE NUMBER

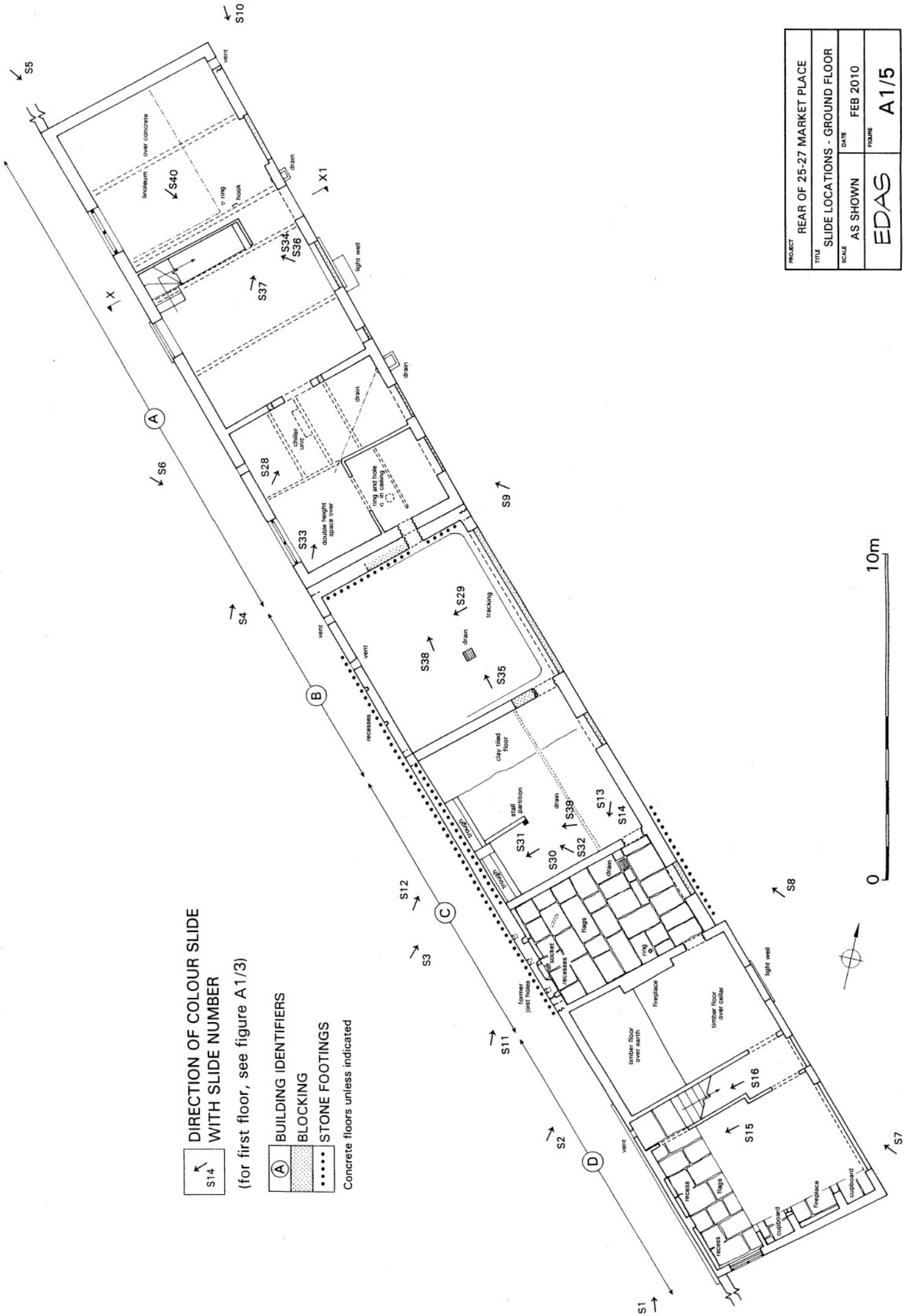


BUILDING IDENTIFIERS  
BLOCKING  
STONE FOOTINGS






PROJECT	REAR OF 25-27 MARKET PLACE		
TITLE	SLIDE LOCATIONS - BASEMENT		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	FEB 2010
	EDAS	FIGURE	A1/4

PROJECT	REAR OF 25-27 MARKET PLACE
TITLE	SLIDE LOCATIONS - GROUND FLOOR
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DATE	FEB 2010
FIGURE	A1/5




**DIRECTION OF COLOUR SLIDE WITH SLIDE NUMBER**  
 (for first floor, see figure A1/3)


**BUILDING IDENTIFIERS**  

**BLOCKING**  

**STONE FOOTINGS**  
 Concrete floors unless indicated



0 10m

## **APPENDIX 2**

**Specification For Building Recording/Structural Watching Brief  
Market Place, Pontefract  
(SE 4564 2185)**

**Specification prepared at the request of Ed Dennison on behalf of City of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council**

### **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 demolition of this block of 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings. 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 4564 2185) The block of brick-built buildings lie within the yard of 25-27 Market Place, Pontefract and can be accessed via Southgate. Number 25 Market Place is currently occupied by 'The Bakers Oven' and number 27 is occupied by Clinton Cards. The buildings lie within the township of Pontefract.

#### **2.2 Description**

The buildings which are the subject of this specification are a block of attached brick-built rectangular buildings of four different phases. The doorways and ground floor windows to the block have been blocked with breeze-blocks and it was not possible to gain access to the interiors of the buildings (meaning that a detailed inspection was not possible). Some of the buildings have been fire-damaged and the majority are open at the roof, due to parts of the roof collapsing. The building nearest to 25-27 Market Place appears to have an asbestos roof. The footprint of the existing buildings covers an area of 221 square metres. The site condition of the buildings is poor internally, with the ceilings of the building having collapsed into the building and most of the upper floors; however confirmation of structural condition should be sought from the developer's agent. The buildings lie within the curtilage of the grade II listed 25-27 Market Place, Pontefract and as such are also considered to be listed.

### **3 Planning Background**

The occupiers of No 27 Market Place (Clinton Cards), through their agents Jennings Design Ltd (York House, Valley Court, Canal Road, Bradford contact ☎ 01274 395422) have obtained planning consent (Planning Application No. 05/99/18853/E & 05/99/18853/F) for 'Demolition of outbuilding, single storey extension to rear, formation of car park and access and new shop front'. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as Wakefield's archaeological advisor) has prepared this specification in order to allow the tenants to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent. We understand that the developer now intends to demolish these structures and use the ground as a car park. The

developer should contact Wakefield Planning Services to establish whether the existing permissions are valid, since, **Listed building consent/Conservation Area consent** would be required prior to any demolition or development works commencing. A separate specification has been issued to deal with the below ground archaeological concerns.

## **4 Archaeological Interest**

### **4.1 Historical Background**

25-27 Market Place is a grade II listed building (currently divided into two premises, occupied by 'The Bakers Oven' and 'Clinton Cards') which dates from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century (LBS 342678).

The range of buildings to the rear yard of 25-27 Market Place probably date from the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century and represent a survival of the type of small-scale mixed-use structures which once dominated the rear yards of Pontefract. Many of the rear yards in this market town have already been developed and the buildings modernised/rebuilt or demolished meaning that the survival of collections of buildings such as this are becoming increasingly rare.

The range includes a stable of possible 18<sup>th</sup> century date and a 20<sup>th</sup> century slaughterhouse. The Goad Insurance plan of 1969 shows that 25-27 Market Place was occupied by W Clayton Baker & Butcher and shows that some of the attached outbuildings at the back are partially occupied by the business. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the number of functioning slaughterhouses has declined due to the introduction of new legislation (and many have been abandoned or demolished). Inspection of the SW elevation of the stable shows that it was constructed over the remnants of substantial stone wall footings orientated along the boundary of the plot. These footings are representative of previous occupation on this site and could represent the lower courses of a building or an early boundary wall. Notes made by the WYAAS following a visit to the site in 1997 indicate that at this time the building nearest Southgate had a domestic appearance and retained a fanlight above the door and sash window – although these openings have now been blocked.

The collection of buildings on this site are an interesting group of structures which represent the piecemeal development of domestic and commercial activity in the rear within the centre of Pontefract and it is important that information is recorded, prior to demolition.

### **4.2 Impact of proposed development**

The proposals are for the total demolition of this group of outbuildings and would mean the complete loss of historic fabric and information relating to the previous function and use of these buildings.

## **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 buildings, 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).

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, technical layout and circulation/process flow 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. The contractors' attention is again drawn to the poor structural condition of the site, with particular reference to the collapsed areas of roofing and upper floors. Prior to the commencement of any work on site (and preferably prior to submission of the tender) the archaeological contractor is required to carry out a Risk Assessment on these structures in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. On the basis of this Risk Assessment, the contractor should then submit in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service and to developer a strategy for safe access, including any requirements for additional scaffolding, shoring, reinforced walkways, mechanical platforms etc. The contractor should also consider the possibility of applying remote measuring techniques. The contractor is expected to make a reasonable effort to execute the recording work. If a portion of the complex is legitimately judged to be inaccessible without breach of the Health and Safety at Work Regulations, even with the provision of additional reinforcement, then confirmation of this judgement by a competent and appropriately qualified individual or organisation must be submitted in writing to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The archaeological contractor should identify any contaminants which constitute potential Health and Safety hazards (e.g. chemical drums) 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.*)

All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles in accordance with PPG 16 para. 21. In particular, staff involved in building recording should have proven expertise in the recording and analysis of post-medieval 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 (Pontefract Local History Library (Pontefract Library, Shoe Market, Pontefract, West Yorkshire WF8 1BD; telephone 01977 727696) and the West Yorkshire Archive Service (West Yorkshire Archive Service (Wakefield office, Newstead Road, Wakefield, WF1 2DE), and a rapid examination of the available 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century Trades and Postal directories, the appropriate census returns and all relevant secondary sources. Wakefield Archives hold a copy of a plan produced by Chase Goad Ltd in 1969 (reference **C452/1-9**) which shows Market Place Pontefract and the archaeological contractor should also check whether Pontefract Local History Library hold any further plans. 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.

### **6.2 Sequence of recording**

#### 6.2.1 Initial record

As a result of the modern partitioning and remodelling of the site, recording work should take place in two stages. The structures should initially be recorded as extant, with due provision made for the removal of any debris or modern material which may obscure fabric or features requiring an archaeological record (para 6.1.4 above).

#### 6.2.2 Watching Brief

Once the results of the building recording have been seen by the WYAAS, it may be necessary to maintain a structural watching brief during the demolition of the buildings. If this is necessary, the watching brief should be maintained by the contracting archaeologist to record any pertinent historic structural or functional detail



which may be exposed during the course of demolition but which are currently inaccessible, overbuilt or obscured by later alterations to a degree not remediable under normal circumstances of site preparation. This record should be obtained by means of notes, drawings and photographs as appropriate, to the standards outlined elsewhere in this specification. This detail should then be incorporated into the completed record.

### **6.3 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.

### **6.4 Drawn Record**

#### 6.4.1 Drawings required

The drawn record should comprise:

- A ground floor plan of the range of buildings
- Three sections (precise locations to be agreed with the WYAAS)

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 20<sup>th</sup>-century.

#### 6.4.2 Provision for Additional Drawings

6.4.2a The recording requirements outlined above are based on a brief inspection of the site by the WY Archaeology Advisory Service. However, detailed examination and analysis of the site by the archaeological contractor may reveal features which merit detailed recording beyond what has been specifically required. In addition to what is requisite to complete the work specified above, the archaeological contractor should tender for a contingency period of two days recording on site (with four days drawing-up time off site – six days in total) in order that features so identified may be adequately recorded. This contingency should be clearly and separately identified in any tender document.

6.4.2b If features requiring additional drawing are identified during the course of work on site, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service should be contacted as soon as possible, and should be provided in writing with a schedule of proposed additional work. A site visit will then be arranged by the WYAAS to examine the features in question and to assess the need to apply the contingency (this visit will usually be combined with a routine monitoring visit). Implementation of the contingency will be at the decision of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, which will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions.

### 6.4.3 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:

#### **General items of interest for the whole range**

- Historic/original floor surfaces – including drains and impervious floor surfaces for the **stables** and **slaughter house**
- Historic staircases, ladders and means of access
- Historic heating, cooking and lighting arrangements
- Original windows and window furniture – noting the material and type
- Original doors and door furniture (which may survive internally)
- Original stone or ceramic sinks
- Original or historic wall finishes, including whitewash/paint finishes
- Ventilators and ventilation bricks

#### **Stables**

- Any surviving arrangements for the provision of feed to the stables and arrangements for the storage and preparation of feed
- Evidence for a harness room
- Original or historic stable fittings, such as tethering rings, hayrack, manger, timber-boarding and iron posts/bars

#### **Slaughterhouse**

- Rails or trackways to manoeuvre heavy carcases around the slaughterhouse, as well as evidence of any scalding or scraping tanks
- Evidence of processing rooms for making by-products or rooms where meat was cleaned and dressed
- Evidence of refrigerated cold rooms

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.

### 6.4.4 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).

### 6.4.5 Drawing method

The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate. In accordance with national guidelines<sup>1</sup>, 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. 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.

## 6.5 Photographic Record

### 6.5.1 External photographs

An external photographic record should be made of all elevations of the buildings, 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 visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. Specific shots should be taken of the stone walling surviving at ground level facing the adjoining yard to the west.

A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the buildings from all sides, showing them and the 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.

### 6.5.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of each 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.

### 6.5.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all individual elements noted in section 6.4.3 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 stone coursing which survives as a foundation for the stable. **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.

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

#### 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. Digital photography is unacceptable due to unproven archiving qualities.

#### 6.5.6 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 5). 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. Position and direction of each photograph 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 1<sup>st</sup>- 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 MDC 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 the watching brief has been undertaken and 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 buildings 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 buildings in their local and historical contexts, describing and analysing the development of individual structures and of the collection of buildings as a whole. This analysis should consider each of the buildings (the stable, the slaughter house and other buildings) as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function, with particular attention being given to historical plan form, technical layout and process flow.

Both architectural description and historical/analytical discussion 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 (Pontefract).

### **7.2.2 Report Illustrations**

Illustrations should include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the range of buildings 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. 6.4.1 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 including any historic photographs
- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs.

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). 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

7.3.1d 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 HB pencil or on applied printed labels and 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 – 'Pontefract' (the Township name) with 'Buildings to rear of 25-27 Market Place' 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, 01924 305980, [wakefield@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:wakefield@wyjs.org.uk)), 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**

**April/2008**

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