

MANOR FARM, WATCHIT HOLE LANE,
THORPE AUDLIN, WEST YORKSHIRE

BUILDING RECORDING



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On behalf of

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2010 Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr K Lister to undertake a programme of building recording at Manor Farm, Watchit Hole Lane, Thorpe Audlin, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 48071582). The project involved an archaeological and architectural survey of three farm outbuildings with ancillary structures, which was achieved through a drawn and photographic record, augmented by a detailed descriptive record and report. The building recording work was made a condition of planning permission, prior to conversion to residential accommodation.

Without further detailed documentary research, and further structural examination of other buildings within Thorpe Audlin, both of which lie outside the scope of this report, it is difficult to reconstruct the early post-medieval history of Manor Farm. It has been previously suggested that both the barn and the granary pre-date the late 18th century, and that they might possibly be as early as the late 17th century, forming part of a scheme of improvement instigated by the remodelling of Thorpe Manor.

On balance, it is considered most likely that the granary is the earlier of the farm buildings forming the basis of this report, and that it is probably early 18th century in date, although it is not depicted on an 1814 enclosure plan. The three storey form of the granary is uncommon, and dating is made more difficult by a lack of known comparable examples, both locally or nationally, although one might tentatively suggest that the distribution of this kind of three-storey farm building was limited to the south-east part of the historic West Riding during the early to mid 18th century. In its original form, the granary was neither well lit nor well ventilated. It probably originally provided stabling to the north cell of the ground floor, perhaps with a tack room or store in the south cell. The cartshed at the north end was present by the mid 19th century, but is clearly a later addition to the main building; it too would have been used as a store, perhaps for implements. The granary's first floor south cell was originally accessed by a flight of stone steps positioned against the south gable, and was used as a granary or store, and at a later date also accommodated a weighing machine, with further storage space to the north cell. A 240 nest pigeon loft in the second floor south cell is a well preserved example, and the arrangement and number of the boxes bears some resemblance to other 18th century examples observed on farms within North and East Yorkshire. The roof trusses of the granary have been re-used from a fully timber-framed building.

The barn is considered to be slightly later than the granary, and probably dates to the mid 18th century, although cartographic evidence alone would place it in the first half of the 19th century. The lack of large opposed doorways in the central threshing bay to allow through passage by a cart, and the smaller winnowing door in the south wall, are reminiscent of some 18th century barns in North Yorkshire. The barn probably had a byre with a loft over to the west of the central threshing bay, and there is evidence to suggest there was a similar loft to the east as well. The fact that there is a threshing bay suggests that threshing and other crop processing activities were formerly undertaken by hand, but these may later have been mechanised, possibly in a number of different phases.

The structure attached to the south-west corner of the barn may have originated during the 18th century as a stable, but subsequent changes mean that little evidence for the earlier structure remains. The development of a quadrangular layout to the farmstead set around a central yard to the south of the barn between 1854 and 1906 almost certainly marks a shift away from an arable regime to a more mixed arable/pastoral one. The importance of dairying to the economy of Manor Farm in the first half of the 20th century is demonstrated by the erection of a new purpose-built dairy, apparently in the late 1930s.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances for the Project

- 1.1 In March 2010 Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr K Lister to undertake a programme of building recording at Manor Farm, Watchit Hole Lane, Thorpe Audlin, West Yorkshire. The project involved an archaeological and architectural survey of three farm outbuildings and ancillary structures, which was achieved through a drawn and photographic record, augmented by a detailed descriptive record and report.
- 1.2 The building recording was made a condition of planning permission approving the conversion of the farm outbuildings to residential accommodation, granted by City of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council on 3rd February 2009 and 6th August 2009 (application 08/02648/FUL, condition 2; application 09/01132/FUL, condition 2). There was no building recording condition on an associated Listed Building Consent application, also granted by Wakefield MDC on 1st May 2009 (application 09/00409/LBC). The scope of the building recording was defined by a specification prepared by the local archaeological curator, the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (see Appendix 3), and the site work was funded by the owner, Mr Ken Lister.

Site Location and Description

- 1.3 The three structures forming the subject of the building recording form part of a larger farm complex located on the south side of Watchit Hole Lane, c.1km to the east of the centre of Thorpe Audlin in West Yorkshire (NGR SE 4807 1582 centred); access is now from the north along Watchit Hole Lane (see figures 1 and 2). The buildings lie at the southern, older, part of the farm complex, and the former farmhouse lies to the immediate west. This is now a separate, private property, and a modern bungalow at the farm entrance now provides accommodation for the owner. A short distance to the north-west of the former farmhouse is the larger and earlier residence of Thorpe Manor. The farm complex is set at an elevation of c.96m AOD. Both the barn and granary are Grade II Listed Buildings, both designated on 13th November 2008 (see Appendix 2).
- 1.4 The three buildings forming the subject of this survey (a barn, granary and dairy) appear to have been the subject of little previous detailed study, although a limited amount of material has been published on the history of Thorpe Audlin itself. A topographical survey of the farm complex was undertaken by Mark Brotherton Ltd in March 2008, including the footprints of the existing buildings, and this was supplied to EDAS. At the time of the survey (April/May 2010), both buildings were in reasonable structural condition. The granary was used for low-level storage, while the barn remained in use for storage as part of the working farm.

Aims and Objectives of the Project

- 1.5 The aim of the building recording work was to make a photographic, drawn and written record of the three farm buildings prior to their conversion to residential accommodation, and to place the resulting record in the public domain.

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

3). The specification required two of the farm buildings, hereafter referred to as the barn and the granary, to be the subject of a detailed drawn, photographic and descriptive record, while an adjacent dairy was to be recorded photographically. The site work was supplemented by a limited amount of documentary research. The resulting survey conforms to a Level 3 analytical survey as described by English Heritage (2006a, 14). The majority of the on-site drawn and photographic recording was undertaken during late April and May 2010, with a further visit on the 22nd July 2010 to undertake further recording to the barn following the demolition of adjacent modern structures. The fieldwork records were approved by WYAAS on 18th June 2010.

Documentary research

- 1.7 The majority of the documentary research was undertaken in advance of the fieldwork, in order to inform the building recording. A limited amount of background information, primarily from secondary sources, was obtained from Wakefield Local History Library, the Wakefield office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service, the WYAAS Heritage Environment Record in Wakefield, and the Yorkshire Archaeological Society in Leeds. A full list of primary and secondary sources consulted for the project are given in the bibliography (Chapter 5) below. In addition to this published information, the site owner, Mr Ken Lister, and his friend and local resident Mr Malcolm Spink, provided valuable oral information on the history of the farm from the latter half of the 20th century.

Measured survey

- 1.8 The drawn record comprised a ground floor plan of the barn and the structure attached at the south-west corner, as well as ground, first and second floor plans of the granary and attached dairy structure at a scale of 1:50. These plans show all significant details such as inserted or blocked openings, original fixtures and fittings, and details of items relating to original and subsequent uses. Although the majority of stored material within the buildings was removed by the owner prior to the survey taking place, some remained as it was in use as part of the working farm; detailed inspections were therefore undertaken behind and around any stored material to ensure that all relevant features were noted. In addition to the floor plans, a 1:50 scale section was constructed through the granary building, and an elevation of the south internal elevation of a pigeon loft on the second floor was drawn at a scale of 1:20. Detailed plans of each of the different types of nesting boxes within the pigeon loft were also prepared at a scale of 1:10.
- 1.9 The information for the drawn record was captured using both traditional hand-held and remote measurement techniques. Final inked drawings were then produced by hand to publication standard, and are presented as reduced versions of the full sized field drawings using conventions established by English Heritage (2006a, 18-37).

Photographic survey

- 1.10 The black and white photographic record was achieved using a Mamiya 645 medium format camera with perspective control, while the 35mm colour record was produced using a Pentax 35mm camera with a variety of lenses. English Heritage photographic guidelines were followed (English Heritage 2006a, 10-13). A total of 107 black and white shots were taken, and the negatives were printed to a size of 7" by 5", with a limited selection reproduced at 10" by 8". A total of 21 35mm colour slides were also taken. Subject to access and other safety considerations, all

photographs contain a graduated scale, and artificial lighting was used as necessary. 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.

- 1.11 It was agreed with WYAAS in advance of the survey that the interior of the structure attached to the south-west corner of the barn should be photographed without any of the contents being removed, as it contained a large number of tools and implements which reflected its most recent historic usage as a workshop.
- 1.12 The photographic record (see Appendix 1) includes a register detailing the location and direction of each shot, for both black and white prints and colour slides. The various plans of the buildings 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.

Written record

- 1.13 Sufficient detailed notes and observations were made in the field to allow a detailed descriptive record of the buildings forming the subject of the survey to be prepared.

Survey Products

Survey report

- 1.14 This report forms a detailed written record of the buildings, prepared from the sources of information set out above, and analyses their form, function, history, and sequence of development, as far as is possible using the previously gathered information. The buildings are also placed within their historical, social and agricultural contexts, where possible using the available documentary and secondary evidence.

Project archive

- 1.15 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 WYAAS.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 2.1 The buildings forming the subject of this report, the wider farm complex and the settlement of Thorpe Audlin lie within a complex archaeological and historical landscape. For example, the probable 1st century AD Roman road alignment and associated features to the north of Thorpe Audlin have been investigated through both excavation and aerial photography (Pontefract & District Archaeological Society 1982; Roberts *et al* 2010). However, for the purposes of this report, the most relevant periods are the medieval and post-medieval periods, and therefore only these are considered in detail below.

The Medieval Period

- 2.2 Faull (1981, 205-206) notes that Thorpe Audlin forms one of a cluster of Scandinavian settlements in the south-east part of West Yorkshire, which also include Minsthorpe, Moorthorpe and South Kirkby. The name of Thorpe Audlin means 'outlying farmstead', with the affix 'Audlin' deriving from the personal name Aldelin, whose son William was tenant in 1166 and 1190 (Smith 1961, 197; Michelmores 1981, 251). Although the township must once have been held by Aldelin, nothing more is known of him other than his name. Thorpe Audlin and nearby Rogerthorpe appear as separate villas in the 1086 Domesday Book, but they did not survive as separate hamlets to have their boundaries recorded on the mid 19th century 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps (Michelmores 1981, 538). Attempts to estimate relative wealth distribution based on the Domesday Book entries suggest that in the late 11th century, the wealthiest parts of West Yorkshire were on the limestone and Coal Measures, particularly around Pontefract and Thorpe Audlin (Michelmores 1981, 291).
- 2.3 Ralph Pincerna, who was Ilbert de Lacy's undertenant in Thorpe Audlin in 1086, granted two thraves (48 sheaves of corn) and all the tithes of Thorpe Audlin mill to the chapel of St Clement in Pontefract Castle before 1093 (Michelmores 1981, 538). Between 1121 and 1127, Leofwine granted land in *Torp* to Nostell Priory, and Michelmores suggests that this is most likely to have been at Thorpe Audlin (Michelmores 1981, 528). As has been already noted, in 1166 the vill was held by William, son of Aldelin, who in 1190 granted five bovates of land to Durand, his sergeant, and he subsequently granted one of these bovates to Bolton Priory between 1190 and 1210. After the death of William's second wife, Eustacia de Courtenay, the vill passed to John de Courtenay, and it appears to have remained with the de Courtenay family throughout the 13th century. However, by the mid 14th century, the mesne tenancy at Thorpe Audlin was entirely fragmented. Thorpe Audlin also appears to have contained a number of lesser holdings, some or all of which may have been undertenancies (Michelmores 1981, 538-539).
- 2.4 The position of Thorpe Audlin, to the west of the Great North Road, was of importance to its medieval development. The three wealthiest people in Thorpe Audlin recorded in the 1379 Poll Tax, paying 12d each, were described as *ostelers*, or innkeepers. As well as being close to the Great North Road, the township was also conveniently sited at the junction of a medieval route which came from the south-west and headed for the important river crossing at Went Bridge. This proximity of the settlement to a number of major medieval routes is thought to explain the number of wealthy innkeepers in a small rural township (Moorhouse 1981, 647). A windmill is mentioned in 1313 situated between Thorpe and Went Bridge in Thorpe Audlin township (Moorhouse 1981, 718), and there were

sandstone quarries at Thorpe Audlin during the 15th century (Roberts *et al* 2010, 87).

The Post-Medieval Period

- 2.5 It has been suggested that Manor Farm may be the home farm of the adjacent Thorpe Manor, and that from the late 19th century the farm may have been directly managed from the latter; the house now known as Manor Farmhouse, lying immediately to the west of the barn and now in separate ownership to the farm, is suggested to have been built between 1899 and 1906 (Brance-Instone 2008a; see Appendix 2). However, this is incorrect, and Manor Farmhouse is clearly shown on the 1814 enclosure map and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 (see below). Thorpe Manor itself may be pre-16th century in origin, but it was remodelled and enlarged in the 17th century.
- 2.6 The text of the 1810 Thorpe Audlin Enclosure Act (Wakefield Local Studies Library 333.2 Tho W) contains no information relevant to the farm complex. However, the 1810 Enclosure Award and accompanying 1814 map are far more informative (WYAS WRRD B30 p315; WYAS Plan vol 4/7) (see figure 3). In 1814, an enclosed trackway left the south side of the (unnamed) Watchit Hole Lane between two fields (plot 92 belonging to John Smith and plot 83 belonging to John Green), both coloured green, denoting old enclosures. The granary stood on the west side of the trackway, and is depicted as three conjoined structures of equal size, with a small open enclosure attached to the south end. To the west, the building known as Manor Farmhouse is shown. The barn does not appear, but three parallel structures, on the same alignment as the granary, are shown. The granary and farmhouse form part of plot 91, given as Mr Stocks on the map with Mr John Green holding the plot (no. 84) to the east containing two of the three parallel structures; John Green is listed as proprietor in the accompanying award. In 1822, Baines' directory lists a blacksmith, malt dealer, shoemakers, wheelwrights and a shopkeeper at Thorpe Audlin, but provides no details of the farmers (Baines 1822, 620).
- 2.7 The 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map (sheet 264) shows that at that date, as in 1814, the principal access to the farm complex was from Watchit Hole Lane to the north (see figure 3). A broad enclosed trackway ran south between fields, past a small wood or orchard, and then alongside the granary, which had assumed its present ground plan by 1854. To the south stood the barn, forming the north side of a central yard which had an entrance in the north-east corner; the barn had an attached structure at its south-west corner forming part of the west side of the yard, and a long rectangular range formed the east. This range comprised cottages and they were thought to be some of the earliest buildings within the farm complex; they were demolished after the Second World War (Mr Ken Lister, *pers. comm.*). The detached farmhouse stood to the west of the barn, and there were gardens to the south of the yard.
- 2.8 In 1854, the farm complex was just one of several distinct groups of buildings which made up a small settlement, apparently distinct from the larger centre of Thorpe Audlin to the west. The main thoroughfare through this settlement was the north-east/south-west aligned Causeway Garth Lane, which ran south past Thorpe Hall and then split, with further buildings to the east and west. The west branch ran south through another probable farm complex, to join an east-west track. The east branch continued south, and had another road branching off its east side, leading to a Primitive Methodist Chapel and further buildings, which have narrow enclosures running to their rear. Causeway Garth Lane continued past these,

crossing a drain and then opening into an enclosed field. In 1861, 11 farmers are listed at Thorpe Audlin, although with the exception of William Ewbank who kept the Blue Bell inn, it is not possible to place them specifically (Kelly & Co 1861, 89).

- 2.9 By the time of the 1906 Ordnance Survey map (the next available map for study as part of this project), significant changes had taken place (see figure 4). The farm complex was still accessed from Watchit Hole Lane, although the road into the complex had been straightened since 1854, and was much wider opposite the granary, where an open-sided structure, perhaps a small Dutch barn, was shown. The granary itself is shown to have an external staircase against the south gable, while the barn had a similar structure or small lean-to against its west gable. The barn still formed the north side of the yard but the other buildings had been enlarged. There was a new structure in the south-west corner of the yard, and the cottage range now had a substantial extension forming the south side of the yard. An orchard replaced the garden to the south of the complex, while a pond in the large enclosure to the east was also much reduced. The large building shown as Thorp Hall in 1854 had been sub-divided into two dwellings, with a garden to the rear also sub-divided, and a building added to its front facing Causeway Garth Lane. Several of the buildings formerly existing to the west of the lane had been demolished, while at its southern end, the lane now communicated with another, named as 'Common Lane'.
- 2.10 There were few further changes shown on the Ordnance Survey 1932 map (see figure 4), although the south range of the yard had been extended west. Mr Ken Lister remembers that the farm was purchased by his father in 1936 or 1937. Prior to this, it had been owned by the Johnsons, a family of bakers based in Pontefract, and before them, an Edward Harrison (Mr Ken Lister, *pers. comm.*). His memories are supported not only by surviving graffiti (see Chapter 3 below) but also the documentary evidence. In 1936, a Reuben Lister is given as a farmer at Thorpe Audlin (Kelly & Co 1936, 48). In 1901, it was noted that the chief crops of the area were wheat, barley, oats, peas and beans. No Edward Harrison appears under Thorpe Audlin in 1901, but a Richard Harrison is given as a farmer, landowner and assistant overseer (Kelly & Co 1901, 51-2). Before that, Robert Harrison is listed as a farmer there in 1891, but so are a Carr, a Dawson, a Hill, a Wright and several Cutts (Slater 1891, 317-318).

3 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

- 3.1 The three buildings subject to the architectural survey are described below in a logical sequence. The plan form, structure and architectural detailing of each building 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 ground floor plans and sections (figures 5 to 9).
- 3.2 As previously noted, 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 granary and cart shed is on a north-east/south-west alignment but, for ease of description, it is considered to be aligned north-south; likewise, the barn is considered to be aligned east /west. Unless otherwise noted, the terms used to describe surviving 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 Granary (see figures 5 to 8)

Plan form, structure and materials

- 3.4 The granary stands on the west side of the track leading into the farm complex from Watchit Hole Lane, to the north of the barn (plate 1) (see figure 2). The granary is sub-rectangular in plan, with maximum external dimensions of 11.70m north-south by 5.45m east-west; the attached cart shed has an angled north gable, and measures a maximum of 7.90m north-south by 5.45m east-west (see below). The granary is of three storeys, with a pitched stone slated roof (plate 2). Internally, the granary has a maximum total height of c.8.80m from ground floor level to the underside of the roof ridge.
- 3.5 The granary has load-bearing external walls, with an average width of 0.45m. All the external walls are built of coursed squared limestone set with a lime mortar, but there has been piecemeal re-pointing using a cement mortar in many places. A shallow plinth is visible at the base of the east wall, and parts of the north and south gables. Larger limestone blocks have been used as quoins to all four corners, while all original openings retain deep limestone lintels. Internally, the ground, first and second floors are divided into a larger northern cell measuring 6.50m in length, and a smaller southern cell measuring 3.70m in length. The wall between the two is largely of limestone rubble to the ground and first floors, but on the second floor it is of brick. Brick is also used extensively in the construction of a pigeon loft occupying the south end of the second floor. The ground floor of the granary is floored with concrete, and many of the upper, timber, floors have been repaired in modern softwood.
- 3.6 The roof structure of the granary makes extensive use of re-used hardwood timbers from a fully timber-framed structure. These timbers retain a variety of incised marks, and there is also extensive surviving graffiti within the building, some of which relates to historic occupancy and usage.

External elevations

- 3.7 At the time of the survey, the west elevation faced out onto an area of storage containers (plate 3). There is a doorway to the south end of the ground floor, with a stone step and substantial stone lintel, cracked into two pieces (plate 4). To the north, there is a blocked doorway, now fitted with a ventilated opening and originally having a substantial stone lintel. A third doorway to the north is a later insertion, and it retains the upper half of a stable type door. It has a ventilated opening to its north side (plate 5). There is a small opening, apparently inserted and fitted with a wooden door, towards the north end of the first floor (plate 6) and an original opening to the south. There are also several circular wall-tie plates to this elevation.
- 3.8 The ground floor of the south gable is partly obscured by external wooden stairs rising to a first floor doorway (plate 7); they cross the line of an original ground floor window, which has been blocked. The first floor doorway is set at the east side of the gable and has a substantial limestone lintel, as does a window opening with a projecting sill/ledge on the second floor. The east elevation has small windows with limestone lintels at the south ends of the ground and first floors, and a doorway with a similar lintel towards the north end of the first floor (plate 8). The north gable is partly obscured by the later cart shed which abuts it (plate 9). There is a blocked window with a limestone lintel to the first floor, mostly hidden by the ridge of the cart shed roof, and an inserted window to the second floor.

Circulation: ground floor

- 3.9 At the time of the survey, access to both of the internal ground floor cells of the granary was through doorways in the west elevation. The south doorway retains a much-repaired plank and batten door, originally hung on round-ended strap hinges (plate 10). The battens are chamfered, and the door also has a wooden block housing the lock mechanism. The south cell is floored with concrete.
- 3.10 The walls of the southern ground floor cell are built of roughly coursed limestone rubble, whitewashed over much of the interior. It is lit by a small window in the east wall, set at a low level, and with a wooden lintel (plate 11). Adjacent to the window, there is a grinder with a hopper, mounted on a cast-iron frame, which itself is bolted to a stone base (plate 12). A flat belt-drive spoked pulley is mounted on the north side of the frame (plate 13), and it was formerly driven by a tractor parked outside, the belt passing through the window in the east wall (Mr Malcolm Spink, *pers. comm.*). Both the pulley and part of the frame bear the cast inscription 'James Clay Ltd Wrekin Foundry Ketley Shropshire Wrekin Major'. The hopper was fed by a softwood chute from the first floor, made from re-used timbers. Towards the east end of the south wall, a number of round-section tack pegs project from a timber set into the wall (plate 14). To the north, there is a blocked window with a wooden lintel (plate 15), the lintel being formed from a re-used timber with a long narrow mortice, perhaps once housing a brace (plate 16). The base of the west side of the window has been lowered and given a sloping profile.
- 3.11 The south cell is crossed by a single east-west aligned beam, which has modern softwood joists lodged across it. The beam rests on timbers set into the wall at either end, and in addition, the east end has substantial wrought-iron straps fixed to either side (plate 17).
- 3.12 The larger, northern, ground floor cell has walls of roughly coursed limestone rubble, whitewashed over much of the interior, and is floored with concrete. The

cell was used as stabling for cart horses in the middle of the 20th century (Mr Malcolm Spink, *pers. comm.*). It is lit by a pair of ventilated window openings flanking the central doorway in the west wall. The south opening has a two part wooden lintel (plate 18) but the lintel over the north window is a re-used timber formerly housing tack pegs (plate 19). Towards the south of centre, the interior is crossed by a low east-west aligned brick wall, standing c.1m in height and built of red machine-made bricks (average dimensions 230mm by 110mm by 80mm), laid in an approximate stretcher bond and set with a lime mortar (plate 20); there is a wooden plank and batten gate at the west end of the wall, enabling access between the north and south spaces. There is a small concrete and ceramic trough at the base of the south wall, and a similar but larger feature at the base of the north wall; there may be some disturbance, or perhaps a small blocking, visible in the wall above the latter, but this is not certain. There is apparently a small blocked opening at a low level to the west end of the north wall.

- 3.13 The northern ground floor cell is crossed by a pair of east-west aligned beams with chamfered soffits. Both have mortices for joists in their sides, but the existing joists are now lodged over the beams, rather than jointed into them. Both beams have had later supports added. The north beam has an I-section steel joist set beneath it, holding a piece of wood in place beneath the beam. The south beam is supported by a cross-timber, one end of which rests on a brick column rising from the aforementioned brick cross wall (plates 21 and 22).

Circulation: first floor

- 3.14 At the time of the survey, the only access to the first floor was via the wooden steps rising up the south gable. Cartographic evidence indicates that the external steps were present here by at least 1906, but those existing at the time of the survey are clearly more modern; the earlier steps were probably built from stone.
- 3.15 The steps rise to a doorway on the first floor of the south gable. The doorway is fitted with a plank and batten doorway of early appearance, possibly as early as the 18th century. It is formed from three 0.25m wide planks, with a narrower plank to the outer (west) side, and it is hung on long spearhead strap hinges; it has a simple latch with a wooden block housing the lock (plates 23 and 24). The doorway opens into the smaller, southern, first floor cell (plate 25), which is floored with softwood boards (average width 0.12m), aligned east-west; there is a small blocked opening in the south-east corner which formerly fed the chute positioned over the hopper of the grinder on the ground floor.
- 3.16 The walls are plastered throughout and retain traces of historic graffiti. These are described in a clockwise direction, beginning with the south wall. To the west of the doorway, there are three rows of red and black pencilled tally marks and accompanying figures. Below these, there are further pencilled tally marks and figures, clearly of several different phases. To the west, there is an American Indian head in green paint, and dated 1974. The head partially obscures the words 'Barley' and 'Beans' pencilled in large script to the top of the wall (plate 26), and also the pencilled inscription 'Edward Harrison, Thorpe Audlin, Pontefract'. At the very west end of the south wall, the word 'Grainery' has been painted on several times, using a greyish paint. The paint is similar to that used in a head (plate 27), possibly that of a lion, drawn at the south end of the west wall. The head once had lettering beneath it but this was no longer legible at the time of the survey. It is believed to have been painted by displaced Polish people working as farm labourers at the farm during the Second World War (Mr Ken Lister, *pers. comm.*). Next to the head, a pencilled inscription reads 'July 31 Cotton cakes 4 4

cwt, Linseed 12 1 cwt' in large script. At the very north end of the west wall, there is a curious small drawing in red pencil of what appears to be a woman with a skipping rope wearing an apron.

- 3.17 On the north wall, perhaps the most interesting surviving piece of graffiti relates to the Lister family during the Second World War. The family had weighed themselves on the scales housed within the cell, and recorded the results:

'Aug 23rd 1942

Jean Lister	2st 9lbs
Joan B(?)	2st 12lbs
Mrs Lister	8st 7lb
E Lister	11st 7lb'

Also on the same wall can be seen 'II BOCM (*British Oil and Cake Mills*)' and 'Acres 4½. Wheat Oct 21st 1912. Bert (22 tally marks) 18 lbs. Jacob (3 tally marks) Chop 36 lbs' (plate 28). The same inscription relating to Edward Harrison noted above on the south wall also occurs twice on the north wall. There is less legible graffiti on the east wall and it is all concentrated to the south of the window. There are tallies for barley and wheat, the names 'Edward Harrison', 'Hilda' and 'Malcolm Spink'.

- 3.18 The southern first floor cell has a small opening in the west wall, fitted with a plank and batten door, and with a wooden lintel (plate 29). It is lit by a small window in the east wall, fitted with a wooden frame, and with a substantial wooden lintel. A doorway in the north wall gives access to the north first floor room; the doorway retains a late 19th or early 20th century plank and batten door, set at a raised level to accommodate the 0.55m higher floor level in the north cell (plate 30). To the east of the doorway, two metal shelf brackets project from the wall at 0.90m above floor level, while at the west end of the wall there is a shallow recess at a low level; it may be related to the former location of a set of scales, still present in the cell at the start of the recording work. The cell is crossed by a single east-west aligned beam, stop-chamfered to the soffits and supporting the joists. At the start of the recording work, there were two bundles of Hessian sacks tied with rope and suspended from the joists. Between the joists, the split laths of the pigeon loft floor above (see below) are visible (plate 31); a trap over the south-east corner of the room formerly gave access to the pigeon loft itself (plate 32).

- 3.19 As already noted, the doorway in the north wall gives access to the northern first floor cell, which has a floor set 0.55m higher than that in the south cell (plate 33). The north cell is floored with east-west aligned softwood boards (average width 0.12m). The walls are of unplastered limestone rubble, although a rather curious feature is visible at the south ends of both the east and west walls. In both of the latter, a sloping area of coursed tooled sandstone blocks is incorporated into the limestone rubble, rising from north to south (plate 34). The purpose of this sloping sandstone is unclear; there is no evidence that the granary incorporates part of an earlier structure, nor that stairs or chimney flues were once present here. The sandstone may have been re-used from an earlier structure on or near the farm when the granary was built, although this would not explain the sloping form in which it is laid. The north cell itself has a small opening fitted with a plank and batten door in the west wall, and a blocked window, set at a relatively low level in relation to the floor, in the north wall (plate 35). A centrally positioned loading door in the east wall is fitted with a plank and batten door, and has a fixed four-pane casement light over (plate 36).

- 3.20 The north cell is crossed by a pair of east-west softwood beams, deep but rather narrow, which support the softwood joists of the first floor (plate 37). A number of

frames hang from the joists, formerly used to store reaper-binder webbing and other farm equipment (plate 38). In addition, four of the joists to the northernmost bay of the ceiling are equipped with metal hooks (plate 39). The north cell of the first floor was used to store apples and potatoes in the mid 20th century, while bacon was hung off the hooks (Mr Malcolm Spink, *pers. comm.*).

Circulation: second floor

- 3.21 The smaller southern cell of the second floor comprises a pigeon loft, and was accessed through a trap over the south-east corner of the southern first floor cell, presumably using a portable ladder. The trap door was formerly hinged on the south side of the trap, and it opened upwards into a shallow recess cut into the brickwork of the pigeon loft; the condition of the face of the brickwork where it had been cut back indicates that this is an original feature, and not a later insertion.
- 3.22 The pigeon loft has maximum internal dimensions of 3.65m north-south by 4.50m east-west. The north and south walls are of gabled form, and rise to a maximum height of 3.55m above the internal floor level. The loft is floored with a 50mm deep layer of plaster laid over a 10mm depth of straw which in turn rests on 20mm of split oak laths (see plate 31); there is a shallow, slightly dished recess in the surface of the floor, most prominent to the south and west sides, but also visible to the north. Although this might have resulted from erosion due to the collection of eggs and squabs over an extended period, it is more likely to be an original feature related to collecting and then cleaning guano from the floor of the pigeon loft. The loft is lit by a single window in the south wall (plate 40), which also served as an entry/exit point for the birds. The window opening retains a shallow wooden frame, which appears to have been divided into three parts originally by narrow timber uprights.
- 3.23 The pigeon loft is crossed by a single east-west aligned truss. The truss is of hardwood throughout, probably oak, re-used at least in part from a fully timber-framed building. It is of pegged construction throughout, using round-section pegs driven from the fair or upper face as defined by the incised numbering (see below). The truss is of king-post form. The slightly cambered tie-beam has mortices to either end of the soffit to house post and braces (plate 41), and a series of six mortices between, formerly for close studding (plate 42); it is set directly into the wall at either end. The king-post rising from the tie-beam has a joggled base, with raking struts to the principals; higher up, to the east, there are a number of horizontal marks perhaps caused by drilling. The west strut bears the incised mark 'II' on its south face, located at the joint with the king-post, while the east strut is marked with 'X' in the same place. The king-post has a splayed head, where it meets the principals. Each principal supports a pair of staggered purlins with through tenons. The purlins and common rafters are apparently all of hardwood, and at least one purlin retains evidence for re-use. On the east side of the roof, a single stone slate has been raised at a shallow angle by inserting two timber slips between it and the common rafter (plate 43). This appears to be too shallow to allow birds in and out, and may have improved air circulation within the pigeon loft.
- 3.24 The walls of the pigeon loft are built from pinkish-red handmade bricks (average dimensions 230mm by 110mm by 70mm), set with a lime mortar. The bricks are laid in a distinctive pattern to accommodate the rows of nesting boxes (see below). Every fourth course projects slightly from the wall face to form an alighting ledge at the base of a row of boxes (plate 44). Above each projecting course, there is usually a single course of stretchers, with a single course of headers over, running between the box openings, although in some places two courses of stretchers are

used instead. Over the box openings, there is a course of alternating headers and stretchers. In the south wall, the brickwork is punctured by Magnesian Limestone blocks (plate 45) arranged in an approximate U-shaped pattern; they may have been used to tie the brickwork to the outer face. Similar limestone blocks can also be seen in the north and east walls. Thin flagstones have been used to cap the nesting boxes along the top of the east and west walls of the pigeon loft.

- 3.25 The nesting boxes all have entrances which are two courses or 0.18m in height, but they are of three different types (see figure 8). The majority of the boxes are rectangular in plan beyond the entrance, measuring 0.30m long back from the entrance by 0.20m wide; for the purposes of description, these are referred to as either 'left handers' or 'right handers', depending on which way the box angles in plan beyond the entrance relative to a person facing the wall. The third type are 0.20m deep back from the entrance and up to 0.28m wide; these are described as 'T-type'. The arrangement of boxes in each wall is described below, row by row, commencing at the base.
- 3.26 In the south gable, there are 13 rows of nesting boxes (plates 46 to 48), making an overall total of 128 (see figure 6). The first (lowest) row comprises 15 left-handers, the second row 15 left-handers, the third row 14 right-handers, the fourth row 14 left-handers, the fifth row 14 right-handers and the sixth row 14 left-handers. The seventh row has six left-handers to the east of the window and then two right-handers, one left-hander, two right-handers and one left-hander to the west of the window. The eighth row has five right-handers to the east of the window and five left-handers to the west of the window. The ninth row has three right-handers to the east of the window and three left-handers to the west of the window. The tenth row comprises seven left-handers, the eleventh row four left-handers. There are two boxes in the twelfth row and a single one in the thirteenth row; the orientation of these could not be ascertained due to access difficulties.
- 3.27 In the west wall, there are seven rows of nesting boxes (plates 49 and 50), making an overall total of 78. The first (lowest) row comprises 12 left-handers, the second row 11 left-handers, the third row 11 right-handers, the fourth row 11 left-handers, the fifth row 11 right-handers, the sixth row 11 left-handers, and the seventh row nine T-types, with a single right and single left-hander flanking the tie-beam truss. In the east wall there are also seven rows of nesting boxes, making an overall total of 76 (plate 51). The first (lowest) row comprises 11 left-handers, the second row 11 left-handers, the third row 11 right-handers, the fourth row 11 left-handers, the fifth row 11 right-handers, the sixth row 11 left-handers, and the seventh row six T-types, with a single right and single left-hander flanking the tie-beam truss, and a single right and left-hander to the ends of the row.
- 3.28 In the north gable, like the south gable, there are again 13 rows of nesting boxes (plates 52 and 53), making an overall total of 138. The first (lowest) row comprises 14 right-handers, the second row 14 left-handers, the third row 14 right-handers, the fourth row 14 left-handers, the fifth row 14 right-handers, the sixth row 14 left-handers, the seventh row 14 left-handers, the eighth row 12 left-handers, the ninth row ten left-handers, the tenth row right eight left-handers, the eleventh row six right-handers, the twelfth row three left-handers and the thirteenth a single T-type.
- 3.29 There are therefore in total 420 nesting boxes in the pigeon loft. In general, the left-hand and right-hand types occupy alternate rows, while the T-type boxes are found only at the top of the east and west walls, and in the apex of the north gable.

- 3.30 The northern cell of the second floor essentially comprises a raised storage area over the easternmost two thirds of the first floor cell. It is accessed via an inclined ladder rising to the south end, and is floored with east-west aligned softwood boards (average width 0.12m). The walls are built of roughly coursed limestone rubble, although the occasional sandstone block (as described under the first floor) is visible, for example, at the north-west corner (plate 54). There are also several projecting stones, set just below the level of the top of the wall, around the west, north and east walls. They do not appear to form a pattern, and only some might be interpreted as being opposed, although those projecting from the north wall are roughly symmetrically arranged. Their purpose is not clear. The south wall of the north cell forms part of the pigeon loft, and is built of bricks laid largely in stretcher bond, but with the occasional header course, and thickly pointed with a lime mortar (plate 55). The north cell is lit by a single window in the north wall, fitted with a 16-pane fixed softwood casement (see plate 54).
- 3.31 The north cell is crossed by two roof trusses. Both are of hardwood, probably oak, re-used at least in part from a fully timber-framed building. They are of pegged construction throughout, using round-section pegs driven from the fair or upper face as defined by the incised numbering (see below). The north truss is of king-post form. The slightly cambered tie-beam has mortices to either end of the soffit to house post and braces (plates 56 and 57), together with a series of six mortices between formerly for close studding (plate 58) and rests upon the wall plates at either end. The king-post rising from the tie-beam has a joggled base, with raking struts to the principals. The south side of the base of the king-post has two pegs driven through it which do not relate to the strut, and higher up, to the east, there are a number of horizontal marks perhaps caused by drilling. Both the king-post and the struts bear the incised mark 'X' to their south faces, located at the joint of the timbers (plate 59). The king-post has a splayed head, where it meets the principals. Each principal supports a pair of staggered purlins with through tenons. The purlins and common rafters are apparently all of hardwood (plate 60), and a number of purlins retain evidence for re-use. The south truss is of similar form (plate 61), but lacks the mortices to the soffit for the close studding. Additionally, it bears the incised marks 'III' at the joint of the struts and the king post.

The Cart Shed (see figure 5)

- 3.32 The cart shed stands at the north end of the granary, and cartographic evidence indicates that a structure was present here by the mid 19th century. The present structure is sub-rectangular in plan, with an angled north gable built over an earlier boundary wall which is obscured by the garden fencing of a private property to the north-west of the farm. The cartographic evidence suggests that this angled gable was built between 1854 and 1906, although this may just be cartographic inaccuracy. The cart shed measures a maximum of 7.90m north-south by 5.45m east-west and is of a single storey, with a pitched pantiled roof which has stone slates to the bottom of either slope (see plate 9). The west elevation is of random limestone rubble (plate 62), while the north gable is obscured by the garden fencing of a private property to the north-west of the farm. The granary has load-bearing external walls; the west wall is 0.30m wide, but the north gable is over 0.50m in width where it incorporates the earlier wall. The east elevation incorporates two cart or implement openings with flat timber lintels (plate 63). The central pier separating the openings, and the north side of the north opening, are built from buff machine-made chamfered bricks (average dimensions 230mm by 110mm by 80mm), set with a cement mortar. Brance-Instone (2008b) suggests that the pier is a late 19th or early 20th century replacement of an earlier pier.

- 3.33 Internally, the cart shed preserves few features of historic interest. It has a dirt floor. The internal walls are all of random limestone rubble (plate 64), with the exception of the south end, which is formed by the far better built base of the granary's north gable (plate 65). The interior is crossed by two simple softwood trusses, comprising tie-beam and principal rafters. Each principal supports a pair of purlins.

The Barn (see figure 9)

Plan form, structure and materials

- 3.34 The barn stands on the south side of the farm complex, to the south of the granary, with an attached structure at its south-west corner (see figure 2). A wall now runs very close to the west end of the barn, dividing the structure and the rest of the farm complex from the original farmhouse, which is now a private residence; as noted above, the residence was replaced by a recent bungalow at the entrance from Watchit Hole Lane. At the start of the survey, the south side of the barn was obscured by a modern steel-framed shed, but this was demolished during the course of the recording works and the barn subsequently photographed without it being present.
- 3.35 The barn is rectangular in plan, with maximum external dimensions of 12.75m north-south by 6.10m east-west; there are single storey structures attached to the west gable and south-west corner. The barn is of a two storeys, with a pitched stone slated roof, while the attached workshop is of a single storey, and with a pitched pantiled roof (see below) (plate 66). Internally, the barn has a maximum total height of c.6.50m from ground floor level to the underside of the roof ridge.
- 3.36 The barn has load-bearing external walls, with an average width of 0.50m. All the external walls are built of coursed squared limestone set with a lime mortar, but there has been piecemeal re-pointing using a cement mortar in some places. The quoins to all four corners are of the same size as the coursing throughout the external walls, but larger stones are used for the quoined jambs of doorway openings. Internally, the majority of the building is open to roof level, although much of the east end is occupied by a modern silo; a raised first floor survives to the west end (plate 67). The barn is floored with a mixture of flagstones, concrete and earth.
- 3.37 The roof structure of the barn is apparently of mixed hardwood/softwood construction. The roof structure retained no incised carpenters' or other assembly marks, and no historic graffiti was noted within the building.

External elevations

- 3.38 The north elevation faces out onto a small yard between the barn and the granary (plate 68). There is a tall central doorway with a cambered timber lintel, fitted with a pair of 20th century plank and batten doors hung on strap hinges (plate 69). The doorway is flanked by a single slit breather to either side on the ground floor, and by a pair of slit breathers on the first floor; part of the north elevation to the west of the doorway is obscured by a storage tank. The east gable has a pair of recesses set 1.50m above ground level in the centre of the ground floor, with a window above on the first floor (plate 70). The base of the west gable is partly obscured by a lean-to structure with a single pitch roof and a doorway in the north gable, shown here in 1906 (plate 71). This structure hides a number of shallow recesses to the

ground floor of the west gable, set c.1.50m above ground level. Two vertically aligned slit breathers are visible above the lean-to (plate 72).

- 3.39 Described from west to east, the south elevation of the barn is butted at ground floor level by a stone wall running between it and the attached cart shed structure at the south-west corner (see below). To the east of this wall, there is a small, apparently inserted, opening which appears to have been blocked at a later date and a thin metal upright box of uncertain function inserted into the blocking (plate 73). The original doorway to the east retains a much altered plank and batten door hung on round-ended strap hinges. There is then a blocked sub-square opening at a low level, and a central doorway, opposite that in the north elevation, fitted with a later 19th or early 20th century plank and batten door (plate 74). To the east of the central doorway, there is another blocked sub-square opening at a low level, with a slit breather on its west side. It is noted in the Listed Building description (Brance-Instone 2008a; see Appendix 2) that the low-level blocked opening is believed to mark the former position of the drive shaft for a hand-powered threshing machine. Above, on the first floor, there is a pair of small openings, flanked by slit breathers (plates 75 and 76); the scar on plate 76 represents the recently demolished modern steel-framed shed.

Circulation

- 3.40 At the time of the survey, access to the interior of the barn was through either of the opposed doorways in the centre of the north and south walls. The internal walls of the barn are of limestone rubble, roughly rendered and whitewashed in part. The central bay between the opposed doorways is floored with neatly cut flagstones, relatively unworn (plate 77). A small recess is set at c.1.20m above floor level to the west of the doorway in the south wall, with a similar recess at a slightly lower level to the east (plate 78). The ground floor space at the west end of the barn was occupied by wooden benches set on low blockwork walls (plate 79); this area is floored with neatly laid bricks, bearing evidence for some repair but largely aligned north-south (plate 80). A small opening, blocked with brick, survives in the west wall. As has been noted above, the majority of the east end of the interior was occupied by a large modern silo (plates 81 and 82). A bearing for a drive shaft is set into the base of a slit breather at the east end of the south wall of the barn (plate 83); this was presumably driven by an external power source.
- 3.41 A timber-first floor survives to the west of the central passage, accessed via a set of steeply inclined wooden steps at the north end (plate 84). The first floor was used to store loose feed at the time of the survey, and had a wooden hopper in the south-east corner feeding a modern machine mounted on the ground floor below (plate 85). The larger opening in the south wall here is fitted with a timber ventilator, while there is a blocked slit breather to the west (plate 86).
- 3.42 The interior of the barn is crossed by four roof trusses, dividing the roof space into five bays. All four trusses appear to be of mixed hardwood/softwood construction, with a hardwood tie-beam and softwood above this. The foot of the king-post is bolted to the tie-beam and the other joints are assumed to be nailed, as no pegs were clearly visible; neither were any incised or other carpenters' and assembly marks. All four trusses are of the same king-post form (plate 87), comprising a straight tie-beam resting on timbers set into the walls of the barn at either end. The king-post rising from the tie-beam has a joggled base, with raking struts to the principals. The king-post has a splayed head, where it meets the principals. Each principal supports a pair of staggered purlins with through tenons. The common rafters appear to be a mixture of hardwood and softwood. The Listed Building

description suggests that the existing roof structure is probably a 19th century replacement of the original, and this seems likely (Brance-Instone 2008a; see Appendix 2).

- 3.43 Several pieces of equipment relating to former power transmission or working practices within the barn survive at a high level. A sack hoist is mounted between two timbers running between the first and second roof trusses from the east end of the interior (plate 88). This hoist comprises a grooved spoked cast-iron pulley with wooden rims, designed to hold a rope. The position of the hoist indicates that there must once also have been a first floor within the eastern part of the interior as well as the west. The hoist was apparently operated by hand, as there is no surviving evidence for any power source. A line shaft runs between the second and fourth trusses from the east end of the building (plate 89). A flat belt drive spoked pulley is mounted on the shaft between the second and third trusses, and a similar but smaller pulley lies just adjacent to the east side of the fourth truss. It is believed that the line shaft was installed here during the 1950s (Mr Ken Lister, *pers. comm.*), at which date it could have been driven by an electric motor. It is not certain what machinery or processes it was used to power.

Workshop (see figure 9)

- 3.44 In addition to the lean-to against the west gable, there is also a later structure attached to the south-west corner of the barn, most recently used as a workshop. The earliest, northern part of this structure was present by 1854, and measures c.7.40m long by a maximum of 2.95m wide, although there appears to be very little left from the original mid 19th century structure (see below). In 1854, a boundary wall ran south from the south-west corner towards a small rectangular open enclosure. By 1906, the north end of the structure had been extended east, so that it ran across part of the back of the barn, while another rectangular building had been erected against the south end of the former boundary wall, replacing the open enclosure shown here in 1854. These changes formed part of the development of a quadrangular yard complex on the south side of the barn. The structures described above essentially remained the same in 1932. The boundary wall shown in 1854, together with the structures built against it by 1906, were largely demolished to facilitate the erection of a large steel-framed shed here, and little of historic interest remained at the time of the survey. The recording therefore focuses on the remains of the structure shown attached to the south-west corner of the barn in 1854.
- 3.45 The north elevation of the structure is built of roughly coursed and squared stone, with an apparently inserted doorway (plate 90). The north elevation is butted by the wall running between it and the barn, which also butts the barn itself (plate 91). It is also butted by the west wall of the structure, which is continuous with the rest of the former boundary wall shown in 1854 running to the south. This is all built of repointed random rubble, occasionally altered or refaced in brickwork to the east face or where a gable of an abutting structure has been raised (plate 92). The north end of the east elevation of the structure is built of coursed and squared stone, although the individual stones are of widely differing sizes, and many appear to be re-used here. The elevation is then inset, and continues in machine made red brick (average dimensions 225mm by 110mm by 75mm), laid in stretcher bond and set with a cement mortar (plate 93). There are two windows, one blocked, and one retaining a metal-framed window. At its south end, the elevation is butted by a later wall running to the east, also built of machine made bricks.

- 3.46 The northern part of the structure is entered via doorways in either the north or east walls; the former leads down two steps, as the internal floor level of the building is set some 0.50m below that of the exterior. The wall to the south of the east door, at 0.50m wide, is significantly wider than the other parts of the building. It is built of random rubble and is apparently of two phases, the lower phase representing a building with a low roof line, sloping downwards from north to south; it may also incorporate a low blocked doorway (plate 94).
- 3.47 The south end of the northern part of the structure is defined by a wooden board partition, from which a variety of farm tools are suspended (plate 95). After passing through a doorway in the timber partition, the southern part of the structure is entered. The original floor material could not be ascertained but the walls are of bare brick. There is a simple single pitch roof structure, formed by a softwood purlin supporting softwood common rafters. There may be a blocked doorway to the west of a projecting brick pier in the south wall, although it is difficult to be certain. The sides of the southern part of the structure were lined with benches at the time of the survey, used to store a large amount of tools and materials reflecting the most recent use of the structure as a workshop (plates 96 and 97). However, in the south-east corner, there is a former boiler with a large circular metal flue rising from one side and passing through the roof (plate 98). It was formerly used to boil potatoes for pig food (Mr Malcolm Spink, *pers. comm.*).

The Dairy

- 3.48 The dairy stands to the immediate east of the barn, and is aligned north-south (see figure 2). It does not appear on the 1932 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map (see figure 4), supporting oral evidence that it was built by the Johnson family at some time prior to the purchase by the current owner's father in 1936 or 1937 (Mr Ken Lister, *pers. comm.*).
- 3.49 The dairy is rectangular in plan, measuring c.7m long by 3.50m wide. It is of a single storey, with a pitched roof of corrugated sheeting, vented to the south end of the ridge (plate 99). It is built of machine made red brick (average dimensions 225mm by 110mm by 75mm), laid in a bonding pattern comprising three stretcher courses to each alternate header/stretcher course and set with a cement mortar. The north and south gables are blank; the north gable has a later brick and concrete ramp at the base. The west elevation has three windows, flanking a pair of doorways (plate 100). The north doorway has a plank and batten door, while the south doorway is fitted with a stable-type door. There are three windows to the east elevation (plates 101 and 102). All appear to once have been of a similar size and form, but only the northernmost remains unaltered, the other two having been reduced to half their original height.
- 3.50 At the time of the survey, the only access to the interior of the building was through the doorways in the west elevation. The interior is divided into a smaller north cell and a larger south cell. The northern cell is floored with concrete, while the walls are tiled with glazed tiles to 1.20m above the floor surface. There is a stone bench on glazed brick partitions against the north wall (plate 103), and a stone sink on glazed brick supports to the north-west corner (plate 104). The larger southern cell is also floored with concrete and has walls tiled with glazed tiles to 1.30m above the floor surface (plate 105). A pair of double stalls, with a raised concrete floor, are laid out across the east side of the interior, separated by a tubular metal partition (plate 106); such tubular partitions are illustrated as 'best practice' in 1930s farming guide books (for example, Gunn 1935, plate III) because they were more hygienic than stone or timber divisions. They are each served by a concrete

manger, and also have water bowls and siding tethering chains (plate 107). There is a simple roof structure over the south cell, comprising softwood principals and purlins.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 Without further detailed documentary research, and further structural examination of other buildings within Thorpe Audlin, both of which lie outside the scope of this report, it is difficult to reconstruct the early post-medieval history of Manor Farm. Brance-Instone (2008a; 2008b) suggests that both the barn and the granary pre-date the late 18th century, and that they might possibly be as early as the late 17th century, forming part of a scheme of improvement instigated by the remodelling of Thorpe Manor.
- 4.2 On balance, it is considered most likely that the granary is the earlier of the buildings forming the basis of this report, and that, as suggested in the Listed Building Description, it is probably early 18th century in date (Brance-Instone 2008b; see Appendix 2). However, the three storey form is uncommon, and dating is made more difficult by a lack of known comparable examples, both locally or nationally (Barnwell & Giles 1997). A superficially similar three-storey building was observed at a farm complex near Doncaster, South Yorkshire, several years ago (Shaun Richardson, *pers. comm.*), while at Hooton Levitt, also South Yorkshire, a much smaller farm building of probable mid 18th century date was divided internally into three different levels, the uppermost of which was a dovecote or pigeon loft (Dennison & Richardson 2008, vol 1, 23-24 & 45). Taken together, these three examples might tentatively suggest that the distribution of this kind of three-storey farm building was limited to the south-east part of the historic West Riding during the early to mid 18th century, but far more examples would need to be located and recorded to support any such suggestion.
- 4.3 In its original form, the granary at Thorpe Audlin was neither well lit nor well ventilated. It probably originally provided stabling in the north cell of the ground floor, perhaps with a tack room or store in the south cell. The cartshed at the north end (or at least a structure in the same position) was present by the early 19th century, but the present and seemingly truncated structure is clearly a later addition to the main building; it too would originally have been used as a store, perhaps for implements. The structure apparently shown on the south end of the granary in 1814 is puzzling, as there is no scarring or other structural evidence on the south gable to indicate that there was ever a building present here; it may simply be cartographic inaccuracy. At first floor level, the granary's south cell was originally accessed by a flight of stone steps positioned against the south gable, and was used as a granary or store; at a later date it also accommodated a weighing machine, with further storage space to the north cell. The Listed Building description (Brance-Instone 2008b; see Appendix 2) suggests that the domestic style of the second floor window in the north gable, lighting the larger northern cell here, might indicate that it was used as a bothy for seasonal labourers. However, it seems more likely that this area was used for additional storage, although the alteration and renewal of floor levels in the northern part of the building during the 20th century may have removed evidence for such accommodation. The roof trusses over both this area and the second floor south cell (see below) have been re-used from a fully timber-framed building, presumably from earlier medieval buildings on or near the site.
- 4.4 The pigeon loft forming the southern cell at second floor level is a well preserved example, and the arrangement and number of the boxes bears some resemblance to other 18th century examples observed on farms within North and East Yorkshire (Birdsall 2000, 3-4; Robinson 2000, 38-45). These types of dovecotes generally attract less attention than the free-standing often circular or rectangular examples (e.g. Beacham 1990; Hanell & Hansell); those incorporated into other farm

buildings are generally considered to be later in date (i.e. from the mid 18th century onwards), and they are often referred to as pigeon lofts rather than dovecotes (e.g. Brunton 1999). It has been suggested that the inclusion of the pigeon loft in the granary may further support the idea that the farm complex was a manorial home farm, reflecting the right of the lord of the manor to keep pigeons (Brance-Instone 2008b, 2) and a similar suggestion has been made in relation to pigeon lofts accommodated within the gables of gabled entry barns in West Yorkshire (Moir 2005). These ideas may be relevant to Manor Farm but oral evidence indicates that such pigeon lofts were once quite common locally (Mr Malcolm Spink, *pers. comm.*), and so the pigeon loft does not necessarily perpetuate any manorial right or tradition. The presence of the three types of nesting boxes (T-shaped, 'left-handers' and 'right-handers') in the same pigeon loft demonstrates a relatively sophisticated form of construction, although this is not uncommon. Assuming that each of the 240 boxes accommodated a pair of birds, and with a number of squabs also present, the pigeon loft could have held close to a thousand birds, although in practice the actual number was probably significantly lower.

- 4.5 Cartographic evidence alone indicates that the barn was built in the early 19th century, between 1814 and 1854. Although it is possible that the barn was built at this relatively late date, perhaps in response to the enclosure of further land around the settlement, it would most probably be assigned a mid 18th century date; its absence on the 1814 enclosure plan is curious and further research might be able to refine this date. The lack of opposed doorways in the central threshing bay large enough to allow through passage by a cart, and the smaller winnowing door in the south wall, are reminiscent of some 18th century barns in North Yorkshire (RCHME 1987, 167-169). The barn probably had a byre with a loft over to the west of the central threshing bay, and there appears also to have once been a loft to the east as well. The fact that there is a threshing bay suggests that threshing and other crop processing activities were formerly undertaken by hand.
- 4.6 The suggestion in the Listed Building description that the low-level blocked opening at the east end of the south wall represents the former position of a drive shaft for a hand-powered threshing machine is an interesting one, particularly as there is a similar blocked opening to the west of centre of the same wall. Waterwheel powered threshing machines had been invented in Scotland in the first half of the 18th century, but fixed (as opposed to the later portable) hand-powered threshing and winnowing machinery seems to have been only sporadically adopted in England by the late 18th century. Some were present in Northumberland, and Yorkshire was reported to be 'favourably inclined', although only one example was known in East Yorkshire in 1794. However, by the 1830s, fixed threshing machines were in widespread use throughout England (Fussell 1952, 152-162). It is unclear why a hand-powered threshing machine would need a drive shaft passing through an external wall, as the examples illustrated by Fussell (1952, plates 78 & 79) do not appear to have been powered in this way. A drive shaft passing through a wall is more likely to relate to a horse-powered threshing machine. The sloping, lower roof line visible internally in the east wall of the workshop structure attached to the south-west corner of the barn, together with the depiction of this structure in 1906, might indicate that a horse engine house was once present at the west end of the barn's south elevation, although the evidence is not convincing. The mechanisation of the processes that took place within the barn continued throughout the 20th century, with some of the internal line shafting apparently installed as late as the 1950s. This mechanisation affected not only the barn but also the granary, where a grinder, driven by a belt drive attached externally to a tractor, was installed within the ground floor south cell.

- 4.7 The workshop structure attached to the south-west corner of the barn may have originated during the 18th century as a stable, but changes undertaken during the 20th century were so extensive that by the time of the survey, the contents rather than the structure itself comprised the primary historic interest.
- 4.8 The development of a quadrangular layout to the farmstead set around a central yard to the south of the barn between 1854 and 1906 almost certainly marks a shift away from an arable regime to a more mixed arable/pastoral one. It appears that a mixed farm coalesced around the open yard to the south of the barn, forming what English Heritage describe as a 'loose courtyard plan', as opposed to a 'regular courtyard plan' where the various functions of the farm were carefully placed in relation to one another in order to minimise the waste of labour, and where the manure could be conserved (English Heritage 2006b, 8).
- 4.9 The importance of dairying to the economy of Manor Farm in the first half of the 20th century is demonstrated by the erection of a new purpose-built dairy, apparently in the late 1930s. The larger south cell functioned as the milking shed, where cows were milked apparently by hand, as no evidence was observed for automatic milking machinery. The smaller north cell functioned as the sterilising room and perhaps also the milk room.

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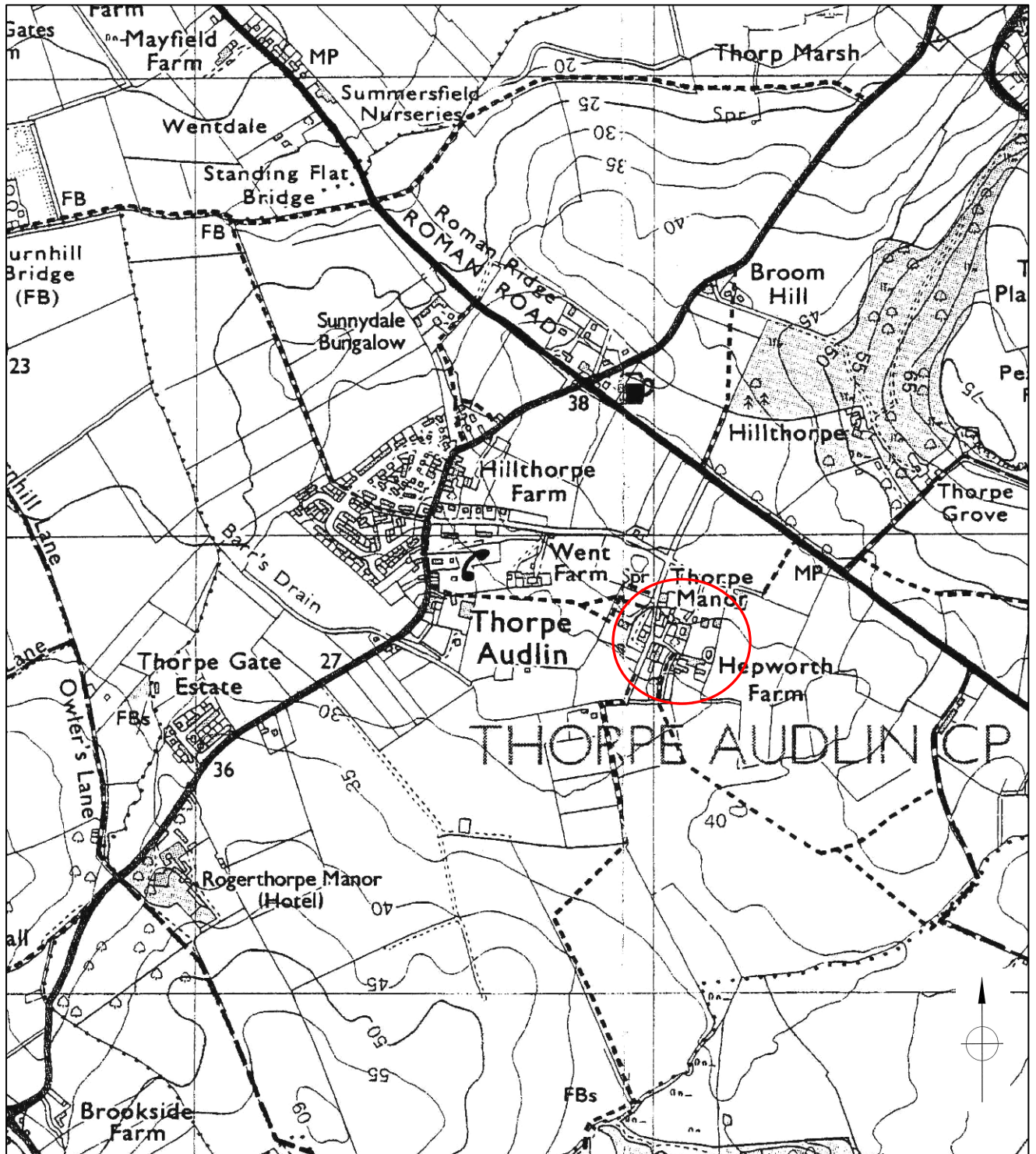
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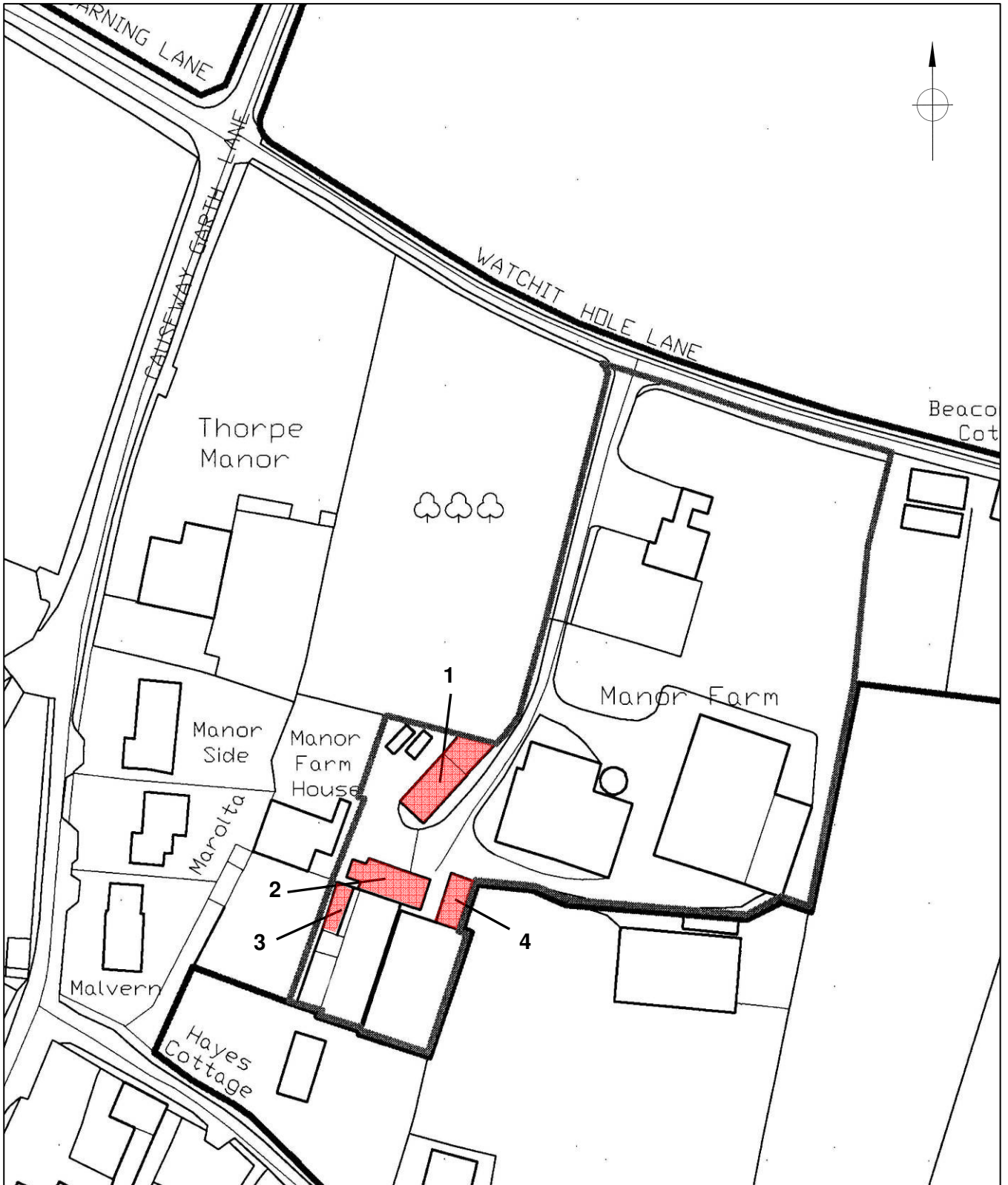
6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1 The building recording at Manor Farm, Thorpe Audlin, was commissioned by the owner, Mr Ken Lister. Thanks are due to Mr Lister and his friend, Mr Malcolm Spink, who provided a considerable amount of assistance on site, as well as valuable oral history relating to the farm and previous activities. The on-site survey work was carried out by Shaun Richardson and Richard Lamb. The photographs were taken by Stephen Haigh. The documentary research was carried out by Shaun Richardson, who also produced a draft report and site archive. The final report was produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains.



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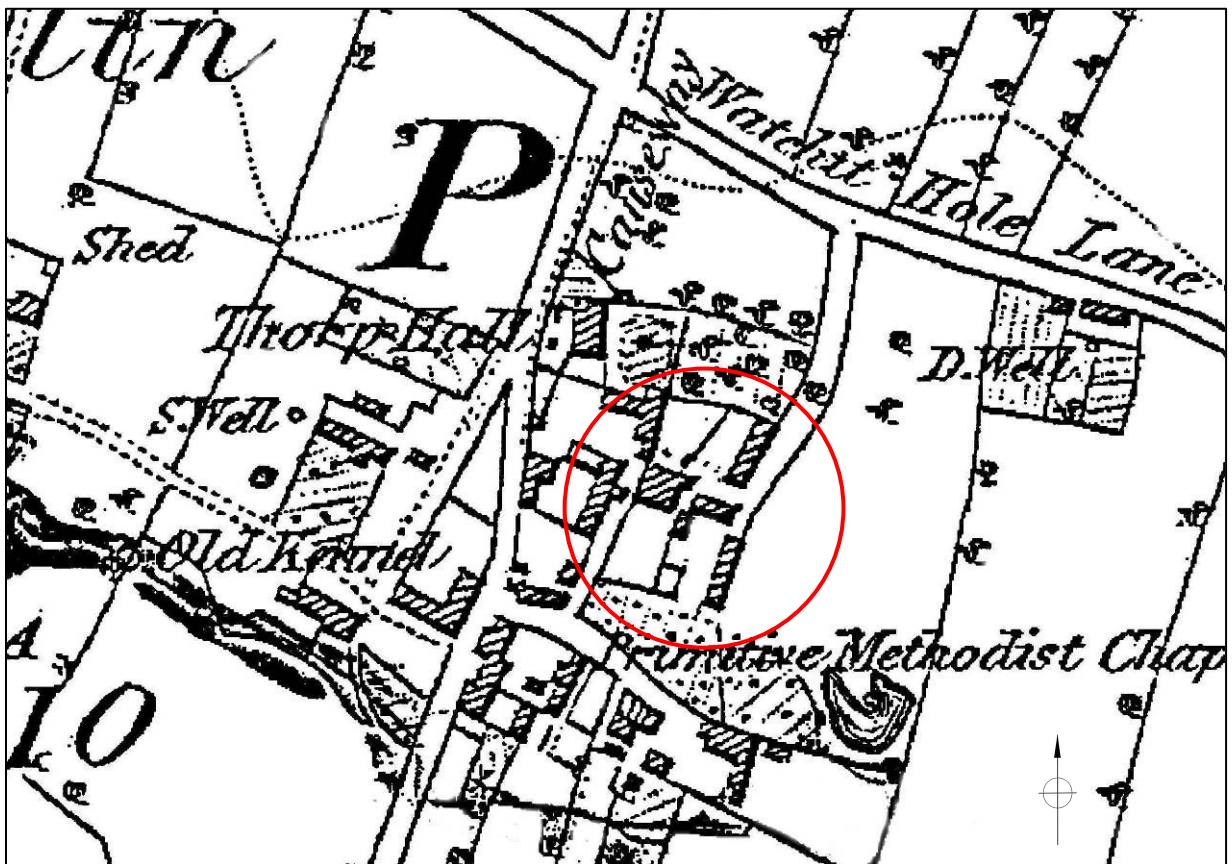


Base plan provided by Mark Brotherton Ltd.

RECORDED BUILDINGS

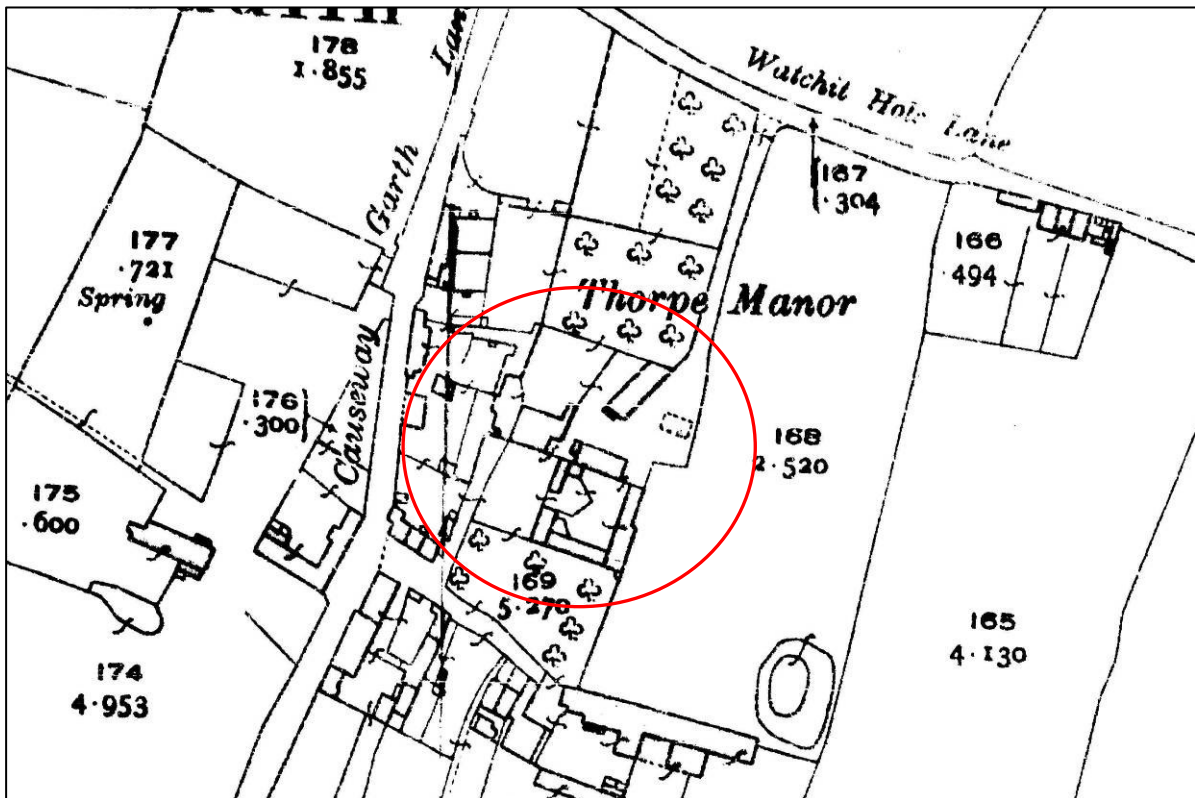
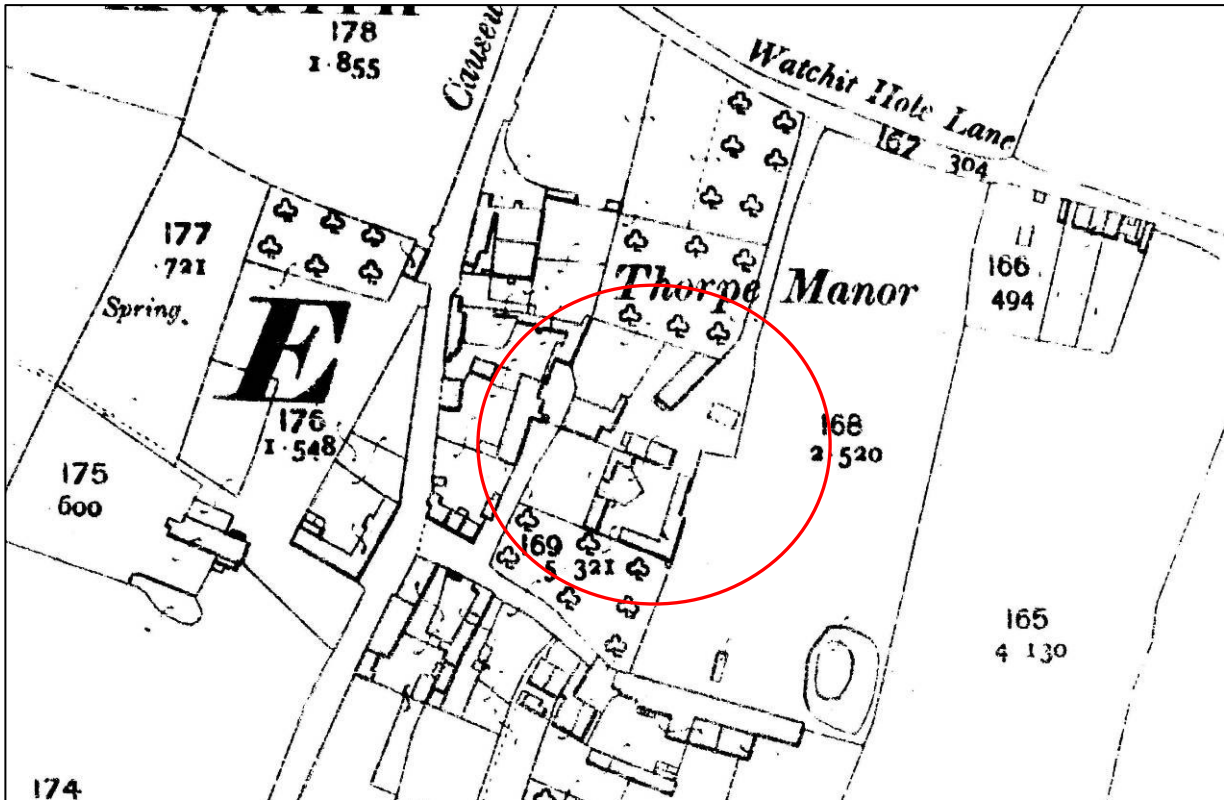
- 1 = Granary and cart shed
- 2 = Barn
- 3 = Workshop
- 4 = Dairy

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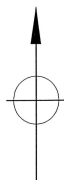


Top: 1814 Enclosure plan.
 Bottom: OS 1854 6" map sheet 264.

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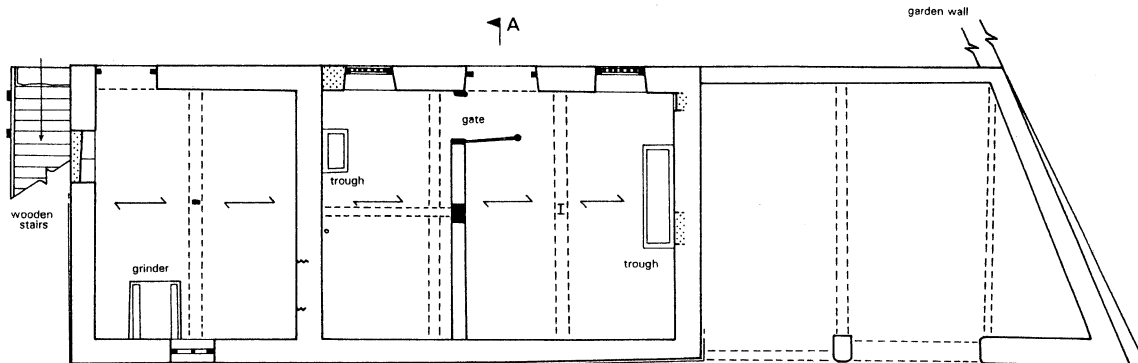
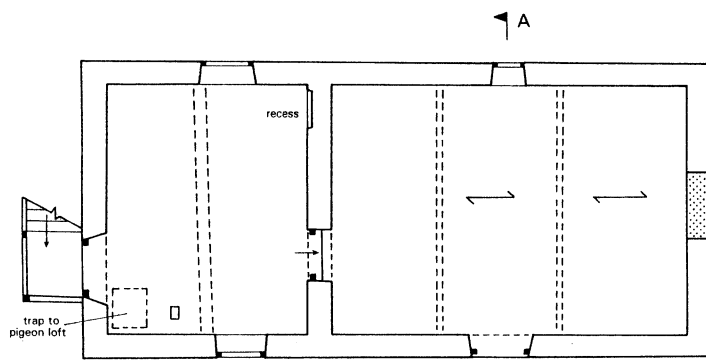
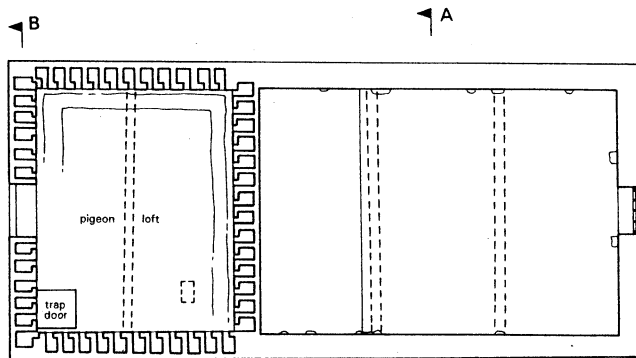


Top: OS 1906 25" map sheet 264/1.
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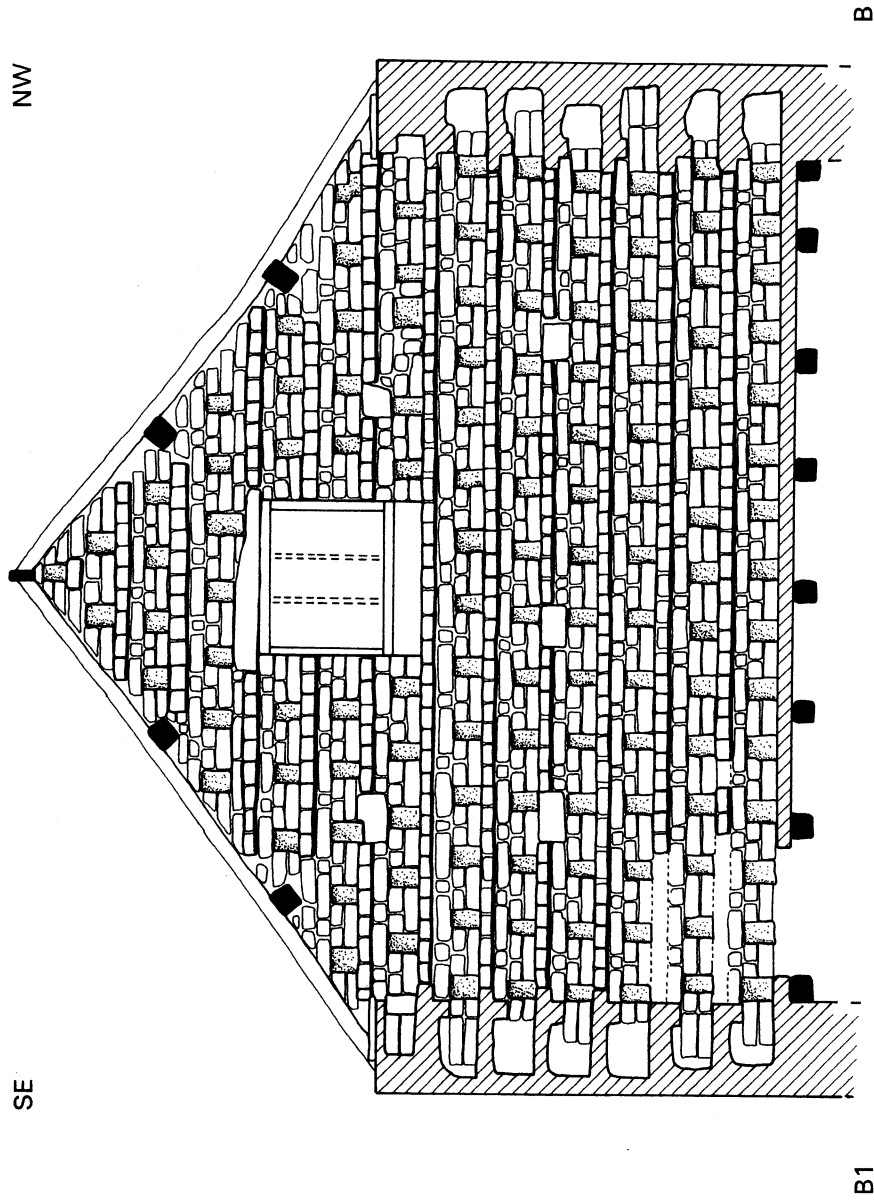
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EDAS		FIGURE	4

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GRANARY AND CART SHED - PLANS			
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	EDAS	FIGURE	5

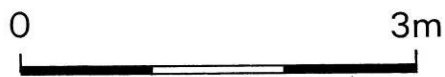
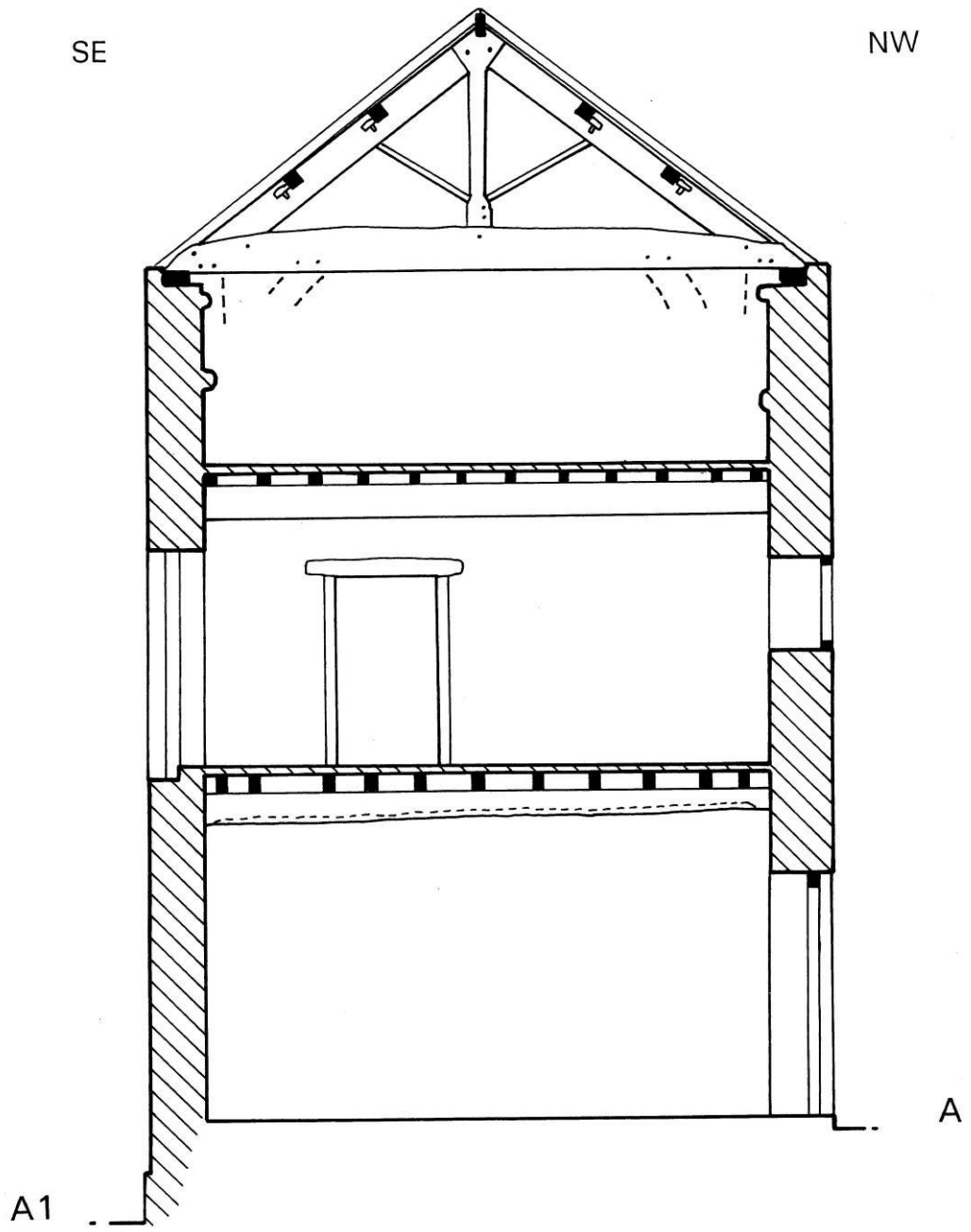


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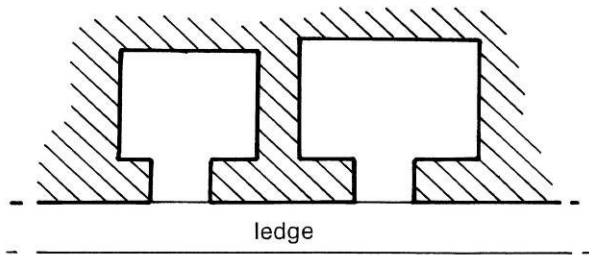
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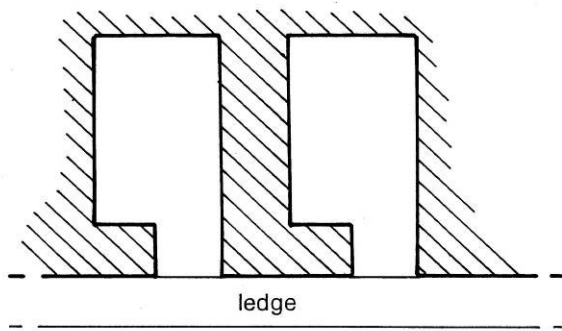
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	EDAS	FIGURE	6



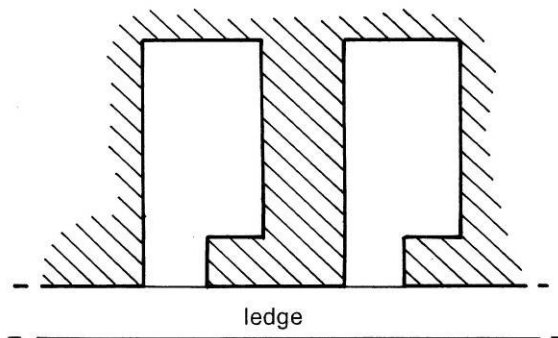
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	7



T-shape



'Left-hander'

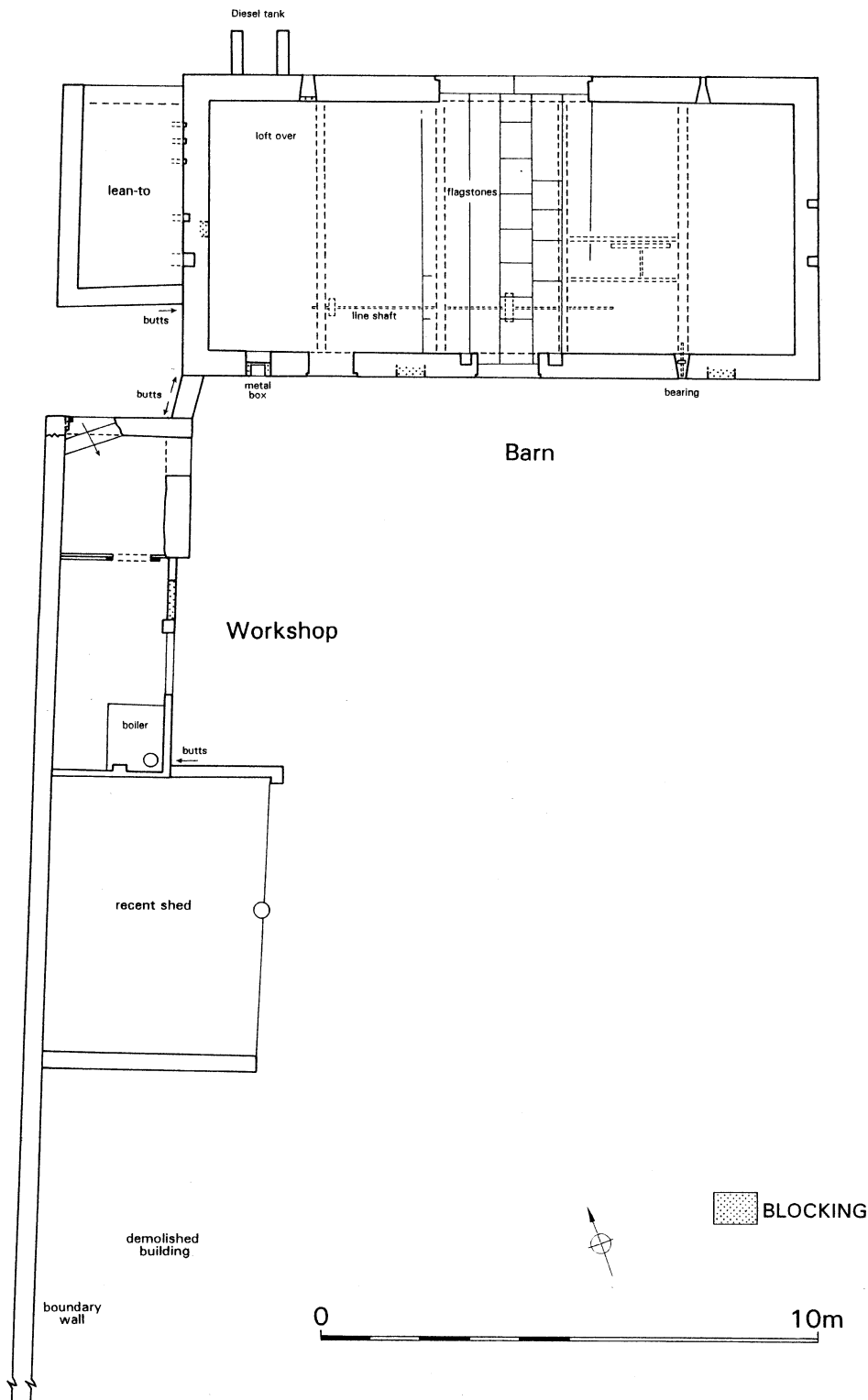


'Right-hander'



PROJECT MANOR FARM, THORPE AUDLIN	
TITLE PLANS OF NESTING BOXES	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE APR 2011
EDAS	FIGURE 8

PROJECT		MANOR FARM, THORPE AUDLIN	
TITLE		BARN AND WORKSHOP - PLAN	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	ARP 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	9



APPENDIX 1
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER: BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOS

Films 1 to 7: Black & white photographs taken 11th May 2010

Film 9: Black & white photographs taken 22nd July 2010

* = Large print (10" x 8") only

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Granary and barn, looking S	7	1*	2m
2	Granary: S & E elevations, looking N	5	5*	2m
3	Granary: W elevation, looking S	5	1	2m
4	Granary: door to GF S cell in W elevation, looking SE	1	11	1m
5	Granary: GF N cell, W elevation, looking E	1	12	2m
6	Granary: W elevation, typical 1F window with shutter, looking S	1	13	2m
7	Granary: S gable, looking NE	5	4	2m
8	Granary: E elevation, looking NW	5	6	2m
9	Granary and cart shed, looking SW	5	7	2m
10	Granary: GF S cell, rear of door, looking NW	1	7	0.50m
11	Granary: GF S cell, looking SE	1	1	2m
12	Granary: GF S cell, grinder, looking S	1	4	1m
13	Granary: GF S cell, belt drive wheel to grinder, looking SE	1	10	0.30m
14	Granary: GF S cell, tack pegs, looking S	1	5	0.50m
15	Granary: GF S cell, looking W	1	2	2m
16	Granary: GF S cell, re-used timber to lintel of window, looking SW	1	6	0.50m
17	Granary: GF S cell, brace to ceiling beam, looking S	1	8	0.30m
18	Granary: GF N cell, window and trough, looking NW	1	18	2m
19	Granary: GF N cell, window ventilator, looking NW	2	1	0.50m
20	Granary: GF N cell, looking N	1	17	2m
21	Granary: GF N cell, looking E	1	14	2m
22	Granary: GF N cell, looking S	1	16	2m
23	Granary: 1F S cell, rear of door in W wall, looking SW	2	6	0.50m
24	Granary: 1F S cell, front of door in W wall, looking SE	2	7	0.50m
25	Granary: 1F S cell, looking S	2	5	2m
26	Granary: 1F S cell, graffiti to S wall, looking SW	2	12	-
27	Granary: 1F S cell, graffiti to W wall, looking NW	2	13	-
28	Granary: 1F S cell, graffiti to N wall, looking NE	2	16	-
29	Granary: 1F S cell, looking N	2	3	2m
30	Granary: 1F S cell, looking E	2	4	2m
31	Granary: 1F S cell, detail of split lath and lime-ash floor to pigeon loft, looking SE	2	8	1m
32	Granary: 1F S cell, former trap to pigeon loft, looking SW	2	10	1m
33	Granary: 1F S cell, doorway to N cell, looking NE	2	17	0.50m
34	Granary: 1F N cell, sloping stone at S end of W wall, looking NW	3	6	2m
35	Granary: 1F N cell, looking N	2	18	2m
36	Granary: 1F N cell, looking S	3	3	2m
37	Granary: 1F N cell, looking SW	3	1	2m
38	Granary: central bay of 1F N cell, frames in joists, looking SE	3	5	0.50m
39	Granary: N bay of 1F N cell, ceiling hooks to joists, looking NW	3	4	1m
40	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, upper part of S wall, looking W	4	12	1m
41	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, roof truss, looking W	4	17	-
42	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, roof truss soffit, looking E	4	18	-
43	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, roof vent in E roof slope, looking S	4	16	-
44	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, looking SE	4	3*	2m
45	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, typical arrangement of boxes in S wall, looking W	4	13	0.50m
46	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, looking W	4	7	2m
47	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, S wall, looking S	4	10	2m
48	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, upper part of S wall, looking W	4	11	1m
49	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, E wall, looking SE	4	9	2m

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Scale</i>
50	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, typical arrangement of upper row of boxes to E and W walls, looking NW	4	14*	0.50m
51	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, looking E	4	5	2m
52	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, looking N	4	4	2m
53	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, upper part of N wall, looking NE	4	6	2m
54	Granary: 2F N cell, looking N	3	9	2m
55	Granary: 2F N cell, S wall, looking SW	3	7	2m
56	Granary: 2F N cell, S face of N truss, looking N	3	13*	1m
57	Granary: 2F N cell, soffit of N truss, looking E	3	17	0.50m
58	Granary: 2F N cell, S face of N truss, looking N	3	18	1m
59	Granary: 2F N cell, base of king post to S face of N truss, looking NE	3	15	0.50m
60	Granary: 2F N cell, typical roof bay, looking NW	3	10	-
61	Granary: 2F N cell, N face of S truss, looking W	3	11	1m
62	Cart shed: W elevation, looking SE	5	3	2m
63	Cart shed: W elevation, looking NW	5	9	2m
64	Cart shed: interior, looking NW	5	10	2m
65	Cart shed: interior, looking SW	5	11	2m
66	Barn: N elevation, looking SW	7	3*	2m
67	Barn: interior, looking SW	6	11*	2m
68	Barn: N elevation, looking SW	7	4	2m
69	Barn: doorway in N elevation, looking S	7	6	2m
70	Barn: E gable, looking SW	7	5	2m
71	Barn: N elevation, looking S	7	7*	2m
72	Barn: W gable over lean-to, looking NE	7	11	-
73	Barn: W end of S elevation, looking NE	6	1	2m
74	Barn: doorway in S elevation, looking NW	9	5	2m
75	Barn: S elevation after demolition of adjoining shed, looking NW	9	2	2m
76	Barn: S elevation after demolition of adjoining shed, looking N	9	3	2m
77	Barn: flagged central bay, looking E	6	7	2m
78	Barn: central passage and S doorway, looking S	6	12	2m
79	Barn: interior of W end, looking SW	6	13	0.50m
80	Barn: flagged and brick flooring, looking NW	6	15	1m
81	Barn: interior, looking W	6	5	-
82	Barn: interior, looking E	6	17	2m
83	Barn: shaft bearing, E end of S wall, looking SW	6	18	0.50m
84	Barn: interior, looking NW	6	16	1m
85	Barn: 1F at W end, looking NW	6	4	2m
86	Barn: 1F at W end, looking S	6	3	2m
87	Barn: typical roof truss, looking SE	6	6	-
88	Barn: sack hoist over E part, looking SE	6	9	-
89	Barn: line shaft between trusses, looking SW	6	10	-
90	Workshop: door in N elevation, looking S	7	9	2m
91	Barn: wall between barn and workshop, looking E	7	10	2m
92	Workshop and recent shed to SW of barn, after demolition of adjoining shed, looking NW	9	4	2m
93	Workshop: E elevation, looking SW	5	18	2m
94	Workshop: interior of N cell, looking SE	5	17	1m
95	Workshop: interior of N cell, looking S	5	16	1m
96	Workshop: interior of S cell, looking S	5	12	1m
97	Workshop: interior of S cell, looking N	5	14	1m
98	Workshop: interior of S cell and boiler, looking S	5	13	0.50m
99	Dairy: W elevation & N gable, looking SE	9	6	2m
100	Dairy: W elevation, looking E	9	10	2m
101	Dairy: E elevation & N gable, looking SW	9	8	2m
102	Dairy: E elevation, looking NW	9	9	2m
103	Dairy: N cell, looking E	9	11	2m

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Scale</i>
104	Dairy: N cell, looking W	9	12	2m
105	Dairy: S cell, looking W	9	16	2m
106	Dairy: S cell, looking N	9	13	2m
107	Dairy: S cell, looking SE	9	15	2m

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER: COLOUR SLIDES

Film 8: 35mm colour slides taken 11th May 2010

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Scale</i>
S1	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, looking N	8	5	2m
S2	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, looking E	8	7	2m
S3	Granary: 2F pigeon loft, typical arrangement of upper row of boxes to E and W walls, looking NW	8	9	0.50m
S4	Granary: S 1F cell, graffiti, looking W	8	15	2m
S5	Granary: S 1F cell, graffiti to S doorway, looking W	8	16	-
S6	Granary: S 1F cell, graffiti to S wall, looking W	8	17	-
S7	Granary: S 1F cell, graffiti to W wall, looking NW	8	19	-
S8	Granary: roof trusses over 2F N cell, looking N	8	20	-
S9	Granary: S gable, looking NE	8	22	2m
S10	Granary: E elevation, looking N	8	23	2m
S11	Granary: E elevation, looking NW	8	24	2m
S12	Granary, E elevation and cartshed, looking SW	8	25	2m
S13	Workshop: interior of S cell, looking S	8	26	1m
S14	Barn: sack hoist between trusses, looking SE	8	27	-
S15	Barn: line shaft between trusses, looking SW	8	28	-
S16	Barn: interior, looking SW	8	30	2m
S17	Granary and barn, looking SW	8	32	2m
S18	Barn, looking SW	8	34	2m
S19	Barn: N elevation, looking SW	8	35	2m
S20	Barn: doorway to N elevation, looking S	8	37	2m
S21	Barn: N elevation, looking S	8	38	2m



Plate 1: Granary and barn, looking S (photo 7/1).



Plate 2: Granary: S & E elevations, looking N (photo 5/5).



Plate 3: Granary: W elevation, looking S (photo 5/1).



Plate 4: Granary: door to GF S cell in W elevation, looking SE (photo 1/11) (top to left).

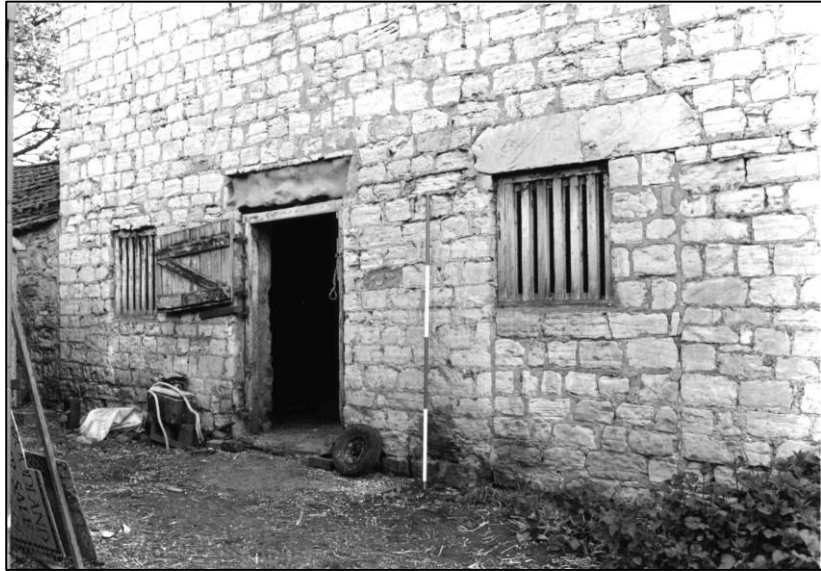


Plate 5: Granary: GF N cell, W elevation, looking E (photo 1/12).



Plate 6: Granary: W elevation, typical 1F window with shutter, looking S (photo 1/13).

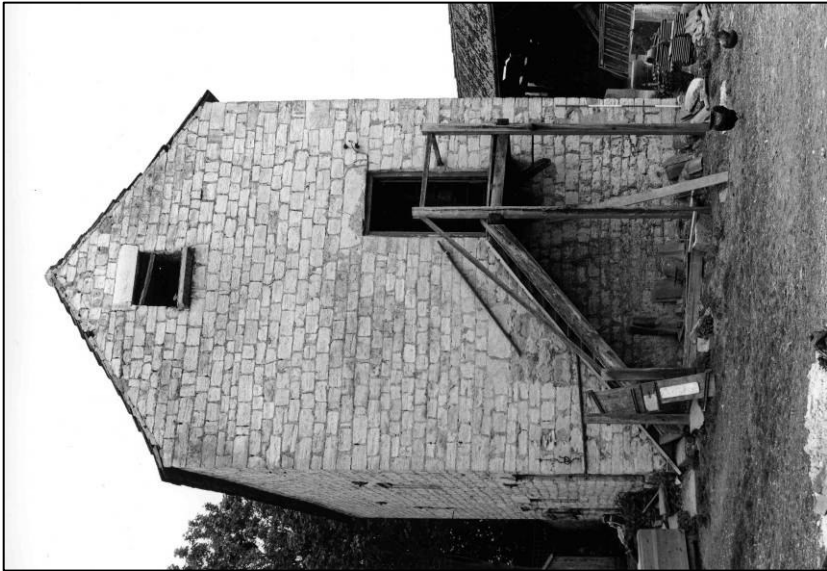


Plate 7: Granary: S gable, looking NE (photo 5/4) (top to left).



Plate 8: Granary: E elevation, looking NW (photo 5/6).



Plate 9: Granary and cart shed, looking SW (photo 5/7).



Plate 10: Granary: GF S cell, rear of door, looking NW (photo 1/7) (top to left).

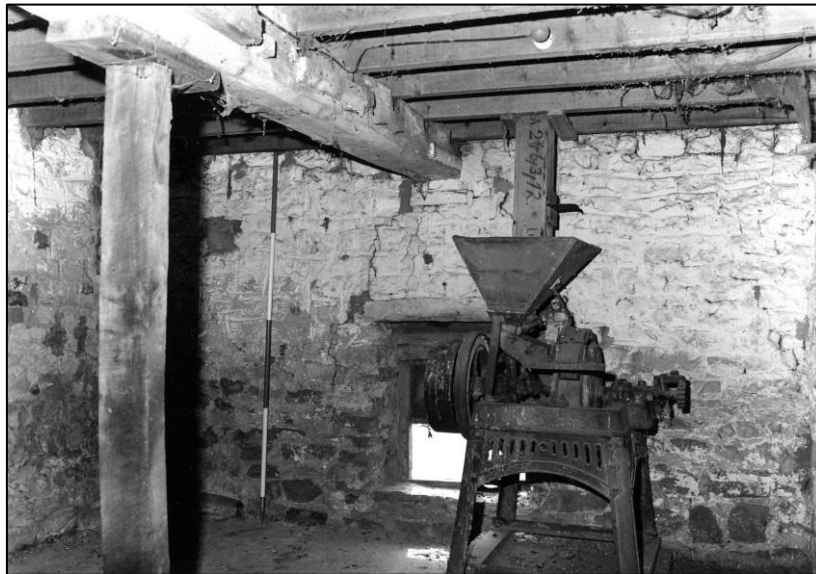


Plate 11: Granary: GF S cell, looking SE (photo 1/1).



Plate 12: Granary: GF S cell, grinder, looking S (photo 1/4) (top to left).

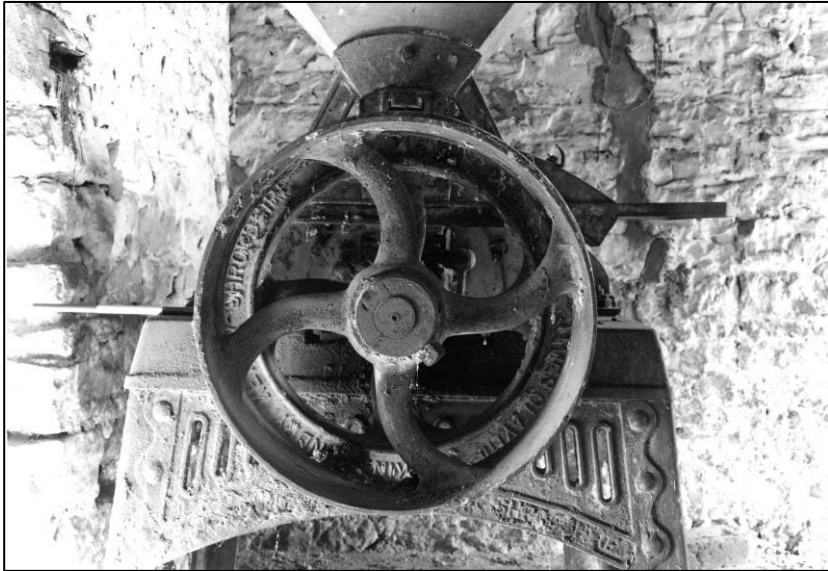


Plate 13: Granary: GF S cell, belt drive wheel to grinder, looking SE (photo 1/10).



Plate 14: Granary: GF S cell, tack pegs, looking S (photo 1/5).



Plate 15: Granary: GF S cell, looking W (photo 1/2).



Plate 16: Granary: GF S cell, re-used timber to lintel of window, looking SW (photo 1/6).



Plate 17: Granary: GF S cell, brace to ceiling beam, looking S (photo 1/8).



Plate 18: Granary: GF N cell, window and trough, looking NW (photo 1/18) (top to left).

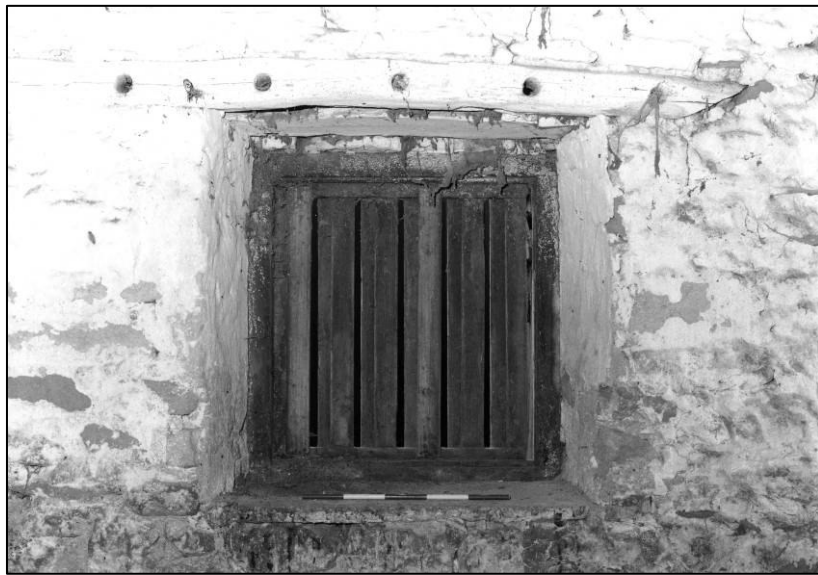


Plate 19: Granary: GF N cell, window ventilator, looking NW (photo 2/1).



Plate 20: Granary: GF N cell, looking N (photo 1/17).



Plate 21: Granary: GF N cell, looking E (photo 1/14).

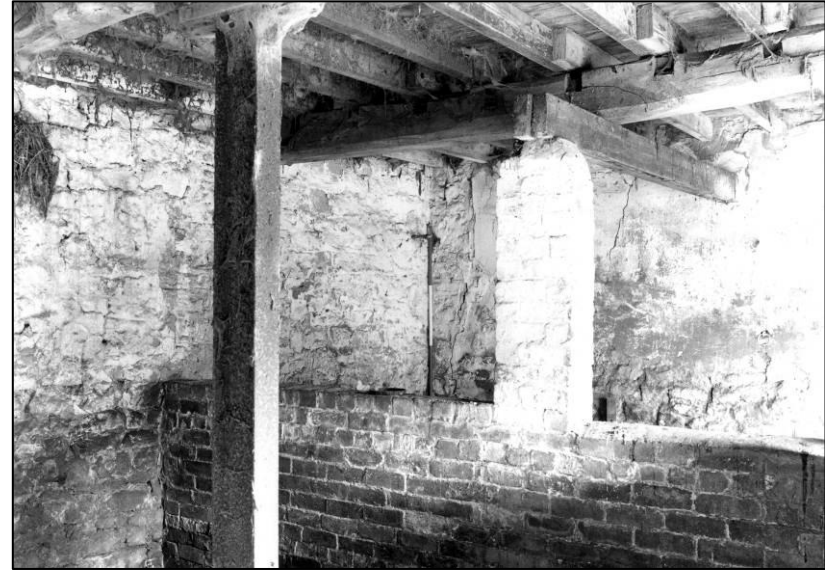


Plate 22: Granary: GF N cell, looking S (photo 1/16).

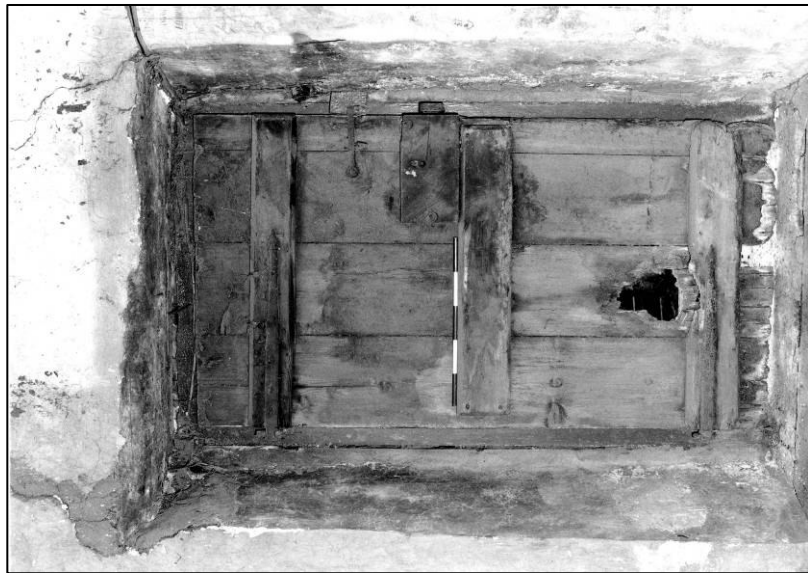


Plate 23: Granary: 1F S cell, rear of door in W wall, looking SW (photo 2/6) (top to left).



Plate 24: Granary: 1F S cell, front of door in W wall, looking SE (photo 2/7) (top to left).



Plate 25: Granary: 1F S cell, looking S (photo 2/5).



Plate 26: Granary: 1F S cell, graffiti to S wall, looking SW (photo 2/12).



Plate 27: Granary: 1F S cell, graffiti to W wall, looking NW (photo 2/13).

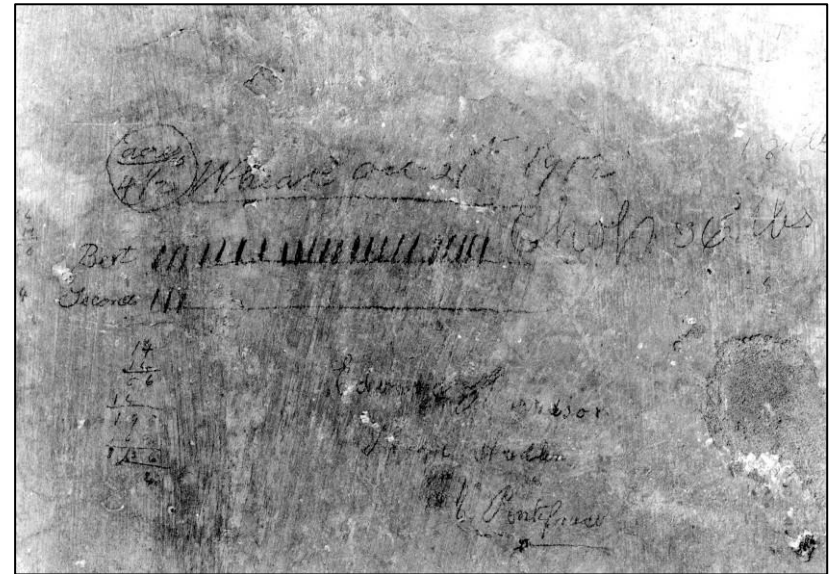


Plate 28: Granary: 1F S cell, graffiti to N wall, looking NE (photo 2/16).



Plate 29: Granary: 1F S cell, looking N (photo 2/3).



Plate 30: Granary: 1F S cell, looking E (photo 2/4).



Plate 31: Granary: 1F S cell, detail of split lath and lime-ash floor to pigeon loft, looking SE (photo 2/8).



Plate 32: Granary: 1F S cell, former trap to pigeon loft, looking SW (photo 2/10).



Plate 33: Granary: 1F S cell, doorway to N cell, looking NE (photo 2/17) (top to left).



Plate 34: Granary: 1F N cell, sloping stone at S end of W wall, looking NW (photo 3/6) (top to left).



Plate 35: Granary: 1F N cell, looking N (photo 2/18).



Plate 36: Granary: 1F N cell, looking S (photo 3/3).



Plate 37: Granary: 1F N cell, looking SW (photo 3/1).



Plate 38: Granary: central bay of 1F N cell, frames in joists, looking SE (photo 3/5).



Plate 39: Granary: N bay of 1F N cell, ceiling hooks to joists, looking NW (photo 3/4).



Plate 40: Granary: 2F pigeon loft, upper part of S wall, looking W (photo 4/12).



Plate 41: Granary: 2F pigeon loft, roof truss, looking W (photo 4/17).



Plate 42: Granary: 2F pigeon loft, roof truss soffit, looking E (photo 4/18).



Plate 43: Granary: 2F pigeon loft, roof vent in E roof slope, looking S (photo 4/16).



Plate 44: Granary: 2F pigeon loft, looking SE (photo 4/3).



Plate 45: Granary: 2F pigeon loft, typical arrangement of boxes in S wall, looking W (photo 4/13).

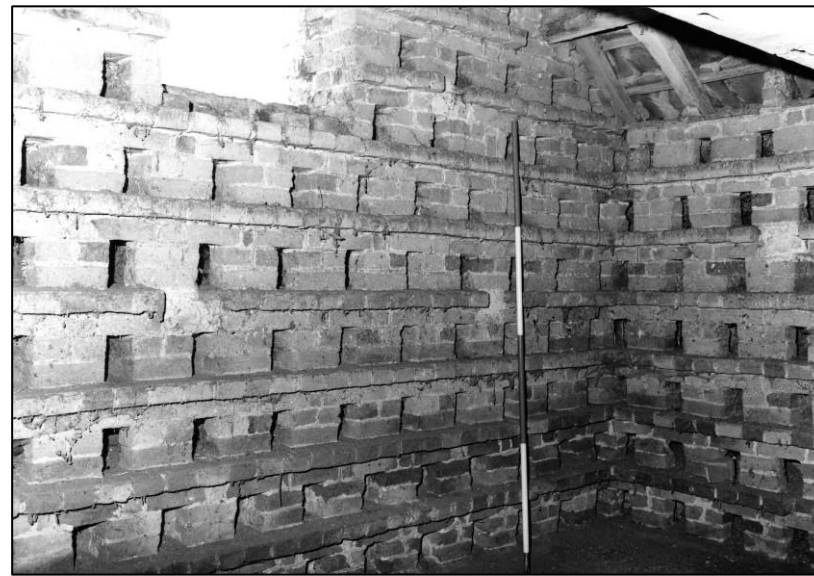


Plate 46: Granary: 2F pigeon loft, looking W (photo 4/7).

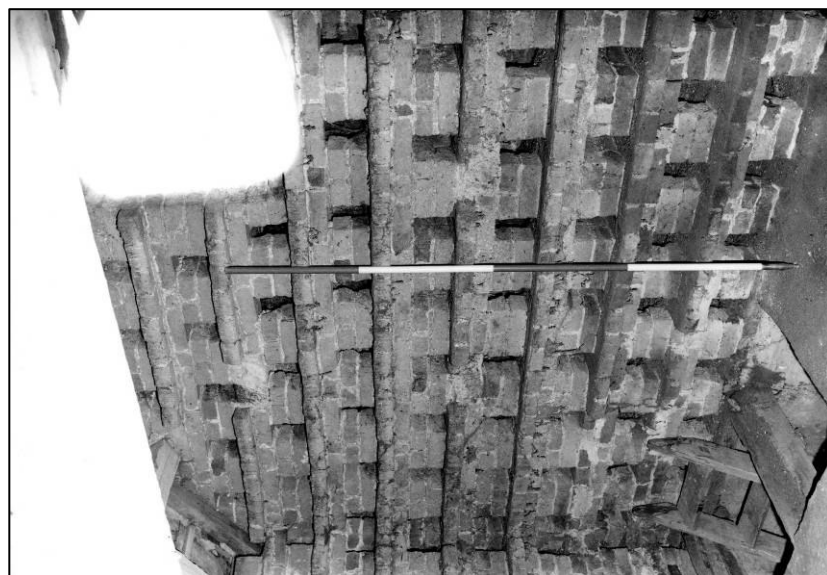


Plate 47: Granary: 2F pigeon loft, S wall, looking S (photo 4/10) (top to left).



Plate 48: Granary: 2F pigeon loft, upper part of S wall, looking W (photo 4/11).



Plate 49: Granary: 2F pigeon loft, E wall, looking SE (photo 4/9).

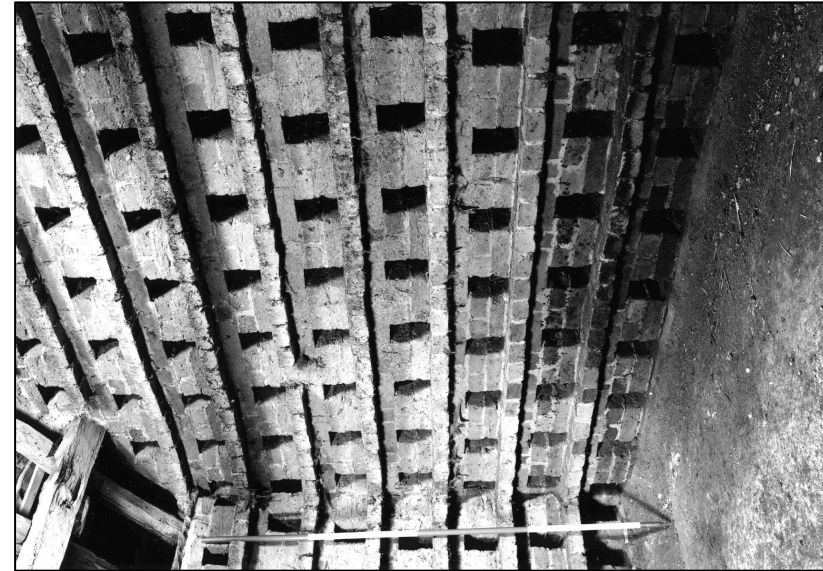


Plate 50: Granary: 2F pigeon loft, typical arrangement of upper row of boxes to E and W walls, looking NW (photo 4/4) (top to left).



Plate 51: Granary: 2F pigeon loft, looking E (photo 4/5).

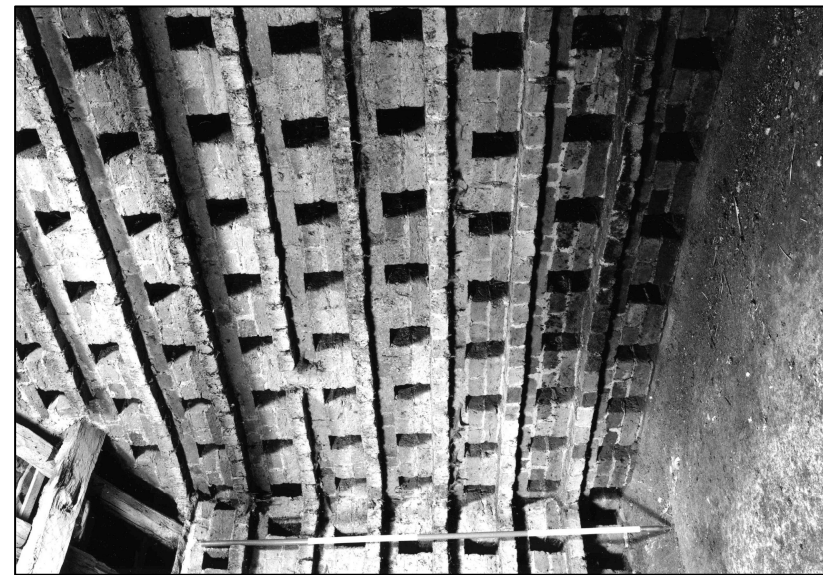


Plate 52: Granary: 2F pigeon loft, looking N (photo 4/4) (top to left).



Plate 53: Granary: 2F pigeon loft, upper part of N wall, looking NE (photo 4/6).



Plate 54: Granary: 2F N cell, looking N (photo 3/9).



Plate 55: Granary: 2F N cell, S wall, looking SW (photo 3/7).

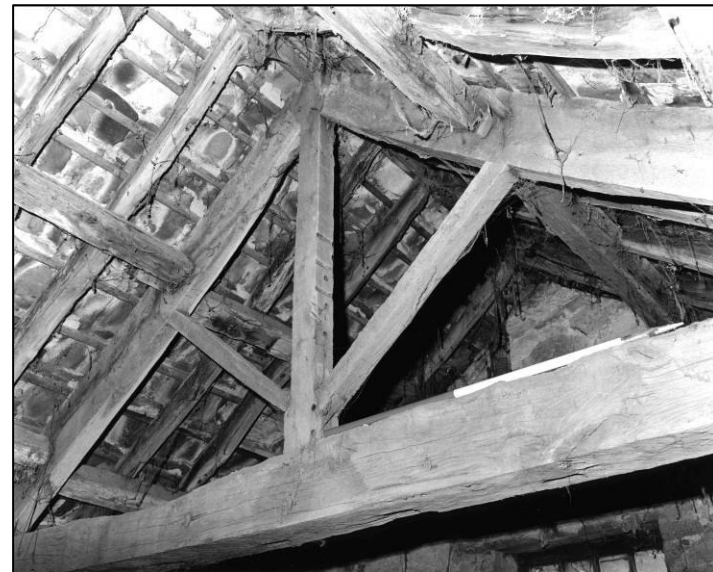


Plate 56: Granary: 2F N cell, S face of N truss, looking N (photo 3/13).



Plate 57: Granary: 2F N cell, soffit of N truss, looking E (photo 3/17).



Plate 58: Granary: 2F N cell, S face of N truss, looking N (photo 3/18).



Plate 59: Granary: 2F N cell, base of king post to S face of N truss, looking NE (photo 3/15).



Plate 60: Granary: 2F N cell, typical roof bay, looking NW (photo 3/10) (top to left).



Plate 61: Granary: 2F N cell, N face of S truss, looking W (photo 3/11).



Plate 62: Cart shed: W elevation, looking SE (photo 5/3).



Plate 63: Cart shed: W elevation, looking NW (photo 5/9).



Plate 64: Cart shed: interior, looking NW (photo 5/10).



Plate 65: Cart shed: interior, looking SW (photo 5/11).



Plate 66: Barn: N elevation, looking SW (photo 7/3).

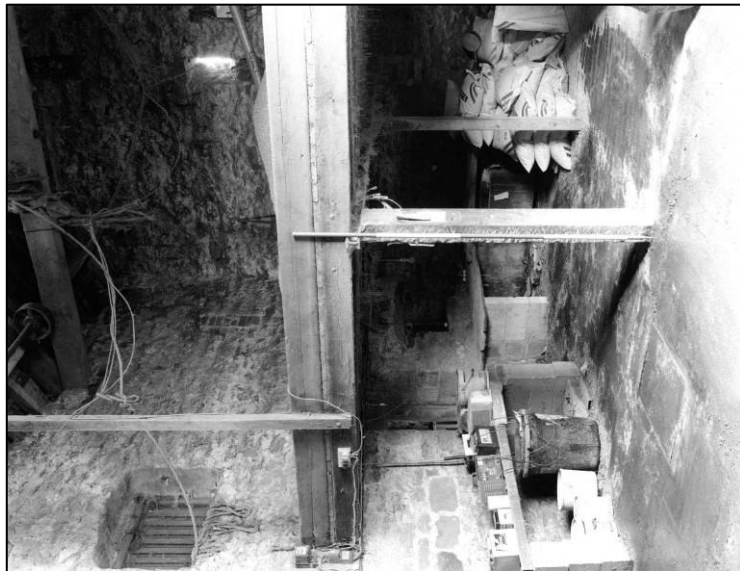


Plate 67: Barn: interior, looking SW (photo 6/11) (top to left).

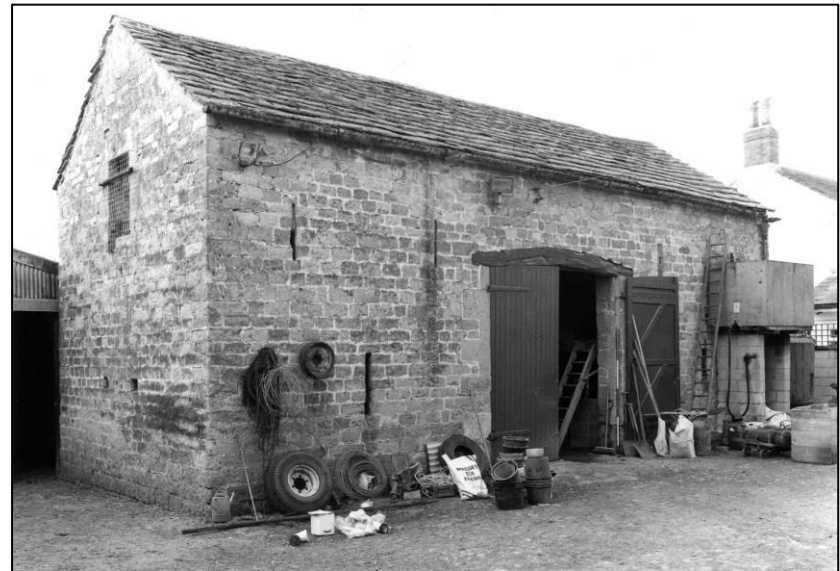


Plate 68: Barn: N elevation, looking SW (photo 7/4).



Plate 69: Barn: doorway in N elevation, looking S (photo 7/6).

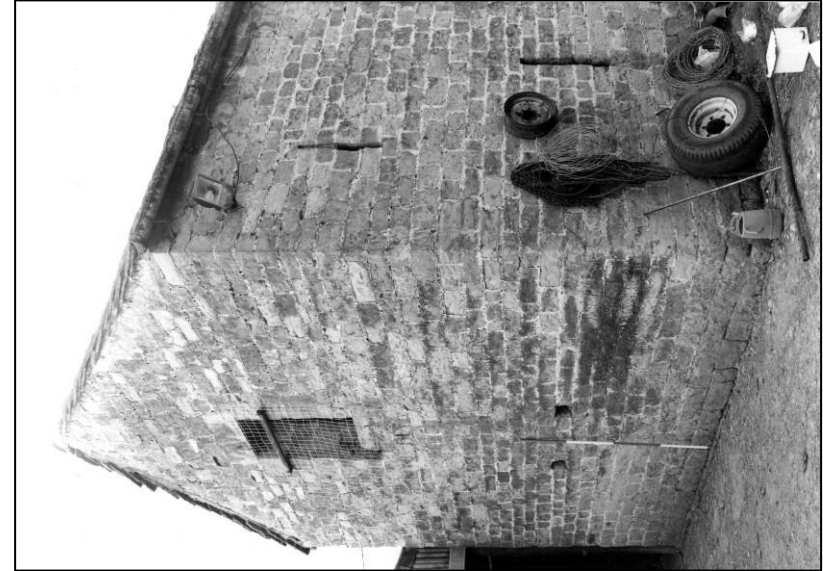


Plate 70: Barn: E gable, looking SW (photo 7/5) (top to left).



Plate 71: Barn: N elevation, looking S (photo 7/7).



Plate 72: Barn: W gable over lean-to, looking NE (photo 7/11).



Plate 73: Barn: W end of S elevation, looking NE (photo 6/1).



Plate 74: Barn: doorway in S elevation, looking NW (photo 9/5) (top to left).



Plate 75: Barn: S elevation after demolition of adjoining shed, looking NW (photo 9/2).



Plate 76: Barn: S elevation after demolition of adjoining shed, looking N (photo 9/3).



Plate 77: Barn: flagged central bay, looking E (photo 6/7).



Plate 78: Barn: central passage and S doorway, looking S (photo 6/12) (top to left).



Plate 79: Barn: interior of W end, looking SW (photo 6/13).



Plate 80: Barn: flagged and brick flooring, looking NW (photo 6/15).



Plate 81: Barn: interior, looking W (photo 6/5).



Plate 82: Barn: interior, looking E (photo 6/17) (top to left).



Plate 83: Barn: shaft bearing, E end of S wall, looking SW (photo 6/18) (top to left).

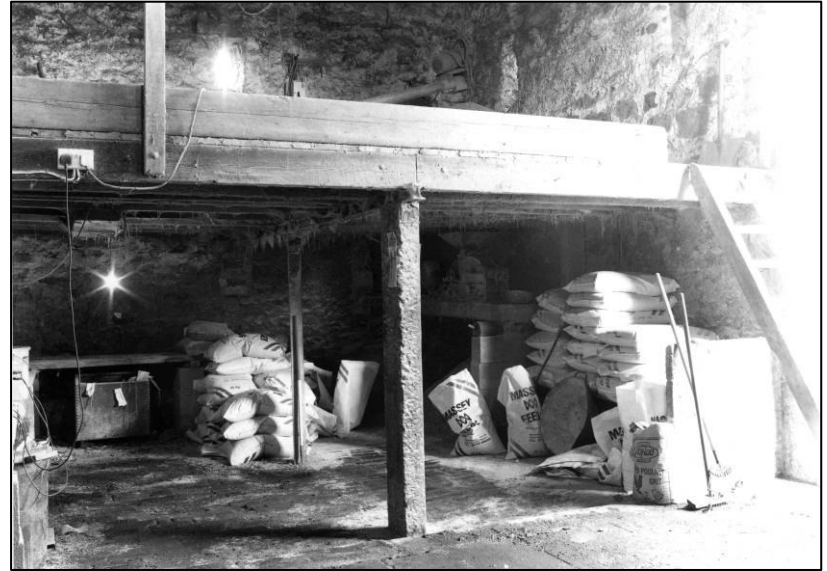


Plate 84: Barn: interior, looking NW (photo 6/16).



Plate 85: Barn: 1F at W end, looking NW (photo 6/4).



Plate 86: Barn: 1F at W end, looking S (photo 6/3).



Plate 87: Barn: typical roof truss, looking SE (photo 6/6).



Plate 88: Barn: sack hoist over E part, looking SE (photo 6/9).



Plate 89: Barn: line shaft between trusses, looking SW (photo 6/10).



Plate 90: Workshop: door in N elevation, looking S (photo 7/9).



Plate 91: Barn: wall between barn and workshop, looking E (photo 7/10) (top to left).



Plate 92: Workshop and recent shed to SW of barn, after demolition of adjoining shed, looking W (photo 9/4).



Plate 93: Workshop: E elevation, looking SW (photo 5/18).



Plate 94: Workshop: interior of N cell, looking SE (photo 5/17)
(top to left).



Plate 95: Workshop: interior of N cell, looking S (photo 5/16)
(top to left).



Plate 96: Workshop: interior of S cell, looking S (photo 5/12)
(top to left).

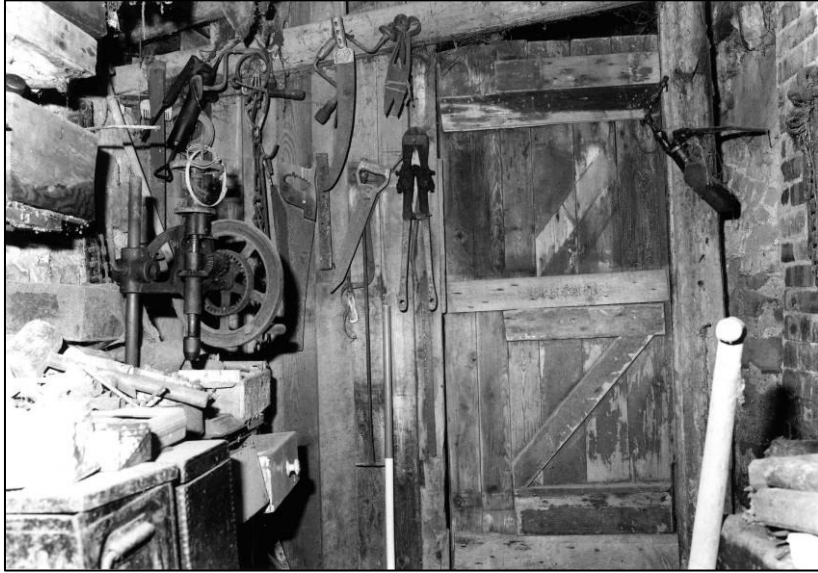


Plate 97: Workshop: interior of S cell, looking N (photo 5/14).



Plate 98: Workshop: interior of S cell and boiler, looking S (photo 5/13) (top to left).



Plate 99: Dairy: W elevation & N gable, looking SE (photo 9/6).



Plate 100: Dairy: W elevation, looking E (photo 9/10).



Plate 101: Dairy: E elevation & N gable, looking SW (photo 9/8).



Plate 102: Dairy: E elevation, looking NW (photo 9/9).



Plate 103: Dairy: N cell, looking E (photo 9/11) (top to left).

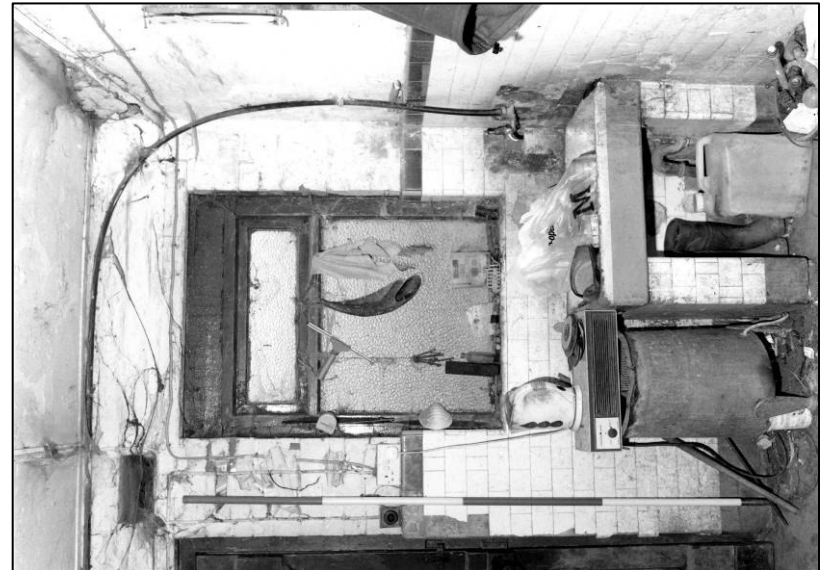


Plate 104: Dairy: N cell, looking W (photo 9/12) (top to left).



Plate 105: Dairy: S cell, looking W (photo 9/16).



Plate 106: Dairy: S cell, looking N (photo 9/13).

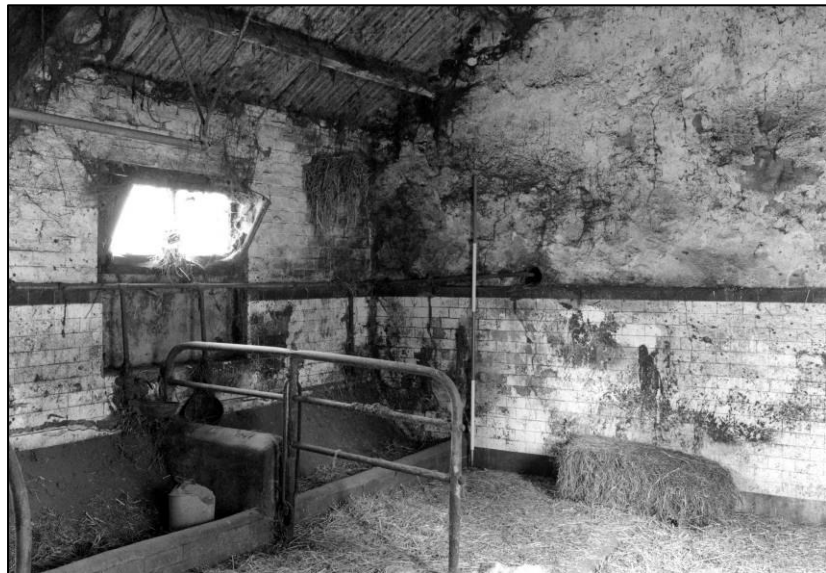
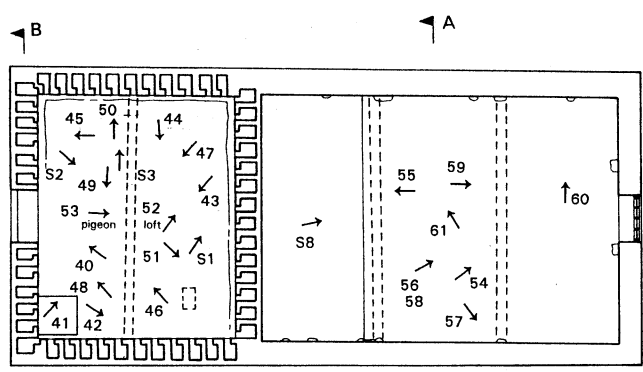


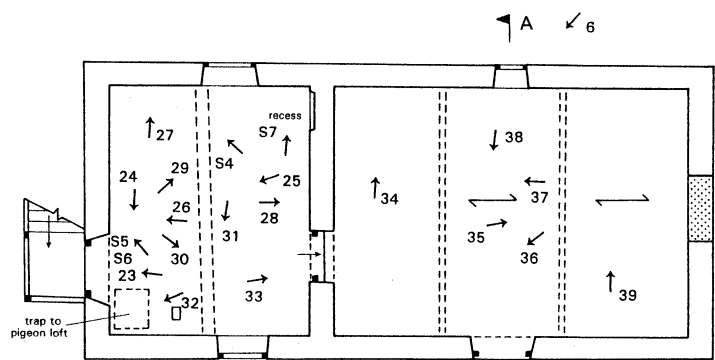
Plate 107: Dairy: S cell, looking SE (photo 9/15).

PROJECT		MANOR FARM, THORPE AUDLIN	
TITLE			
PHOTO LOCATIONS			
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	APR 2011
	EDAS	FIGURE	A1/1

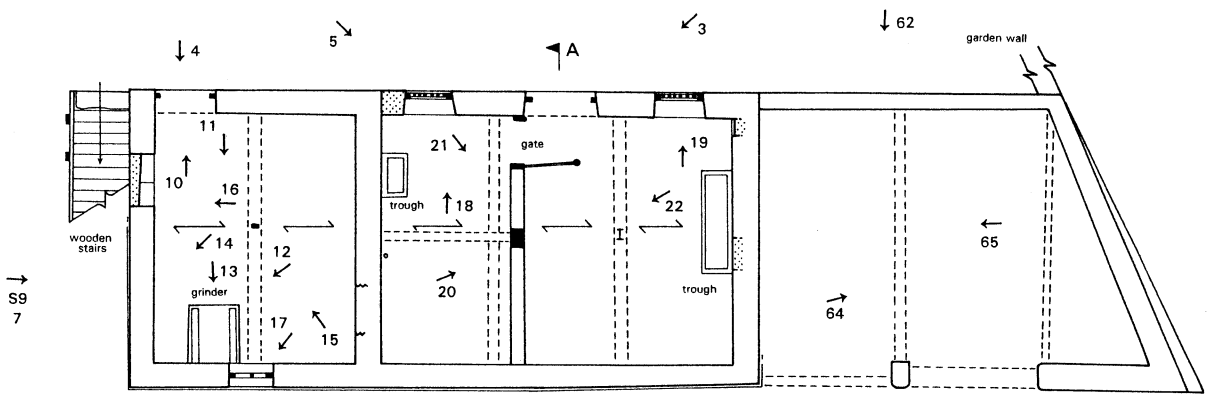


Second floor

55 ↙ DIRECTION OF BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPH WITH PLATE NUMBER
 S11 ↙ DIRECTION OF COLOUR SLIDE WITH SLIDE NUMBER



First floor



Granary

Cart shed

Ground floor

S10 2 ↗

S11 8 ↑

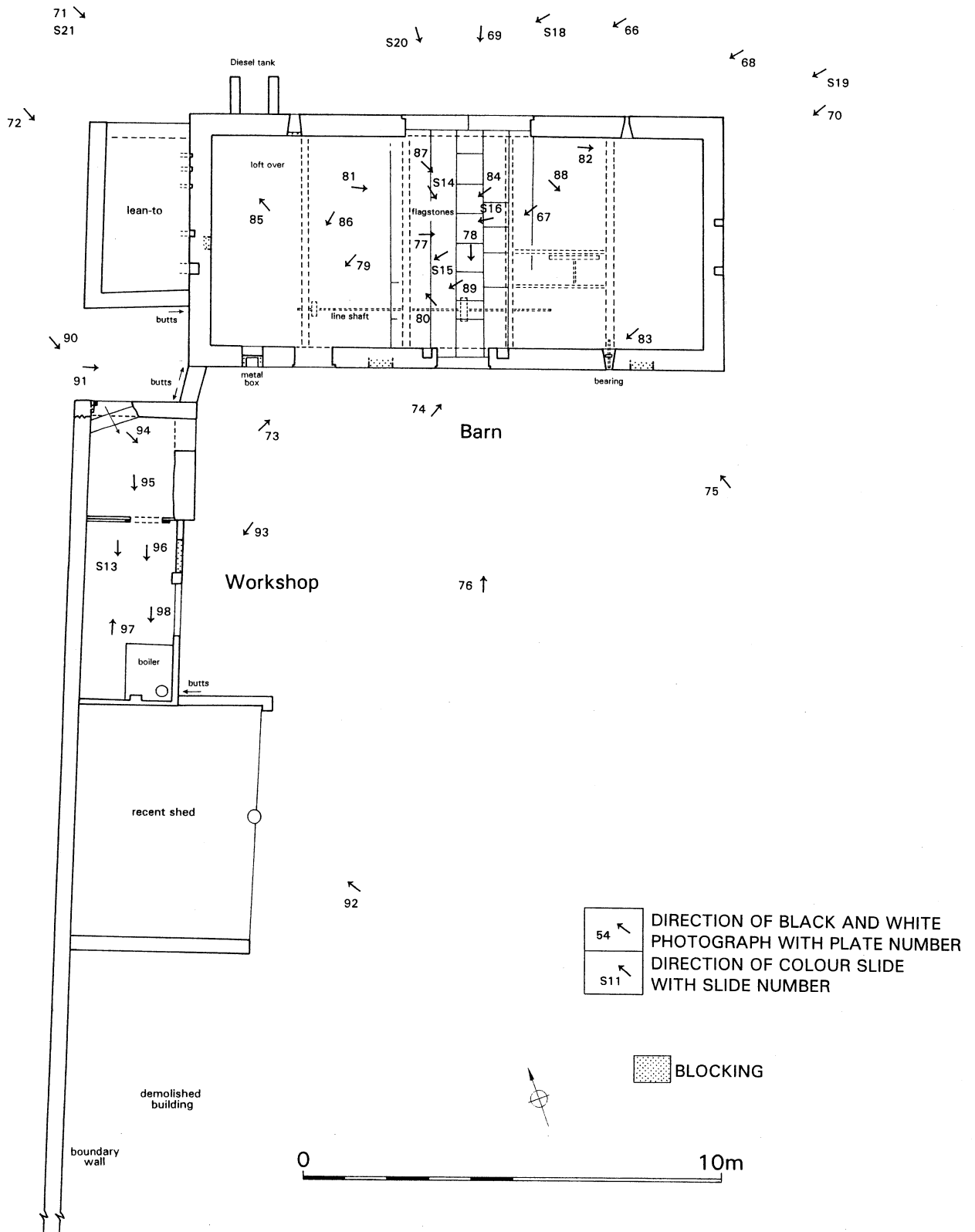
S12 9 ↖

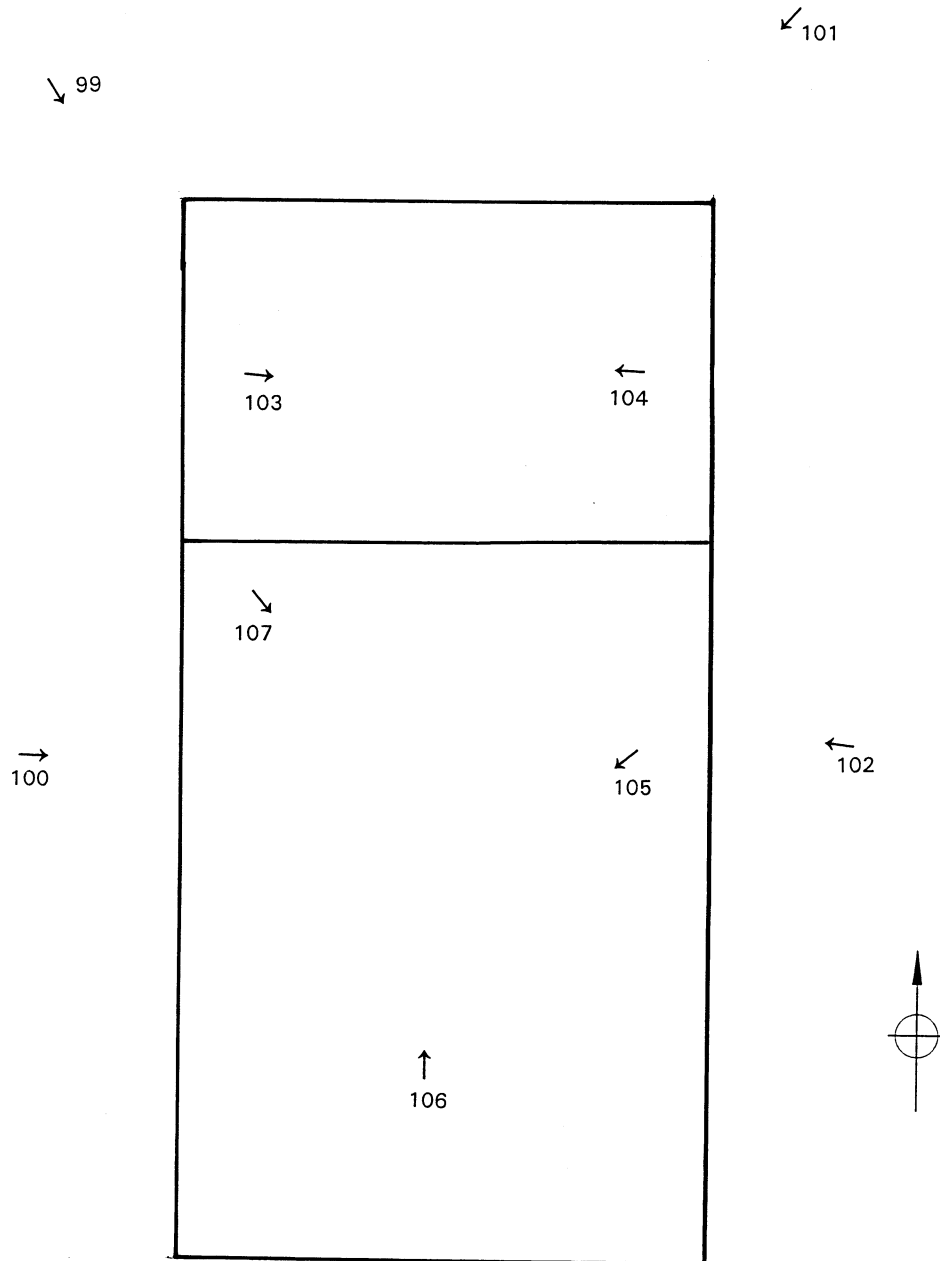
1 ↖ distant
S17 ↖



BLOCKING

PROJECT MANOR FARM, THORPE AUDLIN	
TITLE PHOTO LOCATIONS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE ARP 2011
EDAS	FIGURE A1/2





Dairy - not to scale

53 ↙
 DIRECTION OF BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPH WITH PLATE NUMBER

PROJECT		MANOR FARM, THORPE AUDLIN	
TITLE		PHOTO LOCATIONS	
SCALE	DATE	FIGURE	
NTS	APR 2011	A1/3	
EDAS			

APPENDIX 2
LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

Listed Buildings Online



The Lists of Buildings of special architectural and historic interest Online

Last Updated: 27 January 2011 | Logged In: guestaccount

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Viewing Full List Description Text

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[Back to Search Results](#)

Building Details:

Building Name: 3 STOREY FARM
BUILDING AT MANOR FARM
Parish: THORPE AUDLIN
District: WAKEFIELD
County: WEST YORKSHIRE
Postcode:

Details:

LBS Number: 505089
Grade: II
Date Listed: 13/11/2008
Date Delisted:
NGR: SE4807615824

Listing Text:

THORPE AUDLIN

1497/0/10009 WATCHIT HOLE LANE
13-NOV-08 THREE STOREY FARM BUILDING
AT MANOR FARM

GV II

Multifunctional farm building, pre-Agricultural Revolution,
probably early C18.

MATERIALS

Coursed squared limestone rubble, stone slate roofs with pan
tiles to later attached cart shed. Upper part of internal wall is of
handmade, possibly C18 brick. The floor to the pigeon loft is
lime ash laid on reeds.

PLAN

Three storey, three bay building with a gable end with an
external timber stair to the first floor to the south west and a 2
bay cart shed attached to the north east gable. The ground
floor is accessed via the north west side and is divided into two
cells with no interconnection. The two northern bays form
animal housing, the southern bay originally being a tack room
or workshop. The first floor is similarly divided but the rooms
are interconnected. The southern room has internal access via
a hatch to a pigeon loft above. The central bay is open to the
roof and continuous with the northern bay which has an upper
floor and a first floor doorway in the south east wall. This
doorway has no external stair to ground level so may have
always been a taking-in door.

EXTERIOR

North west elevation: Central broad doorway later partially blocked and converted into a window with vertical timber slats. A second narrower doorway is to the left (north) with a heavily eroded sandstone lintel (all other lintels being limestone) with a small window beyond. The southern bay to the right has a doorway to the right. At first floor level there are two small shuttered windows at first floor level, the one to the left being smaller and probably inserted with a timber lintel. There are no second floor openings. The rear wall of the cart shed to the north is largely a retaining wall.

South west gable: Blocked ground floor window to the left (west) now partly covered by the line of the timber staircase. This staircase is of light section sawn timber and is not of special interest. It leads to a doorway on the right side of the gable at first floor level which retains a plank door hung on strap hinges. At high level on the second floor, central to the gable, is a square opening with a stone lintel and a protruding cill, this being the flight opening for the pigeon loft.

South east elevation: The southern bay has a ground floor window and another slightly further to the right (north) on the first floor above. Approximately central to the two northern bays there is a first floor letting in door with a glazed rectangular fanlight above. The cart shed to the north has two bays open to the south east separated by a chamfered pillar of red engineering bricks supporting timber lintels. This pillar is likely to be a replacement of an earlier pillar.

North east gable: The pitched roof of the cartshed partially covers a central, blocked first floor window. On the second floor above there is another window that retains a timber window frame divided into 16 small lights with slim glazing bars, some still retaining glazing at the time of the survey.

INTERIOR

The two northern ground floor bays form a single space probably originally designed either as stabling or as cattle housing. The southern bay was originally well lit with two windows and may have formed a tack room or workshop. The exposed first floor floor beams are substantial and are probably original to the building. They support modern replacement floor joists and boards. The first floor of the southern bay has plastered walls, but the reeds of the lime ash floor to the pigeon loft above are exposed. The interior of the pigeon loft was not inspected, although any original built-in nest boxes would be of special interest. The northern two bays are unplastered. The central bay is open to the roof, the northern bay has an upper floor at second floor level with no permanent access. The exposed roof structure of the two northern bays consists of two king strut trusses of mainly hewn timber that is traditionally jointed and pegged supporting double, staggered purlins that are trenched and also pegged. Most of the rafters are also riven rather than being sawn.

HISTORY

Manor Farm is believed to have originally been the home farm

of Thorpe Manor and until the late C19 may have been directly managed from the manor house which lies just over 50m to the north west. This is because the house now known as Manor Farmhouse immediately to the west is not shown on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map, but was built by the next edition published in 1906. Thorpe Manor, which is listed grade II, may be pre-C16 in origin, but was remodelled and enlarged in the C17 with further alterations in the C19. The two earliest surviving buildings at Manor Farm, this building and the threshing barn to the south, are of a type that is difficult to date. They may originate from shortly after the C17 enlargement of the hall, possibly as the result of improvements instigated by a change in ownership, but may be as late as, for example, 1814 which is the date that Thorpe Audlin's openfield system was enclosed - enclosure of former openfields typically prompted the construction of new farm buildings. However their form and details of construction suggest that they date to before the introduction of ideas developed during the late C18 Agricultural Revolution. If the building did date to the late C18 or later it would be expected to have either more extensive accommodation for cattle (given the level of investment that the building represents) or if used as a stable, much better lighting and ventilation. The first floor would also be provided with better ventilation if used for hay. The scale of the floor beams suggest that the first floor was originally used for grain rather than hay storage, but ideas developed in the Agricultural Revolution ended the practice of storing grain above livestock as the smells from below were thought to taint the grain. In addition the third storey is more typical of a pre-Agricultural Revolution farm building of this type than one of a later date. Prominent buildings, such as this three storey structure, on home farms belonging to large estates in the later C18 and early C19 tended to have architectural embellishment such as accentuated quoins and raised coped gables with kneelers, so the more utilitarian construction of the building suggests an earlier date. The inclusion of a dovecot or large pigeon loft in the building gives further support to the interpretation that this was the manorial home farm as the right of keeping pigeons was often reserved by the lord of the manor. The attached cart shed is probably part of early C19 additions to the farm complex.

ASSOCIATED LISTED BUILDINGS

Threshing Barn to the South and Thorpe Manor to the north west.

SOURCE

"The Enclosure Maps of England and Wales 1595-1918" Kain et al 2004

REASON FOR DESIGNATION

The three storey farm building at Manor Farm is designated at grade II for the following principal reasons:

- * It is an example of a pre-Agricultural Revolution farm building
- * It is a nationally rare surviving form of multifunctional farm building with a pigeon loft above a granary above stabling or

livestock housing.

- * It is a well preserved example of pre-1840 vernacular architecture

- * It has group value with the threshing barn to the south and the Grade II listed Thorpe Manor as part of the former manorial home farm.

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Building Details:

Building Name: THRESHING
BARN AT MANOR FARM
Parish: THORPE AUDLIN
District: WAKEFIELD
County: WEST YORKSHIRE
Postcode:

Details:

LBS Number: 505418
Grade: II
Date Listed: 13/11/2008
Date Delisted:
NGR: SE4806415803

Listing Text:

THORPE AUDLIN

1497/0/10010 WATCHIT HOLE LANE
13-NOV-08 THRESHING BARN AT MANOR FARM

GV II

Threshing barn, pre-Agricultural Revolution, probably early C18.

MATERIALS

Coursed squared limestone rubble, stone slate roof. Massive hewn timber lintel to cart opening, limestone lintels to other openings.

PLAN

The threshing barn is orientated east west with a central cart entry in the north wall and a smaller winnowing door central to the south wall with a second smaller door further to the west. The western third of the building has an upper floor. A single storey outbuilding with a lean-to roof is attached to the west gable. Modern structures extending to the south of the building are not of special interest and are not included in the listing.

EXTERIOR

North wall: Central cart entrance with quoined jambs supporting a substantial hewn timber lintel. Doors are modern replacements that are not of special interest. Arrow slit ventilation slits to both ground and first floor levels. The north wall of the lean-to, which is slightly set back, also has a (much smaller) cart entrance.

South wall: Central, broad, winnowing door with quioned jambs and stone lintel. Plank door, probably C19 or later, on strap hinges. To the west (left) there is a second, narrower doorway which also has quioned jambs. To the east there is a small ground level inserted, but now blocked opening thought to have been for a drive shaft for a threshing machine. Above at first floor level there are two small windows roughly equally spaced along the elevation.

Gable ends: The east gable has a small high level window. The west gable has two ventilation slits, one at first floor, the other at attic level.

INTERIOR

At the time of the inspection the east end of the barn was occupied by a grain silo and the west end by an electric powered floor mill, neither of which is of special interest. The west end of the building has a replacement upper floor. The roof structure is exposed and has a series of metal pinned king strut roof trusses that support staggered trenched purlins that are pegged. Spanning between the roof trusses are two redundant line shafts with belt wheels.

HISTORY

Manor Farm is believed to have originally been the home farm of Thorpe Manor and until the late C19 may have been directly managed from the manor house which lies just over 50m to the north west. This is because the house now known as Manor Farmhouse immediately to the west is not shown on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map, but was built by the next edition published in 1906. Thorpe Manor, which is listed grade II, may be pre-C16 in origin, but was remodelled and enlarged in the C17 with further alterations in the C19. The two earliest surviving buildings at Manor Farm (the threshing barn and the three storey farm building) are of a type that is difficult to date. They may originate from shortly after the C17 enlargement of the hall, possibly as the result of improvements instigated by a change in ownership, but may be as late as, for example, 1814 which is the date that Thorpe Audlin's openfield system was enclosed - enclosure of former openfields typically prompted the construction of new farm buildings. However their form and details of construction suggest that they date to before the introduction of ideas developed during the late C18 Agricultural Revolution. This includes the scale and style of the timber lintel for the cart opening and the lack of a corresponding cart opening in the south wall. Although the winnowing door in the south wall would have provided a cross draft for hand threshing of corn in the centre of the barn, it would not have been large enough to allow carts to pass through the building as became more typical with the improved farming practices developed and disseminated by the Agricultural Revolution in the later C18. The roof structure (with the use of metal work and sawn timbers) appears to be a later replacement, but it is still likely to be early C19 rather than late C19 in date.

ASSOCIATED LISTED BUILDINGS

Three storey multifunctional farm building immediately to the north and Thorpe Manor to the north west.

SOURCE

"The Enclosure Maps of England and Wales 1595-1918" Kain et al 2004

REASON FOR DESIGNATION

The threshing barn at Manor Farm is designated at grade II for the following principal reasons:

- * It is a rare surviving example of a pre-Agricultural Revolution farm building
- * It is a well preserved example of pre-1840 vernacular architecture
- * It has additional group value with the three storey farm building immediately to the north and the Grade II listed Thorpe Manor as part of the former manorial home farm.

**APPENDIX 3
WYAAS SPECIFICATION**

**Specification For Building Recording
Manor Farm, Thorpe Audlin
(SE 4807 1582)**

Specification prepared at the request of Ed Dennison on behalf of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council (Planning Permission 08/02648/FUL)

1 Summary

1.1 A building record (drawn and photographic survey) is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to the conversion of this complex of historic farm buildings to a residential development. 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 4807 1582) Manor Farm, Thorpe Audlin lies off Watchit Hole Lane in the village of Thorpe Audlin. The site is surrounded by farmland and other farm buildings to the east and by small-scale residential development to the west.

2.2 Description

Threshing Barn

The threshing barn is a traditional stone-built barn with a large central cart opening in the centre of the north elevation and an opposing, but much smaller winnowing door to its south elevation. The barn has a stone slate roof. The threshing barn covers an area of approximately 78 square metres. The barn is a grade II listed building (LBS 505418). A later single storey farm building is attached to the south-west corner of the barn.

Granary

The granary is a three storey stone-built traditional farm building, which incorporates a dovecote. The granary has a short range of attached cart sheds. The granary covers an area of approximately 78 square metres. The granary is a grade II listed building (LBS 505089).

The site condition of all of the farm buildings appears to be reasonably good, however confirmation of structural condition should be sought from the developer's agent.

3 Planning Background

The site owners, through their agents Townsend Planning Consultants (10 Rishworth Street, Wakefield, West Yorkshire WF1 3BY) have obtained planning

consent (Planning Application No. 08/02648/FUL) for the conversion of 2 barns to form 2 dwellings with garages; including demolition and alterations of agricultural barns, the formation of new farm access and paddock (resubmission of 08/00853/FUL). The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as Wakefield's archaeological advisor) has prepared this specification in order to allow the developers to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

The farm buildings at Manor Farm were probably part of the home farm of the nearby Thorpe Manor, which may be pre-16th century in origin and which was altered in the 17th century (and again in the 19th century).

The three storey farm building is constructed of limestone with a stone slate roof. The attached cart shed has a pantile roof. The building was probably used as a granary with part of the ground floor housing animal stalls and the other part perhaps used as a workshop. The building is divided into two rooms on each floor, with an internal wall, which at ground floor level has no means of internal communication. This internal wall is likely to be an original feature. The first floor is accessed by wooden steps via a door in the SW gable of the building. A doorway communicates between the first floor room (now used as storage which is accessed from the stairs) to the former grain store beyond. The SW first floor room is plastered, whereas the room to the NE (probably used as a granary) is un-plastered. The nature of the internal wall alters at the point between the first and second floor from limestone rubble to handmade brick. A pigeon house survives on the second floor of the SW end of the building and this is accessed from the first floor via a hatch. The brick wall which divides the pigeon house from the open space beyond is likely to contain built-in nesting boxes (although it was not possible to access the pigeon house and so this could not be confirmed). The floor of the pigeon house is of reed and lime ash (the exposed reeds are visible from the first floor). The multi-functional nature and form of this three storey farm building is quite rare and as such this building is of national importance.

The threshing barn is also constructed from squared limestone rubble with a stone slate roof. The barn is of a traditional plan type with central cart entry and smaller central winnowing door in the opposite wall. The barn retains its central stone threshing floor, with brick floor to either side. A later single storey structure is attached to the south-west corner of the barn – which has most recently been used as a farm workshop. The threshing barn still retains 20th century farm machinery, as well as the drive shaft partially supported by the roof trusses.

Both structures are grade II listed and are thought to date to the early 18th century – although these farm buildings are difficult to date and they may be as early as 1700.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

The proposals will involve the alteration of this pair of well-preserved farm buildings, and in particular will involve substantial alterations to the pigeon house (in order to convert it to residential accommodation – these alterations will involve the covering

over the early reed and lime ash floor of the pigeon house. The conversion of the pigeon house to a bedroom will also impact on any surviving nest boxes and perching ledges. The proposed development of the three-storey building (as shown on the revised plans) also involves the removal of parts of the original internal wall at ground floor level.

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 farm 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, layout and circulation should all be considered in this process of interpretation.

6 Recording Methodology

6.1 General Instructions

6.1.1 Health and Safety

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

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

6.1.4 Site preparation

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

6.1.5 Documentary research

Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local History Library (Wakefield Learning and Local Studies Library, Balne Lane, Wakefield WF2 0DQ, telephone 01924 302230, email lib.learningandlocalstudies@wakefield.gov.uk) and the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE), and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century Trades and Postal directories, the appropriate census returns and all relevant secondary sources. Should the Local History Library hold limited or insufficient information relevant to the map regression, the contractor should contact the WYAAS Historic Environment Record in order to check whether the HER holds additional information relevant to this background research which should also be consulted. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to function and phasing. Please note that this exercise is not intended to be a formal desk-based assessment, and should not represent a disproportionate percentage of the time allowed for the project overall.

6.1.6 Use of existing plans

Mark Brotherton Ltd have produced plans as existing of buildings. If appropriate, these plans may be used as the basis for the drawn record and for any annotation relative both to the historic and photographic record. Additional information relevant to the historic record should be indicated on the plans, which shall be re-drawn as necessary. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to check the accuracy of these drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. Contractors are therefore advised to determine prior to the submission of tender whether major re-survey/re-drawing will be necessary. For this purpose, the WY

Archaeology Advisory Service would suggest that the tendering contractor check a small number of randomly selected measurements across the site, e.g. a few long face measurements, the position and size of a selection of doors and windows, and a random series of internal diagonals (it is accepted that the contracting archaeologist will not be able to identify isolated and unpredictable errors by using this method).

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 farm building to the east of the barn is excluded from the drawn record. The drawn record should comprise:

- A plan of the barn including the attached single storey outbuilding attached to the south-west corner of the barn (truss positions to be reflected onto the plan)
- A plan of each floor of the granary and cart sheds (including a plan at the level of the dovecote)
- A short section through the granary (location to be agreed with the WYAAS)
- An internal elevation drawing of one of the walls of the dovecote (to record the nesting boxes)

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

6.4.2 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:

- All original structural elements, roof structures / trusses
- Evidence for carpenters' marks, setting out marks or merchants' marks (within the roof structure)
- Original doors and window frames and any associated shutters or other fittings
- Surviving access arrangements to the barn (from the adjacent farm-building and from the outside)
- Historic ladders, steps or stairs
- Any surviving evidence of the use of powered machinery (including elements which may have been man or horse-driven).
- The floor surface – modern concrete floors are not of interest, but earlier flagged or brick surfaces are
- Any evidence for blocked doorways or windows within the barn and any areas showing straight joints or where there is evidence for rebuilding or alteration to the walling
- Evidence for original and subsequent historic arrangement of the interior including: original fittings (tethering rings etc), evidence for early animal stalls or boxes (including partition grooves in the walls).
- Original or historic heating and lighting arrangements
- Evidence for the re-use of timbers
- Evidence for breathers or blocked breathers; or any owl holes
- Any visible datestones
- Evidence for the dovecote – including the associated nesting boxes and ledges
- Detail relating to the construction of the lime ash floor in the dovecote
- Any surviving evidence for the use of the upper floor of the granary as a bothy
- The associated cart sheds – including any evidence for the phased development of this structure
- Evidence for the drive-shaft at truss level in the barn (to be reflected onto plan)

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 guidelines¹, drawings executed on site should be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, recorders should ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature should then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. 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 each building, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. The contractor should ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. Specific shots should be made of:

- the cart sheds
- the farm-building to the east of the barn

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

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

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.

NB. The archaeological contractor may need to return to site, once demolition works to the attached modern structures have taken place, in order to properly photograph the south elevation of the barn and the west elevation of the attached farm building.

6.5.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of each building (including the farm building to the east of the barn and the attached farm building to the south-west of the barn). 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 nesting boxes in the dovecote
- In-situ historic farm machinery

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

6.5.4 Equipment

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

6.5.5 Film stock

All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. 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 shots). Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

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

6.5.7 Documentation

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

7.2 Report Preparation

7.2.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant finds
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a brief architectural description of the farm 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 complex in its local and historical contexts, describing and analysing the development of individual structures and of the complex as a whole. This analysis should consider the combined granary and dovecote as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function, with particular attention being given to historical plan form, technical layout and process flow. The same analysis should be applied to the barn and associated structures.

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 (**Thorpe Audlin**).

7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the barn and attached farm building and the granary & dovecote and attached cart shed 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 (including the modern sheds attached to the barn)
- 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
- 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). The report supplied to the NMR should be in digital format only. A recommendation from WYAAS for discharge of the archaeological condition is dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

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

7.3.1c **Copyright** - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged

7.3.1d 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 – ‘Thorpe Audlin’ (the Township name) with ‘Manor Farm’ under, at the top of the slide; grid reference at the bottom; date of photograph at the right hand side of the mount; subject of photograph at the left hand side of the mount. Subject labelling may take the form of a numbered reference to the relevant photographic register. The slides should be supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in an appropriate, archivally stable slide hanger (for storage in a filing cabinet).

7.4 Summary for publication

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

7.5 Preparation and deposition of the archive

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

8 General considerations

8.1 Technical queries

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

8.2 Authorised alterations to specification by contractor

It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and on a brief examination of the site by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission. If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that

- i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, and/or

iii) any features which should be recorded, as having a bearing on the interpretation of the structure, have been omitted from the specification,

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact the WY Archaeology Advisory Service as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the WY Archaeology Advisory Service considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has already been made and site work is ongoing, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

8.3 Unauthorised alterations to specification by contractor

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

8.4 Monitoring

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

8.5 Valid period of specification

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

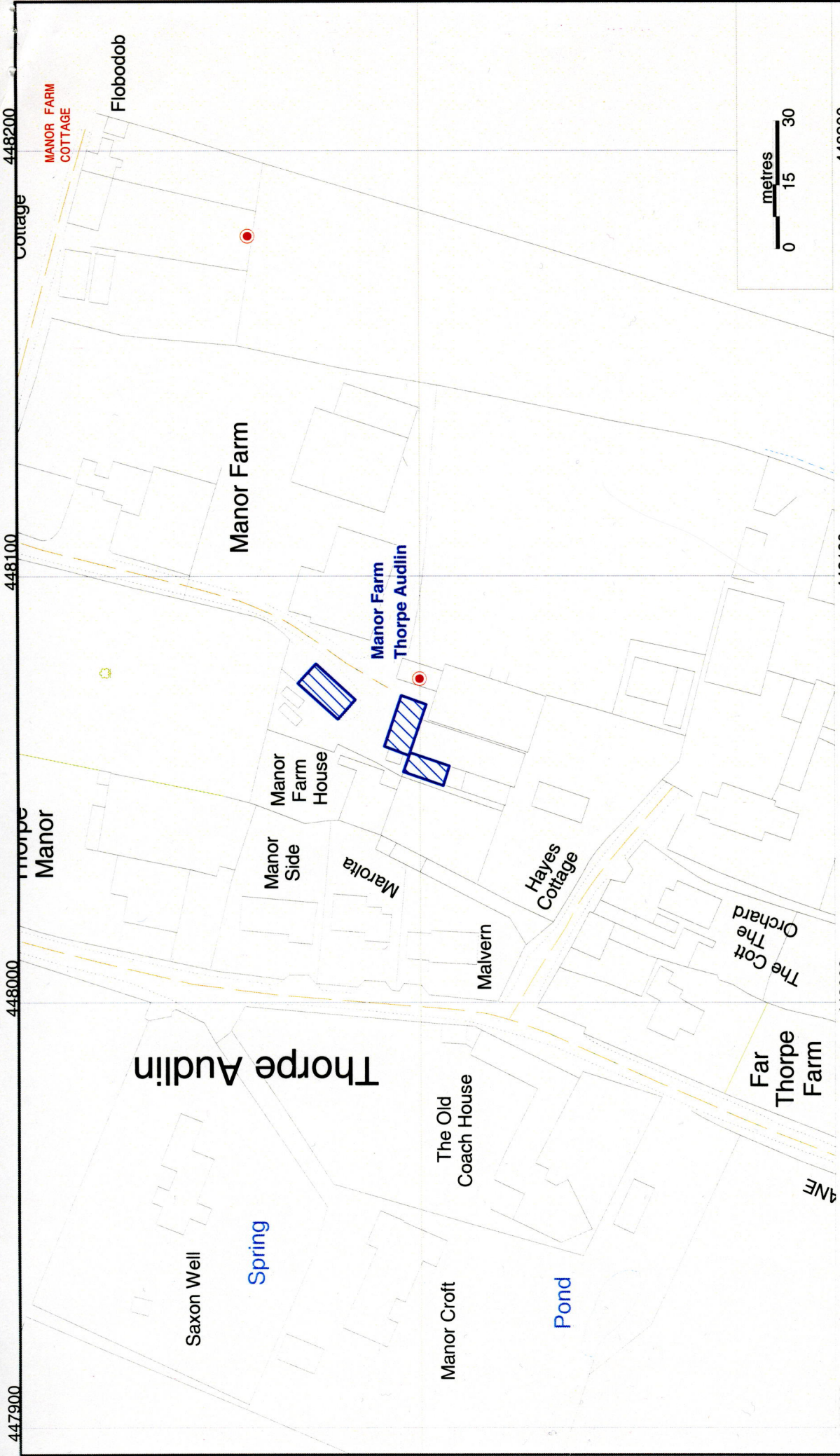
Any queries relating to this specification should be addressed to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service without delay.

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Elizabeth Chamberlin

January/2009

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

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415800



WYAS Advisory Service
 County Sites and Monuments Record
 Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road
 Wakefield WF1 2DE

Tel. 01924 306797 Fax. 01924 306810

New Drawing

Ref

Text 1

Text 2

The Operator

Code No xxxx

Project xxxx

Date Plotted: 26/01/2010

Sheet No.: SE4815NW

Scale 1: 1250



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Notification to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service of commencement of archaeological investigation in West Yorkshire (to be completed by the archaeological contractor and returned to WYAAS)

Agreed amendments to WYAAS specification dated December 2009 (email Dennison/Chamberlin 05-09/03/10)

1) The eastern half of the barn interior is currently occupied by a tall floor to truss height silo, which is still in use. However, all of the interior walls can be accessed and recorded around the sides of the silo, and the trusses, a hoist and a drive shaft can also be reached using a ladder. There will obviously be a silo in the photographs looking towards the east end of the barn but, given that we can draw all evidence for former fixtures and fittings, we don't see any need for a second photographic visit after the silo has been removed - we don't think that it "significantly obscures" any evidence.

Agreed by WYAAS that it is OK for the silo to be in the photographs and for EDAS to record around it.

2) The single storey outbuilding attached to the SW corner of the barn has most recently been used as a farm workshop. The walls have lots of tools hanging on them, and there are work benches and boxes of screws etc – exactly the kind of clutter one would expect to find in a workshop. We would argue that it is better to photograph this building with the material still in it, as it relates to its most recent usage, rather than just being stored material. Again, we can easily measure around the materials, and move them if necessary, to record any evidence for earlier usage.

Agreed by WYAAS that it is acceptable to photograph the building with the tools and work benches in.

3) Para 6.1.5 of the specification notes that if there aren't sufficient maps in the Local History Library, then the WYAAS HER should be contacted to see what you might hold. Please confirm what you mean by sufficient. If we do visit the HER, what charge will be made, and will this charge be waived if it is found that you do not hold anything useful?

Agreed by WYAAS (without prejudice) that no charge would be made.

4) The barn has a first floor at one end, but no plan of this is required (para 6.4.1). Therefore any photos which might be taken from this level will be shown on the ground floor plan or not at all (para 6.5.7). If you want photos to be located on floors plans which haven't been drawn, you should specify their production, even if they are sketches.

Agreed by WYAAS that any photographs taken at first floor level can be marked on the ground floor plan.

5) Para 6.4.1 of the specification asks for one elevation of the interior of the dovecote to be drawn, presumably at 1:50. However, as the dovecote will photograph very well, we would suggest an elevation drawing at 1:10 or similar (i.e. brick by brick) of two rows of four boxes only, together with a plan of one row of four at the same scale to show the internal characteristics. Please confirm that this is OK.

WYAAS stated that one internal elevation drawing should be completed, with the detail shown in photographs, to allow for comparison with other dovecotes in West Yorkshire. Scale of drawing can be 1:50 or 1:20.

Notification to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service of commencement of archaeological investigation in West Yorkshire (to be completed by the archaeological contractor and returned to WYAAS)

6) Para 6.5.1 of the specification notes that the contractor *may* need to return to site to photograph the external elevations of the barn and attached building once the adjoining modern cow sheds have been demolished (which the client is planning to do when development starts). Clarification was sought.

WYAAS replied that a return to the site is dependant on whether the developer is prepared to demolish the modern sheds (prior to the development commencing). If so, appropriate photographs can be taken during the main phase of recording. If not, a repeat visit will be required to record the otherwise obscured elevations of the barn and attached building.