

SHANN HOUSE FARM, STATION ROAD,
METHLEY, LEEDS

BUILDING RECORDING AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1	BACKGROUND INFORMATION	1
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
3	ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FARM BUILDINGS.....	10
4	ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BARN COTTAGE RANGE.....	20
5	RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF	25
6	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	28
7	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	31
8	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	33

Appendices

1	EDAS Photographic Register
2	List of Recorded Contexts
3	WYAAS Specification

LIST OF FIGURES

- 1 General Location
- 2 Detailed Location
- 3 Buck's Sketch
- 4 Jefferys' 1771 Map
- 5 Maps of 1773 and 1787
- 6 Ordnance Survey Maps
- 7 Ordnance Survey Maps
- 8 Farm Buildings Layout
- 9 Farm Complex: Ground Floor Plan
- 10 Hay Rack in East Barn Range
- 11 Farm Complex: First Floor Plan and Sections
- 12 Barn Cottage Range: Floor Plans
- 13 Watching Brief Results

LIST OF PLATES

- 1 West and north ranges of farm complex, looking NW (photo 1/12).
- 2 North side of farm buildings, with single storey cattle shade range to centre, looking SE (photo 3/13).
- 3 West coach house and stable range, W elevation, looking NE (photo 1/5).
- 4 West coach house and stable range, W elevation, blocked carriage opening at N end, looking E (photo 1/1).
- 5 West coach house and stable range, W elevation, blocked carriage openings at N end, looking NE (photo 1/3).
- 6 West coach house and stable range, W elevation, S part, looking E (photo 1/4).
- 7 West coach house and stable range, E elevation, looking NW (photo 1/6).
- 8 West coach house and stable range, E elevation, detail of door and window dressings, looking W (photo 1/10).
- 9 West coach house and stable range, E elevation, looking W (photo 1/7).
- 10 West coach house and stable range, S cell, ventilated opening in E wall, looking E (photo 2/4).
- 11 West coach house and stable range, S cell, looking SW (photo 2/3).
- 12 West coach house and stable range, S cell, details of fittings, looking NW (photo 1/17).
- 13 West coach house and stable range, S cell, E stall, looking N (photo 1/18) (top to left).
- 14 West coach house and stable range, S cell, W stall, looking N (photo 2/2).
- 15 West coach house and stable range, central cell, mortices of curved fitting to W wall, looking W (photo 2/8).
- 16 West coach house and stable range, central cell, looking NW (photo 2/7).
- 17 West coach house and stable range, central cell, looking NE (photo 2/9).
- 18 West coach house and stable range, central cell, fodder cupboard, looking S (photo 2/5).
- 19 West coach house and stable range, central cell, ceiling, looking S (photo 2/10).
- 20 West coach house and stable range, N cell, blocked carriage opening, looking W (photo 2/15).
- 21 West coach house and stable range, N cell, looking NW (photo 2/11).
- 22 West coach house and stable range, N cell, looking S (photo 2/13).
- 23 West coach house and stable range, N cell, roof trusses, looking N (photo 2/14).
- 24 North cattle shade range, S elevation, looking N (photo 1/11).
- 25 North cattle shade range, detail of openings to S side, looking NE (photo 2/16).
- 26 North cattle shade range, N elevation, looking SW (photo 3/12).

- 27 North cattle shade range, interior, showing hay rake, looking E (photo 2/17).
- 28 North cattle shade range, interior, showing hay rake, looking W (photo 2/19).
- 29 North cattle shade range, E cell, structure in NW corner, looking NW (photo 6/1) (top to left).
- 30 North cattle shade range, E cell, interior, looking NE (photo 6/2).
- 31 North cattle shade range, roof trusses, looking W (photo 3/1).
- 32 East barn range, N gable, looking S (photo 3/10) (top to left).
- 33 East barn range, W elevation, N part, looking NE (photo 1/13).
- 34 East barn range, W elevation, S part, looking E (photo 1/15).
- 35 East barn range, W elevation, looking NE (photo 1/16).
- 36 East barn range, S gable, looking N (photo 3/3) (top to left).
- 37 East barn range, E elevation and S gable, looking NW (photo 3/4).
- 38 East barn range, E elevation, S part, looking SW (photo 3/5) (top to left).
- 39 East barn range, E elevation, N part, looking NW (photo 3/6).
- 40 East barn range, E elevation and N gable, looking SW (photo 3/9).
- 41 East barn range, S ground floor cell, hay rack, looking E (photo 4/9).
- 42 East barn range, S ground floor cell, detail of hay rack, looking E (photo 4/10).
- 43 East barn range, S ground floor cell, hay rack, looking W (photo 4/11).
- 44 East barn range, S ground floor cell, hay rack, looking SW (photo 4/13).
- 45 East barn range, S ground floor cell, looking W (photo 4/12).
- 46 East barn range, S ground floor cell, drain, looking W (photo 4/15).
- 47 East barn range, S ground floor cell, looking SE (photo 4/16).
- 48 East barn range, S ground floor cell, looking NE (photo 4/17).
- 49 East barn range, interior, cart entrance, looking E (photo 5/8).
- 50 East barn range, interior, looking SE (photo 4/18).
- 51 East barn range, interior, looking S (photo 5/1).
- 52 East barn range, interior, threshing floor, looking E (photo 6/4).
- 53 East barn range, interior, looking SW (photo 5/2).
- 54 East barn range, interior, N end of E wall, looking NE (photo 5/7).
- 55 East barn range, interior, localised collapse in N end of W wall, looking NW (photo 5/5).
- 56 East barn range, W wall, triangular breather in W wall, looking W (photo 5/4).
- 57 East barn range, interior, looking N (photo 5/6).
- 58 East barn range, S first floor cell, looking NE (photo 5/12).
- 59 East barn range, S first floor cell, looking SW (photo 5/13).
- 60 East barn range, S first floor cell, looking NW (photo 5/11).
- 61 East barn range, S first floor cell, window in W wall, looking NW (photo 5/10) (top to left).
- 62 East barn range, interior, upper level, looking N (photo 5/14).
- 63 East barn range, S first floor cell, roof truss, looking S (photo 5/16).
- 64 East barn range, interior, roof trusses, looking SW (photo 5/17).
- 65 East barn range, interior, typical carpenters' marks to roof truss, looking S (photo 5/18).
- 66 Barn Cottage range, N gable, looking S (photo 3/15) (top to left).
- 67 Barn Cottage range, N part, N gable from within garage, looking SE (photo 12/8).
- 68 Barn Cottage range, W elevation, N part, looking SE (photo 3/16).
- 69 Barn Cottage range, N part, W elevation, doorway after demolition of porch, looking SE (photo 9/98).
- 70 Barn Cottage range, W elevation, N part, looking NE (photo 3/17).
- 71 Barn Cottage range, W elevation, S part, looking SE (photo 3/18).
- 72 Barn Cottage range, W elevation, S part and S gable, looking NE (photo 4/1).
- 73 Barn Cottage range, E elevation, S part, looking S (photo 4/2).
- 74 Barn Cottage range, E elevation, N part, looking W (photo 4/4).
- 75 Barn Cottage range, N part, stairs, looking W (photo 11/13) (top to left).
- 76 Barn Cottage range, N part, stairs, looking E (photo 11/17) (top to left).

- 77 Barn Cottage range, N part, central ground floor room (Room 1), looking W (photo 11/5).
- 78 Barn Cottage range, N part, central ground floor room (Room 1), looking E (photo 11/6).
- 79 Barn Cottage range, N part, central ground floor room (Room 1), fireplace in S wall, looking SW (photo 11/7) (top to left).
- 80 Barn Cottage range, N part, S ground floor room (Room 2), looking W (photo 11/10).
- 81 Barn Cottage range, N part, S ground floor room (Room 2), looking E (photo 11/11).
- 82 Barn Cottage range, N part, S ground floor room (Room 2), looking SE (photo 11/12).
- 83 Barn Cottage range, N part, understairs space, looking E (photo 11/4) (top to left).
- 84 Barn Cottage range, N part, N ground floor room (Room 3), looking NW (photo 11/1).
- 85 Barn Cottage range, N part, N ground floor room (Room 3), looking SE (photo 11/2).
- 86 Barn Cottage range, N part, N ground floor room (Room 3), fireplace in N wall, looking N (photo 11/8).
- 87 Barn Cottage range, N part, N first floor room (Room 4), looking N (photo 11/14).
- 88 Barn Cottage range, N part, N first floor room (Room 4), looking SW (photo 11/16).
- 89 Barn Cottage range, N part, first floor corridor, looking S (photo 12/2) (top to left).
- 90 Barn Cottage range, N part, central first floor room (Room 5), looking SE (photo 11/18).
- 91 Barn Cottage range, N part, S first floor room (Room 6), looking W (photo 12/1).
- 92 Barn Cottage range, N part, above central first floor room (Room 5), N face of S roof truss, looking SE (photo 12/4).
- 93 Barn Cottage range, N part, above central first floor room (Room 5), N face of S truss, looking SE (photo 12/5) (top to left).
- 94 Barn Cottage range, N part, above N first floor room (Room 4), S face of N truss, looking NE (photo 12/7).
- 95 Barn Cottage range, S part, S ground floor room (Room 7), looking SW (photo 4/5).
- 96 Barn Cottage range, S part, S ground floor room (Room 7), looking NW (photo 4/7).
- 97 Barn Cottage range, S part, S ground floor room (Room 7), ceiling, looking SE (photo 4/6).
- 98 Barn Cottage range, S part, N ground floor cell (Room 8), modern fireplace, looking SW (photo 6/7).
- 99 Barn Cottage range, S part, N ground floor room (Room 8), looking SW (photo 6/8).
- 100 Barn Cottage range, S part, N ground floor room (Room 8), looking NE (photo 6/11).
- 101 Barn Cottage range, S part, N ground floor room (Room 8), looking NW (photo 6/10).
- 102 Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), looking SE (photo 6/12).
- 103 Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), looking SW (photo 6/13).
- 104 Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), looking NW (photo 6/14).
- 105 Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), truss, looking NE (photo 6/16).
- 106 Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), truss, looking SE (photo 6/17) (top to left).
- 107 Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), truss, looking NW (photo 6/18).
- 108 Barn Cottage range, S part, roof being dismantled, looking NE (photo 10/943).
- 109 Barn Cottage range, S part, example of re-used common rafter (photo 10/952).
- 110 Barn Cottage range, S part, north and south roof trusses after removal (photo 10/955).
- 111 Barn Cottage range, S part, roof truss after removal, detail of carpenter's marks (photo 10/959).
- 112 Barn Cottage range, S part after demolition, showing timber in wall and blocked doorway at first floor level (Room 9), looking N (photo 10/966).
- 113 Trench 1, general view, looking N (photo 8/711).
- 114 Trench 1, east-facing section (Section 1), looking W (photo 8/716).

- 115 Trench 2, general view of ground reduction works, looking N (photo 9/088).
- 116 Trench 2, typical west-facing section (Section 2), looking E (photo 9/126).
- 117 Trench 2, half-sectioned pit [012], looking W (photo 9/131).
- 118 Trench 2, truncated post [017], looking W (photo 9/092).
- 119 Trench 3, general view, looking NW (photo 10/947).
- 120 Trench 3, N end (part of Section 3), looking W (photo 10/949).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2014, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Andy Pritchard of Afton Projects Ltd to undertake a programme of building recording and an archaeological watching brief on the farmyard buildings and the dwelling known as Barn Cottage at Shann House, Methley, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 38840 27310 centred). The project involved a pre-intervention architectural survey of the farmyard buildings and dwelling, which was achieved through a drawn and photographic record, and a structural and archaeological watching brief during the conversion of the properties and some rebuilding work to create domestic accommodation. The on-site recording work and watching brief took place at intervals between February 2014 and September 2017.

Previous survey work had established that Shann House (formerly Shan Hall) contains elements of a timber-framed building of probable late 15th or 16th century date. In the 16th or early 17th century, stonework was introduced into the structure, and the front (south) range was subsequently rebuilt in brick in the early 18th century; this involved the demolition of the timber-framed elements and the construction of the front facade. Documentary evidence shows that from at least the end of the 16th century, and most probably from the later medieval period, Shann House lay towards the eastern end of a small settlement named Woodrowe or Woodrawe (later Wood Row).

The late medieval timber-framed house would clearly not have existed in isolation, but the monitored development works uncovered no clear evidence for any associated medieval activity. There appears to have been a broadly north-south range of early buildings which developed to the north-east and north of Shann House, perhaps between the 15th and the later 17th centuries, including the Barn Cottage range which was recorded as part of the current survey. Separate archaeological investigations undertaken to the east of the site in 2015-16 uncovered further evidence for later 17th and early 18th century activity in this general area.

In terms of the existing farm complex, taken as a whole, the structural evidence suggests that the earliest part may be the stone elements of the east range, most probably comprising a range of buildings including a barn. The west range, forming a carriage/coach house and stables, was built in the later 18th century and, at the same time, a boundary wall was erected across the north side of the complex. This marked the beginning of the creation of a fold yard. The east range was heightened in the later 18th century to provide an enlarged barn, and a cattle shelter, open to the south side, was built over the earlier wall to form a north range. All of these elements were in place by the mid 19th century, to form a U-shaped farm complex based around a fold yard, with a wall running across the south side. A detached south range (not included in the current survey) was added in the 19th century slightly further to the south.

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Reasons and Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1 In February 2014, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Andy Pritchard of Afton Projects Ltd to undertake a programme of pre-intervention building recording and a structural and archaeological watching brief on the farmyard buildings and the dwelling known as Barn Cottage at Shann House, Methley, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 38840 27310 centred). It should be noted that the main structure was previously called Shan Hall, although the modern name of 'Shann House' has been retained for this report.
- 1.2 The building recording and archaeological investigations were made a condition of full planning permission for the conversion of the farm buildings to domestic accommodation, and the partial demolition and rebuilding of Barn Cottage, granted by the City of Leeds Metropolitan District Council in 17th January 2014 (application 13/01473/FU). Condition 17 of this permission states: "*No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological recording has been secured. This recording must be carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological consultant or organisation, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted in writing to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority*". The reason for the condition was given as "*To ensure appropriate archaeological recording in accordance with adopted Leeds UDP Review (2006) policy N29 and ARC6 and the National Planning Policy Framework*".
- 1.3 The scope of the archaeological project was defined by a specification prepared by the local archaeological curator, the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), in October 2013 (see Appendix 3). The project was largely funded by Afton Projects Ltd.

Site Location and Description

- 1.4 Shann House lies in a locally isolated position on the south side of Station Road, within the area known as Wood Row, to the north-west of Mickletown, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 38840 27310 centred) (see figure 1). The site lies close to the River Aire to the north and a railway line to the south-west, and is formed by a complex of buildings, including the farmyard, Barn Cottage, Shann Cottage and Shann House (see figure 2). The complex is accessed by pedestrians and vehicles from the east along Station Road, and it is bounded to the east, west and south by farmland; it is set at c.20m AOD. The farmyard buildings are not listed, but they lie within the curtilage of the Grade II listed Shann House and Barn Cottage (National Heritage List for England 1300125).
- 1.5 At the time of the EDAS survey, Barn Cottage was generally in a reasonable structural condition. However, the buildings forming the farmyard varied widely in their condition. The west range was generally sound, although the roof at the north end had partly collapsed. The north range was also generally sound, but the east range, including the barn, was in poorer structural condition, with several areas of collapse to the walls, particularly to the western side.
- 1.6 Shann House, Barn Cottage and the farmyard have all been subject to some previous study, with building recording undertaken at all three structures/complexes (WYAS 1991). As noted above, Shann House was listed as

a Grade II Building of Special Architectural or Historic Interest on 28th August 1987, with the following Listed Building description: *House, now two dwellings. Early C18, incorporating remains of earlier timber-framed structure; altered. Brick covered by white-painted render, and sandstone at rear, with roof of composition tiles. T-plan: C18 three-unit front range with earlier part forming rear wing. Two storeys and seven bays, almost symmetrical; 1st floor band; vertical rectangular openings on both floors, with central doorway (glazed door) and 2-light casements which have overlights of 12 small panes; ridge chimney at the junction of the 2nd and 3rd units, gable chimney at left end. Rear wing of coursed squared sandstone at ground floor, rubble above; C19 addition in rear left angle housing staircase.*

Interior: partition wall between axial passage and rear wing incorporates 2 wall posts and an interrupted rail with peg-holes for studs; rising from this passage, a C17-type dog-leg staircase with closed string, square newels, turned balusters, broad moulded handrail (said to be C19 insertion); some other remains of timber frame construction (e.g. wall-plate) at 1st floor of right-hand end of front range; central hall has bolection-moulded panels, and moulded plaster cornice and beams (with later foliated decoration applied). Rear wing (other dwelling) not inspected internally (National Heritage List for England 1300125).

Aims of the Project

- 1.7 The primary aim of the survey work was to identify and objectively record, by means of photographs, annotated measured drawings and detailed descriptive text, any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the buildings affected by the approved development, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the West Yorkshire Archive Service.
- 1.8 The second aim of the work was to analyse and interpret the buildings and place them, as far as was possible, within their social, agricultural and architectural contexts, within the terms established by the 2013 *Research Agenda for Historic Buildings in West Yorkshire* (Giles 2013).

Survey Methodologies

- 1.9 As noted above, the scope of the architectural and archaeological recording was defined by a specification prepared by WYAAS, the local archaeological curators, on behalf of Leeds City Council (see Appendix 3). This specification required the farmyard buildings (excluding the south range, which was not to be re-developed as part of this scheme of works) and Barn Cottage to be the subject of a detailed drawn, photographic and descriptive record. A watching brief was also undertaken during the works associated with the conversion of the buildings to domestic accommodation. The field work was supplemented by a limited amount of documentary research. The resulting survey conforms to a Level 3 analytical survey as described by Historic England (2016, 26).
- 1.10 The majority of the on-site drawn and photographic recording (principally the farmyard buildings and the south part of Barn Cottage) was undertaken in February 2014. It was previously agreed with ASWYAS that (i) for the internal photographic record of the farm buildings, material and debris resulting from earlier collapse would not be removed, in order to prevent further collapse, (ii) that the ivy covering the south gable of the east farm range would not be removed, to avoid further collapse of the building, and that (iii) professional judgement would be exercised with regard to access of the first floor of the barn range, where the floor is in a very

dangerous condition; survey will be achieved as best as possible remotely without actually venturing onto the floor. It was also decided that, in view of the small number of spaces within the structures, individual room sheets would not need to be completed, provided sufficient information was contained within the various circulation descriptions.

- 1.11 The records for the building recording element of the project were approved by WYAAS on 17th March 2014. A series of site visits to accommodate the watching brief element of the project, to view the demolition of the south part of Barn Cottage, and to monitor below-ground excavations, were undertaken between June 2014 and September 2017; the east barn collapsed or was demolished without an archaeological presence on site. The final part of the recording work at Barn Cottage was undertaken in September 2017.

Building Recording

1) Documentary Research

- 1.12 As previously noted, the buildings recorded by the current survey work have been studied previously as part of WYAS's recording work at Shann House (WYAS 1991). However, this report included little in the way of historical background or other contextual information. Background details and documentary material were therefore obtained from Wakefield Local History Library, the Wakefield office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service, the WYAAS Historic 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 7) below.

2) Measured Survey

- 1.13 The drawn record comprised ground and first floor plans of the farmyard buildings and Barn Cottage at a scale of 1:50, using plans prepared by Design Associates for Afton Projects as a base. These were checked in the field for accuracy and then detail added, meaning the EDAS 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. All stored material that was present in the buildings was moved by the client prior to recording taking place, so that all relevant features were noted. In addition to the floor plans, sections at a scale of 1:50 were constructed through the farm buildings and Barn Cottage, as well as details of a hay rack at the south end of the farm's east range at 1:20 scale.
- 1.14 The information for the drawn record was captured using both traditional hand-held and remote measurement techniques. Final inked drawings of the plans and section were then produced by hand to publication standard, and are presented as reduced versions of the full sized field drawings using conventions established by Historic England (2016, 35-57).

3) Photographic Survey

- 1.15 The photographic record was achieved using a combination of medium format black and white and 35mm colour photography, with also some digital photography.
- 1.16 The black and white photography utilised 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. Historic England photographic guidelines were followed (Historic England 2016, 17-21). 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 27 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.

- 1.17 The photographic record (see Appendix 1) includes a register detailing the location and direction of each shot taken for the building recording, for both black and white prints and colour slides. The various building plans 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 building recording photographs are also reproduced in Appendix 1.

4) Dendrochronology

- 1.18 The WYAAS brief (see Appendix 3) required that the possibility of dendrochronological dating be considered for the roof trusses within the barn and the Barn Cottage range. However, following consultation with Ian Tyers of Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd, it was established that neither were likely to yield useful data (emails Tyers-Dennison March 2014). Therefore, no dendrochronological samples were taken.

5) Written Record

- 1.19 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.

Archaeological Watching Brief

- 1.20 The aim of the archaeological watching brief was to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be affected by the development, or to record similar that might be exposed during the demolition of historic structures on the site. In addition to the methodology set out below, EDAS also adhered to more general advice produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (CIFA 2014). The groundworks were excavated using a mechanical mini-digger.

- 1.21 The topsoil strip and the excavation of the foundation/service trenches associated with the development proposals were subject to archaeological monitoring as they were dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered were immediately identified and recorded. Heights AOD were calculated using a temporary bench mark (TBM) established on the paved surface at the external north-east angle of Shann House and the adjacent Shann Cottage range. The height of the TBM was assigned as 20.51m AOD, the value being taken from a wider topographical survey of the site carried out by Afton Projects Limited. In the event, only a limited amount of foundation and drainage work was required to be monitored, around the site of the demolished east barn range, as other works were

either too shallow to be of interest, or involved the re-excavation of existing services.

- 1.22 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 30 archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 2); deposits or layers are identified in the following text by round brackets while cuts are signified by square brackets. In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the monitored groundworks were marked on a general site plan at a scale of 1:100, with other plans and sections drawn at scales of 1:20 or larger. A general photographic record was also made, and a selection of these have also been included as plates for completeness. No artefacts were retained from the watching brief, and no environmental samples were taken.

Survey Products

Survey Report

- 1.23 This report forms a detailed written record of the farm buildings and Barn Cottage, 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

- 1.24 A fully indexed project archive has been prepared, ordered and indexed according to the standards set by the Historic England and the National Archaeological Record (EDAS site code SHM 14). The project 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 West Yorkshire Archive Service (Morley office), although the black and white photographic prints and negatives, and 35mm colour slides, have been deposited with WYAAS.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 2.1 Shann House forms part of a rich and complex multi-phase landscape which has developed over an extended period of time. Extensive trial trenching and open area excavation carried out in 2015-16 in advance of a large housing development to the immediate east of Shann House revealed evidence for prehistoric (Bronze Age and Iron Age) and Roman activity, including a pit alignment, ring ditch, boundary ditches and numerous small external pits (Moon 2015; Wright 2017). However, the following sections are concentrated on the later medieval and post-medieval periods, as it is these which are most relevant to the development of the buildings forming the subject of this report.

The Medieval Period

- 2.2 The landscape between the Aire and Calder appears to have been occupied by semi-dispersed settlements throughout the medieval period, such as those at Clumpcliffe, to the west of Mickletown, and Dunford to the south. The use of 'town' (*toun*) often refers to part of a village, and a possible meaning of Mickletown is 'a new hamlet within the township' (Smith 1961, 127). The origins of the name Methley are less clear, and possible meanings include 'a forest clearing', 'an island or land partly surrounded by water' or 'middle water-land' (Smith 1961, 126).
- 2.3 Shann House lies within Methley township, but its tenurial history is not easy to reconstruct. The principal settlement of the area in the medieval and early post-medieval periods was Mickletown, called *Magna Villa* in late 13th and mid 14th century charters, although this may not reflect the pre-Conquest arrangements. It is not known when Methley ceased to be privately held by the landowner in demesne, although it may have been granted out between 1311 and 1343. In the 14th and early 15th centuries, the manor of Methley was held by the hospital of St Nicholas at Pontefract, whose warden was granted the right of free warren in his demesne lands of Castleford, Glass Houghton, Methley and Spittal Hardwick in 1328 (Michelmore 1981, 446-448).
- 2.4 In the early 15th century, the manor of Methley passed to the Waterton family. A new manor house was constructed by Robert Waterton, replacing the earlier one in Mickletown. This manor house, later called Methley Hall, was built within an extensive area of parkland, and by the 16th century it was occupied by the Saville family, who held the title of the Earls of Mexborough (Crump 1945); the house was demolished in 1963 (Michelmore 1981, 446-448). *Wodhall* appears to have been a sub-manor within Methley township, and is noted in 14th and 15th century documentation; one document records *Calis* as an alternative name for the manor. Interestingly, in 1410 Robert Waterton, Thomas de Towton, Nicholas de Colne and William de Barrowby were granted a licence to crenellate their manor of *Wodhall*. Previous attempts to identify this licence with a mansion in Mickletown are not supported by documentary evidence, and it is more likely that the manor house of *Wodhall* took its name from a wood elsewhere in Methley township (Michelmore 1981, 447-448). In this regard, it is not known if the name 'Wood Row', given to the small settlement of which Shann House forms a part, is significant, although it has been known by this title since at least 1592 (Darbyshire & Lumb 1937, 118); the name is suggested to mean 'a row (of houses) near the wood' (Smith 1986, 128).
- 2.5 During the medieval period, the dispersed settlements occupied the higher ground between the two rivers, with the lower lying, more flood-prone, areas given over to meadow (Grassam 2008, 4). Documentary sources indicate that there had been some attempts to drain this land from the 15th century onwards. Agricultural incomes were supplemented by fishing, fowling, quarrying for sand and stone, and digging for coal. There was evidently some settlement on the site of Shann House during the later medieval period, as the house contains part of a structure of this date (see below), although whether it existed in isolation or as part of a larger group remains uncertain.

The Post-Medieval Period

- 2.6 In 1937 it was stated that, with the exception of Methley Hall and the associated lodge at Clumpcliffe, old houses in Methley were generally poorly documented (Darbyshire & Lumb 1937, 110). Nevertheless, the same authors reproduce a *List*

of Persons and Property liable to be rated under the Archbishop of York's Decree of 1592, which includes information relevant to Shann House. These references include Woodrowe, as well as several entries which must relate to Shann House itself, as follows:

"Rich Shann, of Woodrowe, houses, pasture and arable Total Sum 19a 3r 3d.

Rich Shann, of Woodrowe, In the Westfield 1a 1d 3p, In the Church Field 1a 2r 5d 2p, In the East Field 1a 3r 2d 2p. In the Oaks Field alias Wall flatt field 3r 5d 2p.

Richarde Shann of Woodrowe, 1 cottage and pasture called Whiteyard 7a 1r, Barleke sike closes pasture, 2a 3r, Salmon close pasture, 2a. One house and garth with a garden platt 1r 9d, Little Grimslak pasture, Grimeroid pasture, Willeroide pasture. One other close pasture." (Darbyshire & Lumb 1937, 118-125).

It seems likely that the house and garth with a 'garden platt' is the structure on the site of the later Shann House.

- 2.7 Richard Shann and his house in 'Woodrowe' also appears in a list of the messuages of freeholders in Methley (Darbyshire & Lumb 1937, 106). Under the terms of his will of 1640, John Hollings of Methley, yeoman, left 20 shillings towards the repair of the 'Mill layne' to be disposed of according to the discretion of Robert Shann of Woodrow, gentleman and John Hollings the younger (Darbyshire & Lumb 1937, 104).
- 2.8 The land around Mickletown and Methley remained as open fields into the late 16th century, and a landscape of isolated settlements and unenclosed commons is shown on Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire (plate 13) (see figure 4). Pape's more detailed survey of 1773 depicts the survival of medieval open fields around Mickletown and Methley and by 1787 much of the area had been enclosed (see figure 5). In 1704 the Aire and Calder Navigation Company also made the River Aire navigable between Knottingley and Leeds with the construction of numerous locks and cuts. Two years later, the same company also improved the River Calder between Castleford and Wakefield. These proved to be inadequate for larger vessels and new locks and longer sections of cuts were later added to improve navigation (<http://www.penninewaterways.co.uk/aire/acn2.htm>). An important role of these waterways was the transport of coal mined throughout the South and West Yorkshire region, including that obtained from the Methley and Mickletown area itself. The use of coal increased dramatically due to the industrial revolution and into the modern periods, and a number collieries were established around Mickletown, including Savile Colliery, located immediately to the east of Shann House, in 1878 and the open cast mine of St Aidan's on the north side of the River Aire (Garland 2000).
- 2.9 A sketch of Shann House, made in the early 18th century by Samuel Buck and entitled "The South Prospect of Mr Shann's House at Methley" depicts the south elevation of the house, described as having been recently 'remodelled on fashionable lines' (Giles & Swan 1979) (see figure 3). The sketch shows the house to face onto a walled garden, with a further much longer enclosure which extends some distance to the south. This southern enclosure has a gate in the south wall (only one gate pier is depicted), and a small gazebo-type structure in the south-west corner. Beyond the east wall of the two enclosures is a (single storey?) north-south range, apparently set wholly to the south of the house (i.e. not in the same position as the present Barn Cottage range). The range appears to have dormer windows to the west roof slope and possibly a stepped apex to the south

gable (Wakefield Historical Society Publications 1979, 216-217). Darbyshire and Lumb (1937, 104) also produce an idealised drawing of the early 18th century sketch.

- 2.10 From the late 18th century, more detailed cartographic evidence becomes available. Although it is difficult to be certain, Shann House (or rather part of the complex) may be depicted on Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire as an isolated unnamed structure on the south side of the road passing through 'Woodrow' (see figure 4). Pape's slightly later survey of 1773 shows a small square enclosure to the east of 'Hollings', set on the south side of an enclosed trackway or road, with longer enclosure of a similar width running to the south, where it meets the boundary of one of the open fields (Church Field). It is possible that the smaller square represents the site of Shann House, with the longer enclosure perhaps that shown extending to the south on the Buck sketch. The 1787 enclosure plan depicts two structures at Shann House, one aligned north-south running back from the road frontage (almost certainly representing the Barn Cottage range) and the shorter east-west range to the south forming Shann House itself (see figure 5 bottom); however, the depicted buildings lie slightly to the east of the two enclosures shown on the 1773 map.
- 2.11 The 1852 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map (sheet 234, surveyed in 1846-48) marks the complex as 'Shan Hall' (see figures 6 and 7 top). By this date, the small settlement of Wood Row had been bisected by the line of the North Midland Railway, running between Leeds and Derby, which had been opened in 1841. 'Methley Railway Station' is shown on the east side of the line as it crossed Station Road - this was the northern of three railway stations in Methley and is also known as Methley LMS station; it was opened on 30th June 1840 and was closed to passenger traffic on 16th September 1957, although it did not finally close until 1963 (<http://www.methleyarchive.org/mppt035.htm>). Shann House lies to the east of the railway station, and is depicted with a T-shaped plan to the south of the road, with a garden area to the west and south (see figure 7 top); the range shown by Buck in the early 18th century had been demolished, although there may still have been a small remnant. The Barn Cottage range to the east is shown as a rectangular building of approximately the same length as the existing building, with a small detached structure to the immediate north and a small garden area to the east. The farm buildings lie on the southern road frontage and comprise three ranges set around a fold or stock yard, with a wall across the southern side of the yard.
- 2.12 Between 1852 and 1892, a detached southern farm range was built, running west from Shan Hall and set at a slight angle to the rest of the farm layout (see figure 7 bottom). What appears to be a ha-ha is shown running parallel to the south external wall of the garden on the south side of the house. The various elements forming the Barn Cottage range are shown, together with the wider east-west part at the north end fronting onto the road. The linear enclosure between Shan Hall and the Barn Cottage range may be respecting the range depicted by Buck. By the end of the 19th century, Methley Savile Colliery, which had been established in 1878 to the north of the site (Wright 2017, 2) was developing in the area to the east of Shann House. Mining was to have a very substantial impact on the local area during the 20th century, and involved the re-routing of the river Aire and the establishment of St Aidan's open cast mine to the north.
- 2.13 The Shann House complex is depicted in a very similar manner on the 1908 and 1934 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile maps as it was in 1892. The complex was owned by the Coal Board for a period in the second half of the 20th century, and

the WYAS survey of 1991 was carried out on behalf of British Coal Opencast. It is believed that there were plans to open-cast this area, which would have involved the demolition of Shann House, but these obviously never came to pass.

- 2.14 As a result of detailed recording undertaken in 1991, the following sequence of development was proposed for Shann House (WYAS 1991; see also RCHME 1986, 89, 91, 93 & 205). The earliest timber-framed phases, probably of late 15th or 16th century date, were represented by surviving timbering in the rear (north) wing, forming a north-south aligned structure and perhaps only one and a half bays long. This was attached to an east-west timber building on the site of the front (south) range, now represented only by the anomalous alignment that has survived in later walling. In the 16th or early 17th century, stonework was introduced into the structure when some of the lower timbers in the rear wing were replaced by stone, and the east end of the front range was either rebuilt or extended in stone to form an east wing. The front range was subsequently rebuilt in brick in the early 18th century, which involved the demolition of the timber-framed elements and the construction of the front facade. The further replacement of timber by stone in the rear wing in the later 18th century was followed by the heightening and extension of the wing in the 19th century. It is also suggested that the earliest standing element of the north part of Barn Cottage was a house of the later 17th century, built in a fashionable and modern style with a symmetrical main (west) elevation, while the south part of the Barn Cottage range contains the remains of timber-framing dating to the 15th or 16th centuries (WYAS 1991), although to what extent this is re-used here remains uncertain (see Chapter 3 below).
- 2.15 A trial trench (Trench 7) excavated in 2015 to the east of Shann House, as part of the wider archaeological evaluation of the area, revealed a narrow linear feature aligned north-west/south-east before it turned to the south-west. It was thought to form part of an enclosure, and several 16th century brick fragments and pottery dating from between the 15th to 18th centuries were recovered from the feature. A fragment of a probable 16th century roof tile was also recovered from a larger east-west ditch to the north, as well as 16th century ceramic building material. It was concluded that the finds were contemporary with the construction of the adjacent Hall and could be directly related given their close proximity (Moon 2015, 6 & 18).
- 2.16 Subsequent, more detailed, excavation of this area in 2015-16 (Area A) produced evidence for several different phases of activity. Structural remains comprising two walls and a well were identified, together with a small area of demolition rubble and the remains of two small field boundary ditches. Underlying natural deposits comprised compact light orangey yellow clay with infrequent small to medium sub angular sandstone inclusions. The earliest feature was a shallow north-north-east to south-south-west gully or ditch, the fill of which contained a single sherd of 17th or early 18th century pottery. The western end of the ditch was described as being truncated by either later works to Shann House or later industrial activity. The next phase of activity identified was a possible buried sub-soil deposit comprising a large spread of mid-light brownish yellowish silty clay. This was cut by the foundation cut for an east-west orientated stone wall; the wall extended for c.15m within the excavation area, and was 0.6m wide, being truncated at its western end. Interestingly, the fill of the foundation cut contained three complete late Blackware jugs, their careful deposition implying that this was not simply refuse disposal. It was thought that the most likely construction date for the wall was the early 18th century, although it might have dated back to the 17th century. A short distance to the north of the wall, a well was discovered. This was constructed of roughly square cut stone of irregular size and was 0.8m in diameter, with vertical sides, and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m where the water table was reached; it was

not bottomed. The well was deliberately backfilled with domestic refuse comprising brick, glass drinking vessels, industrial waste and an abundance of Redware bowls dating to the late 17th and 18th centuries. It was possible that the backfilling of the well was undertaken in conjunction with the construction of the wall. The excavators were not able to relate these structural elements to the surviving Shann House, although it was assumed that they were part of the earlier complex; no foundations or the well are depicted on the historic Ordnance Survey maps. Across this area, and indeed the wider area of trial trenching, medieval activity was represented by only three isolated sherds of pottery, suggesting low level agricultural activity during this period (Wright 2017, 10-11, 13 & 27-28).

3 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FARM BUILDINGS

Introduction

- 3.1 The structures subject to the building recording project are described below in a logical sequence. Their plan form, structure and architectural detailing is 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 floor plans and sections which appear as figures 9 to 11.
- 3.2 As previously noted, Appendix 1 comprises the photographic record, namely a catalogue of all the photographs taken, figures A1/1 to A1/6 depicting the various photographic location points, and copies of the black and white photographs. As required by the WYAAS specification, these photographs are referred to in the following text as plates.
- 3.3 The three ranges making up the recorded farm buildings are all on either a slight north-west/south-east or north-east/south-west alignment but, for ease of description, they are considered to be aligned either north-south or east-west. Unless otherwise noted, the terms used to describe surviving roof structures are taken from Alcock *et al* (1996) and Campbell (2000), and fixtures and fittings from Alcock and Hall (1994). Where possible, specific architectural terms used in the text are as defined by Curl (1977). Finally, in the following text, the term 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.

The Farmyard

Setting, Location and Plan Form

- 3.4 As has already been noted, the farmyard stands on the south side of Station Road, at the eastern end of the settlement of Wood Row (see figure 2). In 1852 and 1892, the trackway representing Station Road was largely unenclosed and apparently also significantly wider, and it ran right up against the north side of the yard, rather than being separated from it by a wide verge as it was at the time of the building survey (see figure 7). The principal access to the farmyard always appears to have been off Station Road, between the east range of the foldyard and the Barn Cottage range, and then turning through 90 degrees to the west at the south end of the east range and entering the yard through a gateway in a wall enclosing its south side.
- 3.5 The farm complex is formed by a group of three conjoined ranges, arranged around the west, north and east sides of an open rectangular yard, formerly with a wall running across its south side (see figure 8); this arrangement has been in place since at least the mid 19th century. Only the ruined remnants of the east end

of this wall survived at the time of the building survey - in 1991 it was noted that the majority of the wall was built of brick with a flat stone coping, some of which comprised re-used 17th century window jambs. There was a gatepost adjacent to the west range, whilst the east end of the yard wall had been extended in drystone walling (WYAS 1991). There was nothing remaining of the other yard to the west of the west range, as indicated by WYAS in 1991. A free-standing and detached south range, running west from Shann House, was built between 1852 and 1892 (see figure 7), but this was not included in the current survey work. Shann House itself stands to the south of the farm complex, and Barn Cottage lies to the east.

The West Coach House and Stable Range

- 3.6 The west range is shown with its existing plan form in 1852, and it is similarly depicted in 1892 (see figure 7). The range is as previously described as being a coach house and stable range (WYAS 1991).

Plan Form, Structure and Materials (see figure 9)

- 3.7 The west range of the farm complex is clearly butted by the upper part of the north range's north wall, but appears to be contemporary with the lower part. The west range is rectangular in plan, with maximum external dimensions of 23.65m in length (north-south) by 5.00m in width (east-west). It is of a single storey, and is roofed with stone slates; the roof is hipped to either end, and there are no surviving chimney stacks (plate 1). Internally, the building has a maximum total height of approximately 4.40m from ground floor level to the underside of the roof ridge.
- 3.8 The range has load-bearing external walls (average width between 0.40m and 0.50m), built of a light brown, often thinly coursed and squared, sandstone set with a lime mortar; there are quoins to all four external corners of the building. The dressings to the original window and door openings are of a warmer yellowish-brown sandstone, with dressed margins surrounding a herringbone-tooled central panel. The sandstone has weathered badly in places, particularly to the base of the west elevation. Internally, some use is made of brickwork (see circulation description below).
- 3.9 The range is divided into three cells internally, which decrease in length from north to south; the north cell is four bays in length (9.70m), the central cell three bays (7.50m) and the south cell two bays (4.85m); all are of the same width (4.10m). The north cell is now open to the roof ridge internally, but the central and south cells remain partly ceiled. The north cell was floored with earth and rubble at the time of the EDAS survey, while the central and south cells had concrete floors. The floor level throughout the range appears to have been relatively even, with minor local variations to allow for drainage. There are softwood roof trusses of the same form throughout the range, which will be described in more detail under the circulation description below. The north cell was previously described as being the coach house while the two cells to the south were stables for two horses each (WYAS 1991).

External Elevations

- 3.10 The north gable of the west range is largely blank, with a few small brick repairs to the eroded masonry (plate 2). As has been noted above, the lower part of the north elevation of the north range appears to be continuous with the west range; the quoins to the west range's north-east corner stop about half way down the gable's height, where it is met by the north range. The quoins to the north-west

corner continue much lower down, but again do not reach ground level, suggesting that a low boundary wall contemporary with the west range once ran to the west. The south gable of the west range is also largely blank (plate 3), with a stub at the south-east corner of the wall which once formed the southern boundary of the yard.

- 3.11 At the north end of the west elevation, there is a square-headed window opening with a timber lintel and a projecting stone sill; the frame has been removed. To the south, there are a pair of carriage openings, each 2.7m wide, and each with semi-circular heads of well-cut sandstone voussoirs and quoined jambs, most stones bearing parallel tooling marks (plates 4 and 5). The jambs are very gently chamfered to the exterior. Both openings have been subsequently blocked using machine-made red bricks laid largely in stretcher bond and set with a lime mortar; each blocking contains a small window opening with a thin stone lintel, a projecting stone sill and the remains of a three-pane hopper window, hinged at the base. The brick blockings have obscured the evidence for any original door arrangements, but it is likely that each opening was once fitted with a two-leaf stable-type door, opening outwards (west) and hung on iron pintles to the jambs. Beyond the carriage/cart openings, there is a pair of window openings, and then a doorway, noted as being the stable entrance in 1991 (plates 3 and 6). The square-headed window openings are both of the same design, with a thin stone lintel, a projecting wooden sill and the remnants of a sliding ventilated opening slightly recessed from the wall face. The doorway has interrupted jambs and a substantial stone lintel; all are dressed to a high standard, with tooled margins and herringbone tooling to the jambs. The exterior of the doorway has a small neat chamfer, while the interior is rebated and splayed. The doorway retains a board and batten softwood door, hung on strap hinges mounted on iron pintles set on the north side of the opening. The remainder of the west elevation is blank.
- 3.12 The southern half of the east elevation contains a central doorway opening, flanked by two further doorways paired with a window (plate 7). The form and detailing of the doorways is as described above for the west elevation, and indeed the central doorway is placed opposite the latter, creating an internal cross-passage. Some of the doorways retain stable-type two-leaf board and batten doors, painted deep red, and hung on strap hinges mounted on iron pintles set on the north side of the opening; internally, all three doorways retain fittings to the south side for securing the upper and lower leafs of the door separately. The window openings have substantial stone lintels, interrupted jambs and projecting stone sills; these are all dressed to the same high standard and in the same manner as described for the doorways (plate 8). The window openings are fitted with two-light softwood window frames, also painted a deep red. The larger lower light is fitted with sliding ventilated openings, recessed from the external wall face. The smaller upper light is now empty, but there is little surviving evidence to suggest that it was either glazed or fitted with a hinged shutter. Beyond the doorways and windows, in the northern part of the east elevation, there is a wide inserted opening, with a sagging timber lintel (plate 9). The opening has been subsequently blocked using red machine-made bricks laid largely in stretcher bond and set with lime mortar; within the blocking, there is a doorway and window opening, both retaining part of their wooden frames.
- 3.13 For almost all of the length of the east elevation, there is a c.2m wide paved area parallel to the exterior, with a slightly raised stone kerb marking the eastern edge; the paving comprises east-west lines of stone setts, each line being 0.35m wide.

Circulation (see figure 9)

- 3.14 At the time of the EDAS survey, the main access to the interior of the west range was through the doorways in either the east or west elevations. The only access the south cell was through the doorway at the south end of the east elevation.
- 3.15 The southern cell measures 4.85m long by 4.10m wide and was latterly used as a stable, and has a concrete floor, scored with lines to drain liquids towards the south side of the cell. There is no visible drain to the interior, and so material was presumably swept out of the doorway in the east wall. The cell has a window with a sliding ventilated opening to the east wall (plate 10). The west and south walls retain traces of plaster, painted off-white. There is a small stone recess to the south end of the west wall, set c.1m above the internal floor level, probably once used to house a lamp or candle. A line of former tack pegs and the sockets that used to house them are set c.1.75m above floor level to the south wall (plate 11). There are two stalls to the north wall, set against a low inserted brick cross-wall (plate 12). The partition separating the stalls has been subject to much repair and alteration, as have the rest of the fittings. It comprises a square head post (sawn off towards the base), with a top-rail, mid-rail and bottom-rail all sloping downwards from north to south towards the square heel post. Vertical boards are nailed to the east face of the rails, and there is a tethering ring fixed to the west face of the partition. Each stall was equipped with a wooden manger, supported on posts at either end, and a hay rack. The top and bottom-rail of the rack are tenoned into the head post of the partition; some of the dowels running between the rails are square-section and diamond set, whereas others are circular-section (plates 13 and 14). The timber hay rack was filled from the central cell of the west range (see below). The cell once had a lath and plaster ceiling over, but this has partly collapsed. It is crossed by a single east-west aligned roof truss; this is of the same form as all the other trusses within the west range, and the form is described in detail below as part of the north cell.
- 3.16 The central cell can be accessed externally at its southern end via the opposed doorways in the east and west walls, or internally from the north cell through a doorway towards the east end of the north wall. The central cell measures 7.50m long by 4.10m wide and was latterly used to house cattle; it has a concrete floor, with a north-south aligned drain set along the east end of three stall partitions along the west wall of the cell. There are two double stalls and a single one, all separated by concrete partitions, and with concrete troughs and metal tethering fittings. All walls are plastered and painted off-white. At the south end of the west wall, there is a doorway, and then a low inserted brick wall, forming the south side of the single cattle stall. Above this low wall, the plaster of the west wall preserves a steeply curving line of shallow mortices, curving upwards from the wall top to the head of the adjacent doorway (plate 15). The arrangement of the mortices suggests that they once supported the curving head of a wooden lining to the wall, and that there may have been stalls running across the cell where the low wall is now positioned. Beyond the mortices, there are two windows. The north wall has a line of former tack pegs set c.1.75m above floor level to the west of the doorway (plate 16). The east wall has doorways at the north and south ends. Adjacent to the north doorway, there is a ventilated window (plate 17), while adjacent to the south doorway there is line of curving mortices like those described above to the west wall, and placed exactly opposite them.
- 3.17 There is a cross-passage at the south end of the cell, and on the south side of the passage, mounted on the south wall, there is a wooden cupboard used to feed hay into the hay rack in the south cell (plate 18). The cupboard runs the full length of the wall, and projects 0.55m from it; the base is set c.1m above the internal floor level and the cupboard rises to the ceiling. It is built entirely from nailed softwood,

the front being formed by vertical boards held in place by the outer frame. There are two sliding covers to the front, of the same construction as the cupboard and mounted in a runner to the base; they were moved by a vertical timber fixed to their face which acted as a handle. The cell has a decayed lath and plaster ceiling over, comprising two layers of lath and plaster with a layer of straw sandwiched between them (plate 19). It is crossed by two east-west aligned roof trusses, of the same form as all the other trusses within the west range; the form is described in detail below as part of the north cell.

- 3.18 The north cell can be accessed externally via the doorway in the east wall, or internally from the central cell through a doorway in the south wall. The space measures 9.70m long by 4.10m wide and, like the central cell, it was latterly used to house cattle and has a concrete floor, with a north-south aligned drain set along the east end of five stall partitions placed along the west wall of the cell. There are four double stalls and a single one, all once separated by concrete partitions, and with concrete troughs and metal tethering fittings, although these have mostly been removed. The north, east and south walls are plastered to c.1.30m above floor level, and whitewashed above. In the west wall, there are the two blocked carriage/cart opening described externally, with a window to the north (plate 20). The ashlar pier between the two openings projects slightly at a lower level, as does the quoined north jamb of the north opening (plate 21). The north wall is largely blank, while the north end of the east wall steps out slightly at c.1m above floor level. The modern doorway and window of the east wall, themselves set within a larger inserted opening, are as described externally. The south wall contains the doorway to the central cell, and has a small opening towards the top of the centre (plate 22). The cell may once have been ceiled, although there is no clear surviving evidence for the former presence of any lath and plaster.
- 3.19 The north cell is crossed by three east-west aligned roof trusses, of the same form as all the other trusses within the west range (plate 23). The trusses are softwood and of pegged construction throughout. Each truss is of king post form, the king post rising from a tie-beam; either end of the tie-beam is set into the external stone walls. Raking struts rise from the king post to the principal rafters, and the king post has a splayed head, carrying a vertical ridge piece. Each principal supports a pair of staggered purlins with pegged tusked through-tenons, which carry the common rafters. The feet of the common rafters rest on a simple wall plate. The south face of the tie-beam to the northernmost truss retains a series of incised marks. These appear to comprise "II II LI I # I" and their style suggests that they relate to the importation of Baltic pine (Patrick Greene 1995, 119-123).

The North Cattle Shade Range

- 3.20 The north range is shown with its existing plan form in 1852, and it is similarly depicted in 1892, when it is shown as being open to the south (yard) side (see figure 7). The range was previously described as a 'cattle shade', so named because the open south side would have allowed cattle to wander in and out, thus gaining shade in hot weather and shelter in wet weather (WYAS 1991).

Plan Form, Structure and Materials (see figure 9)

- 3.21 The north range clearly butts the upper part of the west range's north gable, but appears to be contemporary with the lower part. The north range is rectangular in plan, with maximum external dimensions of 16.20m in length (east-west) by 3.60m in width (north-south). It is of a single storey, with a shallowly pitched roof, covered largely with pantiles, although the lowest two courses are stone slates. There are

no surviving chimney stacks. Internally, the building has a maximum total height of c.3.10m from ground floor level to the underside of the roof ridge.

- 3.22 The range has load-bearing external walls (average width between 0.40m and 0.50m). The lower, earlier, half of the north wall is built of a light brown, often thinly coursed and squared, sandstone set with a lime mortar, whereas the upper part is built of similar stone but far more deeply coursed. The sandstone has weathered badly in places. To the south, the range is largely open-sided, and formed by five bays, four of which are open (plate 24); at the time of the EDAS survey, the west bay was closed with a semi-permanent wooden panel which had been in place since at least 1991. The east and west open bays are 2.9m wide while the central two are slightly narrower; they all have brick floors comprising modern bricks laid north-south. They are separated by brick piers, each built of red handmade bricks (average dimensions 0.23m by 0.11m by 0.06m) laid in a variation of English garden wall bond (five stretcher courses to each header course) and set with a lime mortar (plate 25). The corner of the piers are of snub or bull-nosed bricks to c.1m above ground level. The closed bay at the east end of the south side is 4.1m wide and is built of similar brickwork; only the eastern half is floored with bricks, and these are generally older and much more worn. The floor level throughout the range appears to have been relatively even. There are softwood roof trusses of the same form throughout the range, which will be described in more detail under the circulation description below.

External Elevations

- 3.23 The north elevation of the range is blank (plate 26). As has been noted above, the lower part of the north elevation appears to be continuous with the north gable of the west range, perhaps forming an earlier boundary wall, with the upper part having been built over it. There is a clear joint with the gable of the east range, which is built of brick. Four bays of the south elevation are open, a sandstone cap to each brick pier supporting the continuous timber lintel of the openings (plate 25).

Circulation (see figure 9)

- 3.24 At the time of the EDAS survey, the access to the interior of the range was either through the openings in the south elevation or the doorway at the east end of the same elevation. The interior of the open-sided part of the range is open throughout, and the space measures 11.90m long (east-west) by 3.15m wide (north-south) internally. The west wall is of stone and forms part of the west range. The lower 1.50m of the east wall, separating this part of the range from the closed eastern end, is built of red handmade bricks (average dimensions 0.23m by 0.11m by 0.06m) laid largely in stretcher bond but with some header courses and set with a lime mortar. There is a small opening to the base, and modern brickwork above. The only feature of interest to the interior is the timber hay rack which runs along the length of the north wall (plates 27 and 28). The bottom rail of the rack is set into the east and west walls of the open-sided four-celled part of the range, as is the top-rail, although this is given additional support from angled timbers nailed to the roof trusses. The dowels running between the rails are square-section and diamond set.
- 3.25 The closed eastern bay measures 4.10m long by 2.95m wide and contains little of interest apart from a rough structure built across the north-west angle. The bottom part is of stone, incorporating a low recess or opening, and there is boarding over (plate 29); its purpose is unknown, but it may be the remains of a former fireplace. The east wall, actually part of the east range, appears to incorporate a blocked

opening, set at c.1m above the floor level (plate 30). There may also be blocking or an area of rebuilding at the base of the south wall.

- 3.26 The open-sided part of the range is crossed by three north-south aligned roof trusses, of the same form as all the other trusses within the west range. The trusses are softwood and of bolted or nailed construction throughout. Each truss is of king post form, the king post rising from a tie-beam; the south ends of the tie-beams rest on the brick piers, whilst the north end are set into the north wall. There are no struts to the principal rafters, and the king post has a splayed head, carrying a vertical ridge piece. Each principal supports a single trenched plank purlin, which carries the common rafters (plate 31). The purlins are carried through into the closed eastern bay, with a short collar set over them.

The East Barn Range

- 3.27 The east barn range is shown largely with its existing plan form in 1852, although there is in addition a small projection to the approximate centre of the west side (see figure 7 top). In 1892, the projection is shown further to the south, with a smaller projection to the centre of the south gable (see figure 7 bottom).

Plan Form, Structure and Materials (see figure 9)

- 3.28 There is a clear straight joint between the east range and the north range's north wall; the south wall of the north range also appears to butt the west elevation of the east range. The east range is rectangular in plan, with maximum external dimensions of 22.80m in length (north-south) by 7.25m in width (east-west). It is of two storeys, and roofed with stone slates; the roof is pitched, and there are no surviving chimney stacks. Internally, the building has a maximum total height of c.7.25m from ground floor level to the underside of the roof ridge.
- 3.29 The east range has load-bearing external walls, which vary in width between 0.40m and 0.60m; the thickest walls are found at the north and south ends of the west wall. These thicker walls are built of a light brown, roughly coursed and squared sandstone set with a lime mortar. The coursing of the stone is sometimes deeper than the generally thinly coursed stone seen elsewhere around the complex, but much of it has weathered badly, leading to local collapse. Much of the external elevations are also built of brick, including evidence for extensive modern brick repairs (see circulation description below). The range is divided into two parts internally; a large barn to the north, 16.00m long, and a smaller southern part 5.80m long, separated by a brick cross-wall; both are of the same width (6.50m). The south part is suggested to have perhaps functioned as farmworkers' accommodation to the first floor, with a dairy under to the ground floor (WYAS 1991). The barn is now largely open to the roof ridge internally, but the south cell retains separate ground and first floors. Both parts of the range retain elements of flagstone flooring, although much of the barn was floored with earth at the time of the survey. The floor level throughout the range appears to have been relatively even, with minor local variations to allow for drainage. There are softwood roof trusses of the same form throughout the range, which will be described in more detail under the circulation description below.

External Elevations

- 3.30 The north gable of the east range is built entirely in brick (plate 32). The central part of the ground floor, up to a height of 1.28m above external ground level, is built of red handmade bricks (average dimensions 0.23m by 0.12m by 0.07m) laid

in an irregular bond and set with a lime mortar. Above, the rest of the gable is built of brownish-red handmade bricks (average dimensions 0.22m by 0.11m by 0.06m), again laid in a rather irregular bond and set with a lime mortar. The slight difference between the two types of brickwork may stem partly from differential weathering, perhaps caused by a lean-to structure once being present against the north gable, as some of the features within them appear to be all of the same phase. The gable has been subject to several phases of alteration during its lifetime. To the east side of the ground floor, there is a joint, staggered at first and then straight, which rises vertically to above first floor level. To the centre and west of the ground floor, there are two blocked slit breathers, vertically aligned with three similar features set just below first floor level. To the first floor, there is a former window with a slightly cambered head, set just to the east of centre, which has been deepened to form a doorway; in this position, it could have function as a loading doorway for carts parked adjacent to the gable. This former window is flanked by two further slit breathers, and there are two wall-ties to the gable above the window.

3.31 At the north end of the west elevation, the wall to slightly above first floor level is built of stone, and contains a window opening, blocked with thinly coursed similar stone. At a lower level within the stonework, there is a square opening that might be a former socket, as it appears too regular to have been caused by collapse. However, to the east, an area of brickwork does appear to mark a former collapse, whilst above the stonework, the brickwork of the north gable returns to run south along the west elevation. This upper brickwork has a straight joint towards the north end, and a single slit breather. The central part of the west elevation has been completely rebuilt using modern orange machine-made bricks (average dimensions 0.22m by 0.10m by 0.075m) laid in English garden wall bond (three stretcher courses to each header course) and set with a cement mortar (plate 33). This rebuilding is believed to have been done in the 1970s by the uncle of the present owner, who was a bricklayer at Methley colliery (Mr Andy Pritchard, *pers. comm.*). Within the modern brickwork, there is a tall ground floor doorway, 2.25m wide, with a wooden lintel to the north of centre, a pair of ground floor windows and a single first floor window. This rebuilt area appears to be in the same position as the projection shown in 1852. Towards the south end of the elevation, the same pattern of materials described at the north end re-asserts itself (plate 34). There is stonework to just above the level of the first floor, again repaired with modern brickwork and again retaining features that might be either sockets or caused by decay of the facing stone. The very north end of the surviving stonework forms the south jamb of a doorway opening. This opening is now obscured by vegetation externally, but internally it can be seen to retain a wooden door frame and what was once a two-leaf board and batten stable door, although it has been heavily repaired. Above the stonework, the brickwork is similar to that used in the south gable (see below). Within the brickwork, there is a square-headed window with a projecting stone sill. This window retains a two-light wooden frame set flush with the wall face, but has an older casement frame set behind, described under the circulation description below (plate 35).

3.32 The south gable was almost completely overgrown with ivy at the time of the survey (plate 36). Where it was visible, it was built entirely of brickwork. There appeared to be a ragged joint towards the west end of the gable, perhaps a rebuilding in brick where either stone quoins or an adjoining structure had been removed. The visible part of the gable is built of brownish-red handmade bricks (average dimensions 0.23m by 0.11m by 0.06m) laid in a rough variation of English garden wall bond (broadly four stretcher courses to each header course) and set with a lime mortar. There is an off centre doorway to the ground floor, retaining a

wooden frame with a board and batten door hung on strap hinges mounted on iron pintles on the frame's east side. This doorway is set beneath a flight of external stone steps (shown here in 1892), supported on brickwork of later 19th century appearance. The steps rose towards a small first floor landing, adjacent to a doorway again retaining a wooden frame and a plank and batten door.

- 3.33 The east elevation is built entirely of brick, of the same form and bonding pattern as described for the south gable (plate 37). Towards the south end of the elevation, there is a doorway with a cambered brick head, fitted with a wooden frame recessed slightly from the wall face, and a two-leaf stable board and batten door (plate 38). Both leafs are hung on long round-headed strap hinges set on iron pintles mounted on the door frame's north jamb. The doorway is flanked to the south by a window with a cambered head, and to the north by a second doorway, which has been blocked with brickwork very similar to that used in the main elevation. Above, to the first floor, there is large window opening, 2.85m wide, now partly blocked with modern brickwork. The open part of the window opening has been fitted with a two-light frame, and the south light retains a 20-pane (five rows of four) fixed casement with narrow glazing bars, possibly re-used from elsewhere within the complex. There is a slit breather to the north of the window, and then a smaller window opening like those to the ground floor, retaining part of the wooden frame. Beyond these features, there are vertically aligned slit breathers to the ground and first floors, and then a large former cart entrance, 2.80m wide, with a timber lintel and shallow segmental brick arch over (plate 39). To the north of the doorway, there is a pair of ground floor windows (one blocked) similar to the smaller windows already described, and a similar window to the first floor flanked by slit breathers (plate 40).

Circulation: Ground Floor (see figure 9)

- 3.34 At the time of the EDAS survey, the main access to the interior of the south part of the ground floor was through the doorways in either the east or west elevations, or that in the south gable. The space measures 5.80m long (north-south) by 6.50m wide (east-west). The doorway in the south wall leads into a feeding passage with a cobbled floor, which runs the full width of the south part. On the north side of the passage, there is a substantial timber hay rack (plates 41 to 43) (see figure 10). The top rail of the rack is diamond-set into the brickwork of the walls at either end. The dowels are tenoned into the rail and are of an unusual cranked or elbowed form, with chamfered soffits. Their feet are tenoned into the chamfered upper surface of the bottom rail, which also acts as the base for the other part of the rack, and rests on a low brick wall. It is essentially a interrupted sill, as it is broken by three posts which rise to the three north-south aligned ceiling beams crossing the south cell. A top rail, also interrupted, runs between the posts and is jointed to them using a tenon secured with a peg at either end. Vertical timbers with through tenons at their upper ends run between the bottom and top rails. Each of the posts has a mortice to the north face, presumably once used to secure the top rail of a stall partition extending north; several timbers with mortices at the same height have been bolted to the north face of the rack at a later date (plate 44). To the immediate north of the rack, the floor level of the south cell drops by 0.40m, and there are a row of salt-glazed ceramic troughs (plate 45). Beyond the troughs, the floor is again cobbled, and slopes very gently downwards towards a well-constructed east-west aligned flagstone drain (plate 46); limited flagstone paving also survives to the north of the drain.

- 3.35 All the internal walls of this southern space retain traces of whitewash. The south, east and west walls do not contain features that are not visible externally (plates 47

and 48). The north wall of the cell is built of similar brickwork to the east elevation, although the bonding pattern (four stretcher courses to each header course) is generally neater. There is a doorway with a timber lintel at the east end of the north wall, which gives access to the barn, and a small window-like opening to the west end. As has already been noted, the ground floor of the south part is crossed by three substantial north-south aligned beams, with joists running between them. All beams have stop-chamfered soffits, and the central beam has the incised marks "IX IIS IX" to the west face.

- 3.36 The ground floor of the barn can be accessed externally through the opposed cart entrances in the east (plate 49) and west walls, or internally through the doorway in the south wall. The latter opens beneath the first floor at the south end of the barn (plate 50). This is supported on a series of softwood timbers which are set across softwood posts, and appears to be a relatively modern construction (plate 51). Beyond the northern extent of this floor, the interior of the barn is a double-height space measuring 16.00m long (north-south) by 6.50m wide. A floor of well-cut flagstones (plate 52) runs between the wide opposed doorways, with a slightly raised threshold to the east doorway, and there are further flagstones at the base of the east wall, but the barn is otherwise floored with earth. To the north of the opposed doorways, a softwood timber crosses the barn at first floor level (plate 53); the east end rests on a brick pier which butts the east wall (plate 54). Beyond this point, the west wall is built of stone to a height of c.4m above the internal floor level, where it is then inset and continues upwards in brick. This stonework has suffered a serious collapse (plate 55), and changes in the stonework suggest that the upper part may have been rebuilt or raised in the past. At a height of c.2m above the internal floor level, the stonework part of the west wall retains a line of at least three triangular breathers, although only one is well preserved (plate 56). It is lined with three handmade red bricks (average dimensions 0.24m by 0.13m by 0.07m). To the east of the area of collapse, there may be a low opening blocked with brick, while above the collapse, the blocked window visible externally can be seen. The north wall contains few features that cannot be seen externally (plate 57).

Circulation: First Floor (see figure 11)

- 3.37 At the time of the EDAS survey, the only access to the first floor interior of the south part of the range was via the external steps to the south gable. The steps rise to a small landing, which in turn has a doorway off it opening into the first floor. This space measures 5.75m long (north-south) by 6.40m wide (east-west), and it is floored with north-south aligned softwood boards with an average width of 0.11m. A slightly raised square flagstone to the south-east corner once supported a small stove. All the internal walls are plastered and painted, with much colourful political graffiti dating to the 1980s (plates 58 and 59). The west wall narrows at c.1.30m above floor level, reflecting the external change from stonework to brickwork. A window opening is placed partly across this change in wall width, and the bases of the jambs of the window frame widen to take account of this (plate 60). The opening is fitted with a 20-pane (four rows of five) casement, having relatively thick ovolo moulded glazing bars and possibly re-used from elsewhere within the complex (plate 61). In 1991, it was noted that early 18th century 24-paned sash windows from the re-fronting of Shann House survived *ex situ* within the barn (WYAS 1991), but they were not present during the current survey. A doorway in the north wall leads through into the first floor space over the south end of the barn's interior, although this could not be inspected in detail due to the dangerous condition and absence of the floor (plate 62).

- 3.38 The first floor of the south cell and the barn are crossed by eight king-post roof trusses (two to the south part and six to the barn), all set at equal centres and all of the same form. The tie-beams appear to be adzed hardwood (described as oak by WYAS in 1991), and are slightly cambered, with sections of bark left in place on several trusses (plates 63 and 64). The ends of the tie-beams are set directly into the east and west walls of the range, although in several places they rest on timbers set into the wall which may have been re-used from a fully timber-framed building. Above the tie-beam, all parts of the trusses are sawn softwood and of pegged construction throughout. The king-post rises from the tie-beam, and has a splayed head, carrying a vertical ridge-piece. Raking struts rise from the king post to the principal rafters. Each principal supports a pair of staggered purlins with pegged tusked through-tenons and chamfered soffits, which carry the common rafters. Over the barn, particularly between the central trusses, some of the common rafters are re-used hardwood timbers, possibly from a fully timber-framed building; it has been suggested that they may one have been used in conjunction with a passing brace or wind-brace (WYAS 1991). The feet of the common rafters are also set into the east and west walls. The north faces of the king posts and struts of the three southernmost trusses have the incised assembly marks "I", "II" and "III" respectively from south to north (plate 65). No assembly or other marks could be seen on any of the other trusses.

4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BARN COTTAGE RANGE

Introduction

- 4.1 As with the farm buildings, the Barn Cottage range is described below in a logical sequence. Its plan form, structure and architectural detailing is 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 floor plans and sections which appear as figure 12. The photographic record is contained within Appendix 1, and figures A1/1 to A1/6 depict the various photographic location points.
- 4.2 The Barn Cottage range has a slight north-west/south-east alignment but, for ease of description, it is considered to be aligned north-south. For ease of description, the individual spaces have been given room numbers. Once again, unless otherwise noted, the terms used to describe surviving roof structures are taken from Alcock *et al* (1996) and Campbell (2000), and fixtures and fittings from Alcock and Hall (1994). Where possible, specific architectural terms used in the text are as defined by Curl (1977). Finally, in the following text, the term 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.

Setting, Location and Plan Form (see figure 12)

- 4.3 As has already been noted, the Barn Cottage range stands on the south side of Station Road, at the eastern end of the settlement of Wood Row (see figure 2). In 1852 and 1892, the trackway representing Station Road was unenclosed and apparently also significantly wider, although there was still space for a free-standing building to the north of the cottage range, separated from it by a narrow gap (see figure 7). The principal access to the cottage range, at least during the 19th century, always appears to have been off Station Road and then along the trackway which runs between the cottage range and the east range of the farm complex. In 1852, the cottage range appears to have been approximately the same length as the existing structure, with a uniform width (see figure 7 top). By 1892, the north part of the range is depicted as separate to the south part, with a

single cell structure at the north end and a larger rectangular building adjacent to the roadside; the latter is perhaps that shown here in 1852 (see figure 7 bottom). The southern part of the cottage range comprised a single building with two projections to the rear (east) and one to the front (west). There were further small structures or enclosures attached to the south end of the cottage range. At the time of the EDAS survey, there was a small enclosed garden to the east of the cottage range. A similar arrangement is shown in 1892, but in 1852 there was a sub-rectangular garden area running parallel to Station Road to the east of the north part of the cottage range only.

- 4.4 The cottage range is rectangular in plan, with maximum external dimensions (excluding a modern garage at the north end) of 22.30m in length (north-south) by 5.35m in width (east-west) (see figure 12). It is of a two storeys throughout, although the south part of the range is considerably lower than the north part; both parts have pitched roofs, covered with modern roofing tiles. There is a short brick ridge stack to the very south end of the south part's roof, and two taller brick ridge stacks to the north part. Internally, the south part of the range has a maximum total height of c.5.50m from ground floor level to the underside of the roof ridge; in the north part, the same measurement is c.6.50m.
- 4.5 The cottage range has load-bearing external walls (average width between 0.50m and 0.65m), built of a variety of different materials. The majority of the older parts are built of yellowish/light brown, roughly coursed and squared, sandstone, sometimes with an almost snecked appearance. The stonework has been heavily repointed, but was probably once set with a lime mortar. There are quoins to the north-east corner of the north part. It is understood that the range was extensively altered under the period of British Coal ownership, and this is reflected in the materials used. Parts of the structure were rebuilt using the same stone as the earlier parts, but there is also extensive use of modern brickwork and blockwork.
- 4.6 The south part of the range is divided into two cells of broadly equal size internally (Rooms 7 and 8), while the north part is divided into three cells or rooms (Rooms 1, 2 and 3). The north part was floored with concrete at the time of the survey, while the south part had concrete floors. The ground floor level throughout the range was relatively even, but the first floor of the south part is set 0.55m lower than that of the north part. There are roof trusses of differing form in the north and south parts, which will be described in more detail under the circulation description below.

External Elevations

- 4.7 The north gable of the north part of the cottage range is rendered, whilst the ground floor is obscured by a modern single storey garage (plate 66). Although the garage is modern, a structure is shown in this position in 1892. Within the garage, the lower part of the north gable is not rendered, and appears to contain a blocked doorway to the west of centre (plate 67), although this sits awkwardly with an internal fireplace (see below).
- 4.8 The west elevation of the north part has a balanced appearance, largely as it was built probably in the later 17th century (WYAS 1991) (plate 68). To the ground floor, there was a modern porch with a pitched, stone-slatted roof set to the north of centre. When this was demolished, it revealed a doorway with a substantial chamfered and quoined surround (plate 69). To the north of the porch, there is a single small square-headed ground floor window opening, with a simple, partly chamfered, surround. The opening is fitted with a 16-pane (four rows of four)

fixed-casement frame with relatively thick ovolo-moulded glazing bars, recessed from the wall face. There is a similar ground floor window to the south of the porch (plate 70). These were originally each of two-lights, separated by a vertical stone mullion (WYAS 1991). At the south end of this part of the west elevation, there are the remains of a similar two-light mullioned window, re-used here, as the whole of this end of the elevation has been rebuilt over both floors. To the first floor of the north part of the range, there are two small blocked window openings above the ground floor windows flanking the porch, and then at c.3.90m above the external ground level, a former eaves line, representing the original one and half storey height of the late 17th century house (WYAS 1991). The elevation was subsequently raised above the earlier eaves line, and this extension included a narrow window opening with a substantial stone lintel positioned above the ground floor doorway. The south gable of the north part of the cottage range is largely obscured by the south part, but the visible apex is either built of or faced with modern yellow machine-made bricks.

- 4.9 The west elevation of the south part of the cottage range (plate 71) has a flight of external stone steps at the north end. They appear to be a modern construction, although they are in approximately the same position as the projection marked here in 1892. In 1991, it was suggested that these steps were originally positioned to the east elevation of the adjacent Shann Cottage, and that they were subsequently moved here (WYAS 1991). Map evidence suggests that the Shann Cottage steps were still in place in 1932, but no steps are shown to the cottage range at that date, so any move must have taken place after the 1930s. The steps lead up to a first floor doorway, fitted with a modern board door, and there is a larger window opening, with a narrow stone surround to the south, fitted with a two-light opening casement, each light being of six panes. To the south of the steps, there is a small ground floor window opening, fitted with a modern opening four-pane casement frame; there may be an earlier blocked opening to its immediate south. Slightly to the south of centre, there is a modern porch with a single pitch, stone slated roof (plate 72). This porch obscures an earlier doorway opening, although it has been so heavily plastered that it is difficult to discern its original form. The north jamb appears to have been heavily disturbed, but the south jamb is slightly splayed, and rebated to the interior. To the south of the porch, there is a single, small ground floor window opening, again with a narrow stone surround and fitted with a modern frame. At the very south end of the elevation, the wall face steps inwards slightly, the step rising the full height of the elevation and comprising mostly quoins.
- 4.10 The south gable of the south part of the cottage range (obscured by ivy at the time of the survey) appears to comprise the former north gable of a structure located to the south, of which only the footings now survive; these measure 4.70m north-south by 5.10m east-west, and are shown as a roofed structure in 1892 (see figure 7 bottom). The structural evidence seems to suggest that this structure was once freestanding, and that the west elevation of the south part of the cottage range was built up against it. Minor additions may have been made to the south end of the range between 1892 and 1908.
- 4.11 The east elevation of the south part of the cottage range is entirely rendered, and has an irregular arrangement of modern fenestration; where the render has started to decay, concrete blockwork was revealed (plate 73). The east elevation of the north part of the cottage range is entirely modern (plate 74).

Circulation: North Part of Cottage Range (see figure 12)

Ground Floor

- 4.12 At the time of the EDAS survey, the main access into the north part of the cottage range was through the doorway in the east elevation. This leads into a small hallway, 0.90m wide and floored with concrete, at the foot of the stone-built stairs which rise to the first floor (plates 75 and 76). A doorway at the south end of the hallway gives access to the central room on the ground floor. This room (Room 1) measures 2.85m long (north-south) by 4.30m wide (east-west), is floored with concrete, and lit by windows in the east and west walls (plates 77 and 78). A rather squat stone chimney-breast projects from the south wall, which incorporates a small shallow recess and appears to have once housed a fireplace or range, the opening for which was later infilled (plate 79). However, it is a different shape to the chimney-breast shown here on the earlier 1991 survey (WYAS 1991), and so may have been re-built after this date. The ceiling was crossed by a narrow north-south beam, set to the west of centre.
- 4.13 Doorways at the west end of the north and south walls of the central room lead to the north and south ground floor rooms. The south room (Room 2) measures 2.20m long by 4.30m wide and is again lit by windows in the east and west walls, but otherwise contained few visible features of interest (plates 80 to 82); the doorway in the south-west corner was subsequently blocked. It is noticeable that the east and west walls of the south room are markedly narrower than those of the rest of the north part of the cottage range. Although a structure was clearly present here on late 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping, the existing structure is believed to date from late 20th century alterations by British Coal. On the 1991 survey (WYAS 1991), the south wall of the south room is shown to be of a similar width to the other walls of the north part of the cottage range, with returns suggesting that it pre-dated the north end of the south part. However, the current survey found the same wall to be considerably wider, and of similar width to the other walls of the south part of the cottage range. It is therefore suggested that the 1991 survey is incorrect, and that the south wall originally belonged to the south part of the cottage range.
- 4.14 To reach the north ground floor room of the north part of the cottage range, it is necessary to pass a narrow understairs space (plate 83), although it may originally have been accessed from the north side of the small hallway. The north ground floor room (Room 3) measures a maximum of 4.20m long (north-south) by 4.30m wide. It had a concrete floor, with all walls plastered apart from the west wall, where the stonework remained exposed; there was possibly a low narrow blocking between the window and the doorway in the south wall (plates 84 and 85). The fireplace to the north wall has a modern surround (plate 86).

First Floor

- 4.15 The first floor of the north part of the cottage range is reached via the stone-built stairs. These stairs rise to a small landing, lit by a window in the west wall. The north first floor room (Room 4) measures 4.30m long (north-south) by 4.30m wide and contains few visible features of historic interest, with a chimney-breast projecting from the north wall (plates 87 and 88). A 1.00m wide corridor, created from modern partitions, runs south from the landing (plate 89), giving access to the central and south rooms of the first floor. The central room (2.90m long by 3.30m wide - Room 5) has been converted into a bathroom (plate 90), whilst the south room (2.65m long by 3.20m wide - Room 6) again contains no visible features of

historic interest (plate 91). All parts of the first floor were floored with north-south aligned softwood boards, with an average width of 0.16m.

- 4.16 A trapdoor over the landing at the top of the stairs gives limited access to the attic space. The attic space contains two roof trusses, spaced at centres to divide what appeared to be the original extent of the north part of the cottage range into three bays of equal size. Both trusses are of similar overall form to those described for the south part of the cottage range below. However, they appear to be of hardwood, rather than softwood, above the level of the tie-beam; the common rafters are also of hardwood. They were also slightly wider than the trusses within the south part of the cottage range, because of the correspondingly greater width of the north part (plates 92 to 94).

Circulation: South Part of Cottage Range (see figure 12)

Ground Floor

- 4.17 At the time of the EDAS survey, the only access to the interior of the south cell of the south part of the cottage range was through the doorway covered by the modern porch in the west elevation. This cell (Room 7) measures 4.40m long (north-south) by 3.90m wide (east-west) and was floored with concrete, with plastered painted walls, and a modern fireplace and chimney breast to the south wall (plates 95 and 96). The first floor had been removed (Room 10), meaning that the cell was open to the former level of the first floor ceiling. The ceiling was crossed by the tie-beam of a roof truss, probably oak although heavy modern staining made it difficult to be certain (plate 97). There are longer mortices for braces to either end of the soffit, with five smaller, sub-oval, mortices for studs in between. Access to the upper part of the truss was very limited, but by viewing through a ceiling hatch it appeared to be very similar to that over the north first floor cell of the south part (see below).
- 4.18 The northern ground floor cell (Room 8), measuring 3.70m long (north-south) by 3.90m wide (east-west) was reached through the ground floor of the north part. It was entirely fitted out with modern fixtures and finishes, including a fireplace against the south wall (plates 98 to 100). The only visible feature of interest was a substantial north-south hardwood ceiling beam, heavily stained and with chamfered soffits (plate 101); this was the tie-beam of the southern roof truss, which was exposed during the demolition of the southern part of the cottage range.

First Floor

- 4.19 At the time of the EDAS survey, the northern first floor cell of the south part of the cottage range could be accessed internally through the north part or externally via the stone steps against the west elevation. This space (Room 9) measured 3.80m long (north-south) by 3.95m wide (east-west) and was entirely fitted out with modern fixtures and finishes (plates 102 to 104). The only visible feature of interest is the roof truss. The tie-beam appears to be adzed hardwood, and is slightly cambered; its appearance suggests that it is fast growing hedgerow tree, rather than timber obtained from a more managed resource (Ian Tyers, *pers. comm.*). The soffit is crudely chamfered, while to the north face, just to the east of the king-post, three vertical lines are lightly incised, one with two shorter angled lines meeting the base. There are longer mortices for braces to either end of the soffit, with five smaller, sub-oval, mortices for studs in between. The brace tenons were secured by two pegs driven from the north face of the tie-beam, while the tenons for the studs were rounded to fit into the sub-oval mortices. Above the tie-

beam, all parts of the truss are sawn softwood and of pegged construction throughout. The king-post rises from the tie-beam, and has a splayed head but no ridge piece; there is a blocked mortice just below the head to the south face. Raking struts rise from the king post to the principal rafters. Each principal supports a staggered purlin with pegged tusked through-tenons and crudely chamfered soffits, which carry the common rafters (plates 105 to 107).

Demolition Watching Brief

- 4.20 The south part of the cottage range (comprising the four spaces described above - Rooms 7 to 10) was demolished on 1st April 2016. After the roof slates had been removed, the roof structure was carefully dismantled using a cherry picker (plate 108). The hardwood common rafters had an average cross-section measuring 0.12m by 0.10m. Many of them were re-used, displaying either mortices for pegged, lapped joints or with scarf joints at one end (plate 109). Two were numbered; one "IIIXXX" and the other "XXXX". The hardwood (oak) purlins measured on average 0.17m square and again, all appear to have been re-used from a fully-timber framed building, including a probable cut-down wall plate. When it had been removed, the southern truss was seen to be of a similar form to the northern truss described above (plate 110). Both had been re-used from a fully timber-framed building, and each principal rafter once supported two trenched purlins. One end of the tie-beam of the southern truss was marked "II", with "III" to the king-post (plate 111).
- 4.21 The demolition of the walls of the south part of the cottage range revealed little in the way of new information. The removal of the plaster from the former north wall of the north cell (Room 8) revealed a large cambered timber, resembling a tie-beam, set into the wall above a blocked doorway. The western end of the timber appeared to have been disturbed by the doorway once leading from the first floor of the south part of the cottage range into the north part (plate 112).
- 4.22 Following demolition, the existing footings of the south part of the cottage range were grubbed out, but no significant archaeological information was revealed. After completing the recording of the north part of the cottage range, it was thought unlikely that any significant new structural information would be revealed by monitoring its demolition, and so the demolition watching brief was discontinued.

5 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Introduction

- 5.1 The watching brief was divided into several different phases of work. The first phase, undertaken on the 16th June 2014, recorded a drainage trench dug to the north of the barn. The second phase, undertaken on the 9th June 2015, recorded ground reduction works in and around the barn area following the demolition of the building itself. The third phase took place on the 1st April 2016, and involved further recording in the former barn area, as well as monitoring the demolition of the southern part of the Barn Cottage range.

Phase 1 Works (Trench 1) (see figure 13)

- 5.2 A trench (Trench 1) was excavated at the north end of the barn range, and was examined and recorded once the excavation was complete. The trench was aligned broadly north-south, and had an irregular plan form; it had maximum dimensions of 5.70m north-south by 1.50m east-west (plate 113).

- 5.3 The southern part of the east-facing section, measuring 3.20m long and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.30m below ground level (to 18.45m AOD) was recorded (plate 114) (see Section 1 on figure 13). Beneath the compacted dark brown sandy silt topsoil (001), typically 0.10m-0.30m thick, a thin 0.06m thick layer of limestone chippings (002) was revealed. The chippings overlay a 0.10m thick band of black sandy silt, with laminated layers of ash, charcoal and slag (003). The black silt (003) sealed the fill (005) of a relatively modern cut [004] for two service pipes. The cut was at least 1.20m wide and was aligned broadly east-west, and sloped very steeply downwards from north to south, continuing below the base of the trench. The fill (005) contained a mixed backfill as well as two pipes, both 0.10m in diameter; the upper pipe was cast-iron, whilst the lower pipe was of plastic. The uppermost layer which the pipe cut [004] disturbed was the fill of a second cut [007], comprising a compacted dark brown sandy silt with very frequent inclusions of small fragments of brick, tile and charcoal (006). The cut itself [007] measured at least 1.20m wide and 0.28m deep, and appeared to represent a small pit or scoop, with a concave profile to the north side; the pit or scoop was badly truncated by the later pipe cut [004]. Undisturbed deposits lay to the north of the two cuts, and they had a gentle downwards slope from north to south. The uppermost layer was a 0.15m thick compacted mid-brown sandy silt (008) containing brick, tile, stone, coal and charcoal, which overlay a similar deposit of a compacted mid-brown sandy silt containing large lenses of cream lime mortar (009), possibly representing a construction layer associated with the adjacent barn. Beneath was a friable mid-brown sandy silt (010), 0.15m thick containing brick fragments, which overlay the natural firm mottled orange brown sandy clay (011) which continued below the base of the trench.

Phase 2 Works (Trench 2) (see figure 13)

- 5.4 Following the partial collapse/demolition of the barn range, the footprint of a new barn range was excavated in approximately the same position as the original building. The footprint (Trench 2) was rectangular in plan, aligned broadly north-south, and measured a maximum of 27.30m north-south by 8.35m (plate 115). At the south end of the footprint, the ground level was reduced by a maximum of 0.90m (to 19.09m AOD). There was then a slight step down from south to north towards the south end of the footprint. At the north end of the footprint, the ground level was reduced by an average of 0.70m (to 19.20m AOD). Slightly deeper trenches were excavated along the north and east sides of the stripped area.
- 5.5 In all parts of the excavated footprint, a very similar sequence of deposits was exposed. Beneath the 0.10m-0.30m thick topsoil (001), there was a layer of intermittently surviving rounded stone cobbles set into a compacted orange sand (019), typically 0.15m thick; this was probably the floor of the demolished barn structure. This overlay a compacted dark-brown sandy silt (020), up to 0.25m thick with occasional brick, tile, and lime mortar, beneath which the natural stiff orange-brown clay (021) was encountered. This continued below the base of the new building's footprint (plate 116) (see Section 2 on figure 13).
- 5.6 A number of features were exposed within the new building footprint, all cut into the natural clay (021). Towards the southern end, there was a truncated cut feature [012], aligned north-south and measuring 1.20m long and 0.25m deep; it was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring a maximum of 0.60m across at the north end, narrowing to 0.30m at the south end. When half-sectioned, the east side was seen to be wider and sloped more steeply downwards than the west side (plate 117) (see figure 13). The fill of the cut was a compacted orange-brown clay with a small proportion of dark brown silt containing brick rubble, cobbles, glass and

modern 20th century pottery (013). Further north, a linear cut [014], was faintly visible for a length of 1.40m and aligned north-west/south-east, and 0.50m wide. The fill (015) contained infrequent pieces of angular stone towards the base, and so the cut might represent a former drain. Further north, there were three post-holes. Two [016 and 017] were set close to one another, and one [017] retained the remains of a rotten timber post (plate 118). The third post hole [018], 0.30m square, retained the remains of a hardwood post, which was pulled out by machine. The largest piece was 0.40m long, possibly tapering towards the base. It had a triangular cross-section, split from a whole trunk with part of the circular outer edge still present.

Phase 3 Works (Trench 3) (see figure 13)

- 5.7 The third phase of the watching brief involved further recording in the former barn area, as well as monitoring the demolition of the southern part of Barn Cottage; the latter is described as part of the architectural description above.
- 5.8 A trench (Trench 3) was excavated by machine to the west of the footprint for the new barn range, leaving its south-west corner to run 7.40m westward, then returning to the north for a further 5.60m; the trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.00m BGL or 19.30m AOD. The east-facing section of the north return, measuring 7.00m north-south, was recorded (plates 119 and 120) (see Section 3 on figure 13). Beneath the topsoil (001), at the south end of the section, was a cut [022], aligned broadly east-west, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m; it was filled with a mixture of dark brown sandy silt and yellow-brown clay (023). To the north, the uppermost layer disturbed by the cut [022] was a band of laminated black sandy silt (024), up to 0.28m thick and containing a high proportion of ashy burnt material, brick fragments and 20th century metal scrap. This overlay a level layer of cream lime mortar (025), 0.14m thick and again containing brick fragments, possibly the remains of an old yard surface. Beneath the lime mortar, there was a deposit of compacted sandstone rubble (026), up to 0.26m thick, containing roughly-squared pieces of stone up to 0.40m long, some with traces of lime mortar on them; this may represent a demolition layer. The rubble overlay a black-dark brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of brick and stone (027); it was initially 0.36m deep, but the upper surface gradually sloped down to the north, eventually fading out altogether. Underlying all these deposits was a compacted black-red gritty sandy silt (028), up to 0.28m thick containing frequent inclusions of burnt brick and also occasional examples of incomplete hand-made red bricks, apparently laid as if to form a rough surface. At its southern end, this deposit appear to form the fill of a shallow cut [029], at least 1.90m wide and 0.24m deep, sloping gradually downwards from south to north. This cut disturbed a stiff clean yellow brown clay, with infrequent pieces of angular stone (030) which continued below the base of the trench. At the south end of the trench, the clay (030) appeared to be natural but approximately half way along the section to the north it became much more mixed, with dark brown silt lenses and also 19th century transfer-printed pottery.
- 5.9 Following the completion of the Phase 3 works, no further watching brief recording was undertaken. It was established that all the new services for the development would be installed by re-excavating existing drainage and other trenches, which was unlikely to yield any significant new archaeological information. A retaining wall was to be constructed to the north-east of Shann House, between it and the former position of the barn. However, the alignment of this wall would be cutting through an earth scarp created recently by the removal of modern landscaping material in this area, with the ground surface then being built up behind it. Finally,

as part of the redevelopment of the north and west ranges of the farm, some minor ground surface levelling would also be undertaken. This was to be shallow (typically less than 0.30m deep), undertaken across ground that had already been heavily disturbed by site vehicles, and so this was unlikely to expose any deposits early than the 19th century. For these reasons, the watching brief was discontinued after the completion of the Phase 3 works.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The survey and recording work undertaken at the farm at Shann House has raised a number of questions meriting further discussion, and these are outlined below.

Later Medieval to 17th Century Development

- 6.2 A detailed consideration of the medieval development of Shann House lies beyond the scope of this report. Nevertheless, as a result of the previous detailed recording (WYAS 1991), it was proposed that the earliest surviving timber-framed part was probably of late 15th or 16th century date, which had once formed part of a larger timber-framed structure. In the 16th or early 17th century, stonework was introduced into the structure, and the front (south) range was subsequently rebuilt in brick in the early 18th century, involving the demolition of the timber-framed elements and the construction of the front facade.
- 6.3 Documentary evidence demonstrates that, from at least the end of the 16th century, and most probably from the later medieval period, Shann House was located towards the eastern end of a small settlement named *Woodrowe* or *Woodrawe* (later Wood Row). It presumably took its name from a wood within Methley township; a *Wodhall* appears to have been a sub-manor within Methley township, and is noted in 14th and 15th century documentation, although it is not known if there is any connection between this and Wood Row. It is currently difficult to establish the early boundaries of the landholding of Shann House within Wood Row, but the 1773 map of the manor of Methley shows it to have been placed within a sub-square enclosure (see figure 5 top). This enclosure appears to have formed a limit to the development of buildings to the north-east and north of Shann House, with the structure shown by Buck (see figure 3), and both parts of the Barn Cottage range, broadly following its eastern side. The south end of Shann House's immediate garden was marked by a stone wall as shown by Buck, but this was replaced with a probable ha-ha as depicted on 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping (see figure 7); the ha-ha still survives as a shallow earthwork. A longer walled garden enclosure extended further to the south, although this appears to have abandoned by the time of the 1878 enclosure plan (see figure 5 bottom).
- 6.4 The late medieval timber-framed house at Shann House would clearly not have existed in isolation, but the development works monitored as part of the current works uncovered no clear evidence for associated medieval activity. In Phase 1 of the watching brief, the earliest layer of activity (009) encountered above natural sandy clay (011) may have been associated with the construction of the adjacent post-medieval barn. The post holes [016, 017 and 018] and the shallow truncated feature [012] uncovered in Phase 2 of the watching brief might have been of relatively early date, but they had no associated dating evidence nor did they form any recognisable structure. Finally, the presence of 19th century transfer-printed pottery in the lowest deposit (030) exposed in Phase 3 of the watching brief indicates that all contexts above in this area were associated with the development of the post-medieval farm complex. The archaeological investigations undertaken

to the immediate east of the Shann House complex in 2015-16 similarly found little evidence for medieval activity (Moon 2015; Wright 2017).

- 6.5 As already noted above, there appears to have been a broadly north-south range of early buildings which developed to the north-east and north of Shann House. The building shown by Buck had been demolished by the mid 19th century, although it might be represented by walls shown in 1892, and it is tempting to view it as a 17th century service range to the main house, perhaps something like the 1670s service wing formerly associated with the New Lodge (now Old Hall Farm) at Woodmansey in East Yorkshire (Dennison 1992). To the north, it was previously suggested that the south part of the Barn Cottage range contained the remains of timber-framing dating to the 15th or 16th centuries. It was impossible to determine the original extent of this building, or if it had stood in the same position as the existing building, but it was suggested that it may have done, as the trusses were meant for a building of this width, the width differing from both the rest of Barn Cottage and Shann Cottage (WYAS 1991). The recording work undertaken for the current survey suggested that the south part of the Barn Cottage range (Rooms 7 to 10) had once been a free-standing structure, separate from the north part (Rooms 1 to 6). However, despite the thickness of the walls, and the exposure of a tie-beam buried in the north wall, the demolition watching brief uncovered no evidence that an earlier timber-framed structure had been encased in stone.
- 6.6 Finally, the north part of the Barn Cottage range was a house of the later 17th century, built in a fashionable and modern style with a symmetrical main (west) elevation (WYAS 1991). The relationship of this later 17th century house to Shann House needs further documentary research to clarify, but it might be that it was built to serve as a farmhouse, deliberately separating the administration of an associated farm complex from those living in Shann House (formerly Shan Hall). There appears to have been a concentration of activity in this general area in the later 17th and early 18th centuries. The trial trenching and area excavation undertaken to the east in 2015-16 uncovered a shallow ditch, perhaps backfilled during this period, and a stone wall, most likely constructed in the early 18th century. A nearby well may have been backfilled when the wall was built. The relationship of these features to any of the buildings within the Shann House complex is unknown, although if the broad boundaries of the holding proposed above are correct, they would have lain just outside it.

The Farm Complex

- 6.7 As already described above, the late medieval building at Shann House would not have existed in isolation, but the current survey work has uncovered no clear evidence for associated structures. A range of buildings may have developed to the north-east and north of Shann House from as early as the 16th century, and continued to evolve into the later 17th century. The later 17th century house forming the north part of the Barn Cottage range might perhaps have been built as a farmhouse to serve a farm complex. However, as will be explained below, none of the farm buildings recorded by the current survey contain any structural evidence that they pre-date the mid to late 18th century.

The West Coach House and Stable Range

- 6.8 A previous study (WYAS 1991) suggested that the west range was later 18th century in date, with a tack room at the north end, then carriage houses and finally stabling to the south of these. The carriage entrances in the west elevation were

to suggested to be of the 'in-out' type, allowing the horse to be driven in, uncoupled, led out through the east elevation and then turned into the stables to the south.

- 6.9 The current survey has found this interpretation to be broadly correct. There is evidence for the hanging of tack within the central, stable, cell of the building, so it may be that the north cell was perhaps used to house more valuable items such as saddles. The maintenance of harnesses for carriage or riding horses formed a considerable portion of a groom's day duty, with additional visits by harness-makers on a once or twice yearly basis to overhaul the equipment. Harnesses could be stored in several ways - different types of brackets were used to store saddles and driving harness, for example. The use of glazed cases was recommended where possible, with a separate glass case for bits and curbs, and evidence for these sometimes survives, as within the 19th century coach house at Sandal Grange Farm in Sandal Magna, West Yorkshire (Richardson & Dennison 2012). It was also necessary to make provision for the storage of lamps, brooms and brushes, again either on brackets or in cupboards, and also whips, rugs and saddle-cloths (Haycock 1861, 1-30; Qu  ree c.1915, 37-38; Wright c.1910, 221-222). Evidence for heating, in the form of a fireplace or stove, would also be expected for a harness room, but none survived within the west range's north cell. Markings to the east and west walls of the central cell show that stalls were once laid out across the width of the southern part of the cell, with a feeding passage to the immediate south of these. The south cell may have originally formed a loose box, or perhaps a wash house, but was later converted into another stable. The narrow area of setts to the immediate east of the east elevation would have allowed the horses to be taken between the stables and carriage house on a clean stable surface; the setts may have been separated from the rest of the fold yard by a fence.

The East Barn Range

- 6.10 Structural evidence indicates that the barn forming the east range once comprised a somewhat lower stone building than the existing structure; if the stonework visible at either end of the west elevation was contemporary, then the earlier stone building (or buildings) must have been of similar length to the existing range. It is likely that at least part of this earlier stone range was used as a barn, as evidenced by the triangular breathers visible in the surviving walls. Similar breathers were recorded in a late 18th century threshing barn at Manor Farm in Hooton Levitt, South Yorkshire (Dennison & Richardson 2008, 45-46). The date of this earlier stone element of the east range at Shann House is unknown, but it was suggested that the brick used subsequently to raise the barn in height was 18th century in date (WYAS 1991). It seems likely that the brickwork is probably later 18th century and, if this is the case, the earlier stone element must therefore pre-date the late 18th century. There was however no clear surviving evidence that it could be any substantially earlier than that, and the watching brief showed that it had not been built on top of any earlier structures. The existing roof structure probably dates to when the barn was raised in the later 18th century.
- 6.11 Once it had been enlarged to its current size, the barn became a multi-functional structure. The central, flagged, bay would have been used for threshing and winnowing, and also to allow access by loaded carts. Rebuilding has removed any evidence for an opposed cart entrance in the west elevation, but there may never have been one; the presence of the fold yard to the west of the barn suggests that carts were brought in through the entrance in the east elevation and then backed out again. The first floor within the barn to the south of the flagged bay appears

relatively modern, but there may well have been once have been upper floors to the north and south acting as storage areas. One would have expected some of the crop preparation activities to have been mechanised during the 19th century, and the projection shown to the west elevation in 1852 might have formed a horse-engine house. It was previously suggested (WYAS 1991) that cows were led into the ground floor of the south part of the west range from the adjacent fold yard for milking, and that it most likely functioned as a dairy. Whilst it is possible that the cows were milked here, there is surely neither the space nor hygiene needed for the space to have been used as a dairy, and it is more probably that milk was transferred into buckets and churns and taken to a dairy located either in the Barn Cottage range or the Shann Cottage range. The fitting out and arrangement of the first floor makes it possible that it was used for farmworkers' accommodation, as previously suggested (WYAS 1991).

The North Range

- 6.12 The fold yard, and the north range, forming a shelter shed, conforms to the general recommendations of 19th century agricultural writers. The fold yard should face south to benefit from the sun and should be protected from winds on the north side by a range of buildings. Away from the south-west of England, the shelter shed was almost always a long single-storey building, open-fronted, with no internal stall divisions with mangers or hay racks along the rear wall (Brunskill 1999, 70-72). The shelter shed at Shann House is not an original feature of the fold yard, having been built over what appears to be an earlier stone boundary wall, continuous with the north gable of the west range. The closed bay at the eastern end of the shelter shed may have been used for the preparation of fodder.

Conclusions

- 6.13 Taken as a whole, the structural evidence suggests that the earliest part of the existing farm complex may be the stone elements of the east range, most probably comprising a lower range of buildings including a barn. The west range, comprising carriage house and stables, was built in the later 18th century, and at the same time, a wall was erected across the north side of the complex to join the barn and separate the complex from the adjacent road. This marked the beginning of the creation of a fold yard. The east range was then heightened in the later 18th century to provide an enlarged barn, and a cattle shelter was built over the earlier wall to form a north range. All of these elements were in place by the mid 19th century, to form a U-shaped farm complex based around a fold yard, with a wall running across the south side. A detached south range of the farm complex (not included in the current survey), forming two cart sheds and a stable, was added after the mid 19th century and was set slightly to the south.

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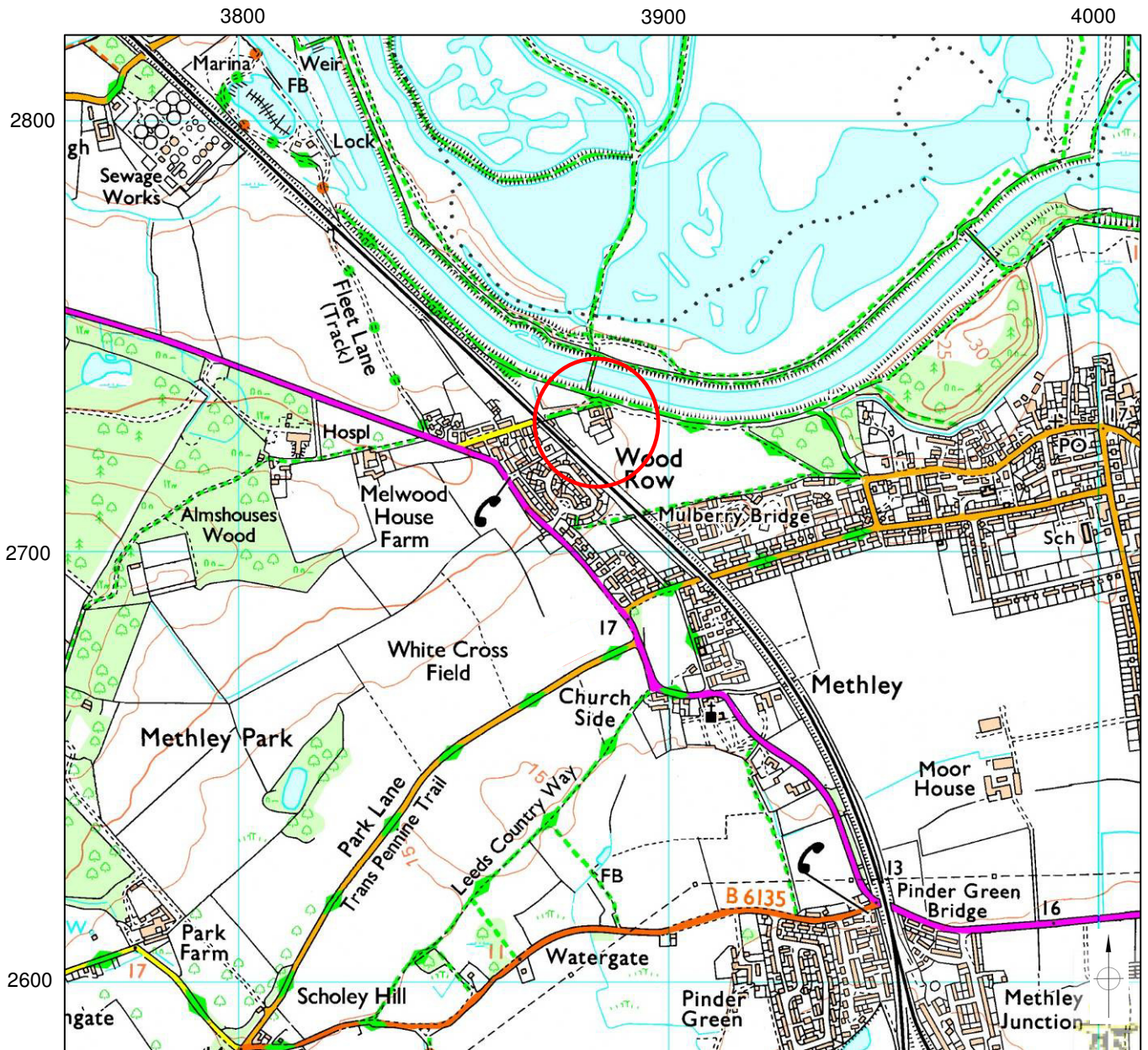
<http://www.methleyarchive.org> = the Methley Archive

<http://www.penninewaterways.co.uk/aire/acn2.htm> = History of the Aire and Calder Navigation

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

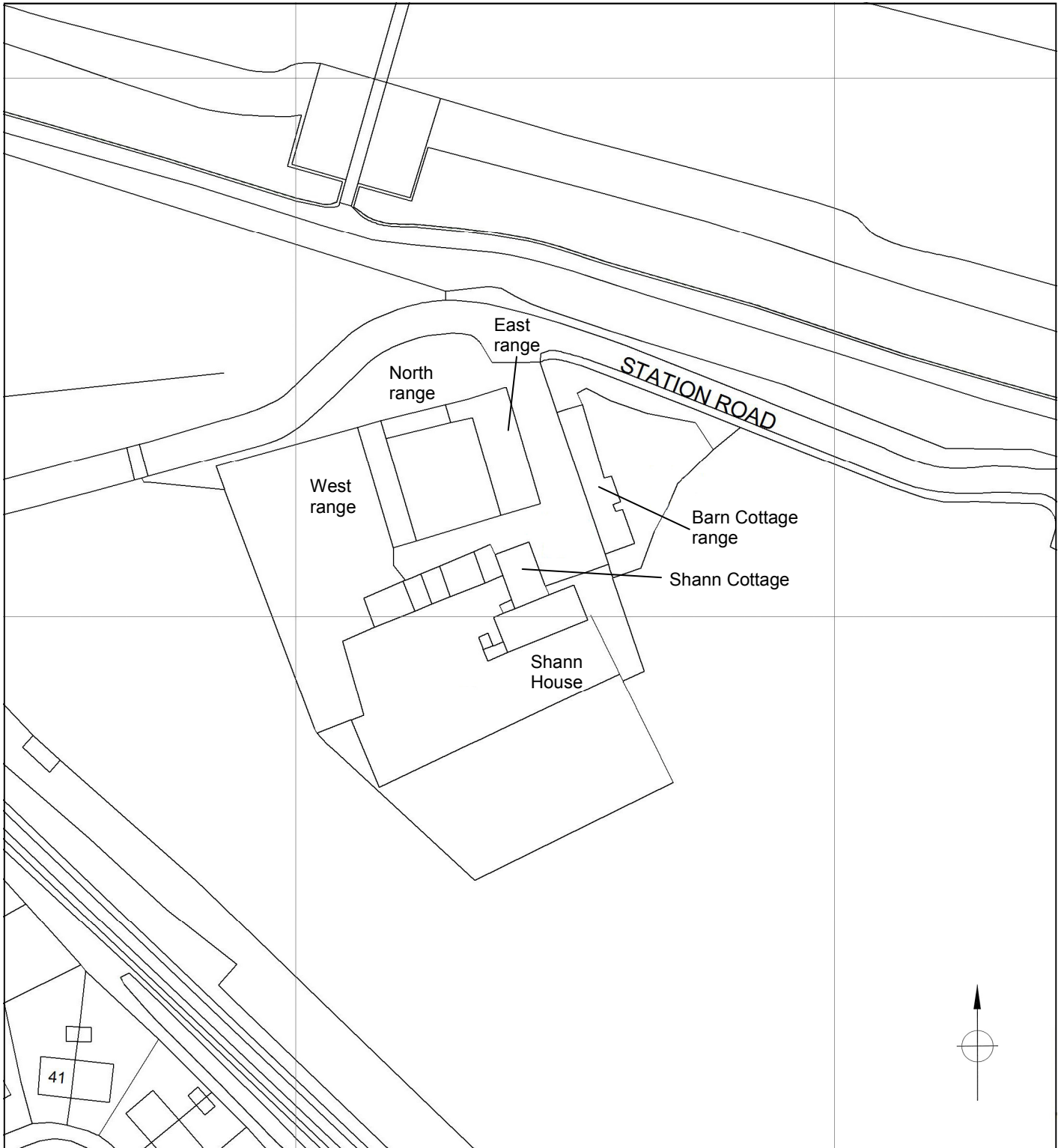
8.1 The building recording and archaeological watching brief was commissioned by the owner and developer, Mr Andy Pritchard of Afton Projects Ltd. EDAS would like to thank him and his colleagues for their help and co-operation in carrying out the work. Thanks are also due to David Hunter (WYAAS) and Ian Tyers (Dendrochronology Consultancy Ltd) for their contributions during the project. The site survey work was undertaken by Shaun Richardson (EDAS) and Richard Lamb, and the photographs were taken by Stephen Haigh. The final report and drawings

were produced by Ed Dennison (EDAS), who retains responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies.



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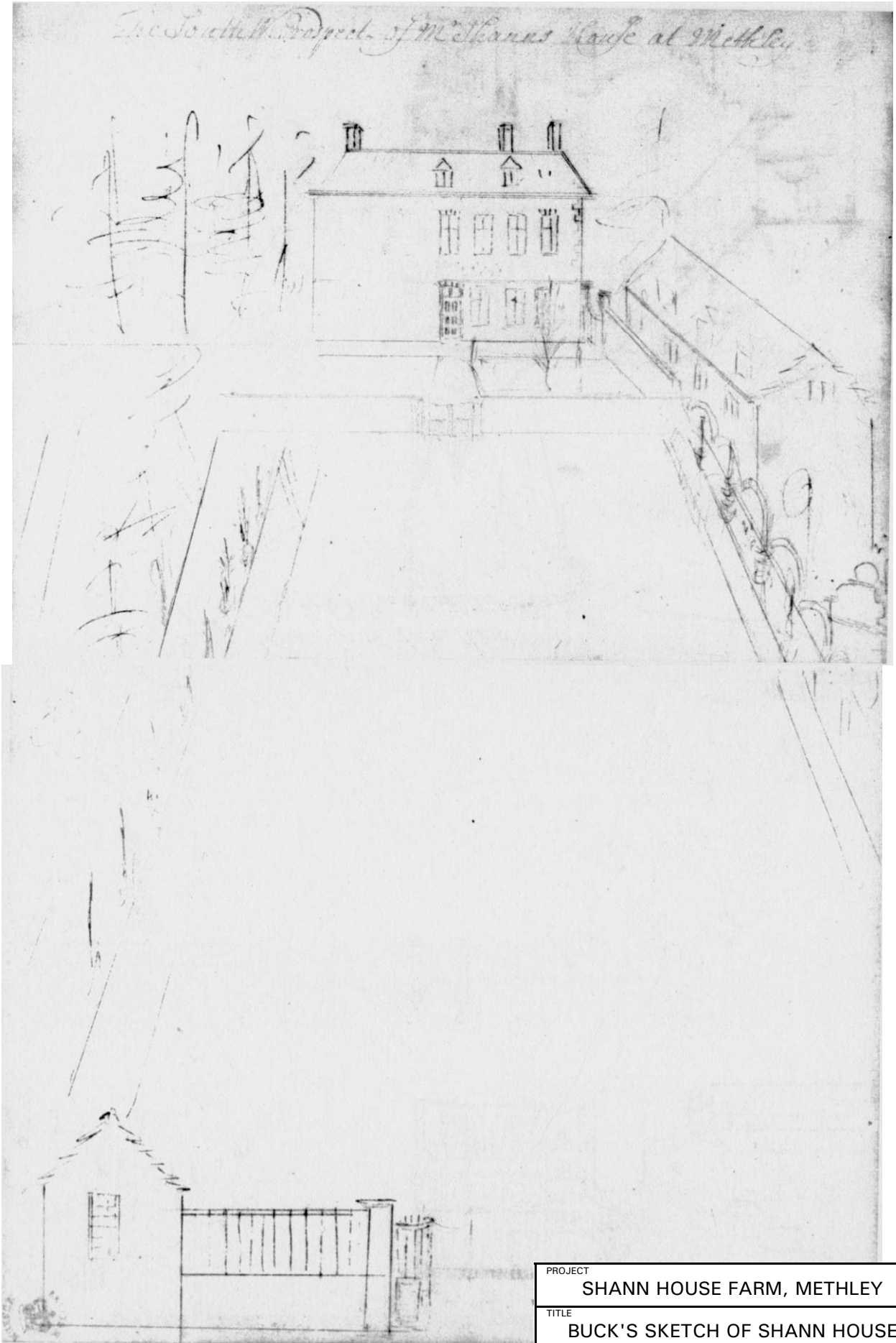
PROJECT		SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JAN 2019
EDAS		FIGURE	1



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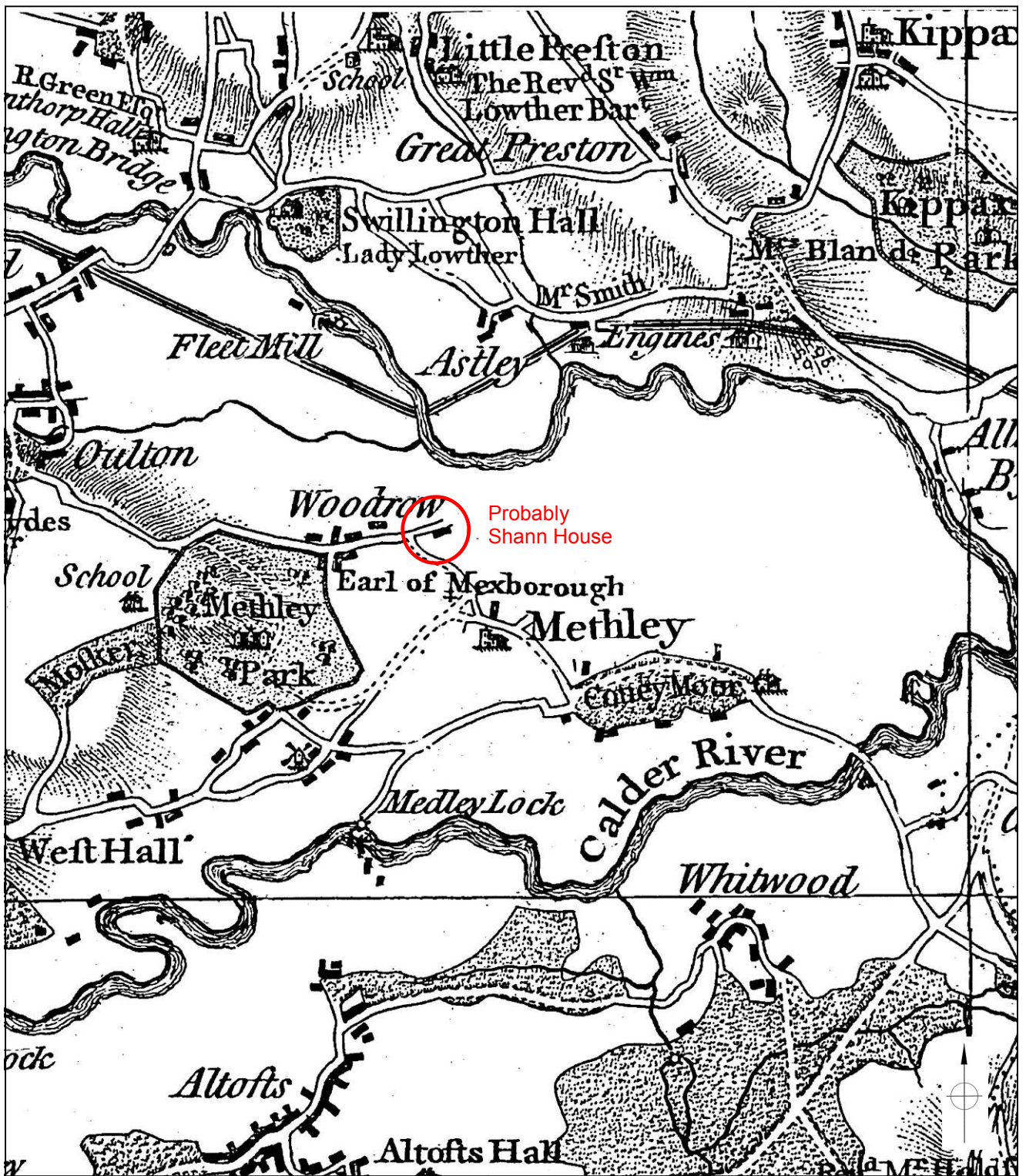
PROJECT	
SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE	
DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	JAN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE
	2

The Southall Project of Mr Shann's House at Methley



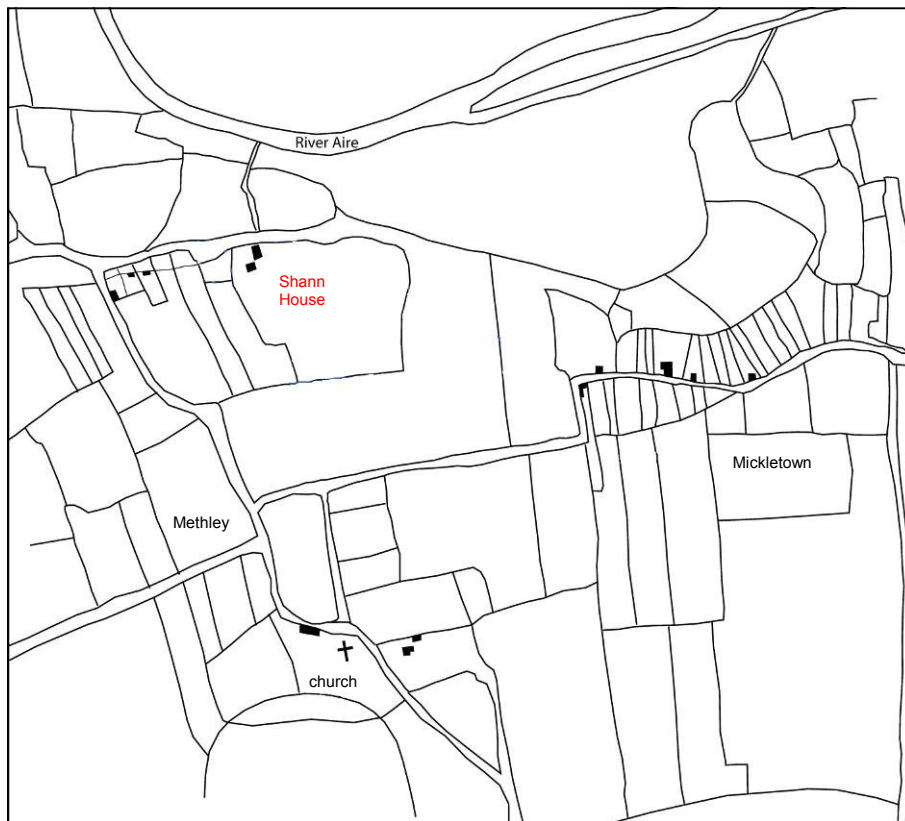
PROJECT	
SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE	
BUCK'S SKETCH OF SHANN HOUSE	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	JAN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE
	3

Source: Wakefield Historical Society Publications 1979
Samuel Buck's Yorkshire Sketchbook, 216-217.



Extract from Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire, plate 13.

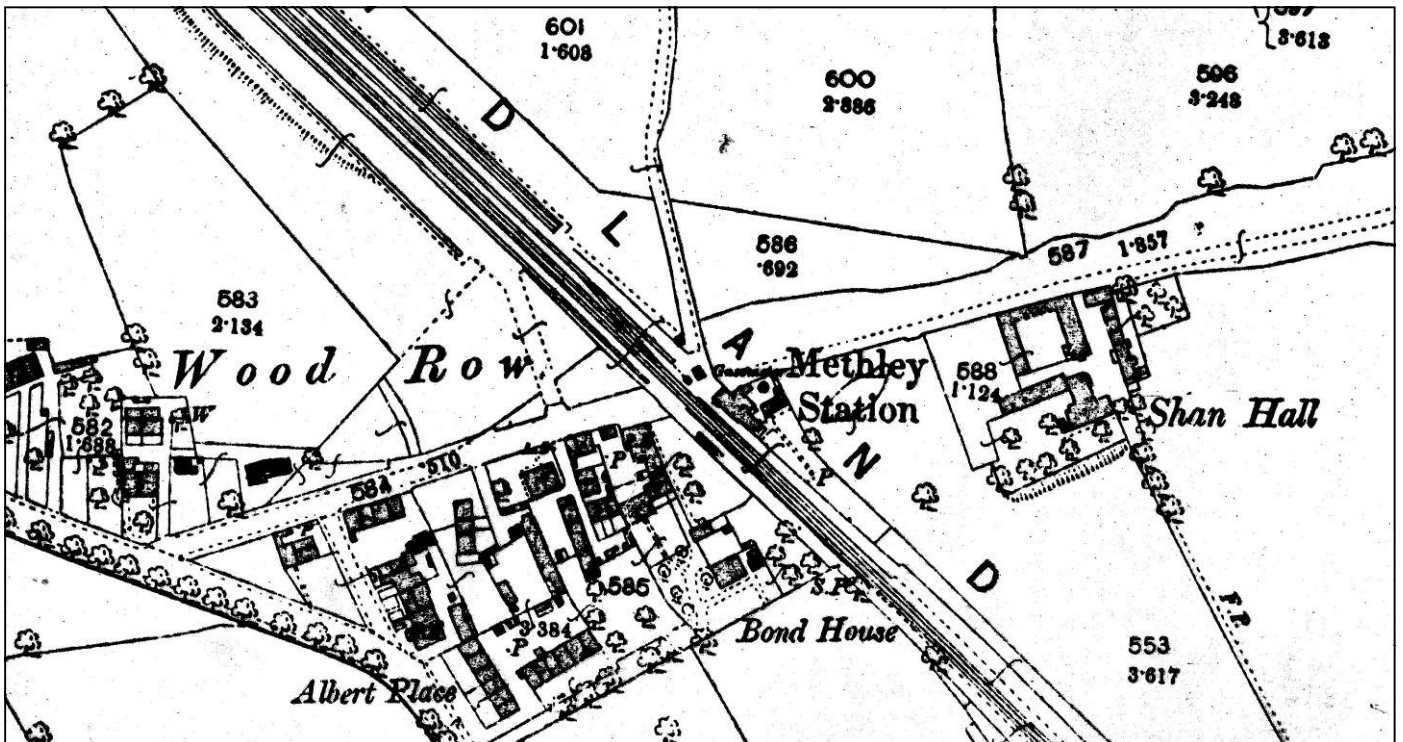
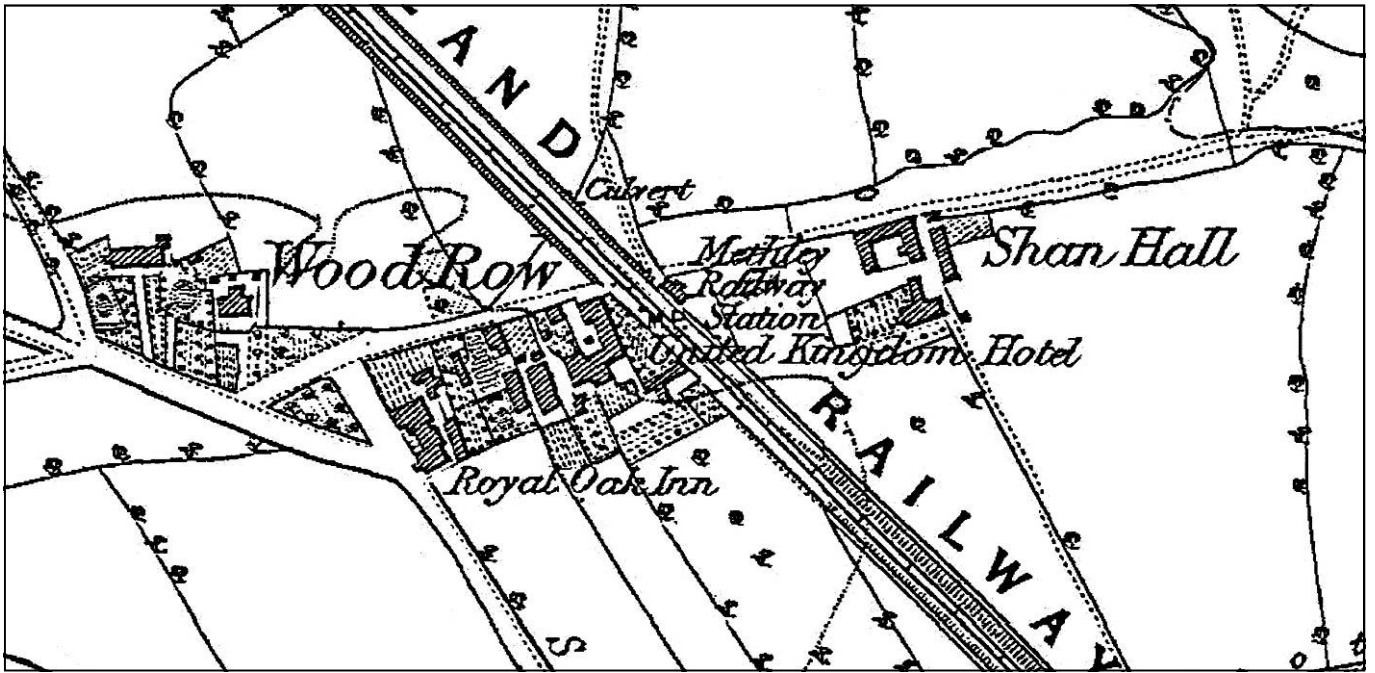
PROJECT	
SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE	
JEFFERYS' 1771 MAP	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	JAN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE
	4



Top: Extract from “A Map of the Manor and Lordship of Methley in the County of York by W Crossley 1780 from Mr Papes Survey taken in 1773” (tracing in WYAS Calderdale Archives MP:5/5).

Bottom: Extract from 1787 Methley enclosure map surveyed by William Whitelock (WYAS Leeds Archives WYL 466/30). Both taken from Grassham, A 2008 Land off Station Road, Mickletown, West Yorkshire: *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, figs 3 & 5.

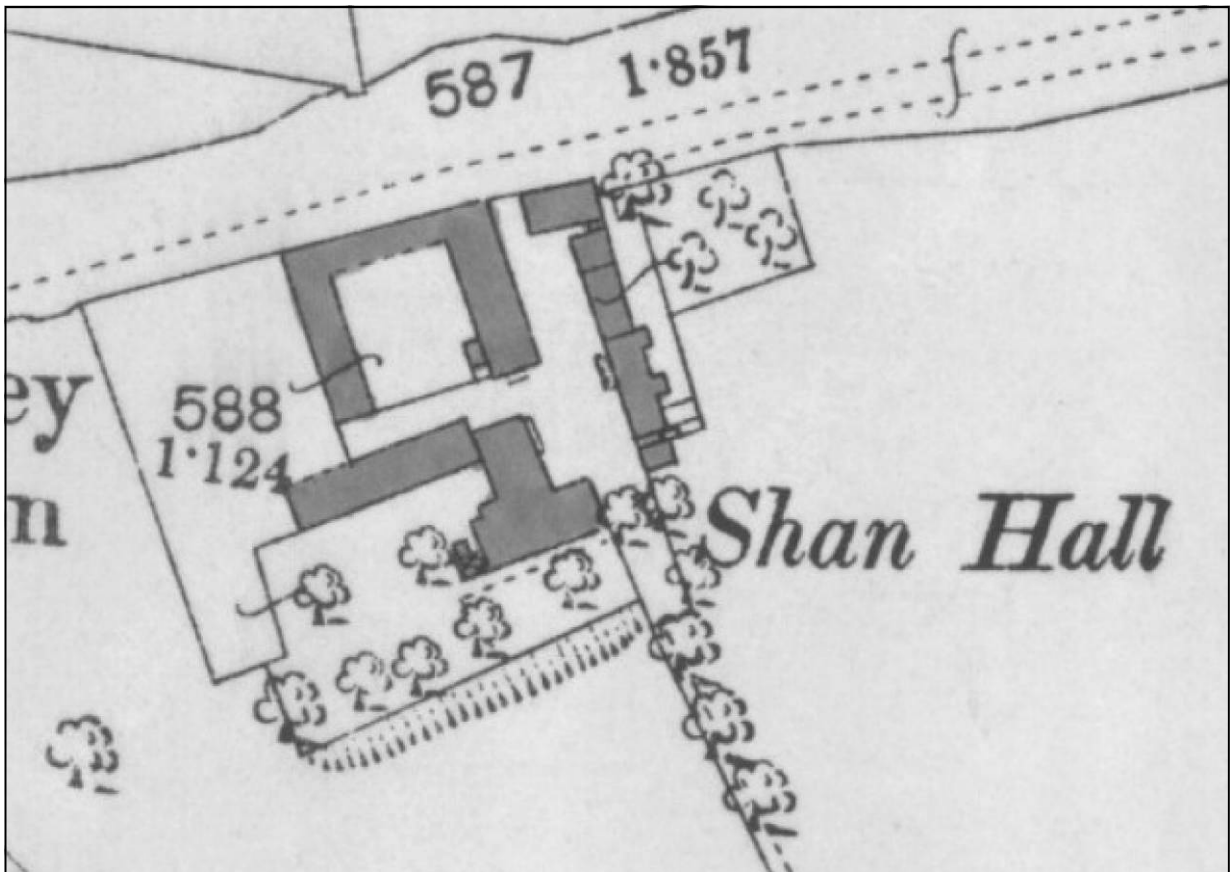
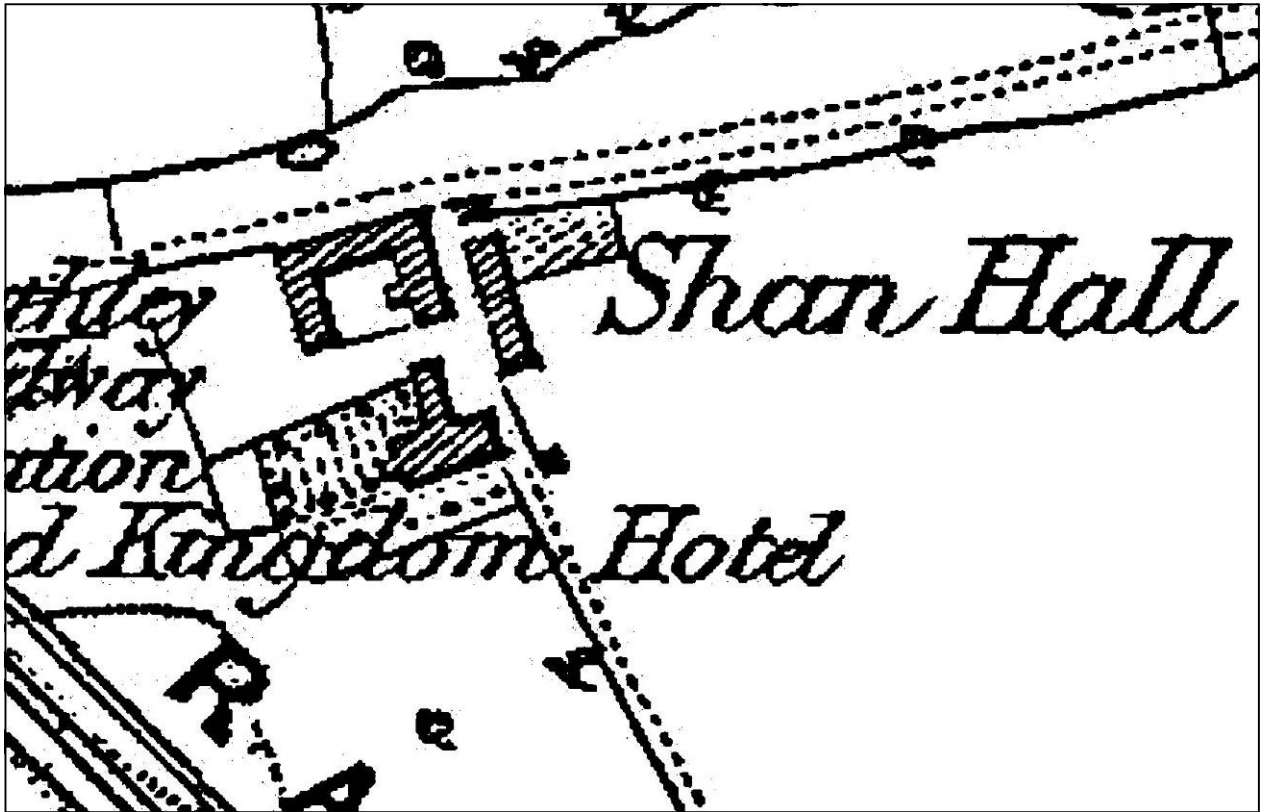
PROJECT		SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE		MAPS OF 1773 AND 1787	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JAN 2019
EDAS		FIGURE	5



Top: Extract from 1852 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 234 (surveyed 1846-48).

Bottom: Extract from 1892 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Yorkshire West Riding sheet 234/1 (surveyed 1890).

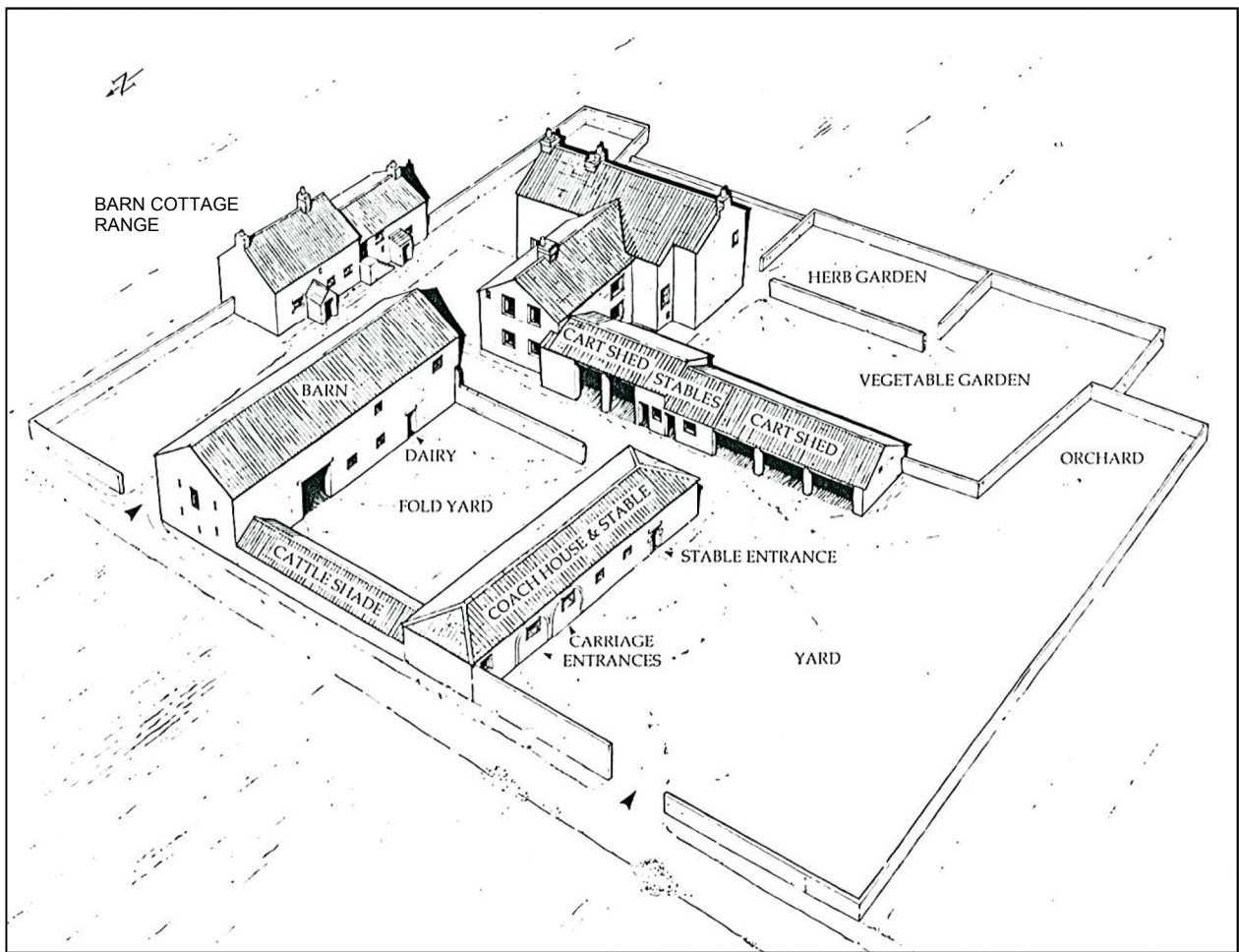
PROJECT	
SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE	
ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	JAN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE
	6



Top: Extract from 1852 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 234 (surveyed 1846-48).

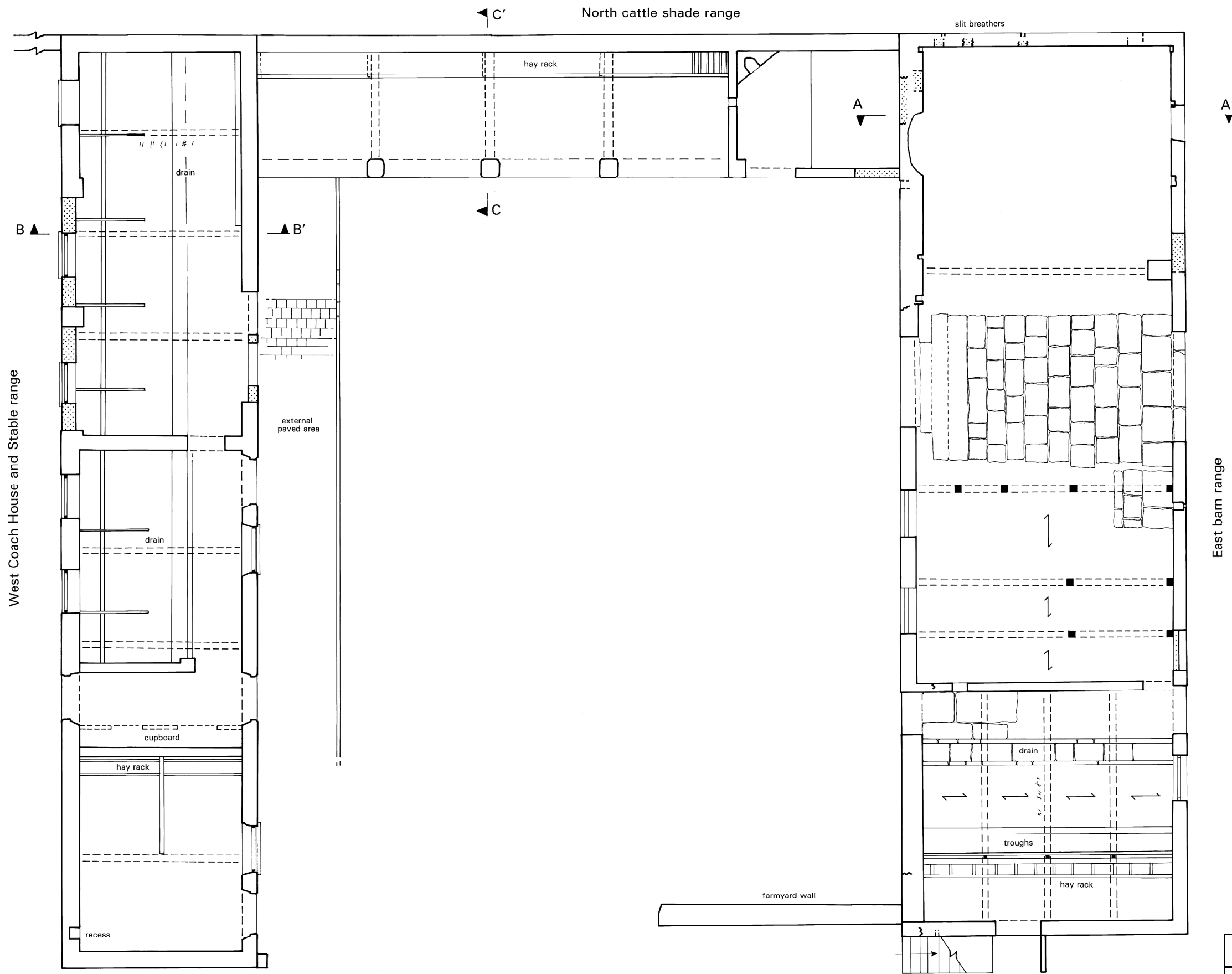
Bottom: Extract from 1892 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Yorkshire West Riding sheet 234/1 (surveyed 1890).

PROJECT		SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE			
		ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JAN 2019
EDAS		FIGURE	7



Source: WYAS 1991 *Shann House, Methley: A Survey of the Historic Domestic and Farm Buildings*, figure 13.

PROJECT		SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE		FARM BUILDINGS LAYOUT	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	JAN 2019
EDAS		FIGURE	8

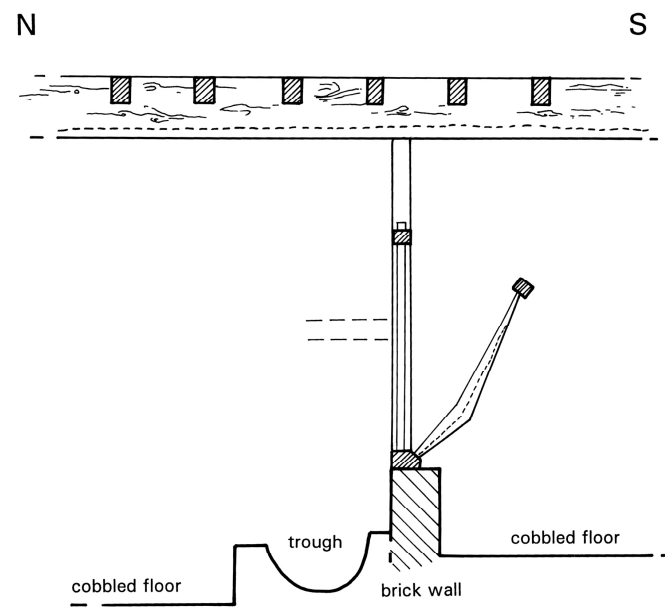


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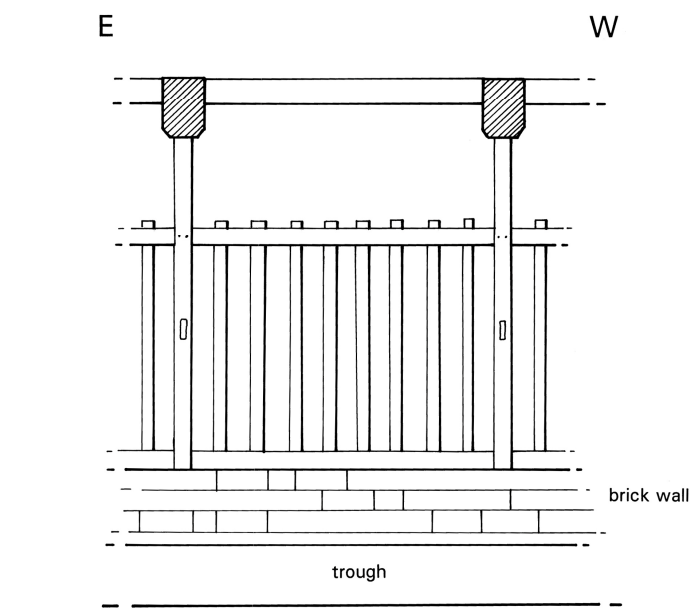
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PROJECT		SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE		FARM COMPLEX: GROUND PLAN	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JAN 2019
EDAS		FIGURE	9

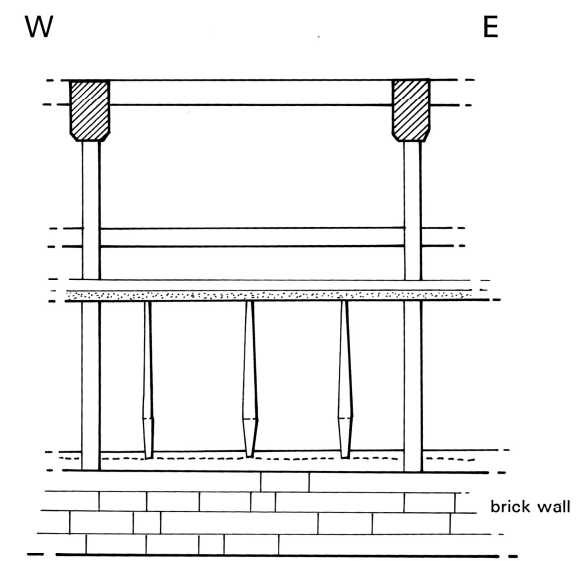
21.00m AOD
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Section through hay rack

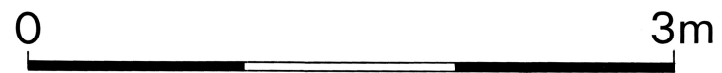


Typical south side of hay rack
(vertical rails to rear not shown)

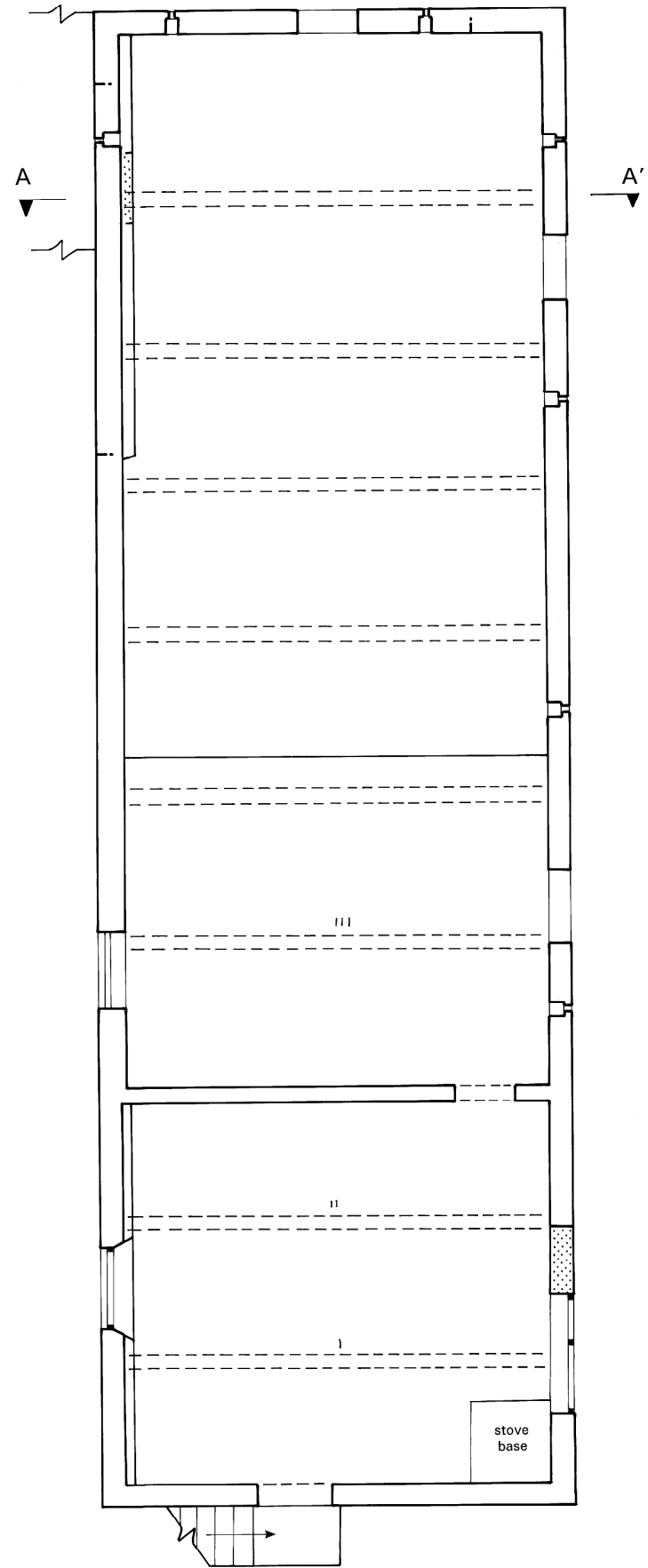


Typical north side of hay rack
(modern bolted vertical timber not shown)

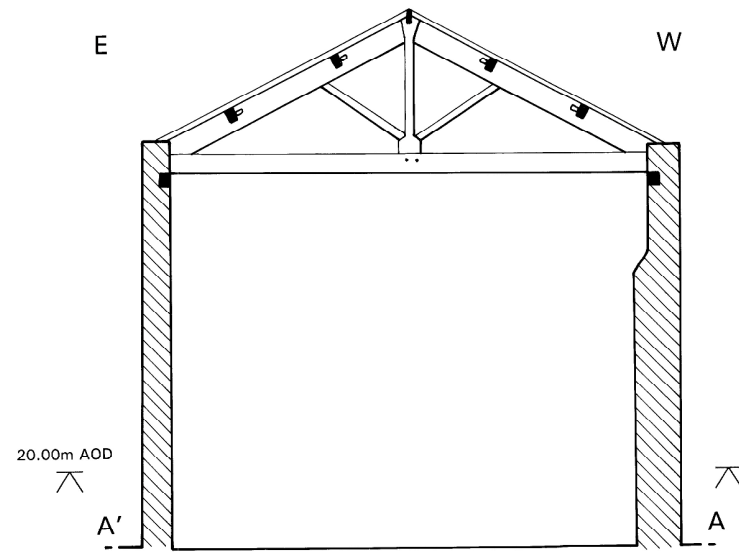
21.00m AOD
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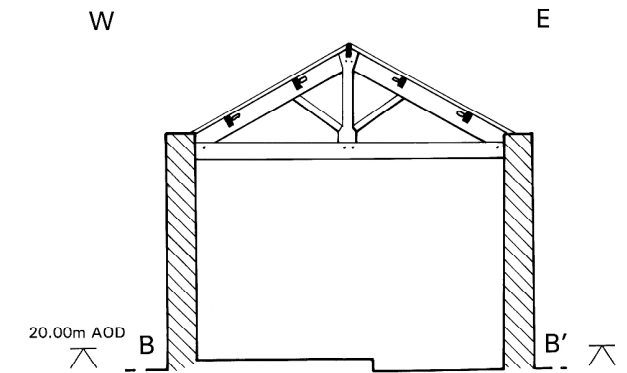
PROJECT SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE HAY RACK IN EAST BARN RANGE	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JAN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE 10



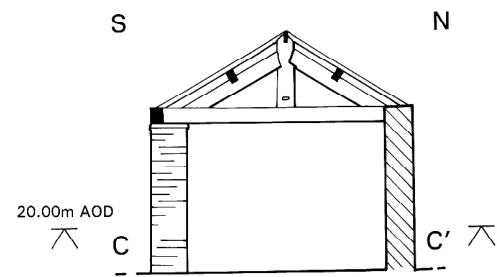
East range: first floor plan



Section through north end of east range



Section through north end of west range

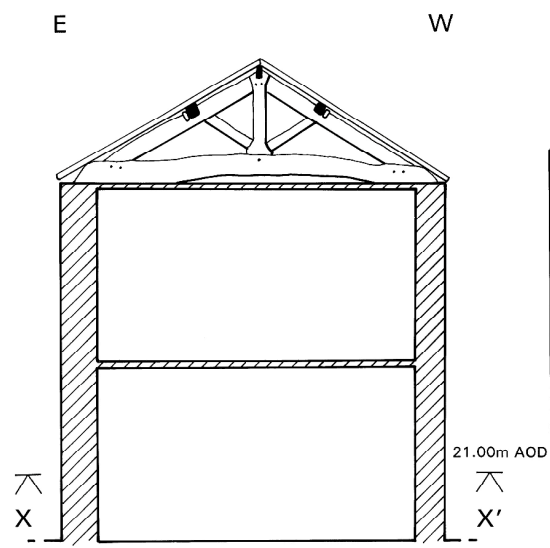


Section through north range

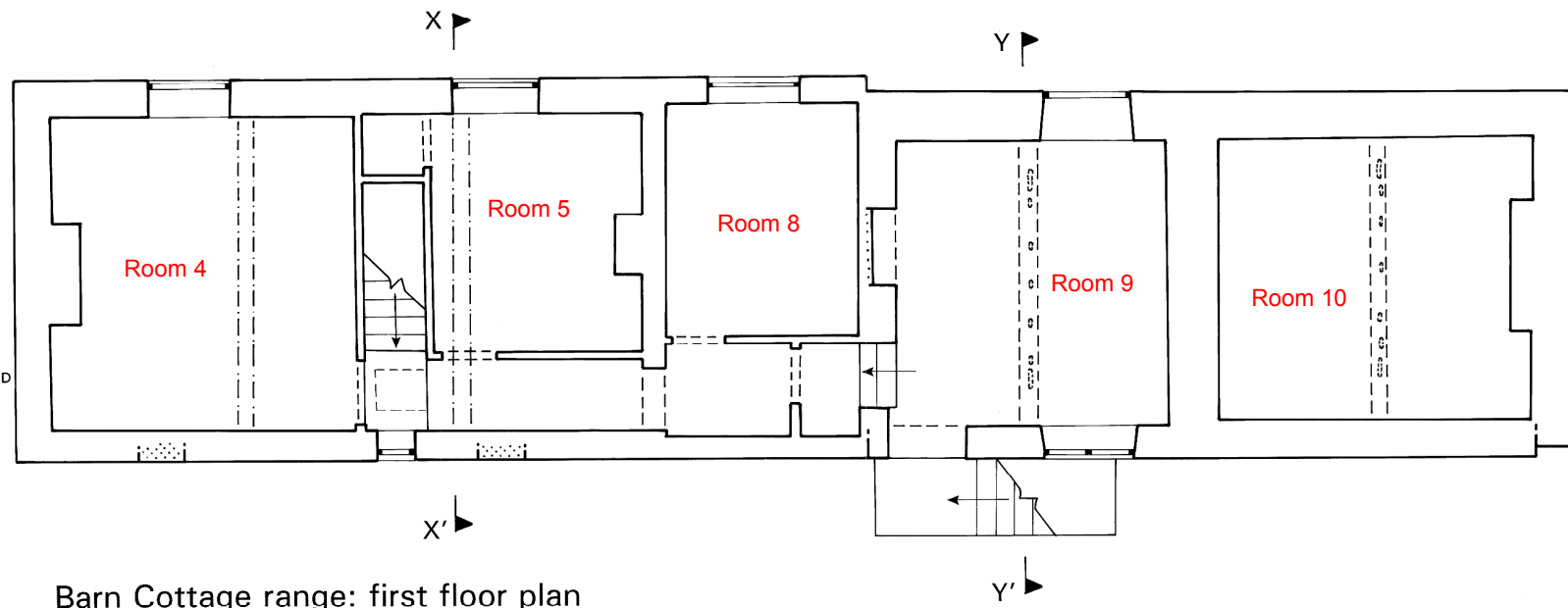
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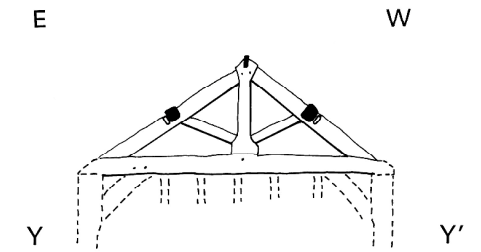
PROJECT SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE FARM COMPLEX: FIRST FLOOR AND SECTIONS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JAN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE 11



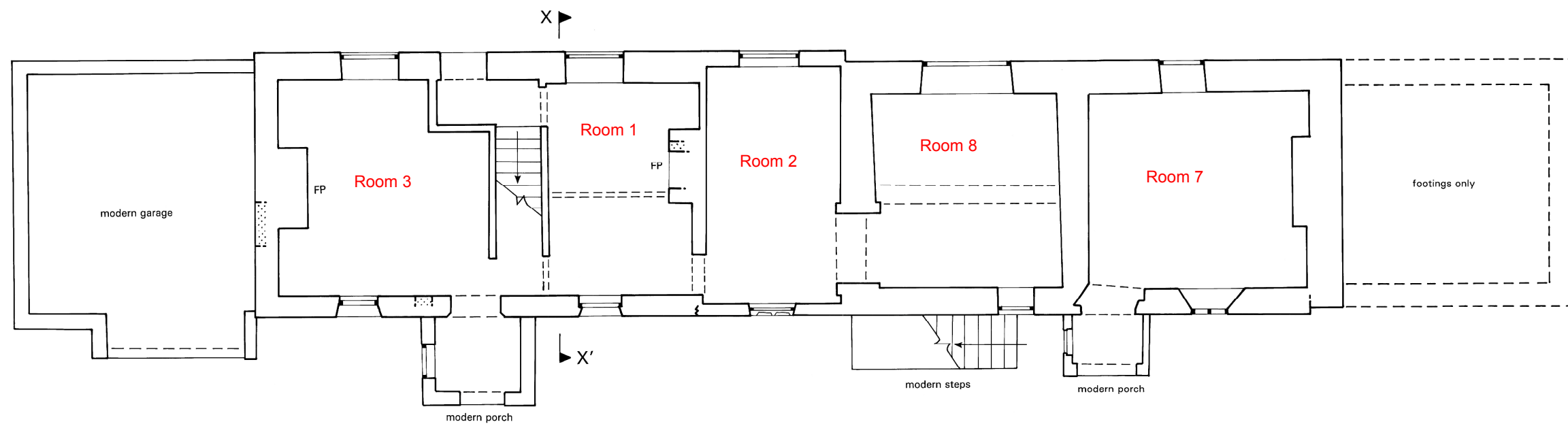
Section through Barn Cottage range



Barn Cottage range: first floor plan

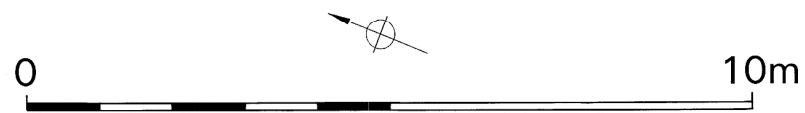


Section showing roof truss after removal



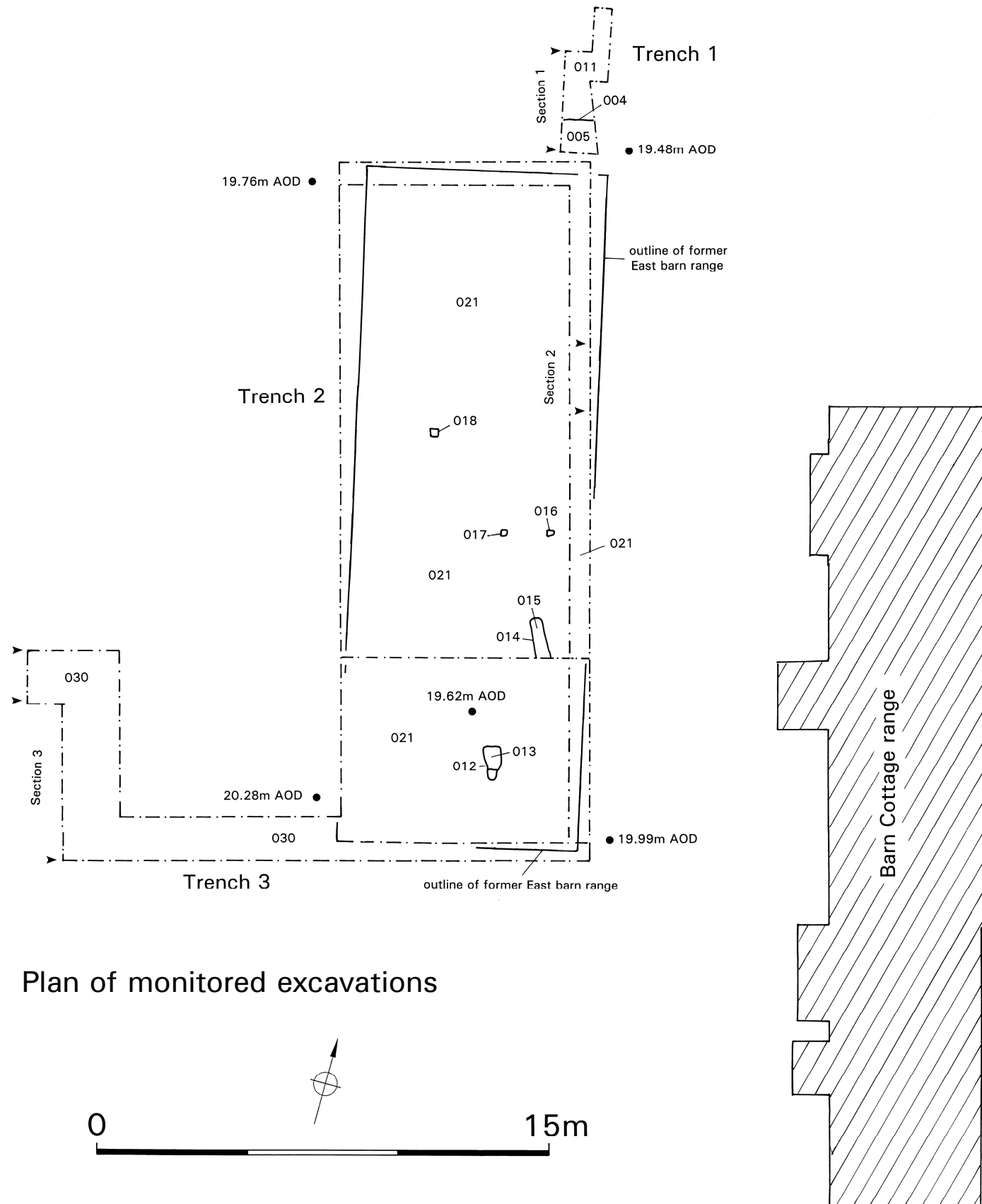
Barn Cottage range: ground floor plan

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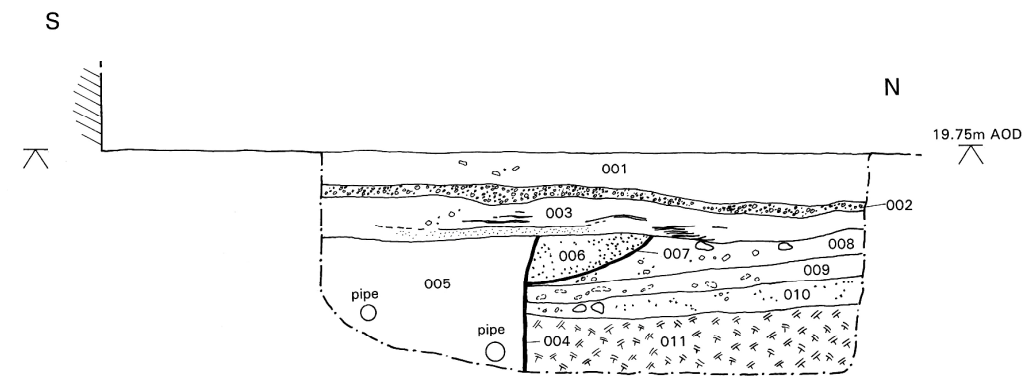
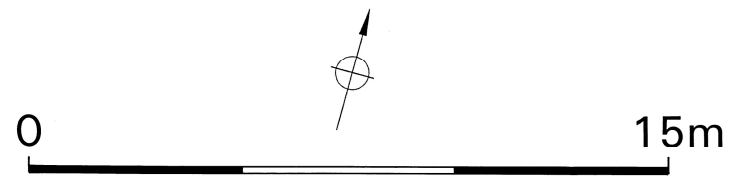


PROJECT SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE BARN COTTAGE RANGE	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JAN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE 12

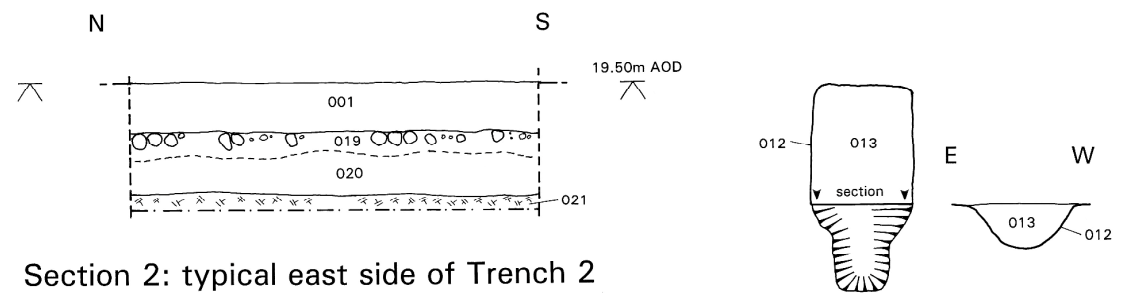
PROJECT		SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE		WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JAN 2019
EDAS		FIGURE	13



Plan of monitored excavations

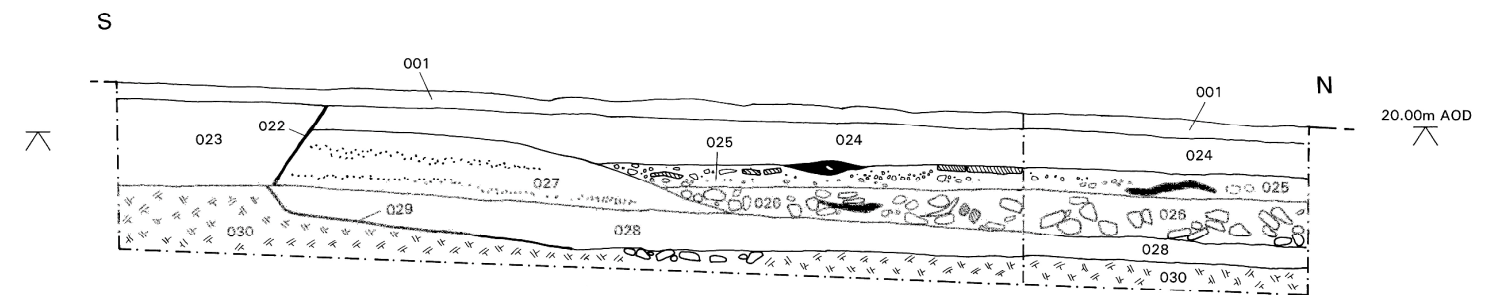


Section 1: west side of Trench 1



Section 2: typical east side of Trench 2

Plan of excavated feature 012



Section 3: west side of Trench 3



Sections



Plate 1: West and north ranges of farm complex, looking NW (photo 1/12).



Plate 2: North side of farm buildings, with single storey cattle shade range to centre, looking SE (photo 3/13).



Plate 3: West coach house and stable range, W elevation, looking NE (photo 1/5).



Plate 4: West coach house and stable range, W elevation, blocked carriage opening at N end, looking E (photo 1/1).



Plate 5: West coach house and stable range, W elevation, blocked carriage openings at N end, looking NE (photo 1/3).

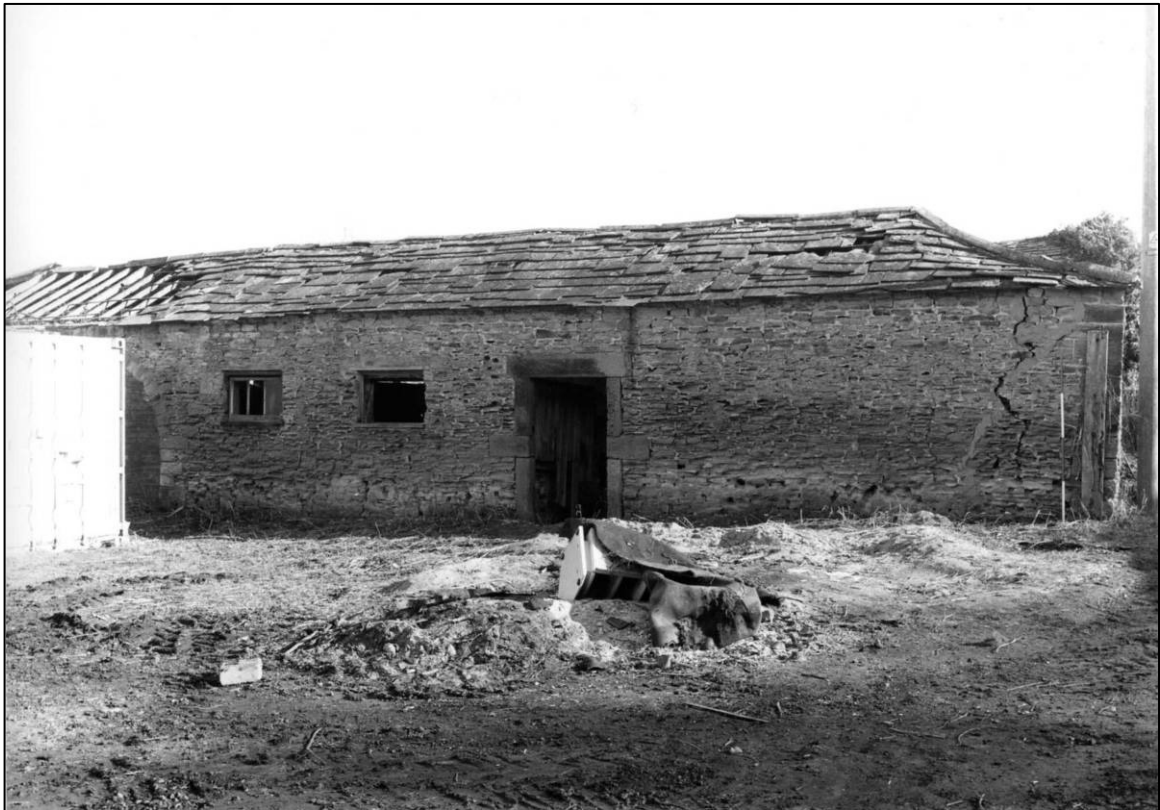


Plate 6: West coach house and stable range, W elevation, S part, looking E (photo 1/4).



Plate 7: West coach house and stable range, E elevation, looking NW (photo 1/6).



Plate 8: West coach house and stable range, E elevation, detail of door and window dressings, looking W (photo 1/10).



Plate 9: West coach house and stable range, E elevation, looking W (photo 1/7).



Plate 10: West coach house and stable range, S cell, ventilated opening in E wall, looking E (photo 2/4).



Plate 11: West coach house and stable range, S cell, looking SW (photo 2/3).



Plate 12: West coach house and stable range, S cell, details of fittings, looking NW (photo 1/17).



Plate 13: West coach house and stable range, S cell, E stall, looking N (photo 1/18) (top to left).

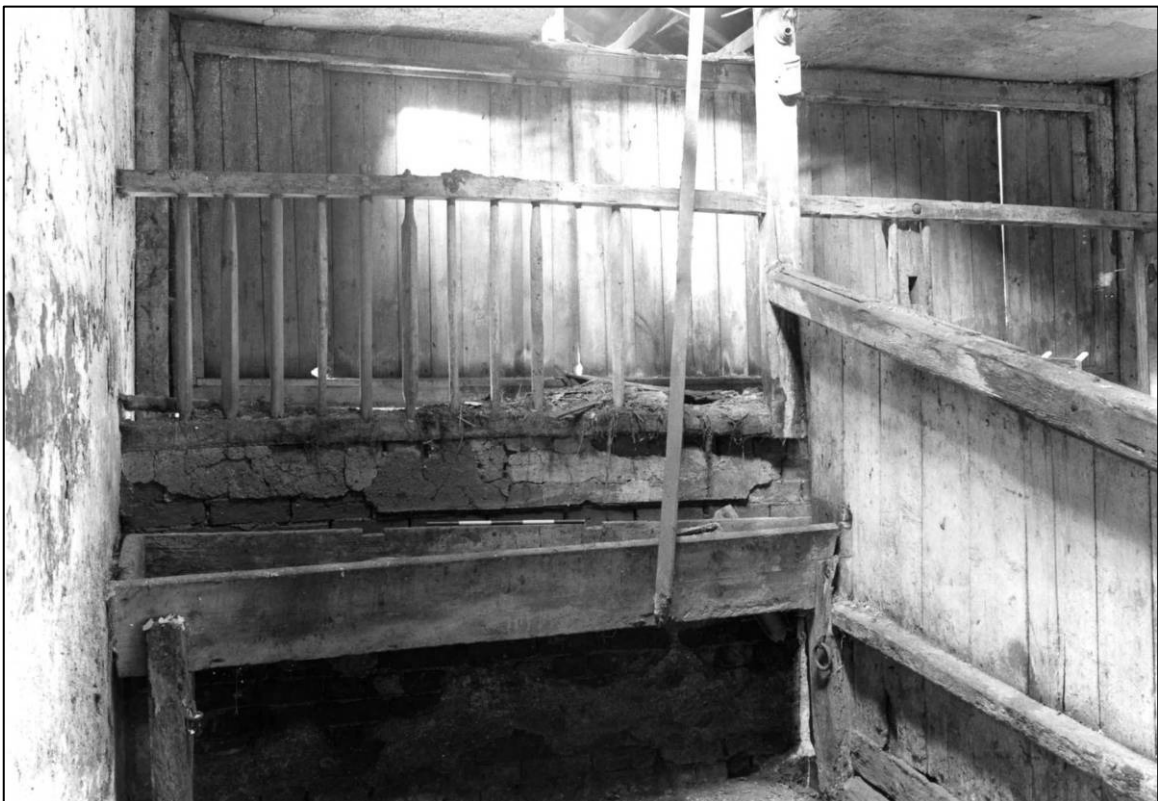


Plate 14: West coach house and stable range, S cell, W stall, looking N (photo 2/2).



Plate 15: West coach house and stable range, central cell, mortices of curved fitting to W wall, looking W (photo 2/8).



Plate 16: West coach house and stable range, central cell, looking NW (photo 2/7).



Plate 17: West coach house and stable range, central cell, looking NE (photo 2/9).



Plate 18: West coach house and stable range, central cell, fodder cupboard, looking S (photo 2/5).



Plate 19: West coach house and stable range, central cell, ceiling, looking S (photo 2/10).



Plate 20: West coach house and stable range, N cell, blocked carriage opening, looking W (photo 2/15).



Plate 21: West coach house and stable range, N cell, looking NW (photo 2/11).



Plate 22: West coach house and stable range, N cell, looking S (photo 2/13).



Plate 23: West coach house and stable range, N cell, roof trusses, looking N (photo 2/14).



Plate 24: North cattle shade range, S elevation, looking N (photo 1/11).



Plate 25: North cattle shade range, detail of openings to S side, looking NE (photo 2/16).



Plate 26: North cattle shade range, N elevation, looking SW (photo 3/12).



Plate 27: North cattle shade range, interior, showing hay rake, looking E (photo 2/17).



Plate 28: North cattle shade range, interior, showing hay rake, looking W (photo 2/19).



Plate 29: North cattle shade range, E cell, structure in NW corner, looking NW (photo 6/1) (top to left).



Plate 30: North cattle shade range, E cell, interior, looking NE (photo 6/2).



Plate 31: North cattle shade range, roof trusses, looking W (photo 3/1).



Plate 32: East barn range, N gable, looking S (photo 3/10) (top to left).



Plate 33: East barn range, W elevation, N part, looking NE (photo 1/13).

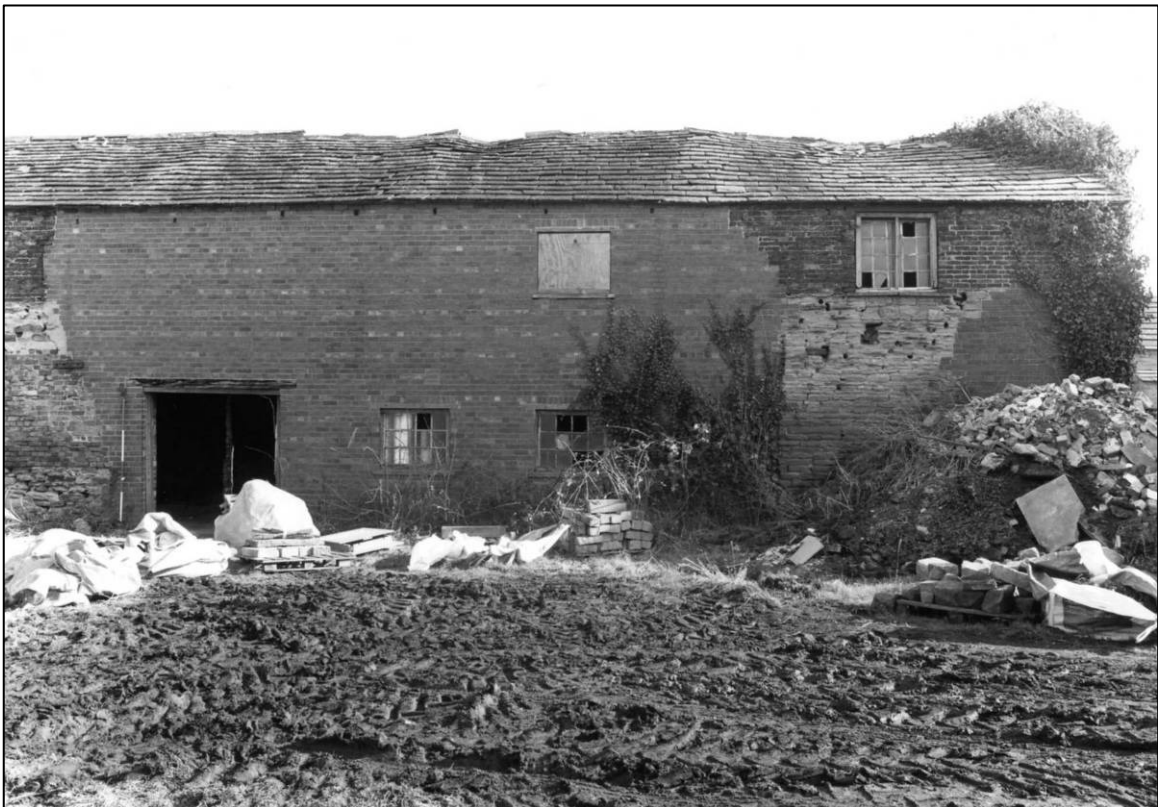


Plate 34: East barn range, W elevation, S part, looking E (photo 1/15).



Plate 35: East barn range, W elevation, looking NE (photo 1/16).



Plate 36: East barn range, S gable, looking N (photo 3/3) (top to left).



Plate 37: East barn range, E elevation and S gable, looking NW (photo 3/4).



Plate 38: East barn range, E elevation, S part, looking SW (photo 3/5) (top to left).



Plate 39: East barn range, E elevation, N part, looking NW (photo 3/6).



Plate 40: East barn range, E elevation and N gable, looking SW (photo 3/9).



Plate 41: East barn range, S ground floor cell, hay rack, looking E (photo 4/9).



Plate 42: East barn range, S ground floor cell, detail of hay rack, looking E (photo 4/10).



Plate 43: East barn range, S ground floor cell, hay rack, looking W (photo 4/11).



Plate 44: East barn range, S ground floor cell, hay rack, looking SW (photo 4/13).

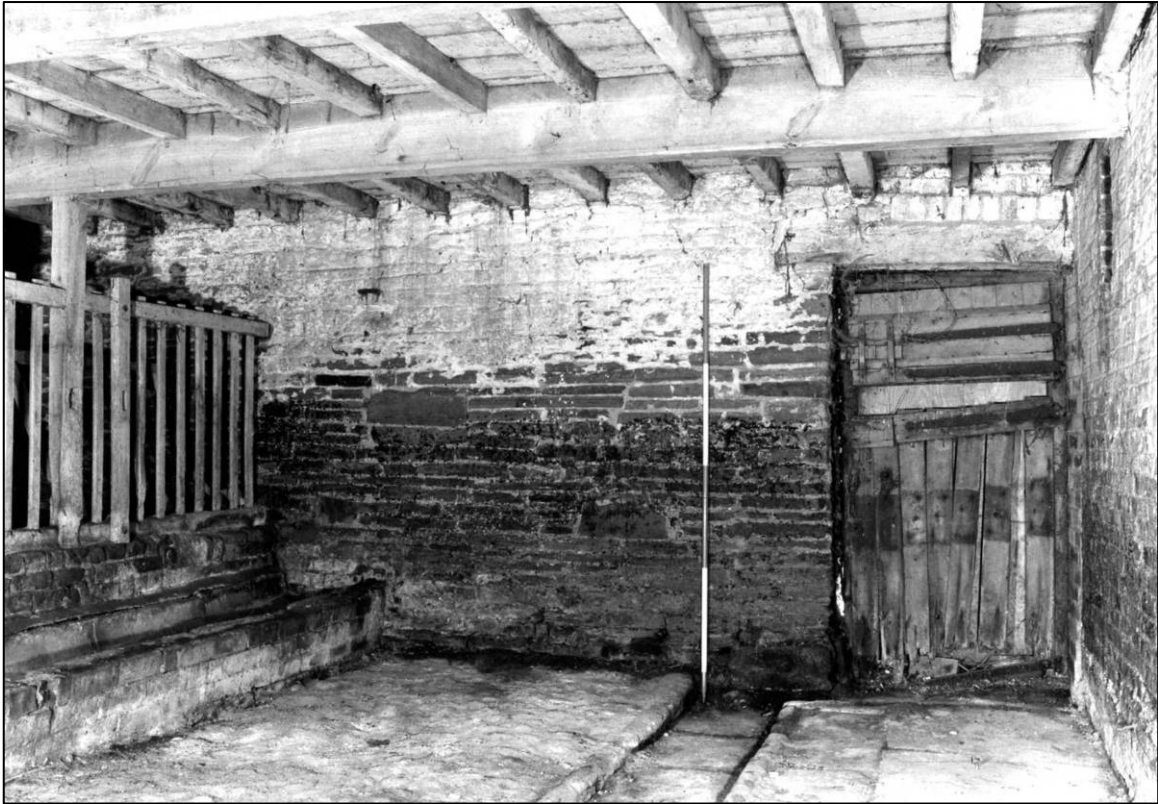


Plate 45: East barn range, S ground floor cell, looking W (photo 4/12).



Plate 46: East barn range, S ground floor cell, drain, looking W (photo 4/15).



Plate 47: East barn range, S ground floor cell, looking SE (photo 4/16).



Plate 48: East barn range, S ground floor cell, looking NE (photo 4/17).



Plate 49: East barn range, interior, cart entrance, looking E (photo 5/8).



Plate 50: East barn range, interior, looking SE (photo 4/18).



Plate 51: East barn range, interior, looking S (photo 5/1).



Plate 52: East barn range, interior, threshing floor, looking E (photo 6/4).



Plate 53: East barn range, interior, looking SW (photo 5/2).



Plate 54: East barn range, interior, N end of E wall, looking NE (photo 5/7).



Plate 55: East barn range, interior, localised collapse in N end of W wall, looking NW (photo 5/5).



Plate 56: East barn range, W wall, triangular breather in W wall, looking W (photo 5/4).



Plate 57: East barn range, interior, looking N (photo 5/6).



Plate 58: East barn range, S first floor cell, looking NE (photo 5/12).



Plate 59: East barn range, S first floor cell, looking SW (photo 5/13).



Plate 60: East barn range, S first floor cell, looking NW (photo 5/11).



Plate 61: East barn range, S first floor cell, window in W wall, looking NW (photo 5/10) (top to left).



Plate 62: East barn range, interior, upper level, looking N (photo 5/14).



Plate 63: East barn range, S first floor cell, roof truss, looking S (photo 5/16).



Plate 64: East barn range, interior, roof trusses, looking SW (photo 5/17).



Plate 65: East barn range, interior, typical carpenters' marks to roof truss, looking S (photo 5/18).

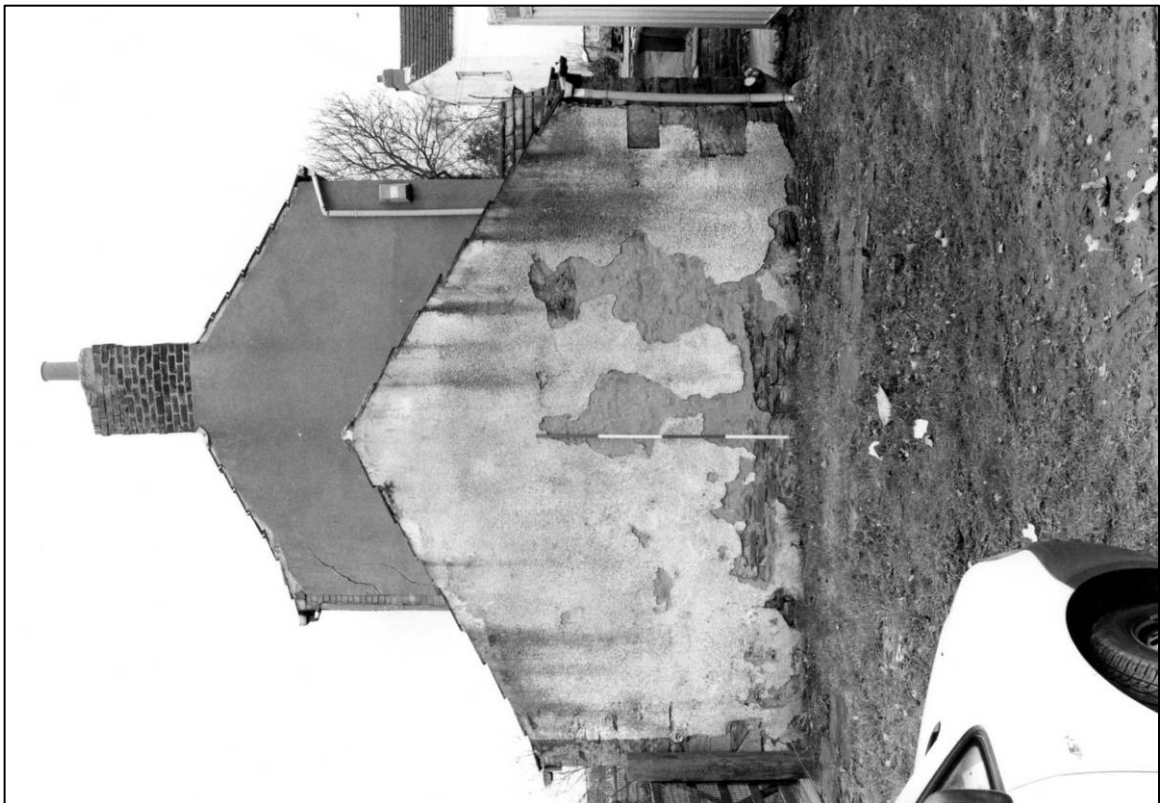


Plate 66: Barn Cottage range, N gable, looking S (photo 3/15) (top to left).

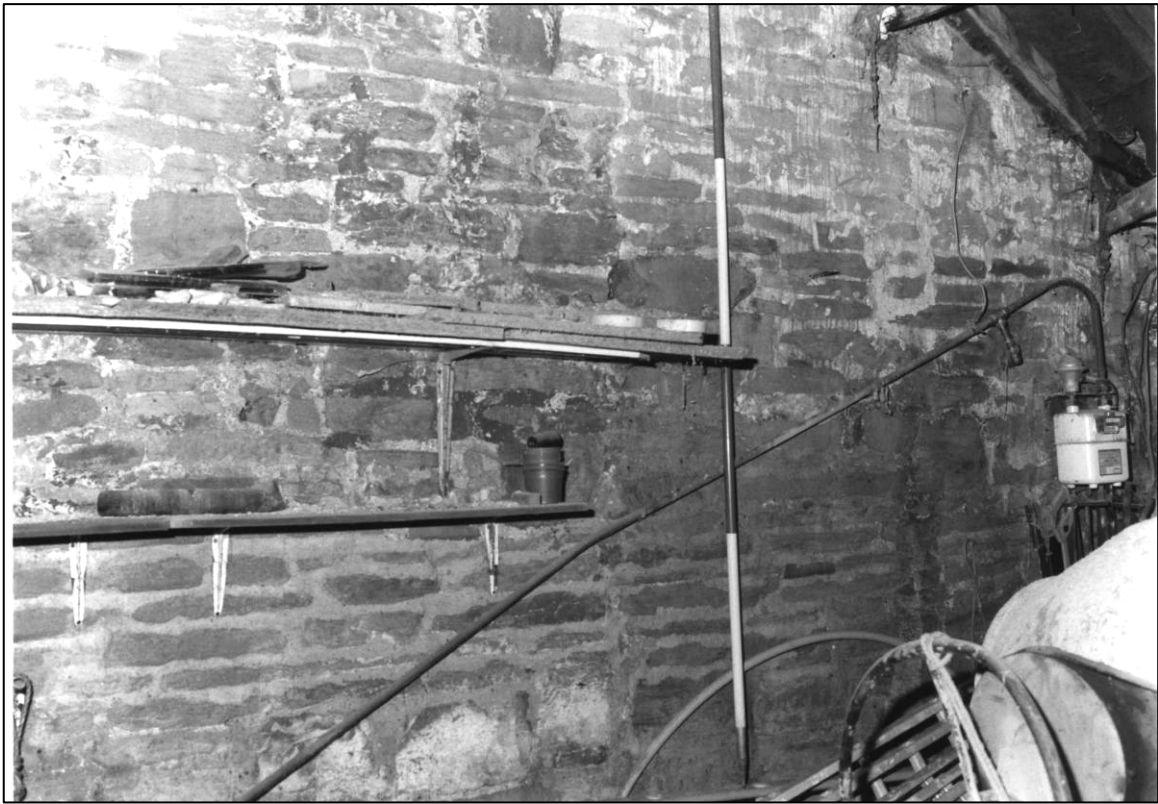


Plate 67: Barn Cottage range, N part, N gable from within garage, looking SE (photo 12/8).



Plate 68: Barn Cottage range, W elevation, N part, looking SE (photo 3/16).



Plate 69: Barn Cottage range, N part, W elevation, doorway after demolition of porch, looking SE (photo 9/98).



Plate 70: Barn Cottage range, W elevation, N part, looking NE (photo 3/17).



Plate 71: Barn Cottage range, W elevation, S part, looking SE (photo 3/18).



Plate 72: Barn Cottage range, W elevation, S part and S gable, looking NE (photo 4/1).



Plate 73: Barn Cottage range, E elevation, S part, looking S (photo 4/2).



Plate 74: Barn Cottage range, E elevation, N part, looking W (photo 4/4).

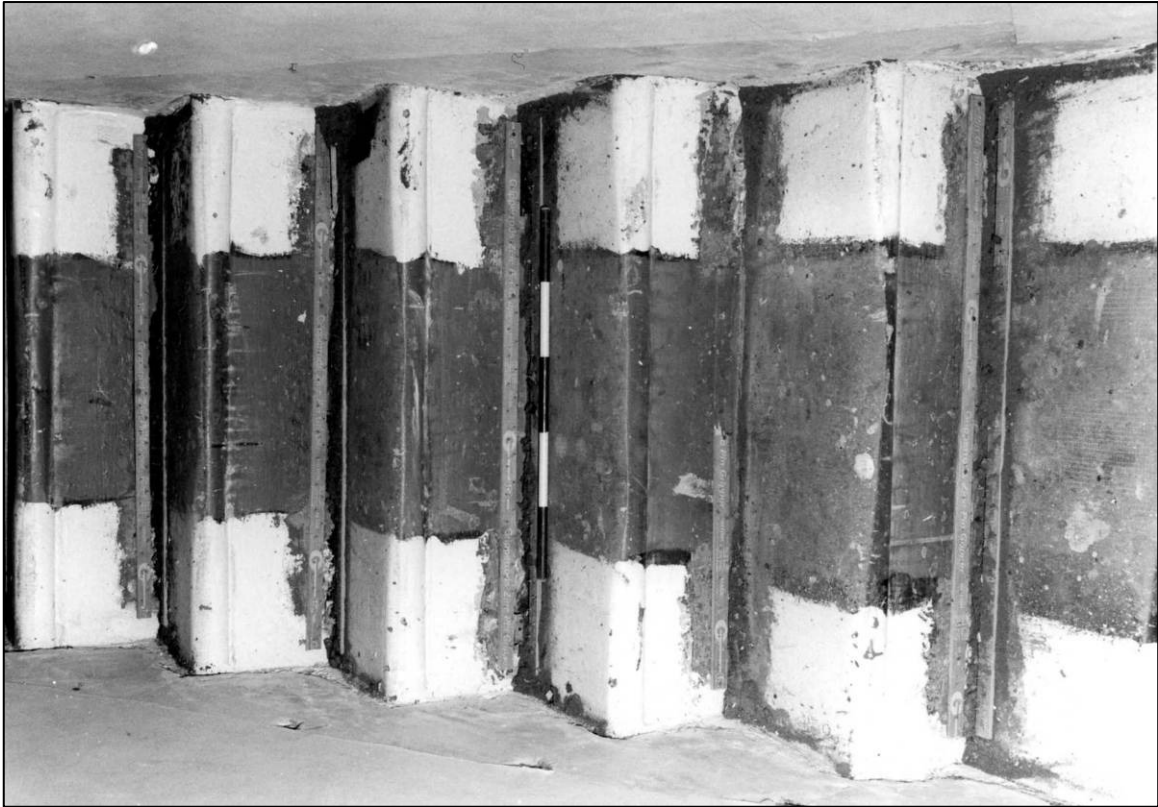


Plate 75: Barn Cottage range, N part, stairs, looking W (photo 11/13) (top to left).



Plate 76: Barn Cottage range, N part, stairs, looking E (photo 11/17) (top to left).



Plate 77: Barn Cottage range, N part, central ground floor room (Room 1), looking W (photo 11/5).

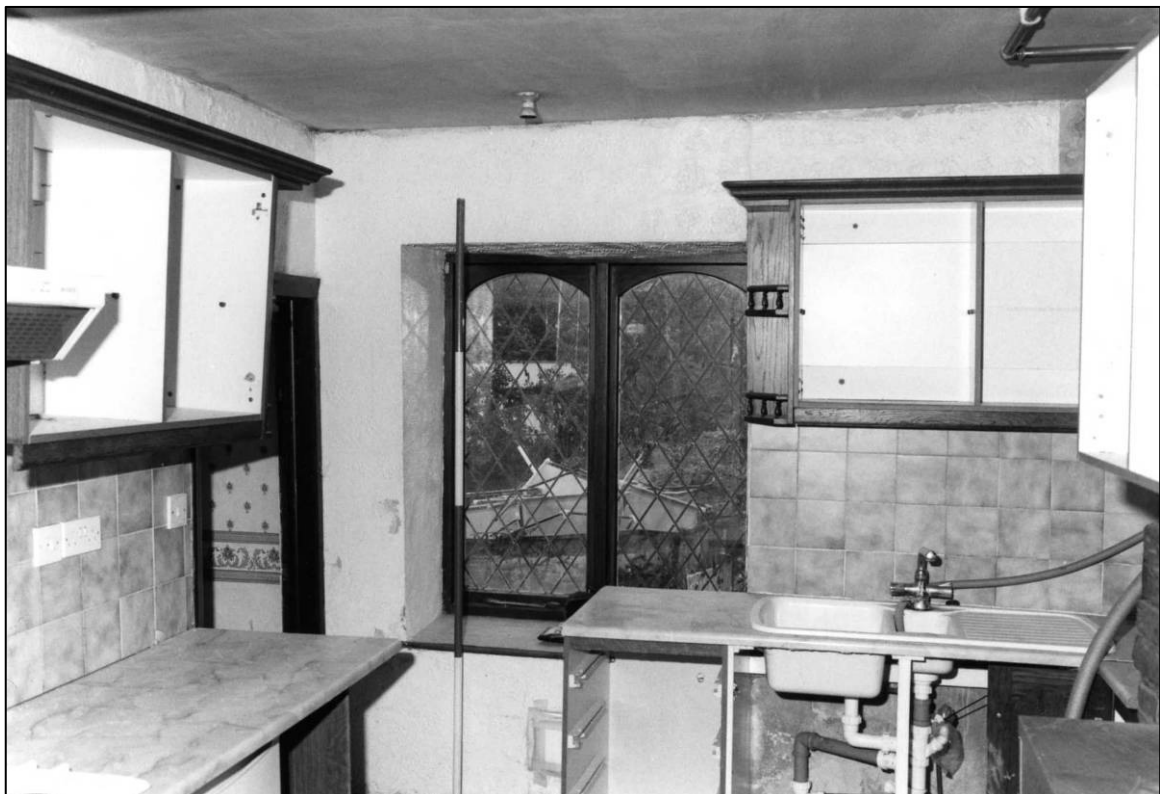


Plate 78: Barn Cottage range, N part, central ground floor room (Room 1), looking E (photo 11/6).



Plate 79: Barn Cottage range, N part, central ground floor room (Room 1), fireplace in S wall, looking SW (photo 11/7) (top to left).



Plate 80: Barn Cottage range, N part, S ground floor room (Room 2), looking W (photo 11/10).



Plate 81: Barn Cottage range, N part, S ground floor room (Room 2), looking E (photo 11/11).



Plate 82: Barn Cottage range, N part, S ground floor room (Room 2), looking SE (photo 11/12).

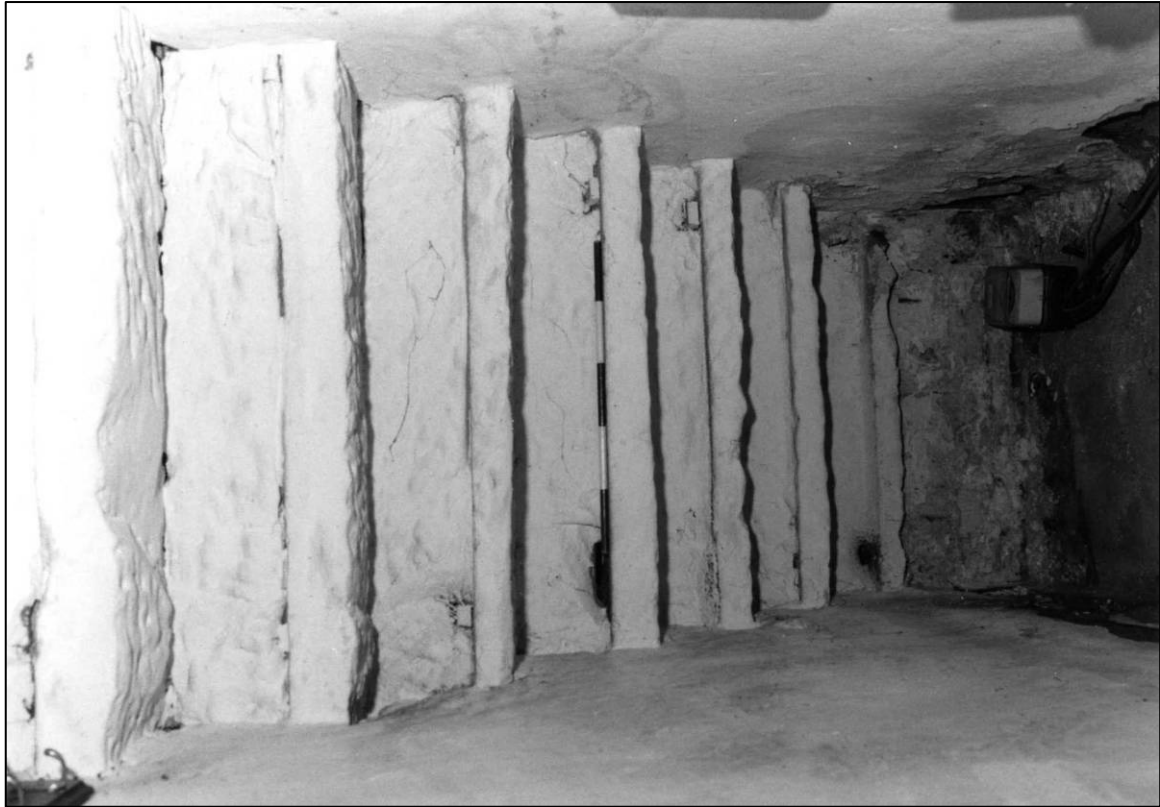


Plate 83: Barn Cottage range, N part, understairs space, looking E (photo 11/4) (top to left).



Plate 84: Barn Cottage range, N part, N ground floor room (Room 3), looking NW (photo 11/1).



Plate 85: Barn Cottage range, N part, N ground floor room (Room 3), looking SE (photo 11/2).



Plate 86: Barn Cottage range, N part, N ground floor room (Room 3), fireplace in N wall, looking N (photo 11/8).



Plate 87: Barn Cottage range, N part, N first floor room (Room 4), looking N (photo 11/14).



Plate 88: Barn Cottage range, N part, N first floor room (Room 4), looking SW (photo 11/16).

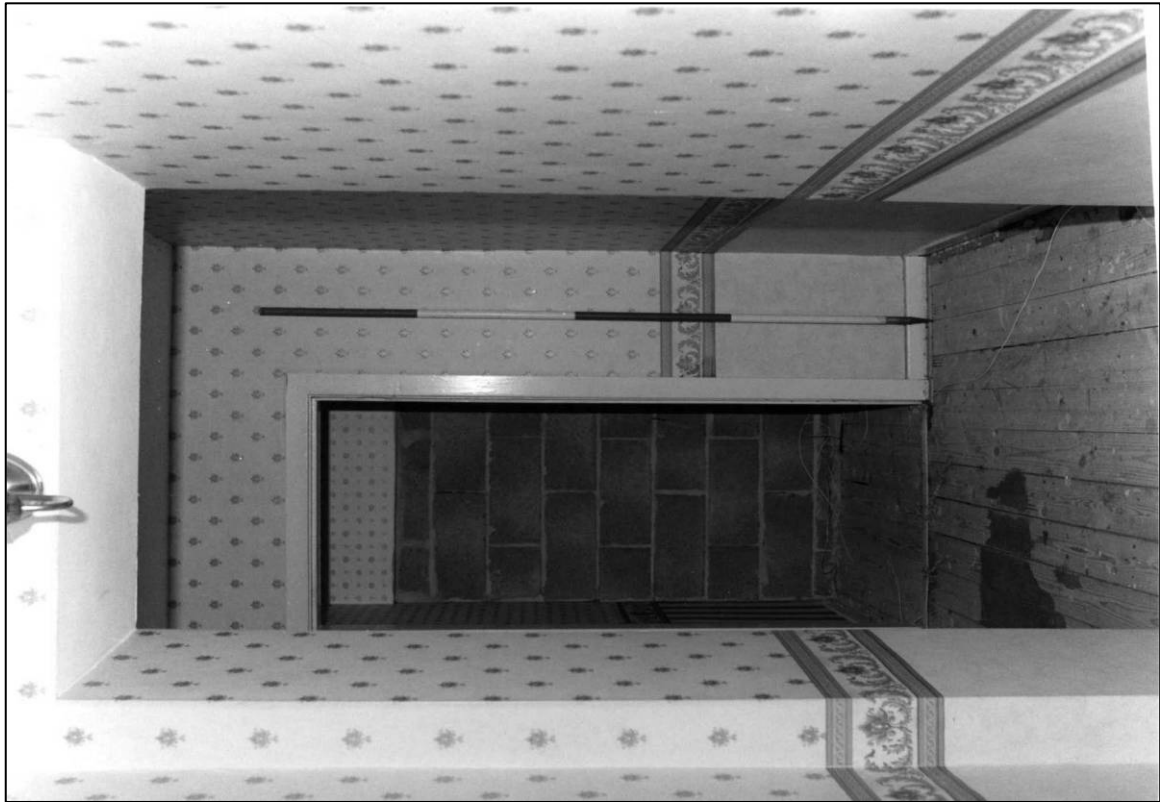


Plate 89: Barn Cottage range, N part, first floor corridor, looking S (photo 12/2) (top to left).



Plate 90: Barn Cottage range, N part, central first floor room (Room 5), looking SE (photo 11/18).



Plate 91: Barn Cottage range, N part, S first floor room (Room 6), looking W (photo 12/1).



Plate 92: Barn Cottage range, N part, above central first floor room (Room 5),
N face of S roof truss, looking SE (photo 12/4).



Plate 93: Barn Cottage range, N part, above central first floor room (Room 5),
N face of S truss, looking SE (photo 12/5) (top to left).



Plate 94: Barn Cottage range, N part, above N first floor room (Room 4),
S face of N truss, looking NE (photo 12/7).



Plate 95: Barn Cottage range, S part, S ground floor room (Room 7), looking SW (photo 4/5).



Plate 96: Barn Cottage range, S part, S ground floor room (Room 7), looking NW (photo 4/7).



Plate 97: Barn Cottage range, S part, S ground floor room (Room 7), ceiling, looking SE (photo 4/6).



Plate 98: Barn Cottage range, S part, N ground floor cell (Room 8), modern fireplace, looking SW (photo 6/7).



Plate 99: Barn Cottage range, S part, N ground floor room (Room 8), looking SW (photo 6/8).

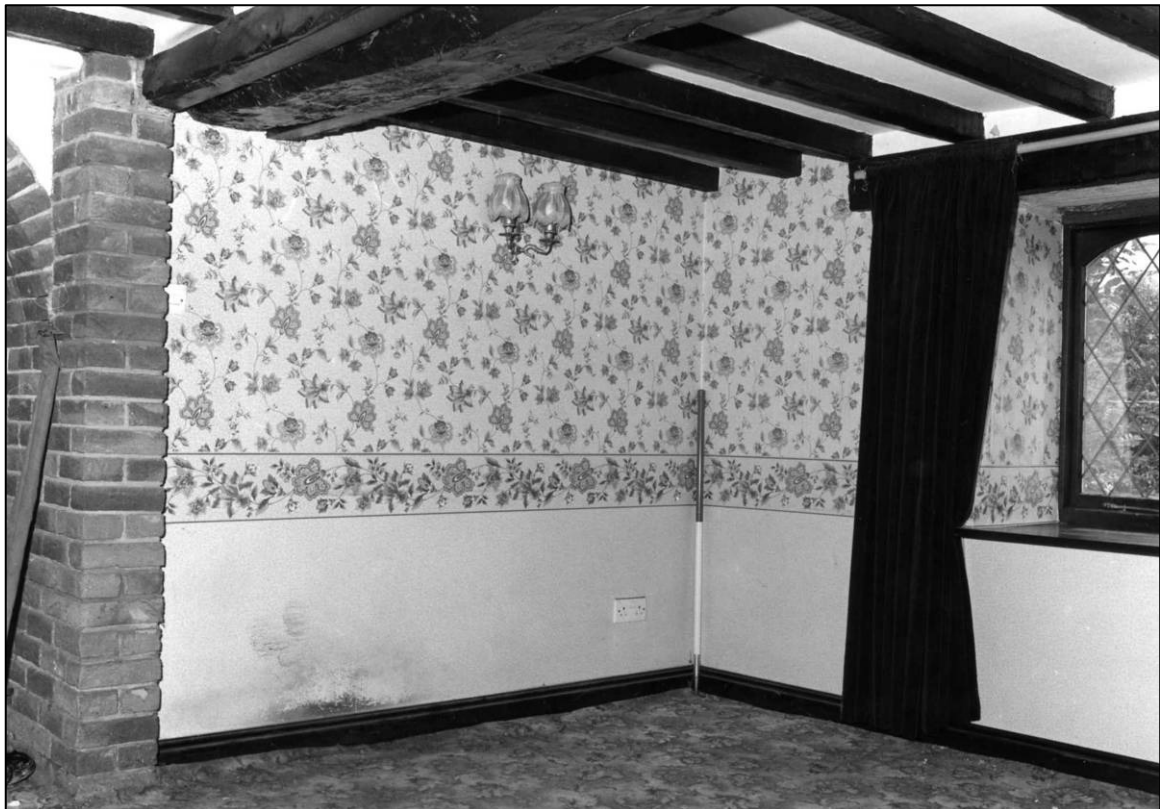


Plate 100: Barn Cottage range, S part, N ground floor room (Room 8), looking NE (photo 6/11).



Plate 101: Barn Cottage range, S part, N ground floor room (Room 8), looking NW (photo 6/10).



Plate 102: Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), looking SE (photo 6/12).



Plate 103: Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), looking SW (photo 6/13).

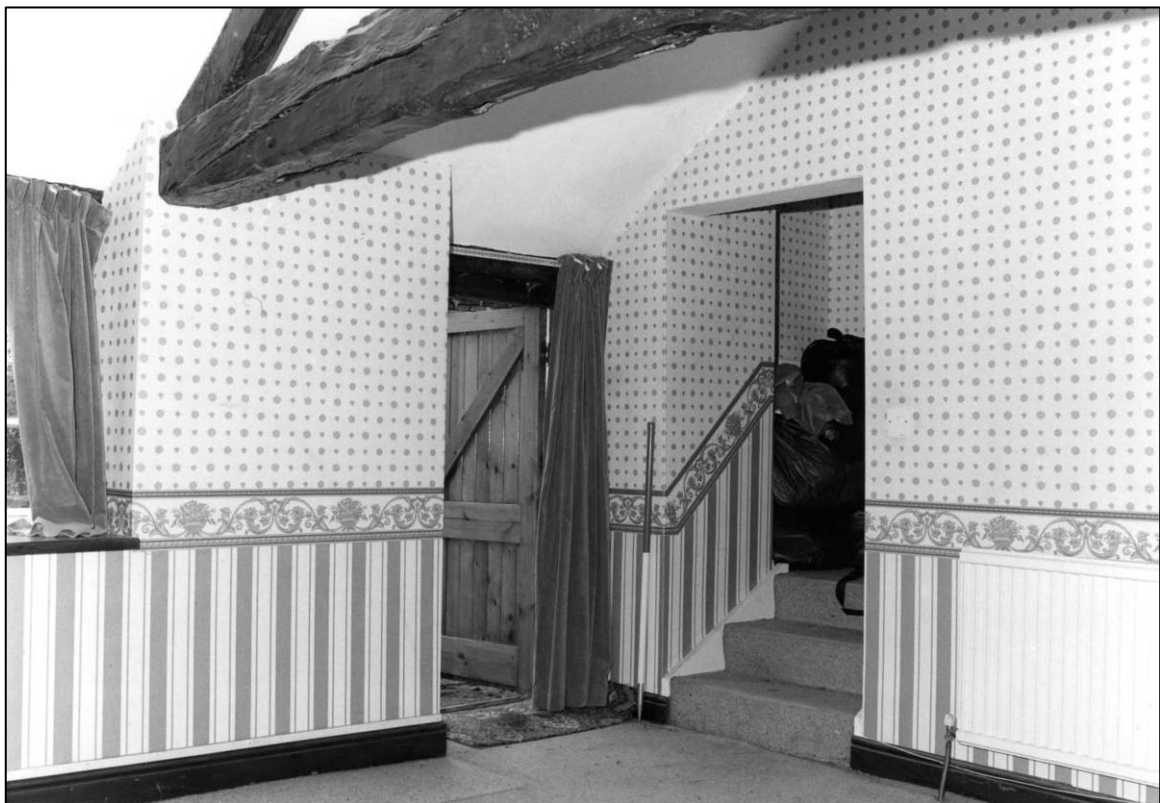


Plate 104: Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), looking NW (photo 6/14).

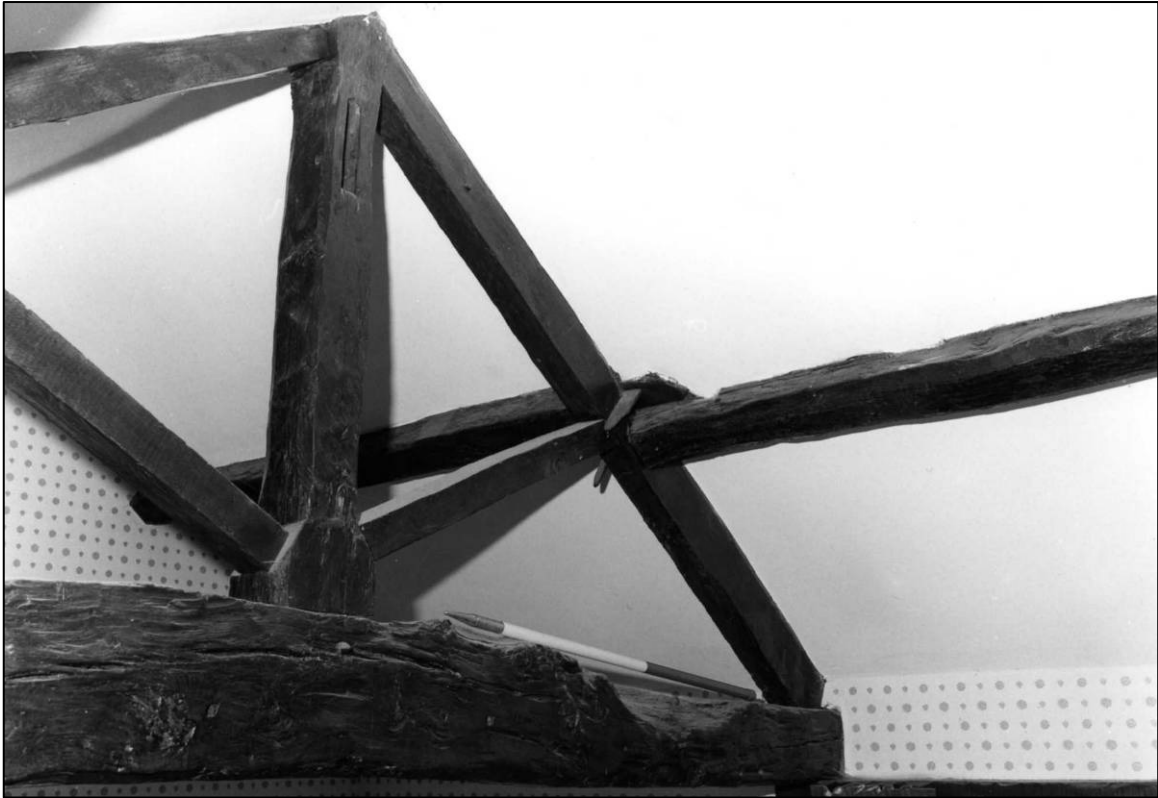


Plate 105: Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), truss, looking NE (photo 6/16).



Plate 106: Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), truss, looking SE (photo 6/17) (top to left).



Plate 107: Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), truss, looking NW (photo 6/18).



Plate 108: Barn Cottage range, S part, roof being dismantled, looking NE (photo 10/943).



Plate 109: Barn Cottage range, S part, example of re-used common rafter (photo 10/952).



Plate 110: Barn Cottage range, S part, north and south roof trusses after removal (photo 10/955).



Plate 111: Barn Cottage range, S part, roof truss after removal, detail of carpenter's marks (photo 10/959).



Plate 112: Barn Cottage range, S part after demolition, showing timber in wall and blocked doorway at first floor level (Room 9), looking N (photo 10/966).



Plate 113: Trench 1, general view, looking N (photo 8/711).



Plate 114: Trench 1, east-facing section (Section 1), looking W (photo 8/716).



Plate 115: Trench 2, general view of ground reduction works, looking N (photo 9/088).



Plate 116: Trench 2, typical west-facing section (Section 2), looking E (photo 9/126).



Plate 117: Trench 2, half-sectioned pit [012], looking W (photo 9/131).



Plate 118: Trench 2, truncated post [017], looking W (photo 9/092).



Plate 119: Trench 3, general view, looking NW (photo 10/947).



Plate 120: Trench 3, N end (part of Section 3), looking W (photo 10/949).

APPENDIX 1
EDAS PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

SHANN HOUSE FARM PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

Building Recording Plates

Films 1 to 6: Black and white medium format photographs taken 26th February 2014

Film 10: Colour digital photographs taken 1st April 2016

Film 11: Black and white medium format photographs taken 25th September 2017

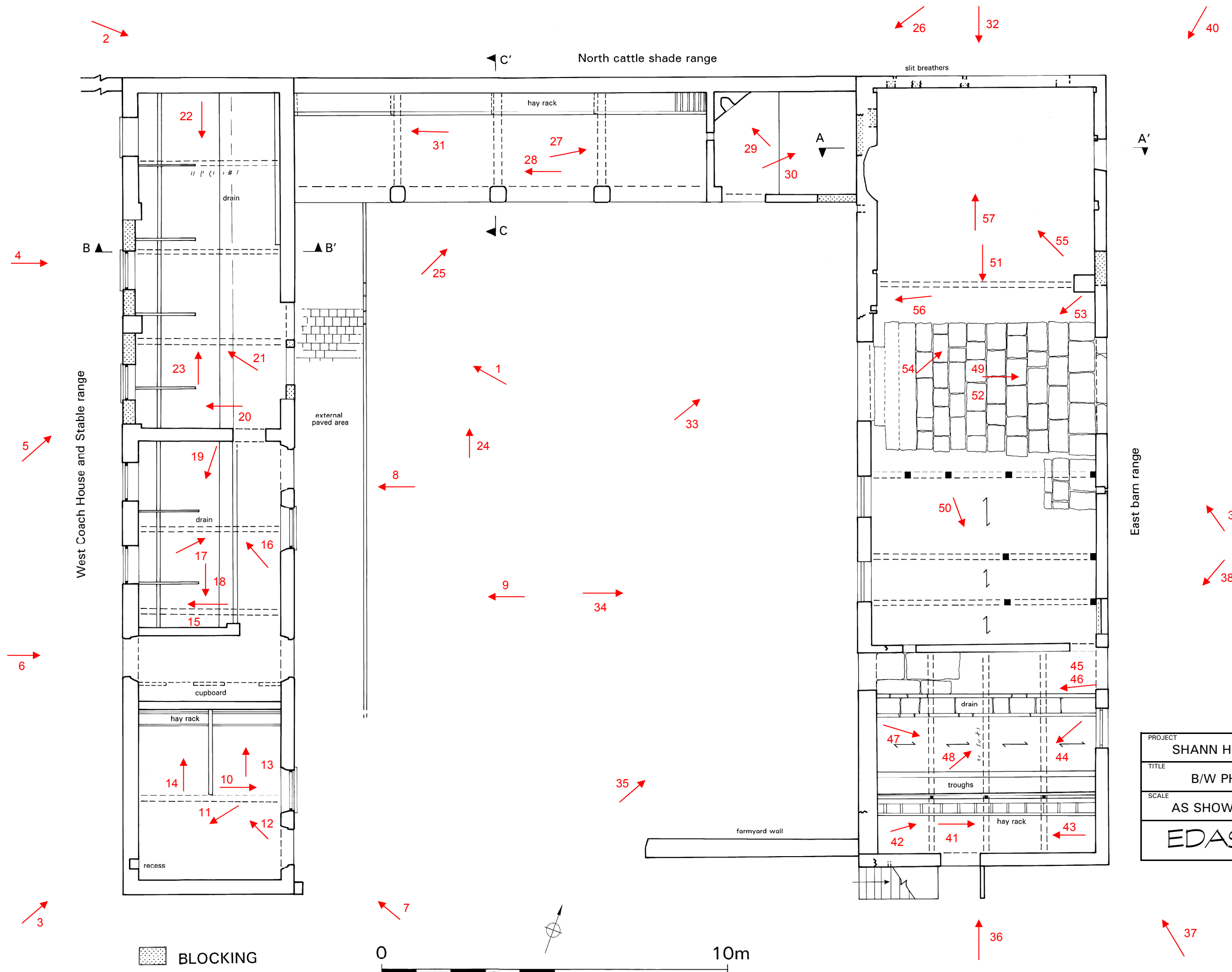
Film 12: Black and white medium format photographs taken 25th September 2017

** b/w photo printed at 10"x8" size

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	1	12	West and North ranges, looking NW **	2m
2	3	13	North range, N elevation, looking SE	2m
3	1	5	West range, W elevation, looking NE	2m
4	1	1	West range, W elevation, blocked carriage opening at N end, looking E	2m
5	1	3	West range, W elevation, blocked carriage openings at N end, looking NE	2m
6	1	4	West range, W elevation, S part, looking E	2m
7	1	6	West range, E elevation, looking NW	2m
8	1	10	West range, E elevation, detail of door and window dressings, looking W	0.50m
9	1	7	West range, E elevation, looking W	2m
10	2	4	West range, S cell, ventilated opening in E wall, looking E	0.50m
11	2	3	West range, S cell, looking SW	2m
12	1	17	West range, S cell, details of fittings, looking NW	2m
13	1	18	West range, S cell, E stall, looking N	0.50m
14	2	2	West range, S cell, W stall, looking N	0.50m
15	2	8	West range, central cell, curved fitting to W wall, looking W	0.50m
16	2	7	West range, central cell, looking NW	2m
17	2	9	West range, central cell, looking NE	2m
18	2	5	West range, central cell, fodder cupboard, looking S	0.50m
19	2	10	West range, central cell, ceiling, looking S	-
20	2	15	West range, N cell, blocked carriage opening, looking W	2m
21	2	11	West range, N cell, looking NW	2m
22	2	13	West range, N cell, looking S	2m
23	2	14	West range, N cell, roof trusses, looking N	-
24	1	11	North range, S elevation, looking N	2m
25	2	16	North range, detail of openings to S side, looking NE	2m
26	3	12	North range, N elevation, looking SW	2m
27	2	17	North range, interior, showing hay rake, looking E	2m
28	2	19	North range, interior, showing hay rake, looking W **	2m
29	6	1	North range, E cell, structure in NW corner, looking NW	1m
30	6	2	North range, E cell, interior, looking NE	1m
31	3	1	North range, roof trusses, looking W	-
32	3	10	East range, N gable, looking S	2m
33	1	13	East range, W elevation, N part, looking NE	2m
34	1	15	East range, W elevation, S part, looking E	2m
35	1	16	East range, W elevation, looking NE **	2m
36	3	3	East range, S gable, looking N	1m
37	3	4	East range, E elevation and S gable, looking NW	2m
38	3	5	East range, E elevation, S part, looking SW	2m
39	3	6	East range, E elevation, N part, looking NW	2m
40	3	9	East range, E elevation and N gable, looking SW	2m
41	4	9	East range, S ground floor cell, hay rack, looking E	1m
42	4	10	East range, S ground floor cell, detail of hay rack, looking E	0.50m
43	4	11	East range, S ground floor cell, hay rack, looking W	0.50m
44	4	13	East range, S ground floor cell, hay rack, looking SW	1m
45	4	12	East range, S ground floor cell, looking W	2m
46	4	15	East range, S ground floor cell, drain, looking W	0.50m
47	4	16	East range, S ground floor cell, looking SE	1m
48	4	17	East range, S ground floor cell, looking NE	1m
49	5	8	East range, barn interior, cart entrance, looking E	2m
50	4	18	East range, barn interior, looking SE	2m

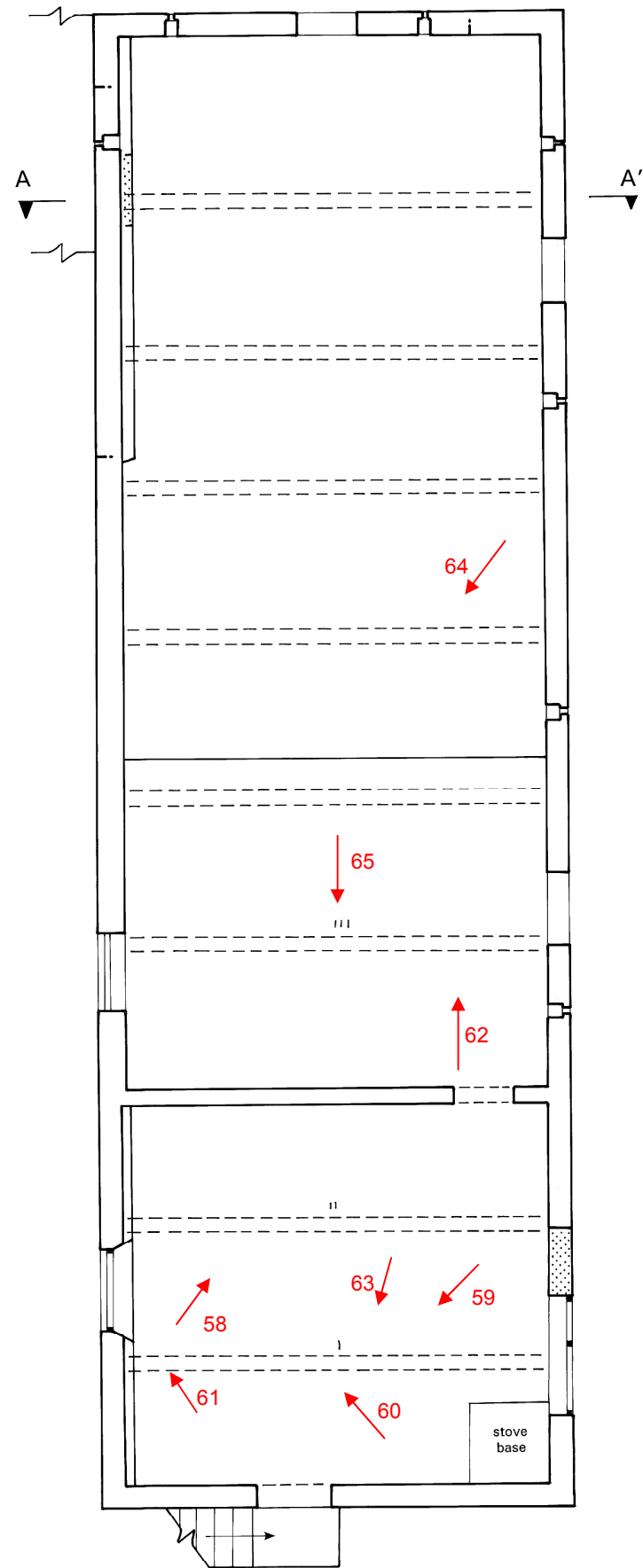
51	5	1	East range, barn interior, looking S	2m
52	6	4	East range, barn interior, threshing floor, looking E	1m
53	5	2	East range, barn interior, looking SW	2m
54	5	7	East range, barn interior, N end of E wall, looking NE	2m
55	5	5	East range, barn interior, localised collapse in N end of W wall, looking NW	2m
56	5	4	East range, W wall, triangular breather in W wall, looking W	0.50m
57	5	6	East range, barn interior, looking N	2m
58	5	12	East range, S first floor cell, looking NE	2m
59	5	13	East range, S first floor cell, looking SW	2m
60	5	11	East range, S first floor cell, looking NW	2m
61	5	10	East range, S first floor cell, window in W wall, looking NW	0.50m
62	5	14	East range, barn interior, upper level, looking N	-
63	5	16	East range, S first floor cell, roof truss, looking S	-
64	5	17	East range, barn interior, roof trusses, looking SW	-
65	5	18	East range, barn interior, typical carpenters' marks to roof truss, looking S	-
66	3	15	Barn Cottage range, N gable, looking S	2m
67	12	8	Barn Cottage range, N part, N gable from within garage, looking SE	2m
68	3	16	Barn Cottage range, W elevation, looking SE	2m
69	9	098	Barn Cottage range, N part, W elevation, after demolition of porch, looking E	1m
70	3	17	Barn Cottage range, W elevation, N part, looking NE **	2m
71	3	18	Barn Cottage range, W elevation, S part, looking SE	2m
72	4	1	Barn Cottage range, W elevation, S part and S gable, looking NE	2m
73	4	2	Barn Cottage range, E elevation, S part, looking S	2m
74	4	4	Barn Cottage range, E elevation, N part, looking W	2m
75	11	13	Barn Cottage range, N part, stairs, looking W	0.5m
76	11	17	Barn Cottage range, N part, stairs, looking E	0.5m
77	11	5	Barn Cottage range, N part, central ground floor room (Room 1), looking W	2m
78	11	6	Barn Cottage range, N part, central ground floor room (Room 1), looking E	2m
79	11	7	Barn Cottage range, N part, central ground floor room (Room 1), fireplace in S wall, looking SW	2m
80	11	10	Barn Cottage range, N part, S ground floor room (Room 2), looking W	2m
81	11	11	Barn Cottage range, N part, S ground floor room (Room 2), looking E	2m
82	11	12	Barn Cottage range, N part, S ground floor room (Room 2), looking SE	2m
83	11	4	Barn Cottage range, N part, understairs space, looking E	0.50m
84	11	1	Barn Cottage range, N part, N ground floor room (Room 3), looking NW	2m
85	11	2	Barn Cottage range, N part, N ground floor room (Room 3), looking SE	2m
86	11	8	Barn Cottage range, N part, N ground floor room (Room 3), fireplace in N wall, looking N	2m
87	11	14	Barn Cottage range, N part, N first floor room (Room 4), looking N	2m
88	11	16	Barn Cottage range, N part, N first floor room (Room 4), looking SW	2m
89	12	2	Barn Cottage range, N part, first floor corridor, looking S	2m
90	11	18	Barn Cottage range, N part, central first floor room (Room 5), looking SE	2m
91	12	1	Barn Cottage range, N part, S first floor room (Room 6), looking W	2m
92	12	4	Barn Cottage range, N part, above central first floor room (Room 5), N face of S roof truss, looking SE	-
93	12	5	Barn Cottage range, N part, above central first floor room (Room 5), N face of S truss, looking SE	-
94	12	7	Barn Cottage range, N part, above N first floor room (Room 4), S face of N truss, looking NE	-
95	4	5	Barn Cottage range, S part, S ground floor room (Room 7), looking SW	2m
96	4	7	Barn Cottage range, S part, S ground floor room (Room 7), looking NW	2m
97	4	6	Barn Cottage range, S part, S ground floor room (Room 7), ceiling, looking SE	-
98	6	7	Barn Cottage range, S part, N ground floor room (Room 8), modern fireplace, looking SW	1m
99	6	8	Barn Cottage range, S part, N ground floor room (Room 8), looking SW	1m
100	6	11	Barn Cottage range, S part, N ground floor room (Room 8), looking NE	1m
101	6	10	Barn Cottage range, S part, N ground floor room (Room 8), looking NW	1m
102	6	12	Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), looking SE	1m
103	6	13	Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), looking SW	1m
104	6	14	Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), looking NW	1m

105	6	16	Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), truss, looking NE	1m
106	6	17	Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), truss, looking SE	1m
107	6	18	Barn Cottage range, S part, N first floor room (Room 9), truss, looking NW	1m
108	10	943	Barn Cottage range, S part, roof being dismantled, looking NE	-
109	10	952	Barn Cottage range, S part, example of re-used common rafter	1m
110	10	955	Barn Cottage range, S part, N & S roof trusses after removal	1m
111	10	959	Barn Cottage range, S part, roof truss after removal, detail of carpenter's marks	1m
112	10	966	Barn Cottage range, S part after demolition, showing timber in wall and blocked doorway at first floor level (Room 9), looking N	-



PROJECT	
SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE	
B/W PHOTO LOCATIONS 1	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	JAN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE
	A1/1

Building Recording Photographs (plate numbers)



East range: first floor plan

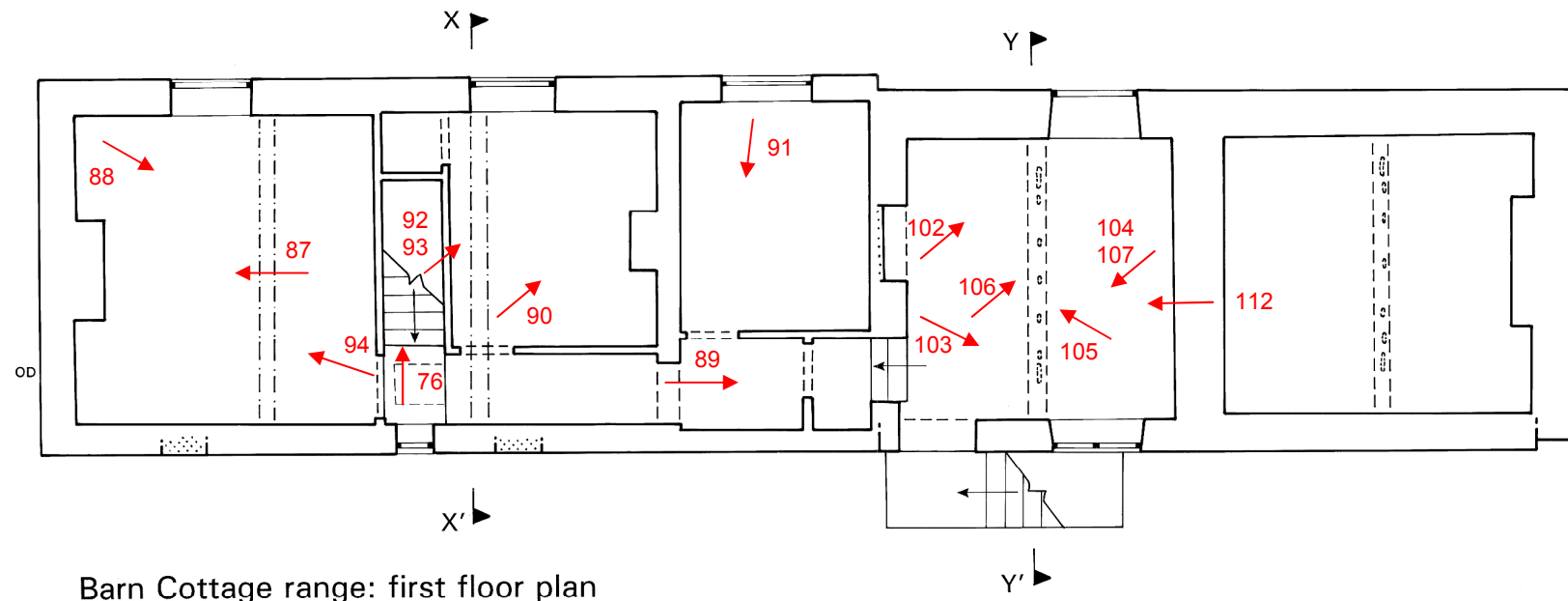
 BLOCKING



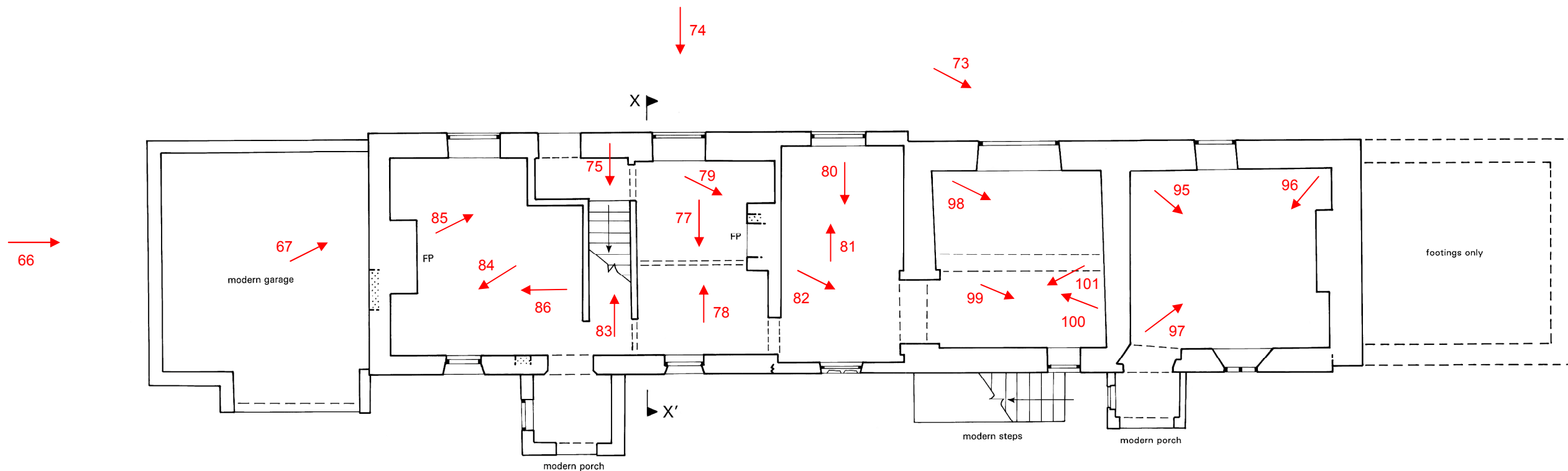
Building Recording Photographs (plate numbers)

PROJECT		SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE		B/W PHOTO LOCATIONS 2	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JAN 2019
	EDAS	FIGURE	A1/2

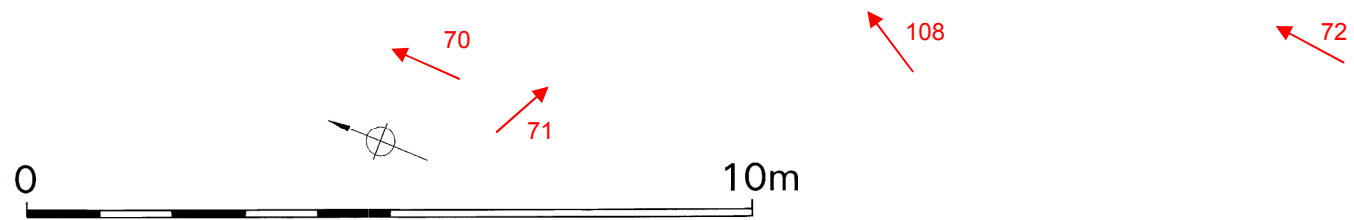
PROJECT SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE B/W PHOTO LOCATIONS 3	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JAN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE A1/3



Barn Cottage range: first floor plan



Barn Cottage range: ground floor plan



Building Recording Photographs (plate numbers)

SHANN HOUSE FARM PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

Building Recording Slides

Film 7: 35mm colour slides taken 26th February 2014

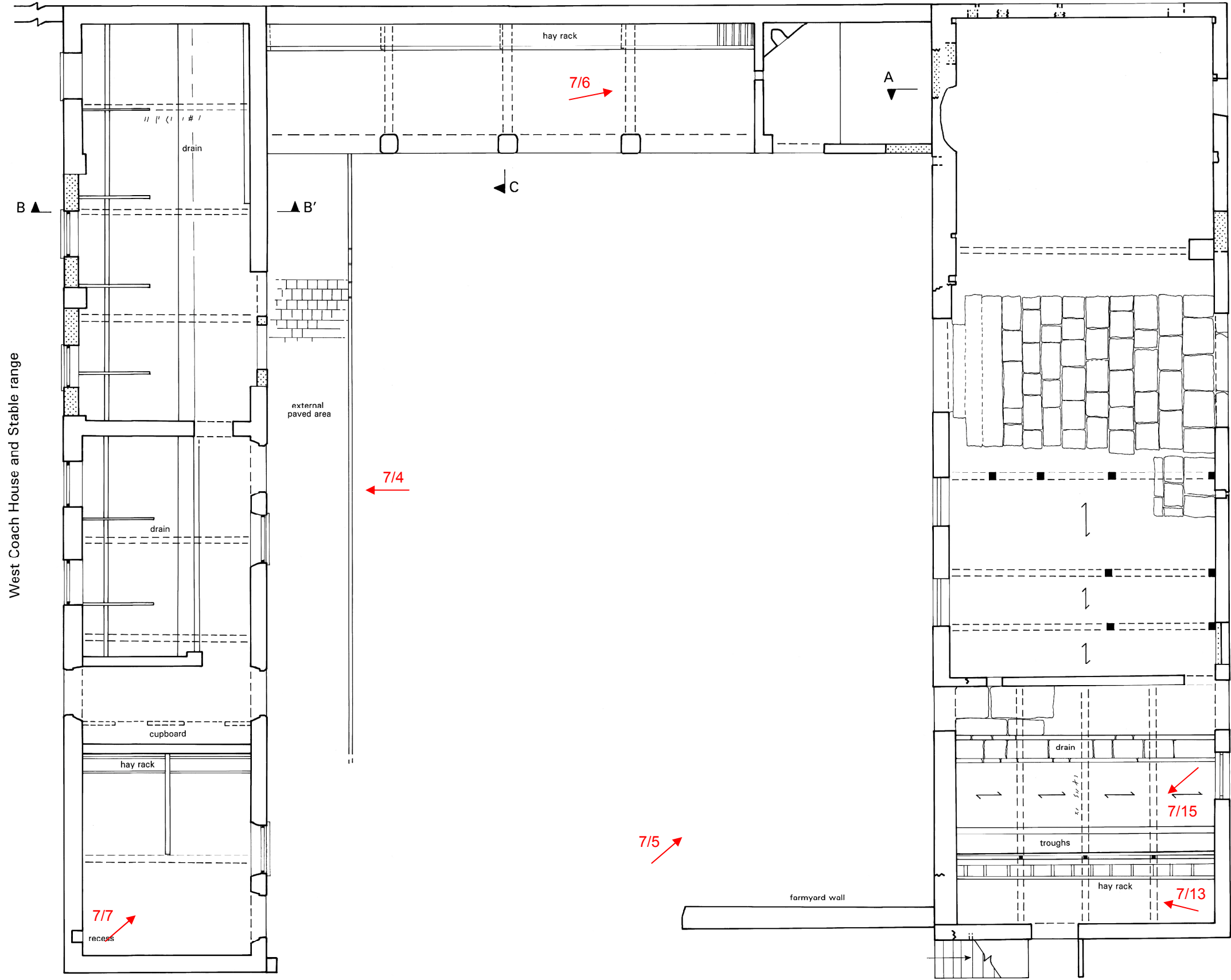
Film 13: 35mm colour slides taken 25th September 2017

<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
7	1	West range, W elevation, blocked carriage openings at N end, looking NE	2m
7	2	West range, W elevation, S part, looking E	2m
7	3	West range, E elevation, looking NW	2m
7	4	West range, E elevation, detail of door and window dressings, looking W	0.50m
7	5	East range, W elevation, looking E	2m
7	6	North range, interior, showing hay rake, looking E	2m
7	7	West range, S cell, looking NE	2m
7	8	East range, E elevation, looking NW	2m
7	9	East range, E elevation and N gable, looking SW	2m
7	10	North range, N elevation, looking SE	2m
7	11	Barn Cottage range, N part, W elevation, looking SE	2m
7	12	Barn Cottage range, W elevation, N part, looking N	2m
7	13	East range, S ground floor cell, hay rack, looking W	0.50m
7	14	East range, barn interior, upper level, looking N	-
7	15	East range, S ground floor cell, hay rack, looking SW	0.50m
13	1	Barn Cottage range, N part, N ground floor room (Room 3), fireplace in N wall, looking N	2m
13	2	Barn Cottage range, N part, central ground floor room (Room 1), looking W	2m
13	3	Barn Cottage range, N part, S ground floor room (Room 2), looking W	2m
13	4	Barn Cottage range, N part, stairs, looking W	0.5m
13	5	Barn Cottage range, N part, above central first floor room (Room 5), N face of S roof truss, looking SE	-
13	6	Barn Cottage range, N part, above central first floor room (Room 5), N face of S roof truss, looking SE	-
13	7	Barn Cottage range, N part, above N first floor room (Room 4), S face of N truss, looking NE	-
13	8	Barn Cottage range, N part, central first floor room (Room 5), looking E	2m
13	9	Barn Cottage range, N part, S first floor room (Room 6), looking E	2m
13	10	Barn Cottage range, N part, N first floor room (Room 4), looking N	2m
13	11	Barn Cottage range, N part, W elevation after demolition of porch, looking SE	2m
13	12	Barn Cottage range, S part after demolition, showing timber in wall and blocked doorway at first floor level (Room 9), looking NE	2m

7/10

7/9

North cattle shade range



West Coach House and Stable range

East barn range

external paved area

farmyard wall

BLOCKING



Building Recording colour 35mm slides

PROJECT SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE SLIDE PHOTO LOCATIONS 1	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JAN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE A1/4

7/8

7/3

7/5

7/15

7/13

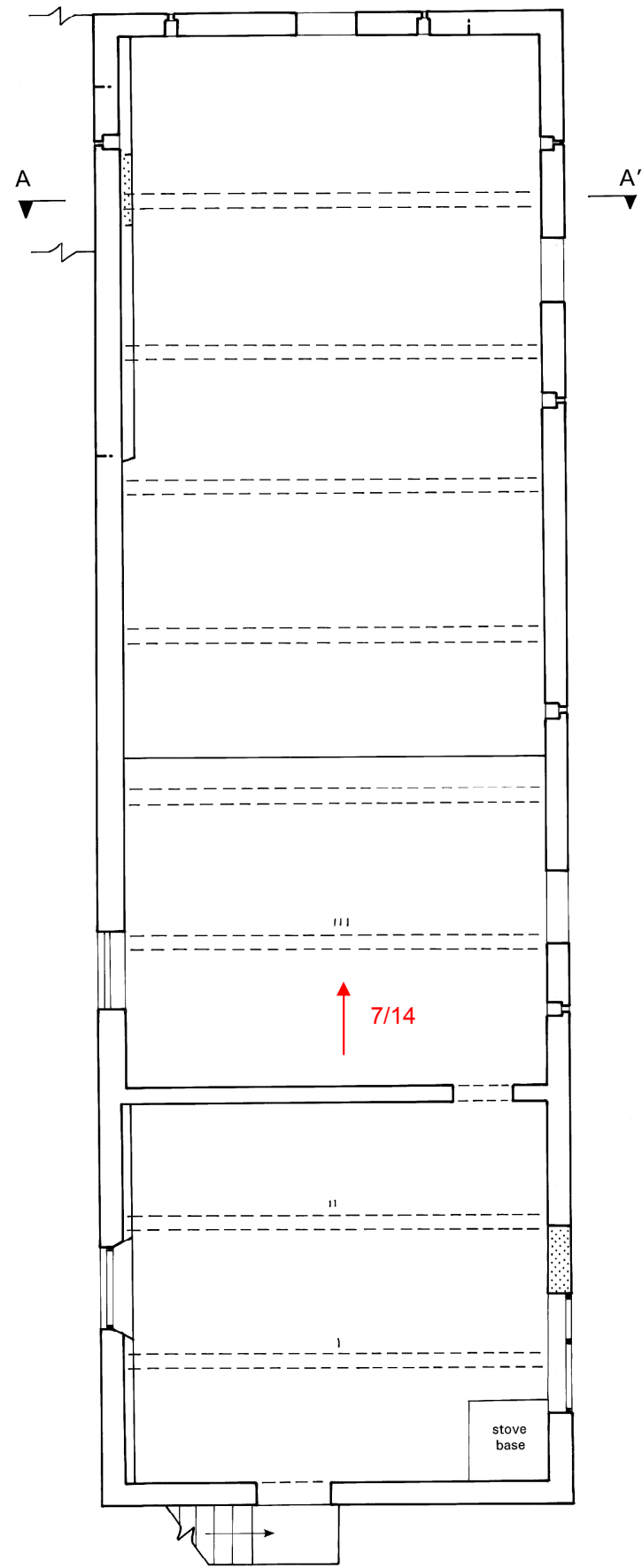
7/17

7/12

7/11

7/14

7/6



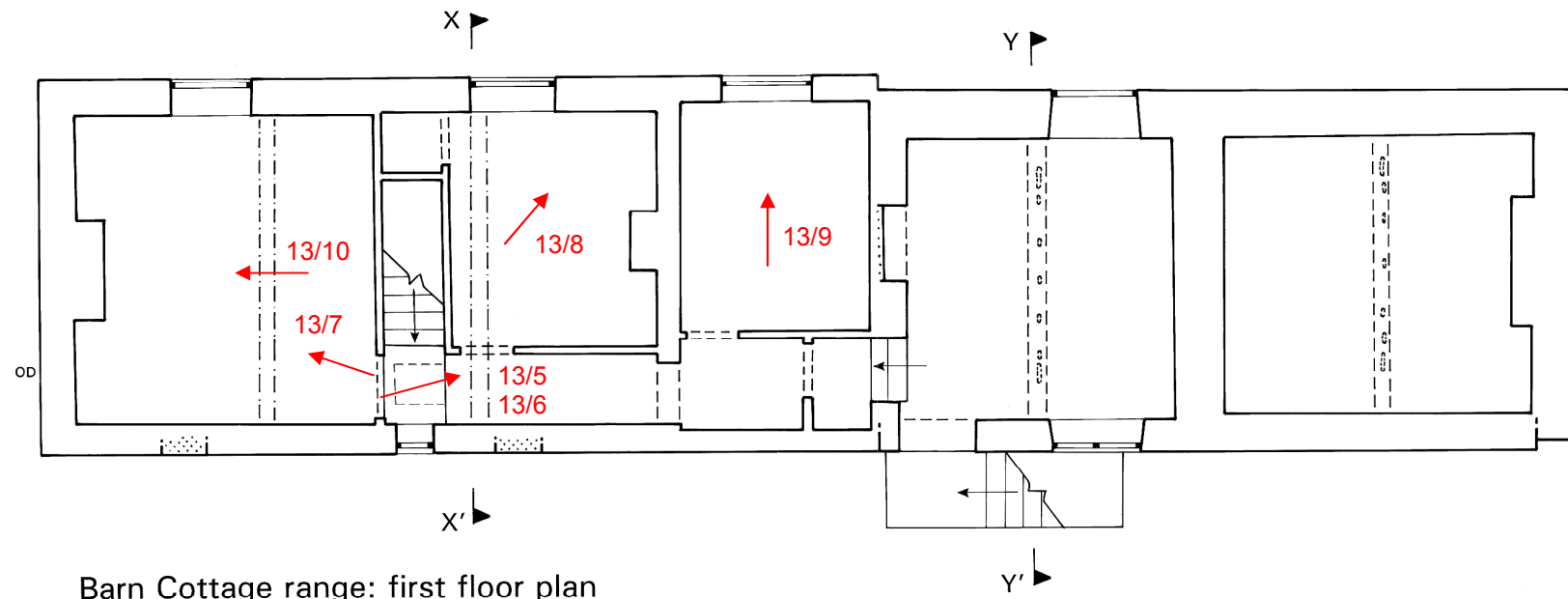
East range: first floor plan

 BLOCKING

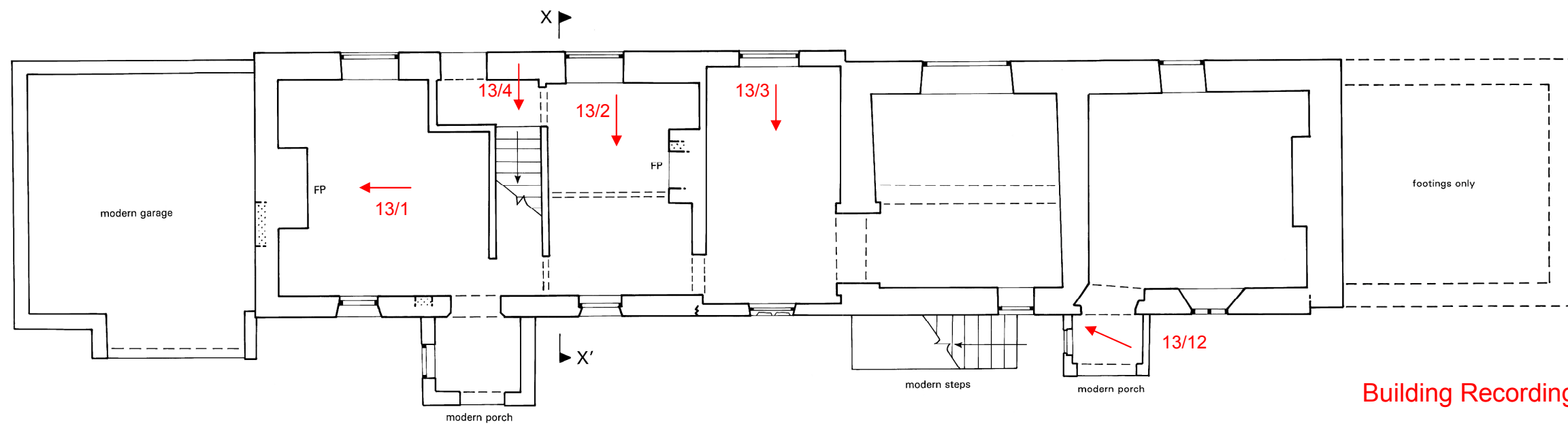
Building Recording colour 35mm slides



PROJECT		SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE		SLIDE PHOTO LOCATIONS 2	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JAN 2019
	EDAS	FIGURE	A1/5

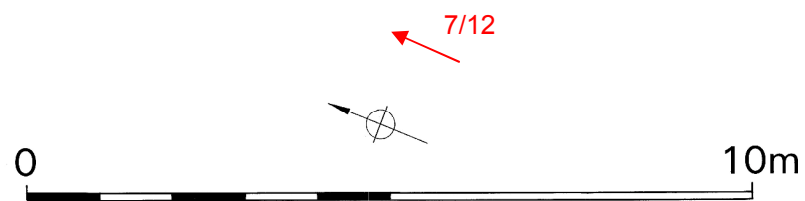


Barn Cottage range: first floor plan



Barn Cottage range: ground floor plan

Building Recording colour 35mm slides



PROJECT SHANN HOUSE FARM, METHLEY	
TITLE SLIDE PHOTO LOCATIONS 3	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JAN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE A1/6

APPENDIX 2
LIST OF RECORDED CONTEXTS

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>	<i>Area of Site</i>
001	Compact dark brown sandy silt, between 0.10m-0.30m thick - topsoil.	Whole site
002	Compacted layer of limestone chippings, typically 0.1m across, 0.06m thick - former path or gravel surface.	Trench 1
003	Hard/compacted black sandy silt with ash, charcoal and slag, laminated in thin layers, 0.10m thick - compacted surface?	Trench 1
004	Cut for service pipes, at least 1.20m wide and 0.85m deep, broadly E-W and almost vertical sided.	Trench 1
005	Compacted mixture of 001, 002, 003, 006 and 011, and two service pipes, one cast-iron and one plastic, each 0.10m diameter - fill of 004.	Trench 1
006	Hard/compacted dark brown sandy silt with very frequent small inclusions of charcoal, brick and tile, 0.28m thick - fill of 007.	Trench 1
007	Cut, 1.20m wide and 0.28m deep, S side disturbed by 004 - small pit or scoop?	Trench 1
008	Hard/compacted mid-brown sandy silt with very frequent inclusions of brick, tile, stone, coal and charcoal , 0.15m thick.	Trench 1
009	Relatively level layer of compacted mid-brown silt with large lenses of cream lime mortar, 0.15m thick - construction layer/surface associated with adjacent barn.	Trench 1
010	Relatively level layer of friable mid-brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal and lesser quantities of abraded red brick fragments, 0.15m thick.	Trench 1
011	Firm mottled orange-brown sandy clay, at least 0.40m thick - natural deposit.	Trench 1
012	Cut, truncated, aligned N/S, sub-rectangular 1.20m long by 0.60m wide at N end (0.30m at S end) by 0.25m deep, E side wider and steeply sloping compared to W side - cut for post hole?	Trench 2 (S end)
013	Compacted orange-brown clay with a small proportion of dark brown sandy silt, also brick, cobbles, glass and modern pottery - fill of 012.	Trench 2 (S end)
014	Cut, linear, 1.40m long NW/SE by 0.50m wide, apparently truncated at SE end - possible old drain?	Trench 2
015	Compact dark brown sandy silt with infrequent pieces of angular stone, up to 0.15m across, towards the bade - fill of 014.	Trench 2
016	Truncated cut for post hole, 0.20m long by 0.15m wide by 0.05m deep, no filling - post hole.	Trench 2

017	Truncated cut for post hole, 0.25m long by 0.25m wide by 0.20m deep, containing dark brown silt and decayed rotting timber - post hole.	Trench 2
018	Truncated cut for post hole, 0.30m square, poorly defined, containing partial remains of a triangular section hardwood post over 0.40m long - post hole and post.	Trench 2
019	Compacted orange sand containing frequent rounded stone cobbles up to 0.10m across, typically 0.15m thick, across whole area - probable yard surface or more likely floor of now demolished barn.	Trench 2
020	Compacted dark brown sandy silt with some orange-brown clay mixed in, with occasional inclusions of brick, tile and lime mortar, up to 0.25m thick.	Trench 2
021	Stiff orange-brown clay - natural deposit.	Trench 2
022	Cut, broadly E-W, sharp break of slope at the top, then angles 45 degrees from N to S, 1.90m wide and 0.48m deep, only seen in section - modern cut.	Trench 3
023	Compacted mixture of dark brown sandy silt and yellow-brown clay - fill of 022.	Trench 3
024	Compacted laminated black sandy silt containing much burnt material, brick fragments and modern metal scrap, up to 0.28m thick - modern demolition layer.	Trench 3
025	Compacted layer of cream lime mortar with lenses of charcoal, and frequent inclusions of brick and stone fragments, 0.14m thick - former yard surface?	Trench 3
026	Compacted layer of sandstone rubble, some with lime mortar adhering, up to 0.26m thick - demolition layer?	Trench 3
027	Compacted black-dark brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of brick and stone, up to 0.36m thick, fading to N.	Trench 3
028	Compacted black-red gritty sandy silt with frequent inclusions of burn brick, and some hand-made bricks (0.07m-0.08m thick), up to 0.26m thick - part fill of 029. Apparently laid to form a rough surface.	Trench 3
029	Cut, shallow, at least 1.90m wide and 0.24m deep, S end has sharp break of slope, falling gradually to N, seen in section only.	Trench 3
030	Stiff yellow-brown clay with infrequent pieces of angular stone, at least 0.40m thick - part natural deposit.	Trench 3

APPENDIX 3
WYAAS SPECIFICATION

**Specification For Drawn & Photographic Building Recording, Structural
Watching Brief and Archaeological Watching Brief at Barn Cottage and
Farmyard Buildings, Shann House, Methley
(438840 427310)**

**Specification prepared at the request of the Mr Andy Pritchard on behalf of Leeds
City Council (Planning Permission 13/01473/FU)**

1 Summary

A building record (drawn and photographic survey) allied with a targeted archaeological watching brief is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to alterations to this 17th century cottage and conversion of the barn and later farmyard prior to conversion to domestic accommodation. 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. SE38840 27310) Shann House is located to the north-west of Methley village and south-west of the river Aire on the southern side of Station Road. The site of Methley Savile Colliery lies 400m to the east.

The development site has a footprint of c. 1300m².

2.2 Description

The development site sits within the curtilage of the grade II listed Shann House and Shann Cottage (National Heritage List for England 1300125 and WY Historic Environment Record PRN 11211). Although mainly 18th century in appearance the house contains elements of 15th or 16th century timber framing which was encased in stone during the 17th century before further alterations in the 18th and 19th century.

The buildings affected by development comprises a dwelling and a group of agricultural buildings, these are:

1. The stone built Barn Cottage which contains elements of a 17th century building linked to a 17th century cottage (PRN 11212).
2. A brick built 18th century barn which incorporates an earlier stone structure on its western side. The southern end of the barn incorporates a ground floor dairy and first floor workers' accommodation.
3. The farmyard lies to the north-west of Shann House and west of the barn. It comprise a range of predominantly stone built buildings including:
 - a. stables and cart sheds built in two phases,
 - b. an enclosed fold yard with byre range and cattle shade and

- c. a stack yard to the west with carriage arches

The farmyard is considered to date to the 18th or early 19th century.

3 Planning Background

The site owner Mr Andy Pritchard (Shann House, Station Road, Methley, Leeds LS26 9ET ☎ 07818 222320) has obtained planning consent (Planning Application Nos. **13/01473/FU**) for the conversion of Barn Cottage to two dwellings and conversion of the barn and other farm buildings to 4 dwellings. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as Leeds City Council'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

In addition to the heritage assets identified above the site of Shann House lies on the site of the medieval settlement of Woodrow (PRN 4567).

A detailed investigation of Shan House and to a lesser extent Barn Cottage, the barn and farmyard was carried out in 1991 by the then West Yorkshire Archaeology Service. This built on earlier work which had identified the 15th or 16th century timber structures concealed within stone clad Shann Cottage. A more limited investigation of Barn Cottage and the farm buildings recommended that should development take place then "Any alterations to the internal faces of the west walls [of Barn Cottage] or to the ceiled areas of roofing be monitored for further archaeological evidence."

Based on this further recording is required at Barn Cottage and the associated farm buildings to mitigate the proposed development.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

Work to Barn Cottage may reveal further details of its historic form and development. The farmyard will be converted to provide 4 dwellings with associated access and car parking. The buildings will be affected and historic structures and fittings lost or altered.

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.

5.2 The second aim is to interpret the buildings in terms established in the recently published Research Agenda for Historic Buildings in West Yorkshire (Medieval and Post Medieval to 1914) (Giles C. 2013; <http://www.archaeology.wyjs.org.uk/wyjs-archaeology-research.asp>). Of particular importance at Shann House Farm is evidence of the range of different agricultural activities practised on the farm, changes to these practises and the different buildings (and phases of building) to accommodate them (Giles 2013 p. 81). The positioning of Barn Cottage relative to the main house and farmyard and the geographical distribution of similarly dated buildings within the county and beyond (Giles op sit p. 97) is also considered worthy of study.

5.3 The third aim of the proposed work is to analyse and interpret the farmyard 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 process flow should all be considered in this process of interpretation.

6 Recording Methodology

6.1 General Instructions

6.1.1 Health and Safety

The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. 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. unstable structures) and make arrangements with the client for 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 Notification

Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant district's museum archaeological curator in writing (copied to WYAAS) to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is Katherine Baxter Leeds District's archaeology curator, (Curator of Archaeology: Leeds Museums and Galleries Leeds Museum Discovery Centre, Carlisle Road, Leeds, LS10 1LB Tel.: (0113) 2141548.

6.1.4 Confirmation of timetable and contractor's qualifications

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

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

All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. In particular, staff involved in building recording should have proven expertise in the recording and analysis of 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.

6.1.5 Site preparation

Prior to the commencement of work on site the archaeological contractor should identify all removable modern material (including bales and modern machinery) and undergrowth 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.

6.1.6 Documentary research

Prior to the commencement of work on site the archaeological contractor should study the previous report prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service dealing with Shann House, Barn Cottage and the farmyard. This is held by the West Yorkshire Historic Environment (Registry of Deeds, Nepshaw, Wakefield WF1 2DE Tel.: 01924 30). The archaeological contractor should also undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local History Library (?Rothwell Library Marsh Street Rothwell Leeds LS26 0AE Tel.: 0113 224 3288), and the West Yorkshire Archive Service Leeds office (Nepshaw Lane South Morley Leeds LS27 7JQ Tel.: 0113 393 9788), and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century Trades and Postal directories, the appropriate census returns and all other available primary and relevant secondary sources. 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. Note a charge will be made for commercial consultations of the Historic Environment Record.

6.1.7 Use of existing plans

Afton Projects Ltd. have produced plans of the buildings as existing. If appropriate, these plans may be used as the basis for the drawn record and for any annotation relative both to the historic and photographic record. Additional information relevant to the historic record should be indicated on the plans, which shall be re-drawn as necessary. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to check the accuracy of these drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. Contractors are therefore advised to determine prior to the submission of tender whether major re-survey/re-drawing will be necessary. For this purpose, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service would suggest that the tendering contractor check a small number of randomly selected measurements across the site, e.g. a few long face measurements, the position and size of a selection of doors and windows, and a random series of internal diagonals (it is accepted that the contracting archaeologist will not be able to identify isolated and unpredictable errors by using this method). It is the archaeological contractors' responsibility to obtain the appropriate copyright permissions for any original material employed as a basis for further work.

6.2 Sequence of recording

6.2.1 Initial record

Recording work should take place in four stages. The structures should initially be recorded as extant, with due provision made for the removal of any debris or modern material which may obscure fabric or features requiring an archaeological record (para 6.1.4 above).

6.2.2 Structural Watching Brief

Subsequent to the commencement of structural work on site, a watching brief should be maintained by the contracting archaeologist to record any pertinent historic structural or functional detail which may be exposed during the course of alteration but which are currently inaccessible, overbuilt or obscured by later alterations to a degree not remediable under normal circumstances of site preparation (e.g. during reroofing of the Barn Cottage). This record should be obtained by means of notes, drawings and photographs as appropriate, to the standards outlined elsewhere in this specification. This detail should then be incorporated into the completed record.

6.2.3 Dendrochronology

Provision shall be made, within the quotation, for dendrochronological analysis to be undertaken on structural timbers located in the Barn Cottage and the barn if suitable timbers are identified by a recognised dendrochronologist.

The dendrochronological analysis should be undertaken by a recognised dendrochronologist who has extensive experience with work on historic standing buildings and has widespread access to relevant reference data. The analysis should follow the procedures and outputs outlined in 'Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates' published by English Heritage (1998) and available on their website (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/dendrochronology-guidelines/>). Provision should be made for the dendrochronologist to undertake an initial site visit to assess the timbers and discuss an appropriate sampling strategy with the archaeologist.

For the convenience of the dendrochronologist it is initially recommended that a small number of digital photographs are taken by the archaeological contractor of the surviving timber-framing within the barn. These photographs should aim to show the general form of the extant timber-work and the general character of the timbers and their scantling. These should be supplied to the dendrochronologist. The objective of this is to inform the dendrochronologist of the general nature of the structures and extant timber-work, prior to their initial assessment visit to site. The dendrochronologist should also be provided with basic background information relating to the history and development of the complex including relevant plans on which timbers sampled can be subsequently recorded and incorporated into the dendrochronological report.

6.2.4 Below Ground Archaeological Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief will be held during:

- During the excavation of utility and service runs within the farmyard and during the construction of new access roadways and areas of hard standing (see attached location plan).

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 buildings 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. This process should

include the completion of a Room Data Sheet or similar structured recording pro-forma¹ for each room or discrete internal space within the volume of 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

A drawn record of Barn Cottage and the farmyard buildings is required. The drawn record should comprise:

- First Floor plan of Barn Cottage (a ground floor plan has been produced and the accuracy of this should be checked and the plan amended if necessary)
- A sections through Barn Cottage showing a typical roof truss
- Plans of each floor of all farm yard buildings with appropriate ceiling and roof structures reflected.
- A section of the barn showing a typical roof truss.
- Sections of both phases of the cart shed/stable showing a typical roof truss in each
- A section and elevation of the hayrack in the eastern stable at a scale of 1:20

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

¹ The WY Archaeology Advisory Service would recommend the employment of the attached pro-forma, but will consider any suitable alternative which the archaeological contractor may wish to submit (Note that agreement for the employment of an alternative *schema* must be obtained in writing from the WY Archaeology Advisory Service prior to the commencement of work on site).

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 structure / trusses
- Any evidence for the provision and distribution of power to agricultural machinery (openings in walls, shafts and brackets etc.)
- Evidence of ventilators and owl holes
- Evidence of original arrangements of the interior of the farm buildings including original fittings (hay racks, tethering rings etc.),
- evidence of original animal stalls or boxes
- Historic floor surfaces and drainage arrangements
- Means of heating/provision of chimneys and flues
- Original or historic lighting including lamp/candle recesses
- Evidence of keeping places
- Carpenters' Marks, setting out and shipping/Baltic marks on timberwork
- Original doors and window frames

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 buildings.

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 guidelines², drawings executed on site should be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, recorders should ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature should then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. CAD repeats or cloning of features should **not** be used. What is required as an end product of the survey is a well-modelled and clear drawing; ambiguous flat-line drawings should be avoided.

² English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

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 Barn Cottage, the barn and farmyard buildings, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. The contractor should ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. 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 their setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the buildings should also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses). While it is not necessary to duplicate every black-and-white shot, the colour record should be sufficiently comprehensive to provide a good picture of the form and general appearance of the complex and of the individual structures. The colour slide record should include some internal shots.

6.5.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of Barn Cottage, the barn and the farmyard buildings. 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.

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

6.5.4 Equipment

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

6.5.5 Film stock

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

6.5.6 Digital photography

As an alternative to our requirement for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied as an alternative, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 8 megapixels. Note that conventional black and white print photography is still required and constitutes the permanent record. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied in three file formats (as a RAW data file, a DNG file and as a JPEG file). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the DNG file. The metadata must include the following:

- the commonly used name for the site being photographed
- the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures
- the relevant township name
- the date of photograph
- the subject of the photograph
- the direction of shot and
- the name of the organisation taking the photograph

Images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

6.5.6b 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". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

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

6.5.7 Documentation

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

6.6 Archaeological Watching Brief

6.6.1 An archaeological watching brief will be carried out during ground reduction works for new access routes and the excavation of service and utilities. An archaeologist should observe any excavation or groundworks adjacent to the historic farm buildings (see attached location plan). The archaeologist should view the area as it is being dug and any trench sections after excavation has been completed. Where archaeology is judged to be present, the excavated area should be rapidly cleaned and the need for further work assessed. Where appropriate, any features and finds should then be quickly hand excavated, sampled if appropriate, and recorded.

6.6.2 Any features/deposits of archaeological interest should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a report. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features.

6.6.3 The actual areas of ground disturbance (even if no archaeological remains are present) should be recorded on a suitable base map/development plan and the stratigraphic sequence and the depth of the excavations will be briefly recorded. If archaeological remains are identified, their location is to be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

6.6.4 Excavated soil should be searched as practicable for finds. All finds, except unstratified 20th century material, should be collected and retained for processing.

6.6.5 All securely stratified contexts should be sampled for environmental analysis and scientific dating. Additional 'spot' samples should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the watching brief.

6.6.6 The intention of the archaeological watching brief is not to unduly delay the work of other contractors on site, however, a degree of flexibility is also expected of the developer in order that the archaeologist can fulfil the terms of this specification (see 6.8 below). The archaeologist shall not excavate any area beyond those scheduled for destruction by the development.

6.6.7 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, the watching brief reveals below-ground conditions which indicate that potentially archaeological levels are absent, the archaeologist should contact WYAAS to discuss reducing or curtailing the requirements. The work may only be curtailed with the prior agreement of WYAAS and written confirmation will be provided by WYAAS.

6.6.8 Except where otherwise requested, black and white photography using orthodox monochrome chemical development should be used. Film should be no faster than ISO400. Slower films should be used where possible as their smaller grain size yields higher definition images. Technical Pan (ISO 25), Pan-F (ISO50), FP4 (ISO125) and HP5 (ISO400) are recommended. The use of dye-based films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN is unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Black and white photography should be supplemented by colour photography; this should be in transparency format (i.e. slides or digital photography as an acceptable alternative, see paragraph 6.5.6 above).

6.7 Use of Metal Detectors on Site

6.7.1 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th-century material and earlier should be retained.)

6.7.2 If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used to carry out the metal-detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-contractor working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use on site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not. To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detectorist is: "In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at [location of site] between the dates of [insert dates], [name of person contributing to project] is working under direction or permission of [name of archaeological organisation] and hereby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that could otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996 and later amendments."

6.8. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

6.8.1 Should there be, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant more detailed recording than possible within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor is to urgently contact WYAAS with the relevant information to enable the matter to be resolved with the developer.

6.8.2 The terms of the Treasure Act, 1996, as amended, must be followed with regard to any finds, which might fall within its purview. Any such finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the 'Code of Practice'. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

6.9. Post-excavation Analysis and Reporting

6.9.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples shall be processed and all finds shall be cleaned, identified, analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. Finds of 20th century date should be quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds of 19th century or earlier date should be retained and archived.

6.9.2 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and fully labelled photographs/slides. 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). Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archivally-stable sleeves. Labelling should be on the back of the print in pencil giving film and frame number only and on applied printed labels on the front of the appropriate photographic sleeve which should include:

- film and frame number

- date recorded and photographer's name
- name and address of site (Shann House)
- national grid reference
- specific subject of photograph.

A quantified index to the field archive should form an appendix to the report. The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see Section 7.5.1 below). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

6.9.3 All artefacts and environmental material will be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist. Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue. Finds critical for dating and interpretation should be illustrated.

6.9.4 The archaeological watching brief report should be integrated with the building recording report (see section 7.2 below).

7. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

7.1 After completion of Building Recording

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). Copies of the slides or digital photographs should also be brought in for checking. **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 Leeds City Council Planning Services that this phase of fieldwork has been satisfactorily completed and that other work on site may commence (although discharge of the archaeological condition will not be recommended until the watching brief has been undertaken and a completed copy of the full report and photographic record has been received and approved by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service). Please note that as of the 1st April 2011, the WYAAS will charge the archaeological contractor a fee for each fieldwork verification meeting.

7.2 Report Preparation

7.2.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant finds
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a brief architectural description of the buildings presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the buildings, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structure in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up)
- results of the archaeological watching brief
- a discussion placing the building and farm complex in its local and historical context, describing and analysing the development of individual structures and of the complex as a whole. This analysis should consider the farmyard as an

integrated system intended to perform a specialised function, with particular attention being given to historical plan form, technical layout and process flow.

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

The archaeological watching brief report should include a description of the methodology employed, and a full description and interpretation of the results, placing them in a local and regional, and if appropriate, national context. 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.

7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the farm 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
- 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
- archaeological watching brief plans should be at an appropriate scale showing: areas excavated and the identified (and, where possible, predicted) archaeological features/deposits. Trench and feature plans must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Section drawings must include O.D heights and be cross-referenced to an appropriate plan.
- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs (reproduced at a minimum of 6" by 4").

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

7.3 Report deposition

7.3.1 General considerations

7.3.1a The report should be supplied to the client and identical copies supplied to the West Yorkshire HER, the WY Archive Service and to the Oasis project. 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 relating to the building recording (see Para. 7.3.2 below). The finished report should be supplied within eight weeks of completion of all fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The information content of the report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the Advisory Service, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

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

7.3.1.d The West Yorkshire HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the West Yorkshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the West Yorkshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.

7.3.1e With the permission of the developer, the archaeological contractor is 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 archivally stable KENRO display pockets or similar, and arranged in such a way that labelling is readily visible) bound in a form which will fit readily into a standard filing cabinet suspension file (not using hard-backed ring-binders). Labelling should be on the *back* of the print in pencil giving film and frame

number only and on applied printed labels on the front of the appropriate photographic sleeve which should include:

- film and frame number
- date recorded and photographer's name
- name and address of building
- national grid reference
- specific subject of photograph.

Negatives should be supplied in archivally stable mounts (KENRO display pockets or similar), and each page of negatives should be clearly labelled with the following:

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

Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with – “Methley” (the Township name) with ‘Shann House 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 Leeds District Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Nepshaw Lane South Morley Leeds LS27 7JQ Tel.: 0113 393 9788), 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.

7.5.1 It is the policy of the Leeds Museum to accept complete excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the District, which it serves.

7.5.2 Should any artefacts worthy of retention be recovered it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds worthy of retention with the Leeds Museum.

7.5.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet the Leeds Museum's requirements with regard to the preparation of fieldwork archives for deposition (See attached).

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.

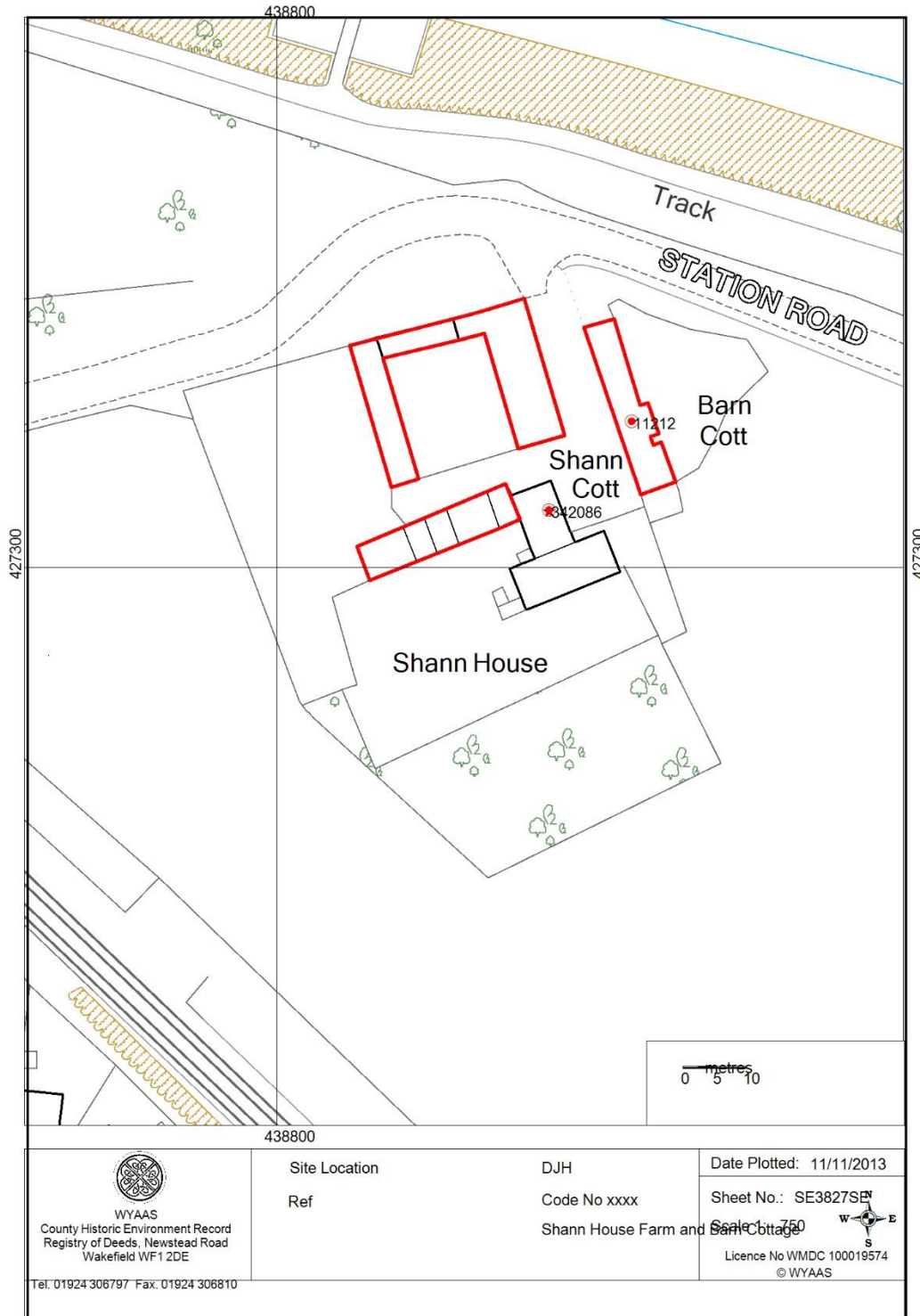
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service


David Hunter

October 2013

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 Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road
 Wakefield WF1 2DE
 Tel: 01924 306797 Fax: 01924 306810

Site Location	DJH
Ref	Code No xxxx
	Shann House Farm and Barn Cottages

Date Plotted: 11/11/2013
Sheet No.: SE3827SE
Scale: 1:750
Licence No WMDC 100019574
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Shann House Farm: Location Plan