

**ACKWORTH OLD HALL FARM BUILDINGS,
PURSTON LANE, HIGH ACKWORTH, WEST
YORKSHIRE:**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD
AND WATCHING BRIEF**



**CS Archaeology
August 2008**

On behalf of: Mr & Mrs A Watson
Ackworth Old Hall
Purston Lane
High Ackworth
South Yorkshire

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Frontispiece: View of the Ackworth Old Hall farm buildings (H20)

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FEATURE NUMBERS (*Extant*)

- [1] blocked slit ventilator Building A, SW gable
[2] series of 8 floor joist holes (Building C)
[3] roof trusses (positions of)
[4] Barn doorway (south-west elevation)
[5] door chamfers to [4]
[6] inserted timber lintel to [4]
[8] Barn doorway (north-west elevation)
[9] door chamfers to [8]
[10] inserted timber lintel above barn door [8]

FEATURE NUMBERS (*Non -Extant*)

a – pigsty doorway

b – loft doorway

c – trough

d – wall

e – poultry doorway

f – flagstone roof (graduated)

g – removed stonework

h – position of removed ventilator

i – brick sets (yard)

j – arched rebate

k – plinth

l – modern ventilator

m – position of removed ventilator

n – replacement ridge

o – replacement re-used flagstones

p – vertical building line (abutted)

q – opening for night soil?

r – coping stones

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Specification (CS Archaeology)

Appendix 2: Archive Inventory

Appendix 3: Statutory Designations

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 Planning Consent (Planning Application No. 07/03203/LBC) has been given subject to archaeological conditions, for the conversion of Ackworth Hall's farm buildings to provide ancillary accommodation for the present owners Mr and Mrs A Watson.
- 1.2 The PDA consists of a series of historic farm buildings, part of an isolated farmstead west of High Ackworth, West Yorkshire. Though partially demolished this report has been able to record all of the PDAs historic farm buildings.
- 1.3 The historic farm buildings historically consisted of an L shaped building range, set around a rectangular farmyard. The farm buildings included: a threshing barn: stables/cow house; a pigsty with poultry house; an extension to the stables/cow house and a small lean-to shed abutting the main range.
- 1.4 The barn survives largely in its original form but was re-roofed during the 19th century. The single storey stables/cow house was extensively remodelled during the late 20th century resulting in a general loss of historic features. A number of the buildings did survive up until last year (2007) relatively unmodified. This report records the existing buildings (extant 2008) and reconstructs as far as possible, the recently demolished buildings, through a series of historic digital photographs.
- 1.5 The watching brief recorded a range of archaeological artefacts and deposits which has complemented our archaeological knowledge of Ackworth Old Hall.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report was commissioned by Mr. and Mrs A Watson in order to satisfy a condition placed on Planning Consents (Listed Building Consent No. 07/03203/LBC and Full App. No. 07/03202/FUL) for the renovation and development of the historic farm buildings within the PDA.
- 2.2 The PDA is centered on NGR SE 4383 1803 and consists of an 'L' shaped range of historic buildings consisting of the Ackworth Old Hall, and its associated farm buildings and gardens. The PDA comprises of 0.9 hectares of south-east sloping land positioned across the 35 and 40m AOD contour lines. The site is situated in the parish of Ackworth within the Wakefield District and lies to the west of Purston Lane (B 6421), just outside the historic settlement of High Ackworth. The farm buildings continue the L shaped plan, north-west of the hall and abutt its north-west gable.
- 2.3 The farm buildings lie within the curtilage of Old Ackworth Hall and as such are Grade II* Listed Buildings and are therefore of national significance (Appendix 3). The PDA also lies within the High Ackworth Conservation Area.
- 2.4 The archaeological survey for this report took place on 21st and 23rd May 2008 and the watching brief for Trench 1 took place on 27th May 2008.
- 2.5 Unlike the hall the farm buildings are poorly recorded and understood. They have been historically and culturally eclipsed by the hall which is believed to have medieval origins. The farm buildings consist of a renovated stable /cow byre (Buildings B and D), together with a pigsty with poultry house above (Building C). Still largely extant, the threshing barn (Building A) is a relatively small 3 bayed building which has remained largely in its original form apart from being re-roofed during the 19th century.
- 2.6 All the farm buildings were characterised by deep coursed sandstone walls under graduated flagstone roofs.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 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 historic farm buildings, and to place this record in the public domain.
- 3.2 To analyse and interpret the buildings as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. CS Archaeology has given particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the buildings. The roles of historical plan form, layout and circulation / process flow will all be considered in this process of interpretation.
- 3.3 The aim of the watching brief is to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of ground works in the area of interest.
- 3.4 This work mitigated the destruction of buried archaeological remains through ‘preservation by record’.
- 3.5 Because development and renovation work had already been undertaken within the PDA, specific areas to be assessed included: the pre-excavated spoil heap, an ‘open’ Trench (Trench 2) adjacent to the barn and the excavation of a foundation Trench (Trench 1) for a boundary wall south-west of the Hall’s south-west gable.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Building Record

4.1.1 This has recorded the existing building complex via a photographic survey ([Plates 1-16](#), [Figures 9-10](#)) and an examination of the PDA's historic maps.

4.1.2 This report is based on the following information:

- site visits (21-30/05/2008) with a detailed examination of the extant buildings (A and B);
- visit to Wakefield Local Studies Library;
- visit to Wakefield Records Office;
- consultation with Mr G. Goodchild (10/06/2008);
- consultation with the Yorkshire Archaeological Society (10/6/2008);
- consultation with National Monument Record Centre (NMRC, 4/6/2008);
- published and unpublished documentary sources.

4.1.3 *Site Visits* have recorded the extant buildings through detailed photographs and descriptions on *pro-forma* sheets. This has allowed a detailed examination of the buildings and recorded two major historic building phases (Phases 1-2) with later modifications (Phases 3-4).

4.1.4 *Wakefield Local Studies Library* provided useful historic maps (late 19th/early 20th centuries) however earlier tithe/enclosure maps were not available. The available trade directories did not reveal any relevant ownership details as 'Ackworth Old Hall' was not referred to, in contrast to Ackworth Park and Grange.

4.1.5 *Wakefield Records Office* was consulted with specific regard to historic maps of the PDA specifically the historic farm buildings but no photographs/records were held.

4.1.6 *The Goodchild Collection* held no relevant information/photographs of the PDA (pers. com Mr G. Goodchild).

4.1.7 A full search was carried out of the archives and databases held by the *National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC)*, with the following results:

- a Listed Building description (Appendix 3);
- black and white images (Appendix 2E);
- RCHME notes on the hall;
- a correspondence letter.

Most of this information related to the house, however one photograph (NMRC Ref: YO72/31209) of the south-west elevation of the hall does include a section of the stables/cow shed (Building B) with earlier access and fenestration arrangements consistent with living accommodation. All NMRC data to be retained in the site archive.

- 4.1.8 The drawn record comprises of:
- location maps (Figures 1 and 2)
 - a plan and external barn elevations (Figures 4, 5 and 6);
 - a cross section of the barn incorporating the removed roof trusses (Figure 8);
 - a plan and external stable elevations (Figures 4 and 7).

Drawings have been scaled at 1:100 (Figures 5 and 6) and 1:50 for the cross section (Figure 8). The structures will be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction will be made on the final drawings between surviving as-built features and all material introduced in the structure during the late 20th century.

- 4.1.9 A general and detailed photographic record of the interior and exterior of the buildings was made. A total of 29 photographic positions (Appendix 2), recording the exterior and interior of the buildings, were taken with medium format and 35mm cameras. All the photographs are in black and white using Fuji 400PR and Ilford HP5 with an appropriate graduated scale. This photographic record was supplemented by 35mm colour slides and digital photographs were also taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive.

- 4.1.10 Photographic registers listing each photograph have been devised (Appendix 2). Photographic locations and the directions of each shot have been recorded in Figures 9-10. Historic photographs have been recorded in Figures 11 and 12 and have been reproduced on archival paper using compatible inks with a minimum life of 70 years. The report and archive are cross-referenced via photographic location numbers (1-29).

4.2 Watching Brief

- 4.2.1 CS Archaeology adhered to the methodology set out in the specification (Appendix 1). All excavations within the PDA, below a depth of 0.15m and after May 2008, were observed and appropriately recorded with all exposed surfaces surveyed by metal detector.
- 4.2.2 The pre-excavated spoil heap was thoroughly searched and surveyed with a metal detector. All ceramic artefacts were collected, processed and assessed by a pottery specialist (see section 8.4 below).
- 4.2.3 Contexts encountered during the watching brief were not of sufficient integrity to merit environmental sampling, and are described in Appendix 2.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

5.1.1 Geological formation, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors can never be assumed to be constant.

5.1.2 The underlying geology of the PDA and High Ackworth comprises of grey mud and silt stones associated with the Bolsovian series of rocks from the Middle Coal Measures (Upper Carboniferous). West of the PDA the drift geology consists alluvium associated with the reaches of the Upper Went river (BGS 1998). The overlying soils are well developed based on a pale orange silty clay natural probably glacially derived outwash upon which has developed a pale grey silty clay subsoil and a silty loam topsoil.

5.2 Topography and Drainage

5.2.1 The PDA is situated across the south-western slope of the Went Beck valley. Went Beck forms the principal tributary of the River Went, a tributary of the Rivers Don and Ouse.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 Little is known of Ackworth prior to the Domesday survey of 1086 when Ackworth comprised of two Anglo-Saxon Manors. The survey records that Eddulf and Osulf had six carucates¹ of land which was subject to geld tax². ‘*And where there might be five ploughs used: now that Humphrey de Veilly holds it from Ilbert de Laci he has a caracate and a half 14 bondsmen, 2 cottiers and a mill of 16 pence yearly value*’. The manor passed back to the de Laci family as Humphrey died without an heir (Green 1989, 9).
- 6.2 The name of Ackworth is believed to derive from the old English for Acca’s enclosure (Smith 1961), and towards the end of the 11th century it was bestowed onto Ilbert de Laci as part of the honour of Pontefract (WYAS 1981, 296).
- 6.3 During the early 12th century Hugh Laval granted Ackworth Church to the canons of Nostell. Ackworth’s church or *demesne* status is confirmed through receipts and accounts of the honour of Pontefract (WYAS 1981, 296). Building work in Ackworth can also be attested to and in the 1420s there are accounts regarding the repair of paling (fence) of Ackworth park. In 1447/8 a Henry Vavasour, keeper of Cridling Park, issued precepts for the delivery of timber for the repair and building of houses in Ackworth (WYAS 1981, 296), which evidences considerable investment in Ackworth’s vernacular buildings and could relate to Ackworth Old Hall.
- 6.4 In 1311 the manor passed to the Duchy of Lancaster until it was sold by Charles I, in 1629. The Manor was then sold three further times before being bought in trust for the freeholders of Ackworth (Green 1989).
- 6.5 It is believed that The Old Hall is the ‘*Capital Messuage or Manor House*’ of Duchy records. The house was always let together with the demesne lands and is noted separately from the ‘House or Lodge’ of the park, which was a more substantial affair (Green 1989, 4). In 1479 an order in the Duchy records refers to enlarging the park and the clearing of copyholders (tenants) off the affected land. It was probably around this time that the ‘House or Lodge’ of the park was built: also the ‘*Capital Messuage or Manor House*’, now known as the Old Hall (Green 1989, 39).
- 6.6 Hearth tax records of 1665 indicate that the owner of the ‘*Capital Messuage*’ house was William Lambe, who paid tax on seven hearths. By 1698 the house had been bought by Robert Lowther at which time Ackworth Park was bought by William’s brother Ralph. The Lowther family owned both properties until 1753, after which time there was a succession of owners (Green 1989, 61).

¹ Carcuat was measure of land, about 120 acres, based on a plough team of eight oxen working for a year.

² Geld was a tax paid on Royal estates

- 6.7 Resilience to enclosure was demonstrated in Ackworth when a number of free holders refused to sign a petition to enclose their common land in 1772 because it would be at the expense of the poor (Hey 1986, 193-4).
- 6.8 A further reference to the Old Hall (Green 1989) notes that it was owned by Lord St Oswald and is now habitable, proof against wind and weather. There is a graphic report of the Old Hall at the end of the 19th century “*Its old crumbling walls the white and the brown owl rear their broods and furnish appropriate min the gloaming*” (Thompson 1879).
- 6.9 Green (1989) notes that since that time the Old Hall had been carefully restored, and Mr John Waites, the present occupant, descendant of a family of yeoman farmers, has lived in it for many years and can tell stories of the secret hiding place of John Nevison the highwayman (Green 1989, 4).
- 6.10 Cartographical sources confirms that the farm buildings had not changed since the late 19th century (Figure 3). In the Ordnance Survey map of 1892, the principle farm buildings A-E are depicted. Building E appears a little larger than is historically represented in the photographs (H1-34), suggesting a larger footprint.
- 6.11 The historic maps depict three additional structures and three enclosures. The structures are in addition to the known buildings within the PDA. The first two structures are represented by opposing buildings within the farmyard, one abutting the barn’s (Building A) south-east elevation and the other abutting the south-west wall of the farmyard. None of the structures abutting the barn are extant in the map of 1932.
- 6.12 The 1892 map depicts three irregular enclosures within the PDA, one abutting Purston Lane and the Hall’s driveway, the second also to the north-east of the barn is separated from the third possible structure and the third enclosure to the north-west of the barn. The function of these enclosures is unknown but could represent areas of intensive land use possibly kitchen garden or stock enclosures.

7 BUILDING RECORD

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Site visits entailed detailed internal and external inspections of all the extant farm buildings within the building complex (**Figures 4-13**) with un-scaled extracts from these figures employed in the text. The PDA consists of six buildings some of which have been historically demolished:

- Building A – the two storey threshing barn;
- Building B – the rebuilt single storey stable;
- Building C – the pigsty with poultry loft above (*demolished*);
- Building D – possible cow byre/stable (*demolished*);
- Building E – a lean-to store/toilet (*demolished*);
- Building F – modern swimming pool.

7.1.2 Buildings B and D, originally formed a single storey range but Building B had largely been rebuilt in recent times to extend the houses' living space and to create a garage store room.

7.1.3 The archaeological building record has been supplemented by historic digital photographs (**H1-H34**) which have gone some way to fill in the gaps in our knowledge of the farmstead's extent, function and development.

7.1.4 The farmstead is isolated from High Ackworth and is arranged as a rectangle to the rear of the hall which faces south-east. The L shaped range of farm buildings are on a north-west to south-east alignment around a rectangular farmyard which faces Purston Lane.

7.1.5 The building record has been organised as a walk round tour of the farm buildings and focuses down from the farmstead's external elevations to its internal spaces, recording the building's original and replacement features. Individual features have been highlighted numerically within square brackets and are cross referenced to the figures. Features not actually evident during the site visit are referred to in the figures alphabetically.

7.1.6 Apart from minor modifications the farmstead displays just a total of four phases. The first two phases are historic and through similar and consistent use of materials and decoration can be closely dated to the 17th century. Phase 3 is limited to the rebuild of Building B and Phase 4 is the current phase of development:

- Phase 1: Building A, the barn, Building B (the rebuilt hall)– 17th century;
- Phase 2: Buildings D, C and E which abutt the phase 1 buildings;
- Phase 3: the remodelled Building B – late 20th century;

- Phase 4: is marked by the modern swimming pool (Building F- in the process of construction) and further remodelling of Buildings A and B – early 21st century.

7.1.7 Demolished features have been denoted with italicised letters (e.g. *a-k*) extant features are denoted with numbers inside square brackets.

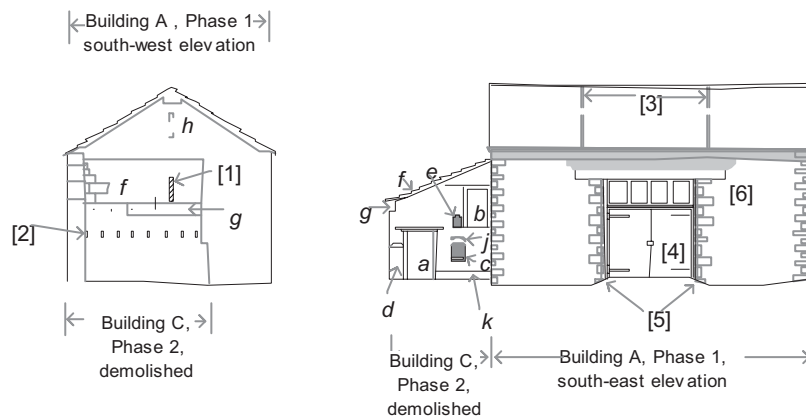
7.2 External Elevations

Ackworth Old Hall is an isolated farmstead consisting of an L shaped range of compact farm buildings set against two sides of a rectangular farmyard (Plate 1). From the north-west of the PDA these buildings appear as a tight regular block (Plate 2 and H20) which features the largely rebuilt single storey range (Building B: Plates 3 and H21).

7.2.1 South-east elevation (Figure 5)

This was represented by the Phase 1 barn (Building A) and the Phase 2 pigsty (Building C). The pigsty (Building C) consisted of solid coursed sandstone masonry with a prominent plinth (*k*) beneath a graduated flagstone roof (*f*, H20). The front south-east gable wall featured a series of access points these included:

- a pigsty doorway (*a*);
- a poultry doorway (*b*);
- a feeding trough (*c*);
- a small arched poultry access (*e*) above (*c*).



The pigsty doorway (*a*) appears to have been heightened for regular pedestrian access, via the inserted timber lintel. Originally this doorway (*a*) probably featured a stone lintel. Adjacent to the pigsty doorway (*a*) was an arched trough opening (*c*), which featured an inclined stone that would have led to an internal feeding trough. Unusually above the trough (*c*) was a recess for an arched

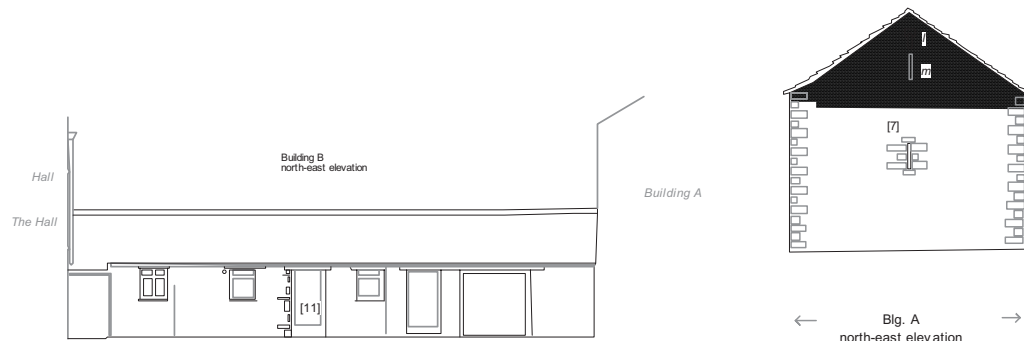
external hood (H3) which may have offered weather protection. The poultry door (b) could also have been heightened and featured a narrow timber lintel below renovated masonry, its plank and batten door was still in situ (c. 2007). Adjacent to the poultry door (b) was a small arched poultry access (e). Above the arch was an iron rod which was originally the iron pivot for a small door which shut the poultry in at night. To the front of the elevation evidence was found to indicate the original presence of an exercise yard. This was in the form of a relict section of wall with a rounded capstone (d) and in situ brick sets (h). The rounded walling is still represented in the in situ farmyard wall.

Building A: the threshing barn. The coursing varies between 0.17m and 0.25m in depth and the faced stones are bonded with lime mortar. The quoins are also consistent and measure up to 0.48m x 0.25m. There is a graduated flagstone roof (Plates 4 and 5) which overhangs the eaves, this roof has recently been replaced (c.2008) but the work accurately reflects the 19th century roof. The barn door is a modern replacement but the jambs feature a continual external chamfer [5], 0.06m in width. The central barn doorway [4], is 3.04m high by 2.5m wide. Above the barn door [4] is a later inserted timber lintel [6] which is associated with a historic phase of reconstruction. The second phase of this reconstruction work, above the lintel, can be associated with the recent rebuilding work c.2008.

This remodelled doorway, which is reflected in the opposed barn doorway [8], may originally have featured opposing arched doorway, which seems more fitting to farm buildings associated with Ackworth Old Hall's high status. The insertion of a timber lintel. A fire could have weakened the structure via the destruction of the original internal lintels. This rebuilding can be broadly dated to 19th century date can be suggested by the replacement king post roof trusses.

7.2.2 North-east elevations (Figures 6 and 7)

This elevation features the gable wall of the threshing barn, Building A, which is 8.7m high and 5.8m wide (Plate 6, 3).



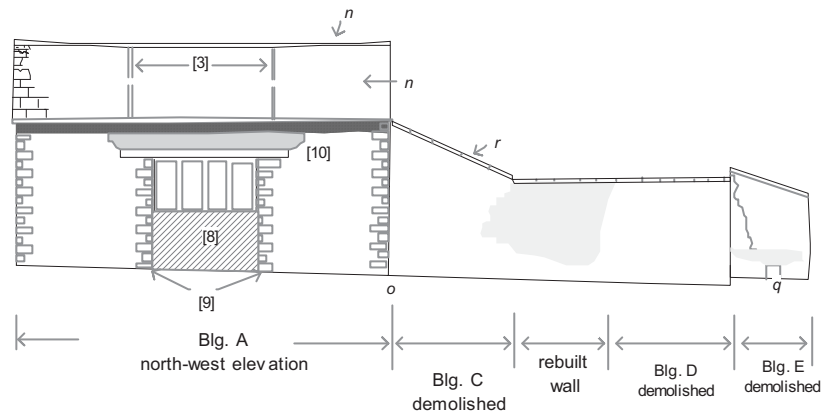
It consists of coursed sandstone with quoins. The building was constructed by raising the quoins and infilling with shallower courses which had be tailored to the quoins. The upper third of the barn's (Building A) gable wall has recently

been rebuilt. Evidence for the original arrangement of ventilators can be seen in H29 and consisted of two centrally positioned, vertically aligned ventilators, the upper ventilator (m) has been repositioned and a more elaborate ventilator (l) inserted towards the wall's apex. The lower ventilator [7] remains in situ and measures 0.73m high x 0.14m wide.

Building B the single storey stable/cow house has been largely rebuilt (Plate 7, 2). Unfortunately there are no archive photographs of its original appearance and the present walls have been extensively remodeled. There is a probable location for an original opening, possibly a doorway, which is marked by quions to the south-east jamb [11].

7.2.3 North west elevation (Figure 6)

This consists of the rear wall of the threshing barn (Building A), which mirrors the south-west elevation (Plate 8, 7), the demolished single storey pigsty (Building C) and the north-west extension (Building D) of the stable/cow house (Building B).



The barn doorway [8] measured c.3m high x 2.5m wide and was very similar to the front doorway [4]. The opening had been blocked with concrete breeze blocks and a 4-light timber casement window inserted to the upper doorway. As with the barn doorway [4] to the south-west elevation the door jambs feature a vertical chamfer. The chamfer to door [8] measured 0.03m in width and was therefore narrower than the opposing front barn doorway [4] in the south-east elevation. No in situ hinges were noted (also internally) which indicates the use of door posts to hinge the original doors but these posts are no longer in situ. The lintel [10] is a later insertion and also showed no evidence for a hinge.

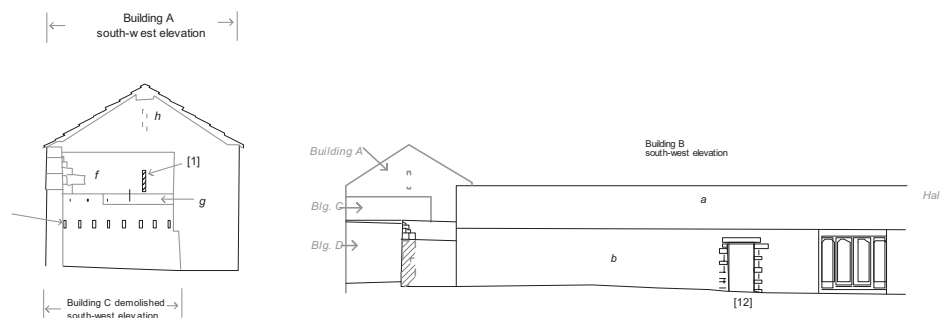
Buildings C, D and E had been demolished. Building C the lean-to pigsty abutted the barn's north-west gable wall (H1 and H15) and featured a lean-to roof with inclined sandstone capstones. The wall between Buildings C and D had been

historically rebuilt. This is marked by a different mortar and inconsistent coursing. The original wall may have been lower and could have been similar to the in situ farmyard wall with its rounded capstones.

Building B had been rebuilt and Building D probably represented the original gabled wall of the single storey range. Building D had largely been reduced to a shell with the roof removed and walls partially reduced. Photograph [H8](#), records its appearance and the corner squared masonry, quoining clearly not required at this location.

Building E ([H20](#) and [H7](#)) the lean-to had historically been used as a toilet with a low rear midden. The midden wall was still partially extant in 2007 and was approximately 0.75m in height. It is an unusual feature of the farmstead to survive relatively intact apart from historic repair to the shed's north-west corner.

7.2.4 South-west elevation (*Figures 5 and 7*)



This features the south-west facing gable wall of the barn (Building A). The lower wall still features evidence for the now demolished pigsty and poultry shed above (Building B: [Plate 9, 14](#)), the largely rebuilt single storey stable/cow house (Building B). Building B's present openings are mainly modern construction which have been rebuilt in the original style ([Plate 10, 9](#)). Doorway [12] to the south-east elevation is evident in the historic photographs ([H14 and H20](#)) probably represented an original stable/cow house? doorway. The doorway's lintel [12] does not appear to be original, as shown by the inconsistent (longer) chamfer ([H14](#)). This is evidenced by continual chamfers to the external jambs and reflecting the decoration to the original barn doors ([4 and 8], Building A).

The chamfered doorway [12] is significant as it suggests that Building B, though largely remodelled, has largely retained its original form, function and extant, and therefore probably dates to the phase 1 farmstead.

Building E, the small lean to, is also depicted on the historic photographs ([H22](#)) and features a modified sandstone wall with deep coursed masonry. Building E's north-west corner wall has been rebuilt at some point hence the appearance of vertical building line and inconsistent coursing. Building D's south-west wall is also apparent in [H22](#) and suggests that the original wall height of Building B was higher than the present building.

7.3 Internal Building Record

7.3.1 By the time of the archaeological survey a large proportion of the internal spaces of the farm buildings had been either demolished or substantially renovated. The barn (Building A) retained something of its original appearance, Building B had been extensively modernised and Buildings. The internal building record therefore limits itself to Building A. The barn's integral well to the south-east of the threshing floor had been concreted over and left in situ. There are three historic photographs from inside the barn ([H29-H31](#)) and record the barn's

original open internal space. At the time of the archaeological site visit this space had been sub-divided by the insertion of a floor forming two rooms, with the ground floor sub-divided again by the insertion of a concrete dividing wall.

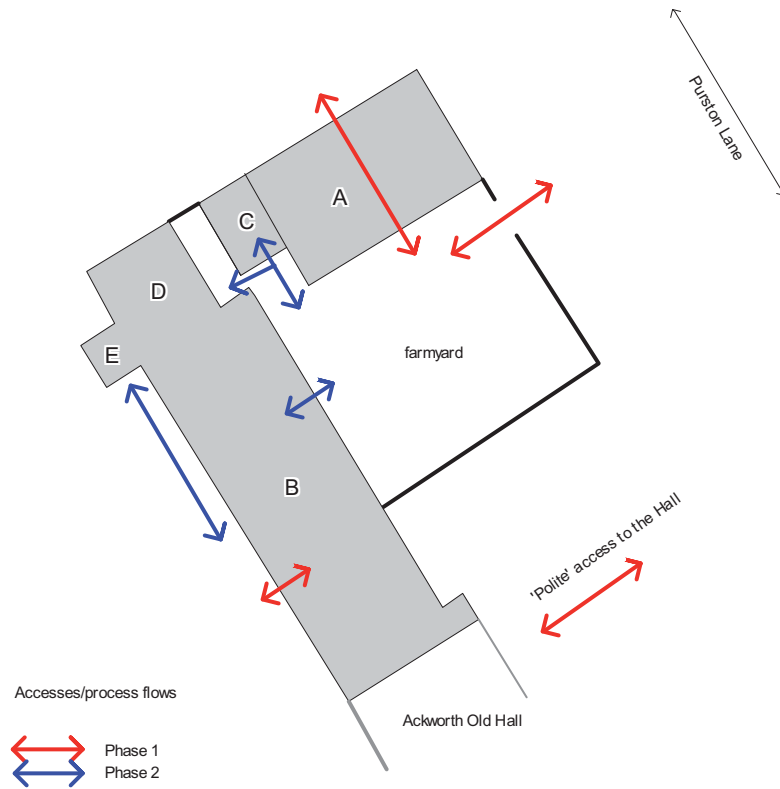
- 7.3.2 *Building A*, Room 1: featured exposed sandstone walls with four original features the two opposing barn doors [4 and 8] and the two opposing slit ventilators. Both doorways [4] (Plate 11) and [8] (Plate 12) feature internal rebates to the door jambs and inserted timber lintels. Both apertures measure 2.5m wide and c.3.04m high. The original threshing floor no longer remains in situ. In addition the barn door thresh was no longer in situ which leads to speculation about the original door arrangement. This arrangement would have conventionally allowed the barn doors to open outward to facilitate access and unloading and storage of sheaves. Access would have been via cart from the north-west, straight through the barn into and out of the farmyard. It is therefore supposed that there would originally have been an internal timber door frame. This is no longer in situ and the door rebate represents the negative evidence for this. Both lower level slit ventilators [1 and 7] were visible evident (Plates 13 and 14).

Room 2 had largely been obscured by modern plaster board (Plate 15). Recently (2007-2008) the roof had been entirely replace with a modern rafters allowing a useable first floor space. As a result the two king post trusses were removed from site to await re-use in a planned garage. The king post trusses (Plate 16) are typical 19th century and feature machine cut timbers. They post date the construction of the barn, and therefore evidence an historic roof replacement probably during the 19th century, though king posts can date from the 18th century. The approximate positions of the these trusses [3] are depicted in Figure 5.

7.4 Process/Access Flow (Figure 16)

- 7.4.1 During the 16th and early 17th centuries England's population expanded. The increased pressure on agriculture sparked an 'industrialisation of agriculture'. This manifested itself on the ground with new farm buildings and improved farmstead layouts which minimised labour and increased manure production with the aim of increasing cereal yields. These 'modern' farmsteads were termed 'model' farms and grouped barns and animal shelter sheds around the farmyard. Model farms were a particular feature of the 18th and early 19th centuries (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 5).
- 7.4.2 Phase one access arrangements for the farm buildings shows that the farmyard acted as the agricultural hub. Phase 2 access arrangements compliment this original design.
- 7.4.3 Ackworth Old Hall farm buildings are relatively small but embody the model farm principles. It features a central farmyard with external access from the

north-east (Purston Lane). The farmyard gates were strategically positioned adjacent to the barn (Building A) so that carts could be unloaded in the barn and exited quickly from the farmyard.



- 7.4.4 The relative dating of the principle farm buildings at Old Ackworth Hall, to the 17th century, places them at the forefront of agricultural innovation in West Yorkshire. This can be evidenced in the unobstructed view of the entire farmstead from Purston Lane, a design which was intended to be seen and admired.

8 WATCHING BRIEF

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The watching brief involved three elements (**Figure 2**):

- the excavation of a new wall abutting Ackworth Old Hall (Trench 1);
- The re-examination of a spoil heap;
- The re-excavation of a previously opened Trench (Trench 2) adjacent to the barn (Building A).

8.2 Results

8.2.1 The archaeological results from Trench 1 (22m long x 0.5m wide and up 0.5m in depth) were largely negative in terms of features but a number of pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil [001] and top of the subsoil [002], 3.5m – 5m from the Hall's south-west wall and evidences activity from the 15th century. The recovered pottery was assessed and the Trench photographed.

8.2.2 The spoil heap search recovered a range of unstratified (US) Late Medieval/Post Medieval pottery dating from the late 15th century, a piece of intensely heated curved brick, initially thought to be a fragment of original chimney pot but subsequent assessment suggests industrial rather than domestic origins. The metal detecting element of the watching brief revealed a copper alloy buckle (small find 1: **Figure 14**) from the extant spoil heap.

8.2.3 Trench 2 (2.2m x 13.5m: **Plate 18, Figure 15**) was archaeologically significant. It revealed construction details of the barn (Building A) and metallated surfaces in front of the barn doorway [8].

8.2.4 The construction details of the barn included views of the barn's foundation course (**Plates 18, 20 and 21**) which protrudes up to 0.15m from the north-west elevation. It could not be ascertained just how deep the foundation extended. The foundation Trench was evident as a brown silt [013] and its continual cut line was offset from the foundation course by 0.08m, but was subject to less differentiation in sections.

8.2.5 There were at least two metallated surfaces which were characterised by tabular sandstones. Chronologically, the earliest surface had been compacted through the lower interface of [102]. The most recent surface [117] lies at the base of context [101] and appears as a series of broken flagstones [117].

8.2.6 *Summary:* the information obtained through the watching brief has added to and complemented to our knowledge of the PDA in two aspects:

- the dating of general activity from the 15th century (Trench 1);
- structural evidence has been provided by the metallated surfaces to the rear of the barn (Building A: Trench 2).

8.3 Pottery Assessment by Dr C G Cumberpatch

- 8.3.1 *Introduction*, the pottery assemblage consisted of sixty-seven sherds of pottery weighing 1395 grams and represented a maximum of sixty-seven vessels. The details of the assemblage are summarised in Table 1. A number of other items were included with the unstratified material and these are listed in Table 2.
- 8.3.2 *Discussion*, the stratified pottery was recovered from two contexts with the larger group from context [001]. This was extremely mixed in character and included sherds dating from the later 15th to the later 19th centuries. The post-medieval wares (dating to the 15th and 16th centuries) were generally of utilitarian types (Midlands Purple ware, Green Glazed Sandy ware, Brown Glazed Coarseware, Mottled Yellow ware) with tablewares represented only in the early modern (18th century) and recent (19th century) groups (Late Blackware, Slipware, Pearlware, transfer printed Whiteware, Porcelain). The range of wares was paralleled amongst the unstratified group, as detailed in Appendix 2, Table 1.
- 8.3.3 Context [002] produced only one sherd of pottery, the base of a Midlands Purple ware jar of 15th to 16th century date which has parallels, at least in the ware type, in context [001].
- 8.3.4 The unstratified material (*from the spoil heap*) included both tablewares dating from the 17th century onwards (Blackware, Slipware, Late Blackware, Creamware, Pearlware, plain and transfer printed Whiteware and Bone China) alongside utilitarian wares with a similar date range.
- 8.3.5 The interpretation of such mixed pottery assemblage is difficult but it is clear that the site has seen activity from the post-medieval period onwards although there is no evidence of medieval activity in the immediate area, at least in terms of the pottery evidence.
- 8.3.6 Appendix 1, Table 2 lists the ceramic building material and other items from the site. One large curved brick shows clear evidence of extreme heating internally (in the form of a blistered slag-like deposit on the surface) and may have been part of a large chimney or an industrial installation. Examination by an appropriate specialist in early modern and recent industrial technology would be required to determine its original function.
- 8.3.7 *Further work/recommendations*, a full report on this assemblage might include a type series describing the different ware types with bibliographic references and the citation of parallels for specific types but it is unlikely that any closer dating of the individual sherds would be possible. The mixed character of both the unstratified (spoil heap) and the greater part of the stratified group (Trench 1: context [001]) means that it is unlikely that any closer analysis will provide a clearer idea of the activities pursued on the site at different times during its history.

9 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 9.1 This building record has been able to piece together some of the developments, nature, extent and access arrangements, of the farm buildings behind Ackworth Old Hall.
- 9.2 The archaeological potential of the buildings is now limited. There is still potential with the below ground archaeology, in terms of locating the Manor house's Medieval building footprint.
- 9.3 Significantly dating via the pottery assemblage has not revealed meaningful medieval results apart from one or two sherds of 15th century pottery. If the Medieval Manor site did lie beneath the present hall earlier pottery would expected to appear. It must be noted that the watching brief occurred only through the top soil and small sections of subsoil, leaving potential Medieval deposits in situ.

10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 No further archaeological building recording is recommended.

10.2 Should future ground breaking works take place with the grounds of Ackworth Old Hall this should be subject to an archaeological watching brief

11 REFERENCES

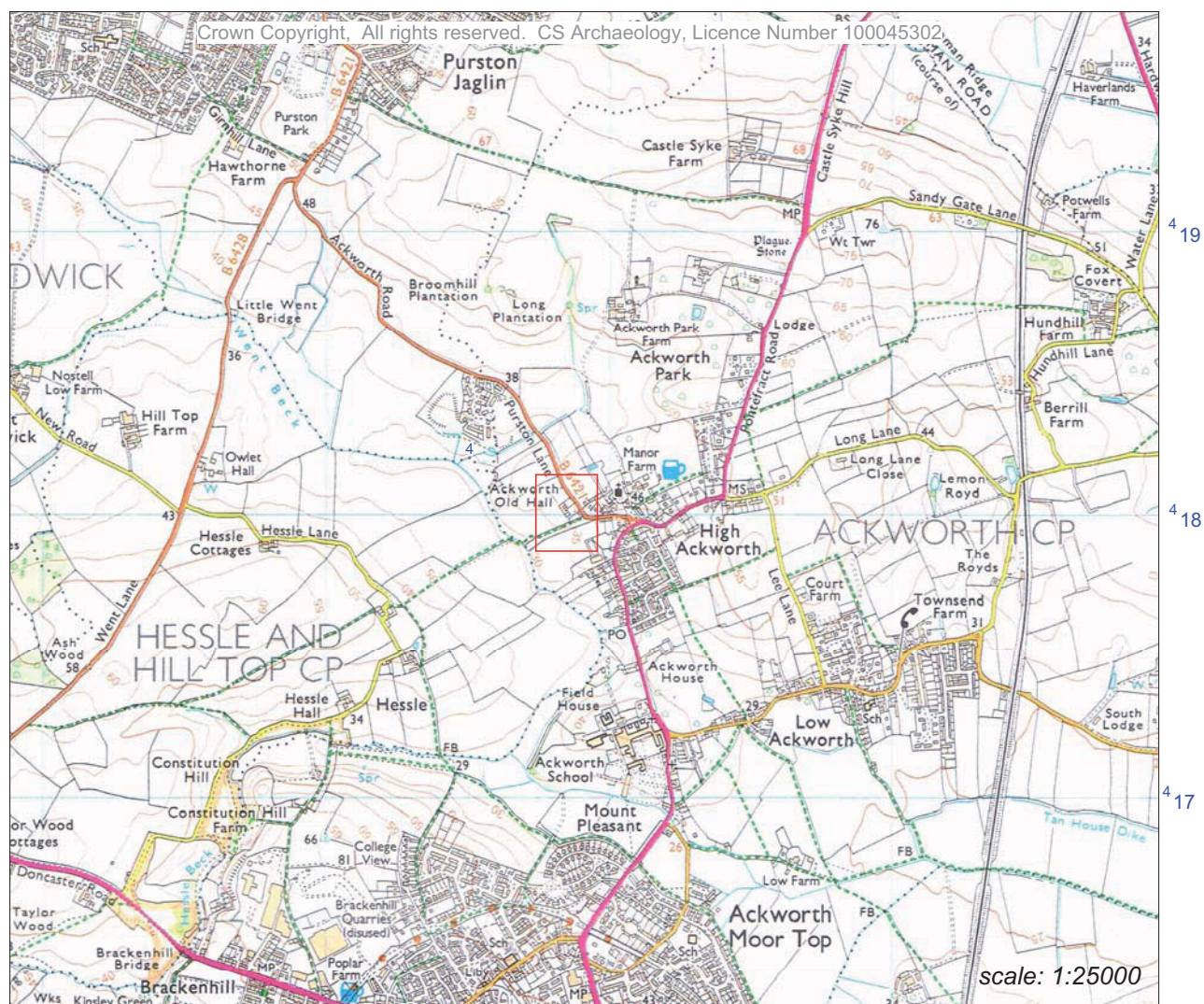
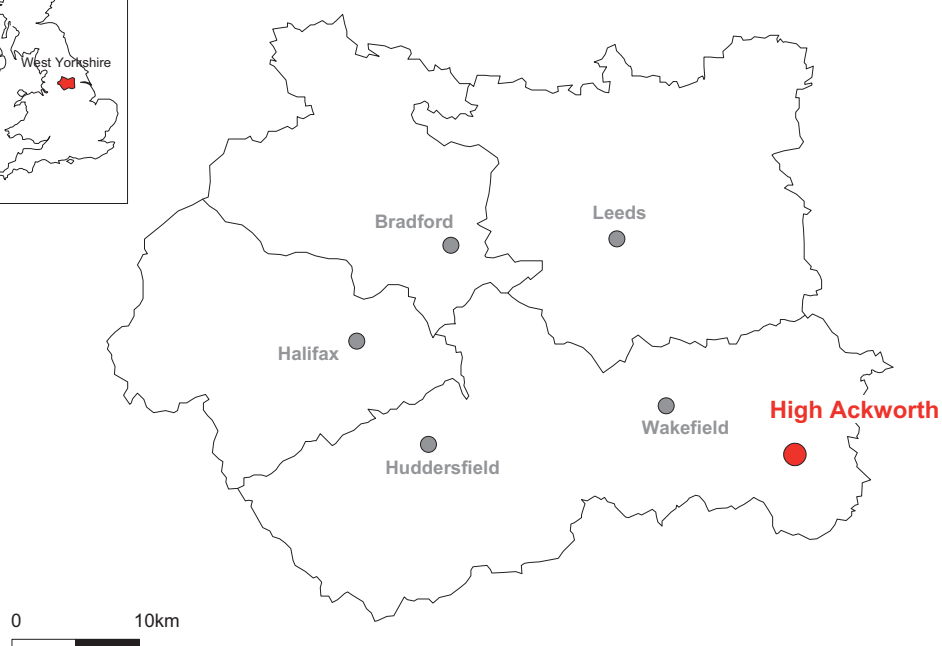
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11.2 Cartographic References

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- Ordnance Survey 1832, county series 25 inch map sheet Yorkshire (West Riding) CCLXXXIX.11

FIGURES



for inset see Figure 2

scale: 1:1250

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181

180

4 179

4 439



-  Proposed Development Area (PDA)
-  Archaeological Watching Brief Trenches
-  Extant Building c.2008
-  Demolished structures c. 2008

scale: 1:500

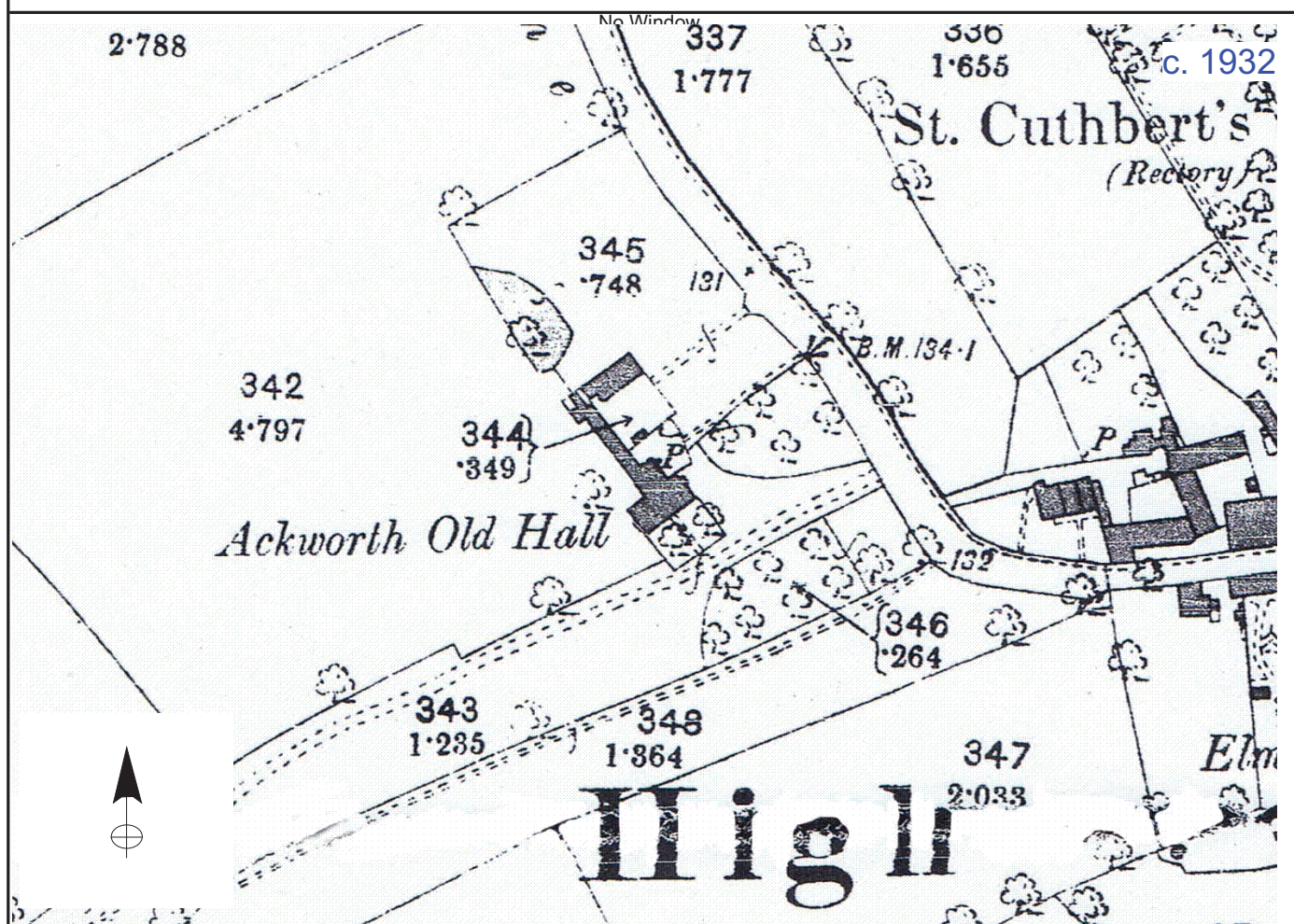
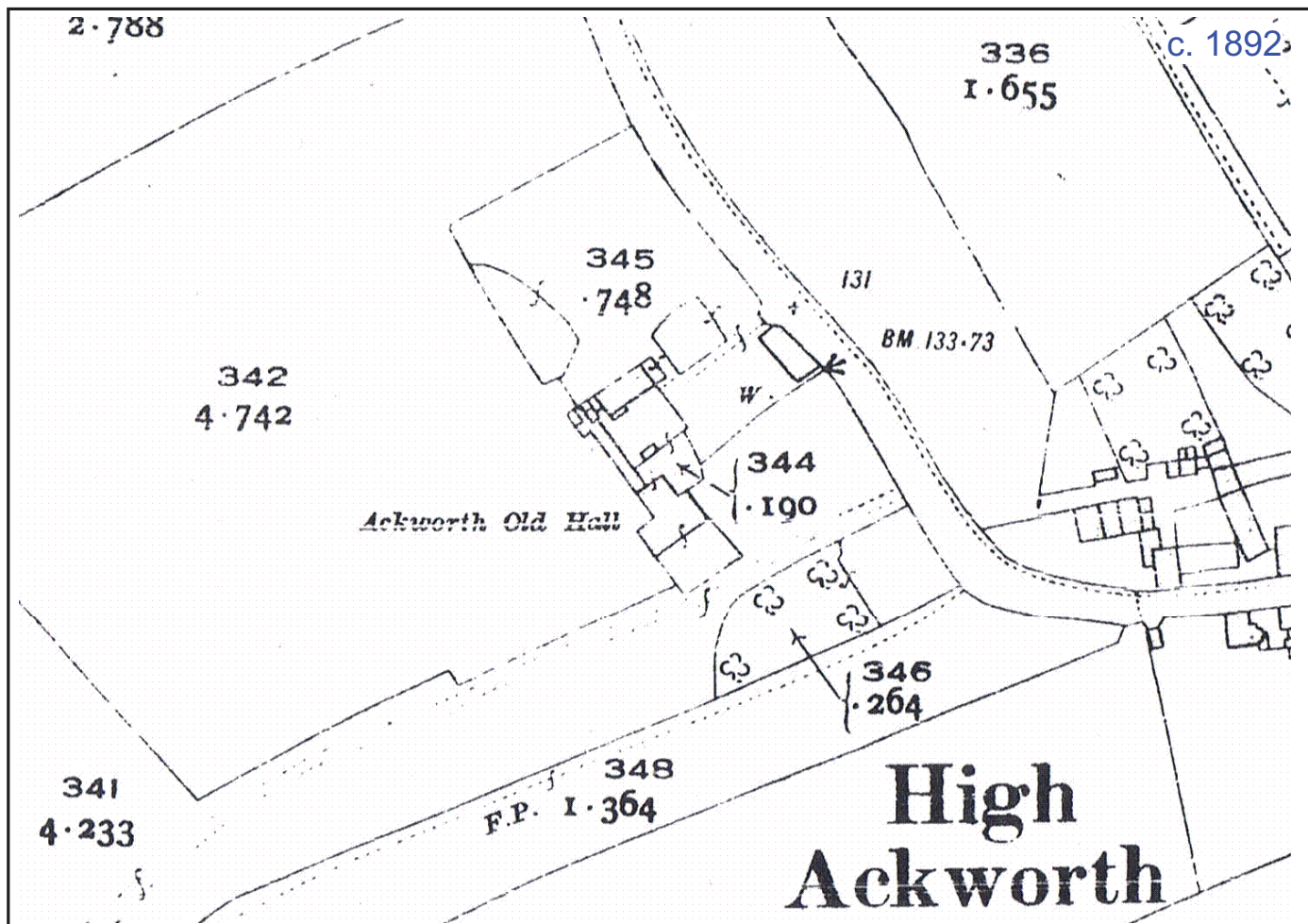
Area from where the
spoil heap was excavated

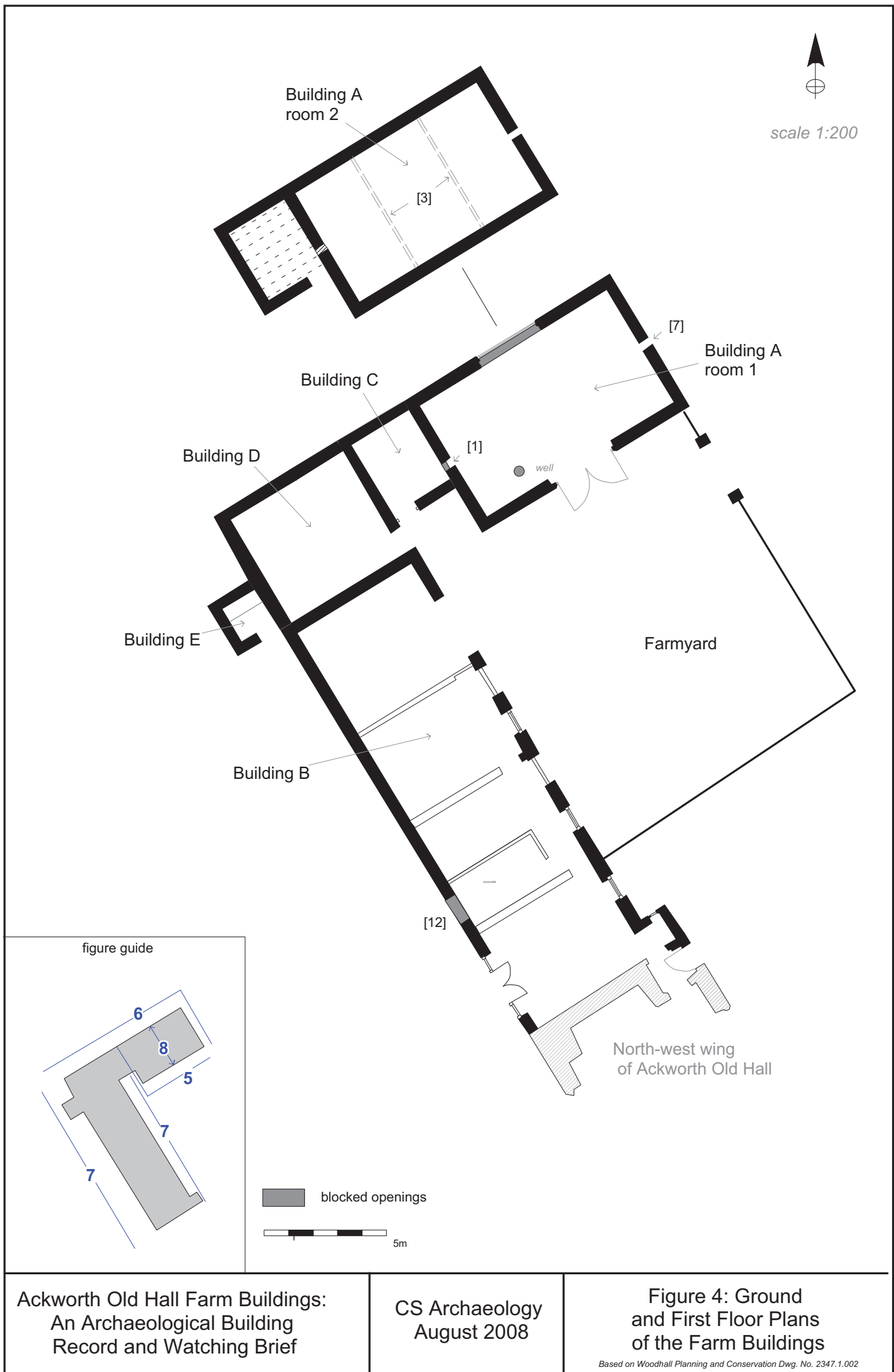
Location of excavated
spoil heap which was
screened for artefacts

Ackworth Old Hall Farm Buildings:
An Archaeological Building
Record and Watching Brief

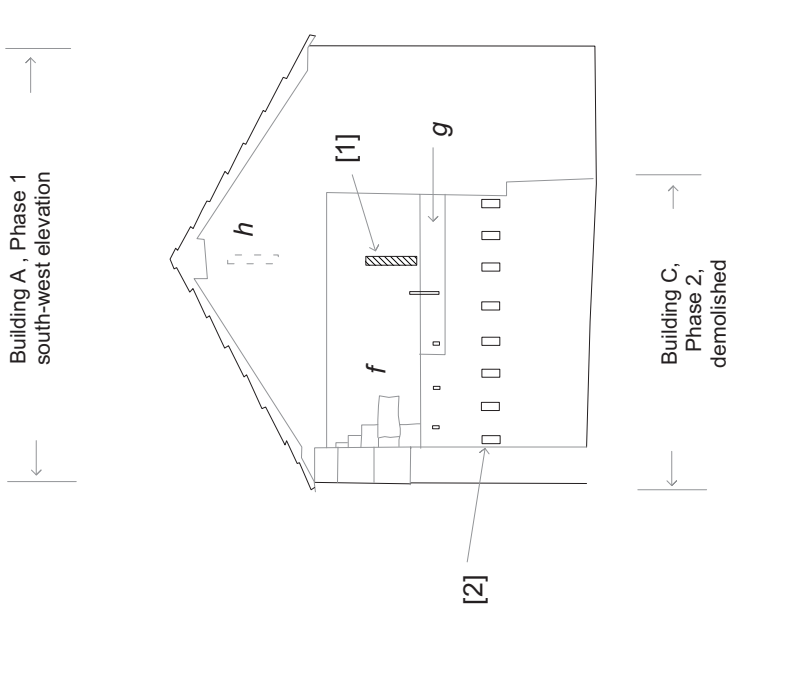
**Figure 2: Location Map
with Watching Brief
Trenches**

CS Archaeology
August 2008





re-built wall sections



Non Extant Features

- a - pigsty doorway
- b - poultry doorway
- c - trough opening with tilted stone
- d - truncated remains of the exercise yard wall with rounded capstone
- e - poultry accessway
- f - graduated flagstone roof
- g - removed stonework?
- h - position of removed ventilator
- i - brick floor
- j - arched rebate
- k - plinth

Extant Features

- [1] blocked slit ventilator Building A, SW gable
- [2] series of 8 floor joist holes part of Building C
- [3] roof trusses (positions of)
- [4] Barn doorway (south-west elevation)
- [5] door chamfers to [4]
- [6] inserted timber lintel to [4]

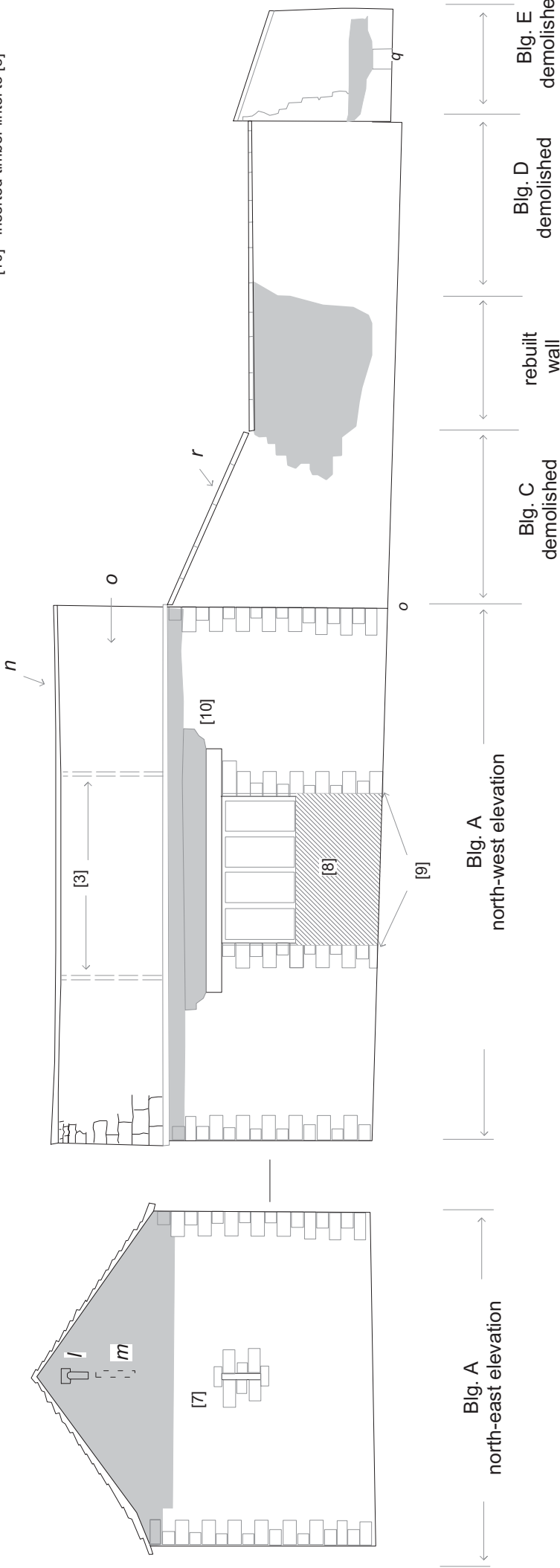
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Ackworth Old Hall Farm Buildings:
An Archaeological Building
Record and Watching Brief

Figure 5: The Farm Buildings (A-E),
south-west and south-east elevations

Extant Features

- [3] - truss positions no longer extant
- [7] - original slit ventilators
- [8] - barn doorway north-west elevation
- [9] - chamfered door jambs to [8]
- [10] - inserted timber lintel to [8]



Features no longer extant

- l - modern ventilator
- m - position of removed ventilator
- n - replacement ridge
- o - replacement re-used flagstones
- p - vertical butt joint
- q - night soil opening
- r - coping stones to lean-to gable wall (Blg C)

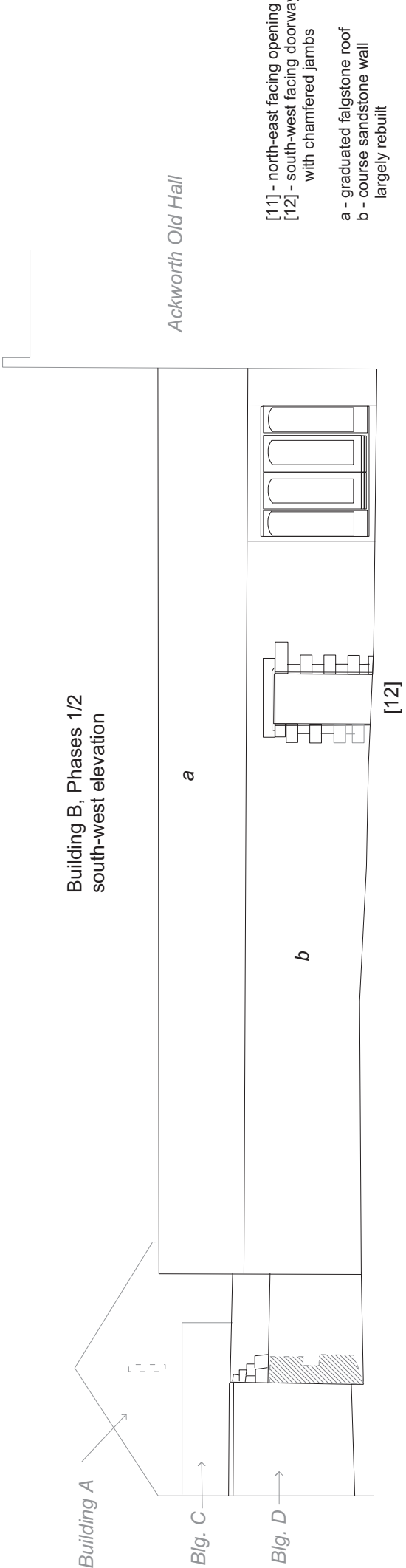
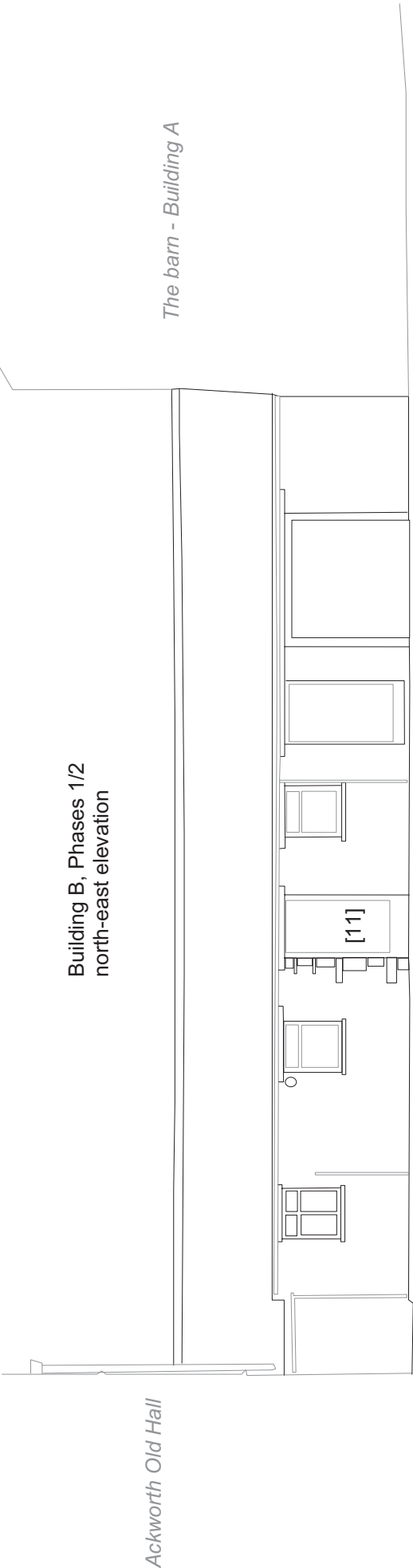
Ackworth Old Hall Farm Buildings:
An Archaeological Building
Record and Watching Brief

Figure 6: The Farm Buildings (A-E),
north-east and north-west elevations

Based on Woodhall Planning and Conservation Dwg. No. 2347.1.002

Scale: 1:100

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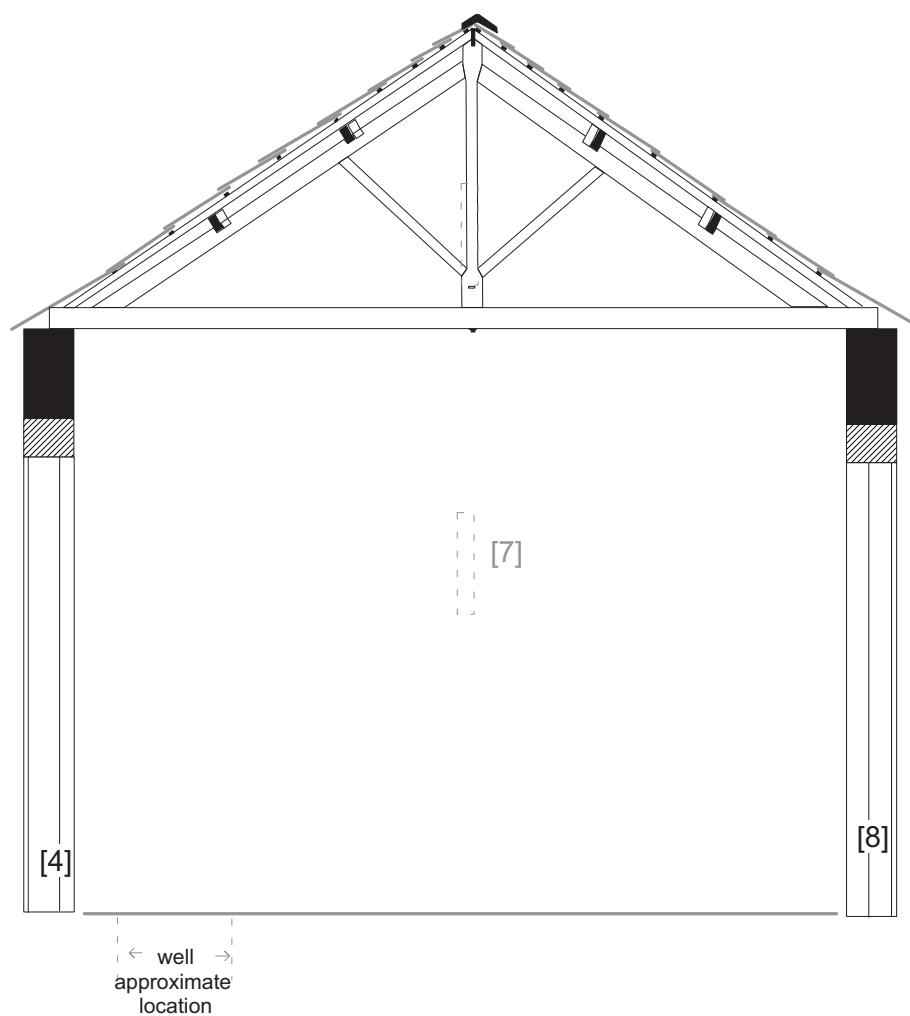


Ackworth Old Hall Farm Buildings:
An Archaeological Building
Record and Watching Brief


**Figure 7: Building B,
south-west and north-east elevations**
Based on Woodhall Planning and Conservation Dwg. No. 2347.1.002

scale: 1:100

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 *inserted timber lintels*

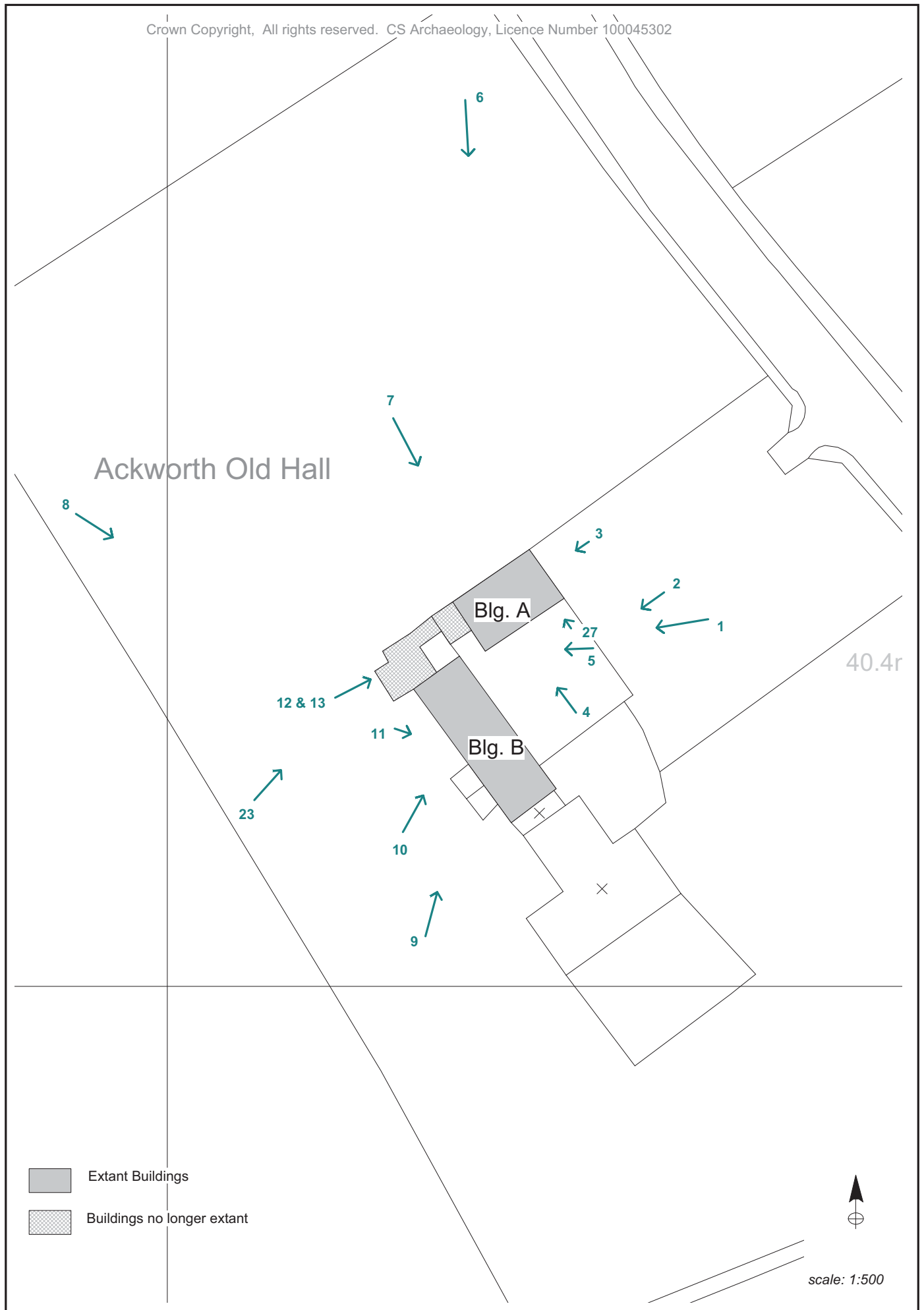
 *solid sandstone wall*

scale: 1:50

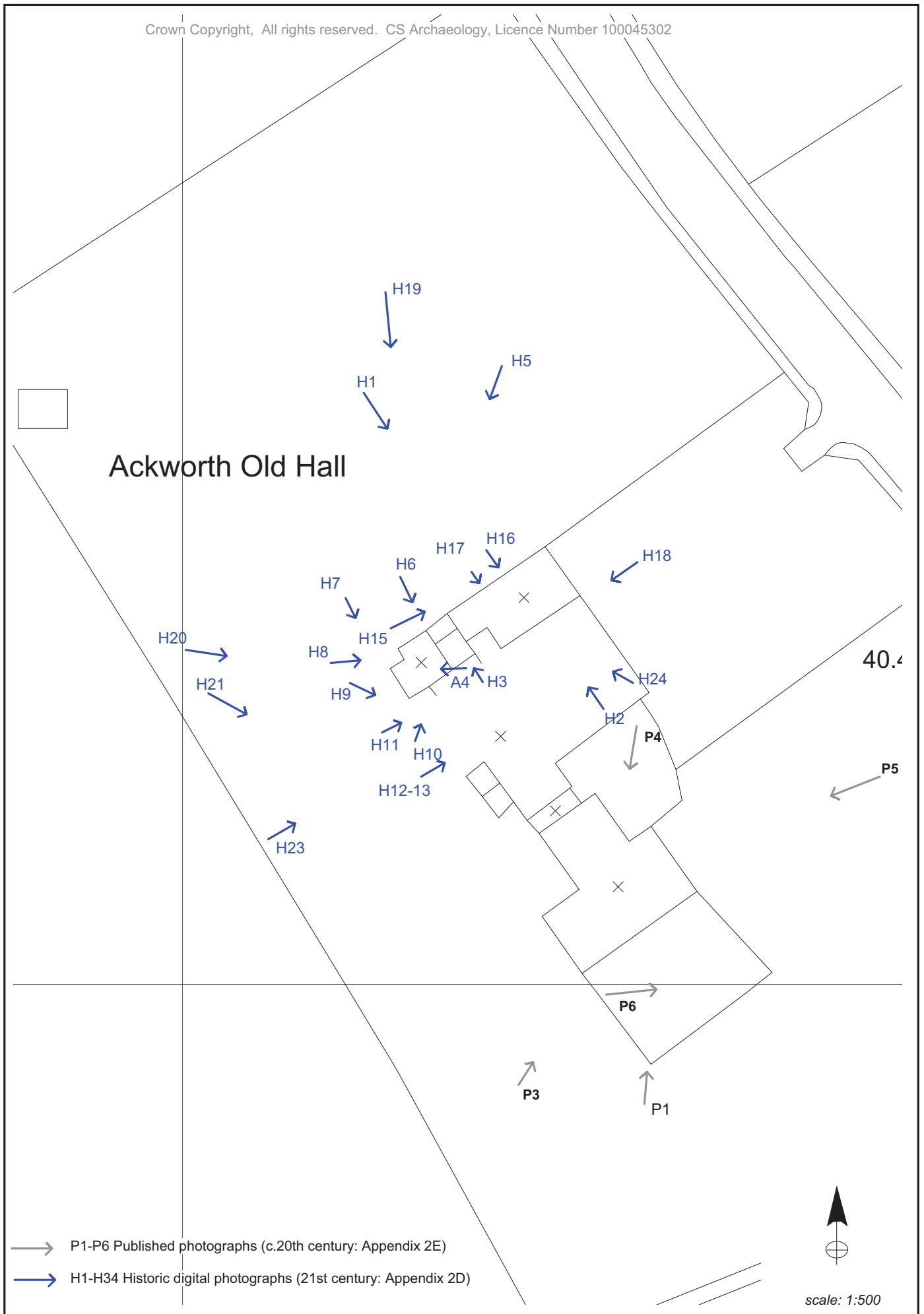
Ackworth Old Hall Farm Buildings:
An Archaeological Building
Record and Watching Brief

**Figure 8: Cross Section
of Building A**

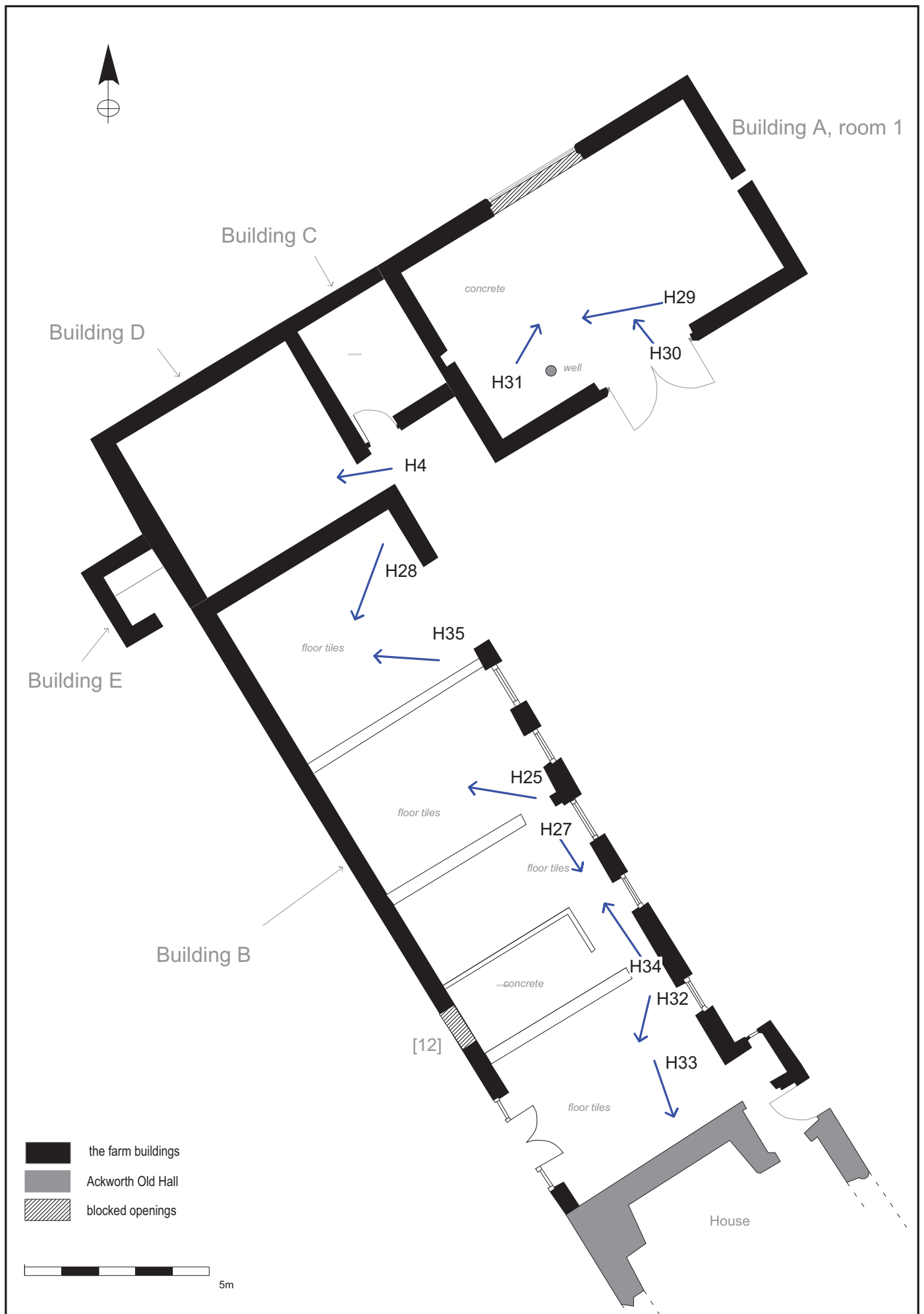
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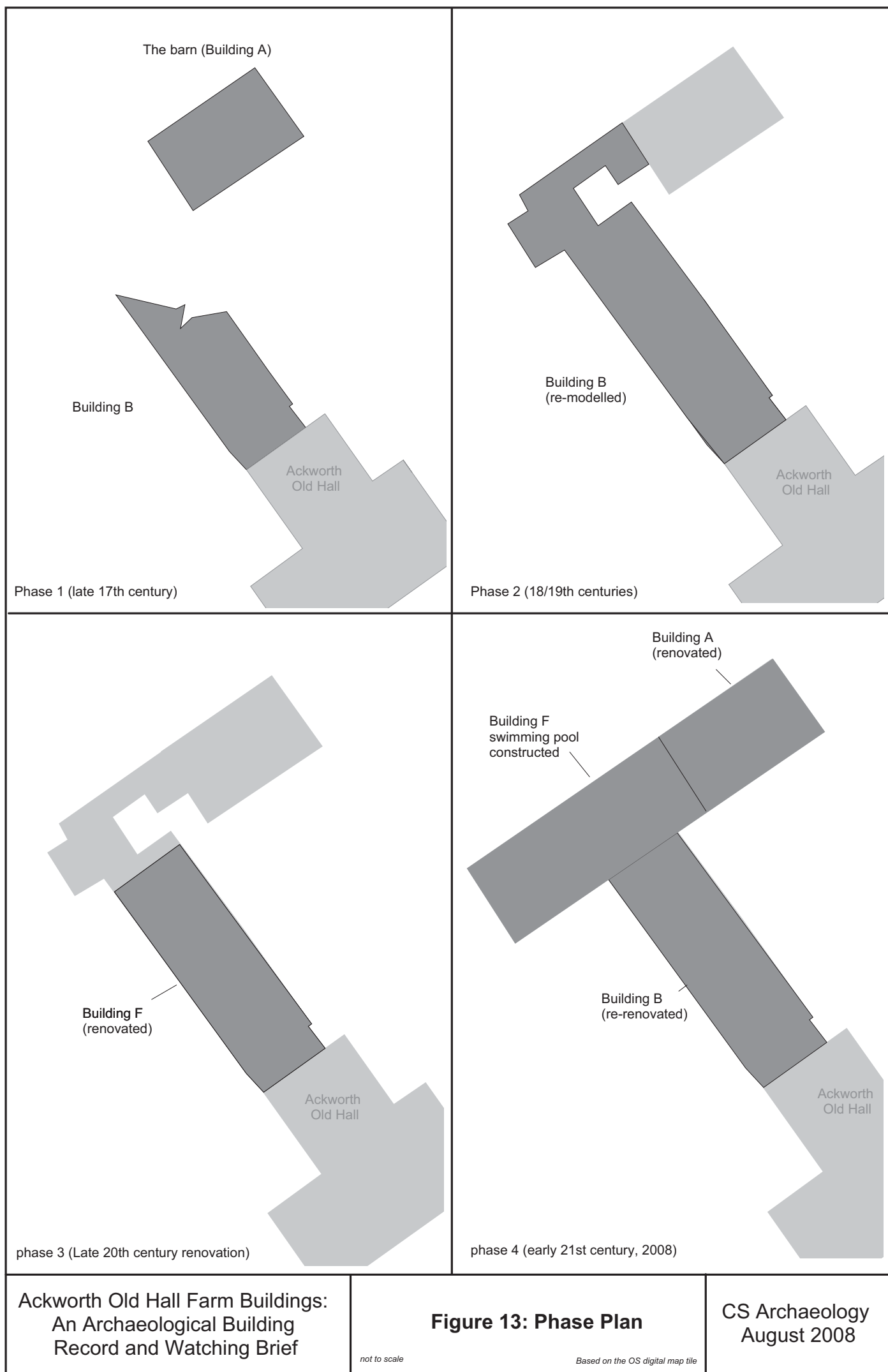


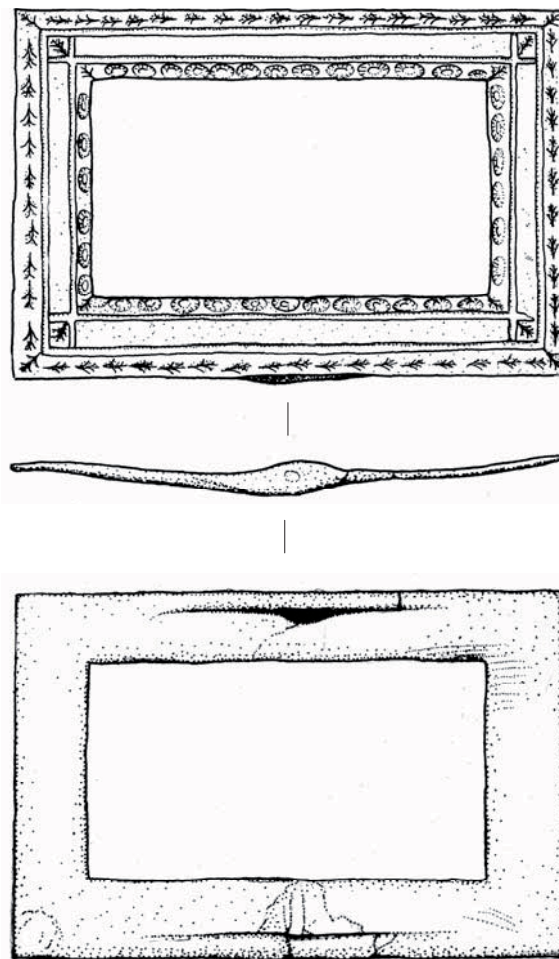




→ P1-P6 Published photographs (c.20th century: Appendix 2E)
 → H1-H34 Historic digital photographs (21st century: Appendix 2D)







scale 1:1

Plan 2 : Trench 2

section 2

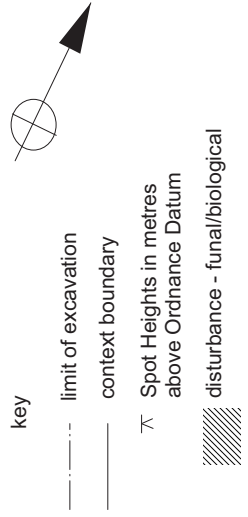
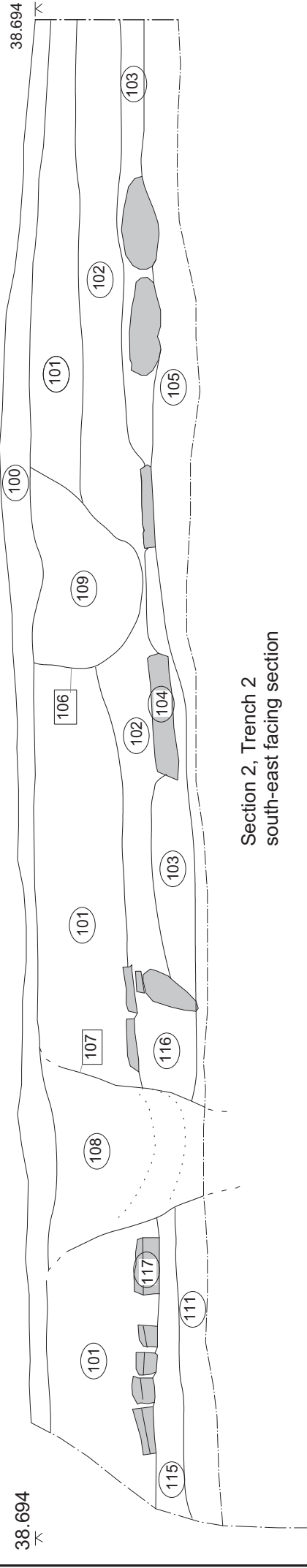
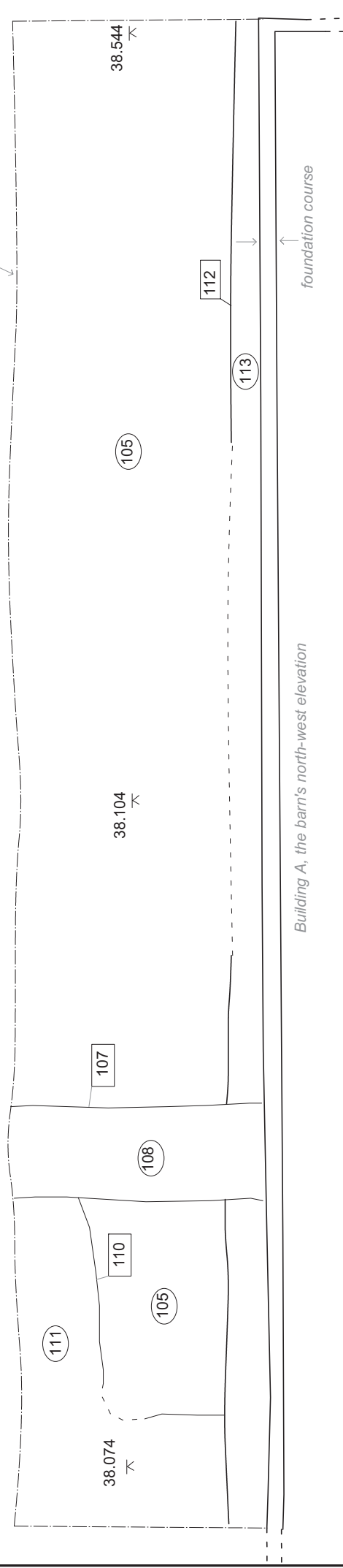
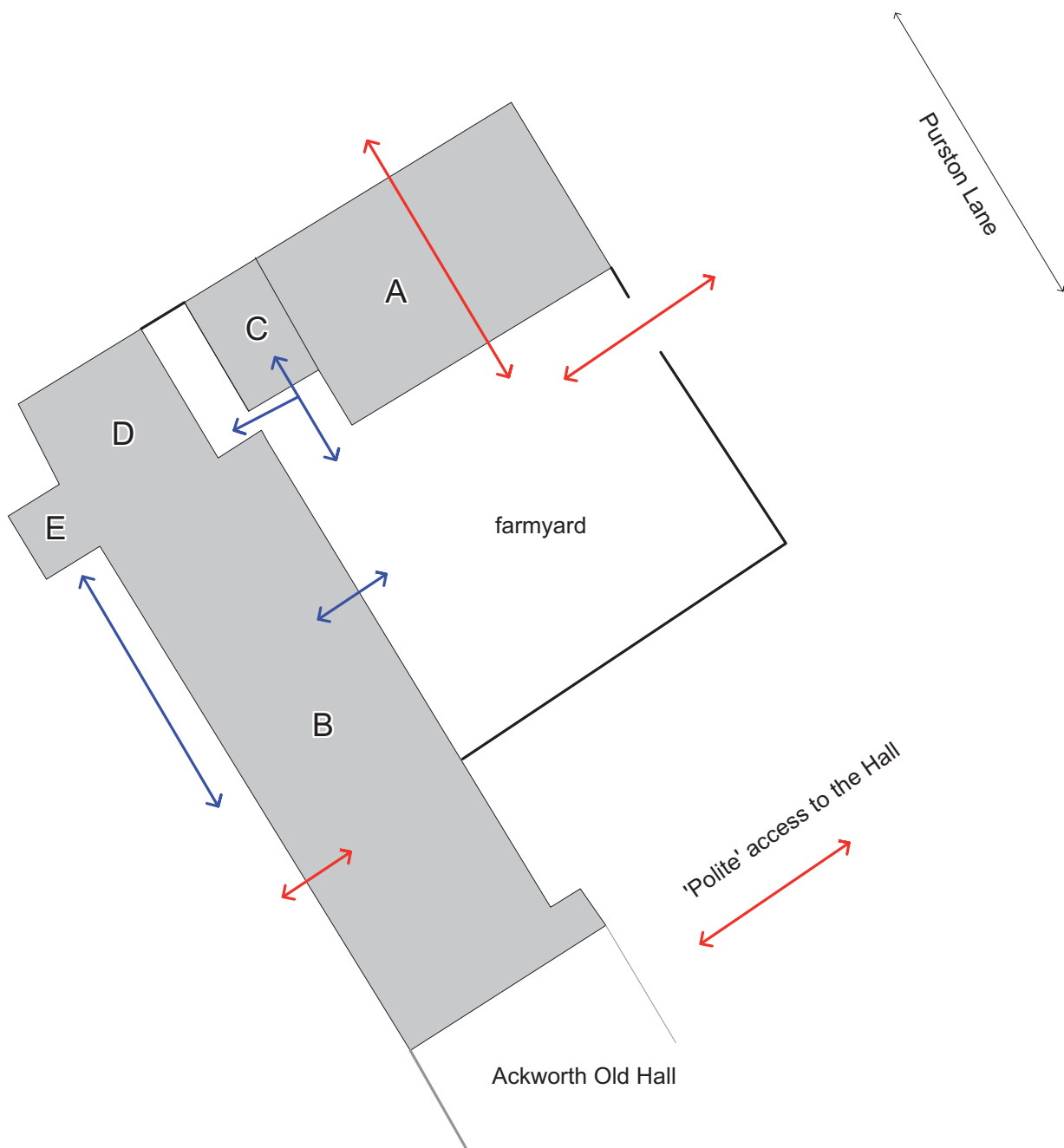


Figure 15: Trench 2, plan and section

CS Archaeology August 2008

Ackworth Old Hall Farm Buildings:
An Archaeological Building
Record and Watching Brief



not to scale

Accesses/process flows

↔ Phase 1
↔ Phase 2

PLATES

*(with photographic positions in brackets, **Figures 9-10**)*



Plate 1: general view of Ackworth's Old Hall's L shaped farm buildings, from the south



Plate 2 (8): general view of the barn with adjacent modern swimming pool under construction, from the north-west



Plate 3 (9): view of the rebuilt stables/cow shed's south-west elevation (Building B),
from the south south-west



Plate 4 (4): the barn's front south-east elevation (Building A) which faces into the farmyard,
from the south-east



Plate 5 (5): oblique view of the barn's south-east elevation, from the east



Plate 6 (3): view of the barn's north east elevation (Building A) with lower original ventilator [7] and modern repositioned ventilator above, from the north-east



Plate 7 (3): view of the stables/cow house's north-east elevation (Building B). from the north-east



Plate 8 (7): view of the barn's north-west elevation (Building A), from the north-west



Plate 9 (14): view of the barn's lower south-west elevation (Building A) with the historically inserted floor joists [2] of Building C, from the south-west



Plate 10 (11): view of the rebuilt stables/cow house's south-west elevation (Building B), from the north-west



Plate 11 (19): view of the barn's south-east wall with barn door [4], from the north-west



Plate 12 (18): view of the barn's north-west wall and barn door [8], and inserted window, from the south-east



Plate 13 (20): view of the barn's north-east wall ground level slit ventilator [7],
from the south-west

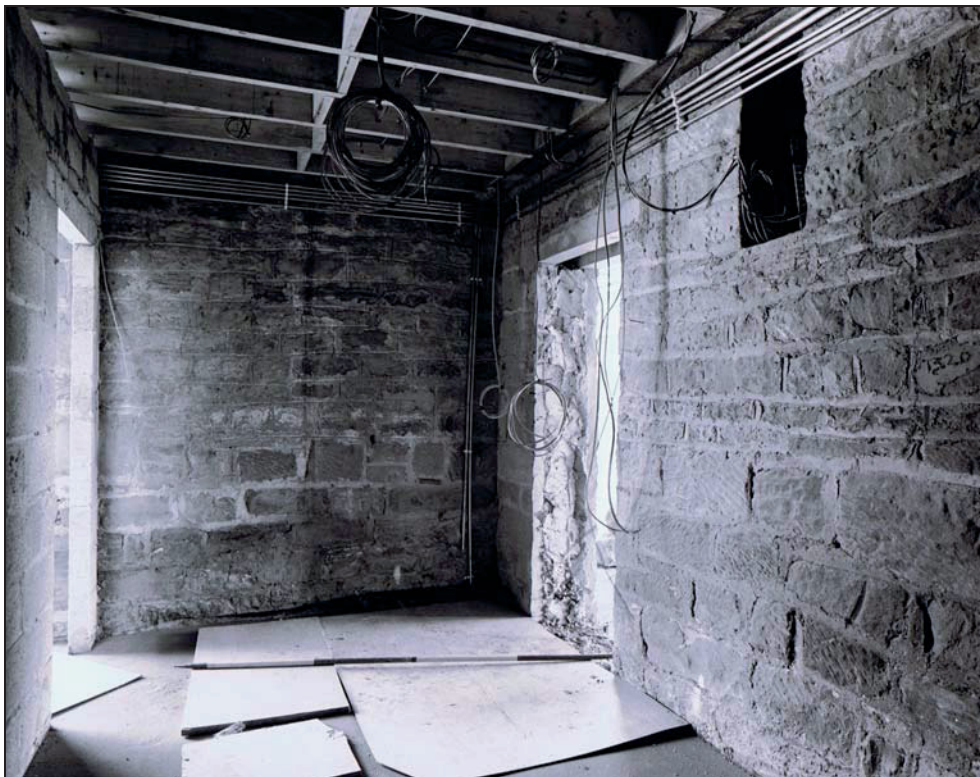


Plate 14 (21): view towards the south-east wall, with the original and historically blocked
slit ventilator [1] (above right), from the north-west



Plate 15 (15): detail of the barn's internal south-west wall at first floor level with modern inserted doorway , from the north-east



Plate 16 (23): view of barns removed roof trusses [3]



Plate 17: general post excavation view of trench 1, from the south-west



Plate 18: general view of the re-excavated Trench 2, from the north-east



Plate 19: Trench 2, detail of the south-east facing section



Plate 20: Trench 2, detail of the barn's (Building A) foundation course, from the north-west



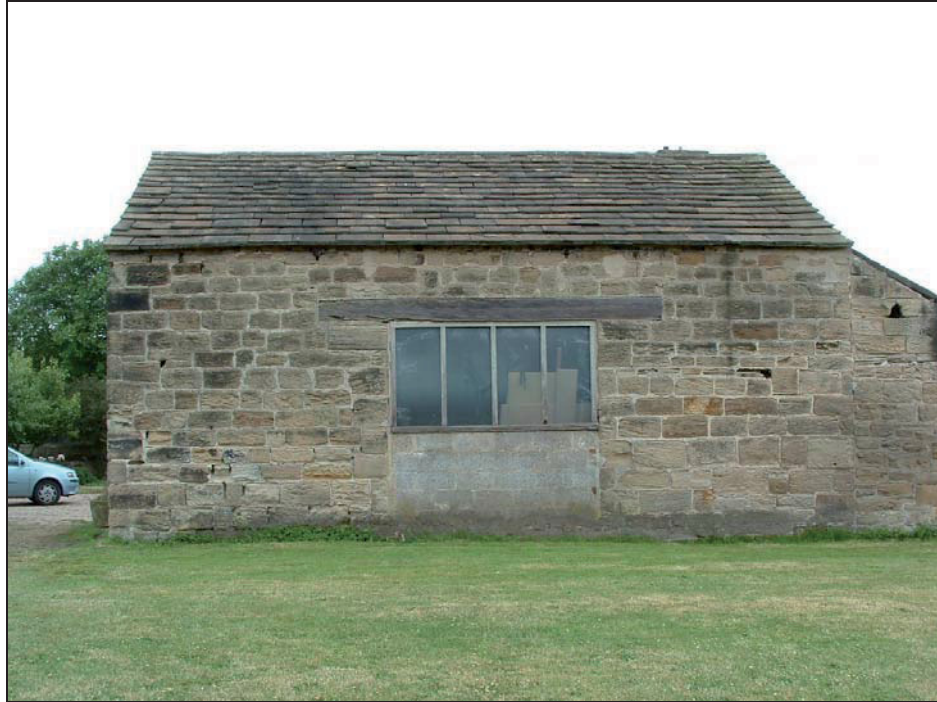
Plate 21: Trench 2, Building A, detail of the barn's original foundation trench revealed during re-excavation, from the north-west



Plate 22: Trench 2, general view of the lower barn wall, from the west

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS (H1-34)

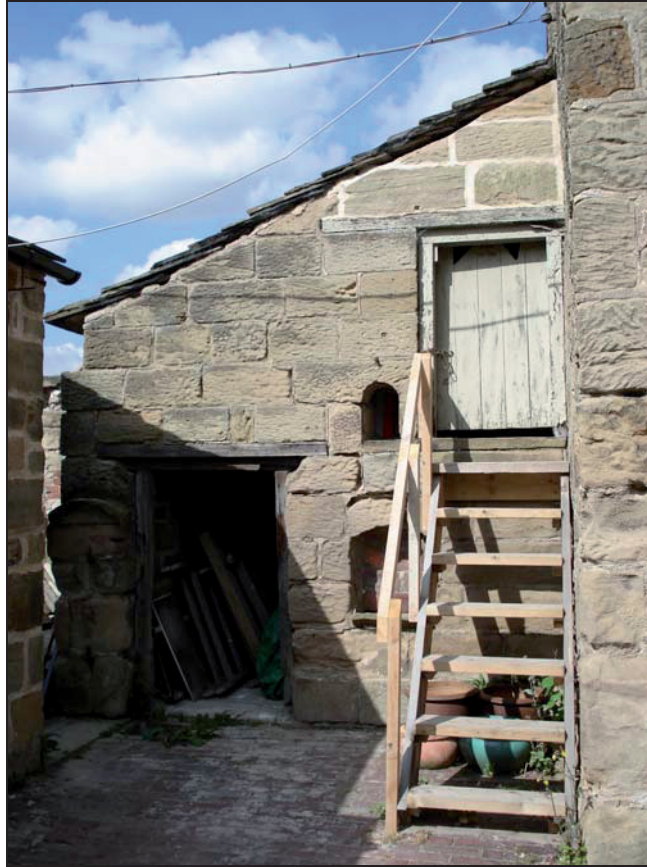
*(for locations see **Figures 11 and 12**)*



H1: The barn's (Building A) north-west elevation,
from the north-west, c. 6/2006



H2: The stables/cow house (Building B), external view of the former garage,
from the north-east, c. 9/2007



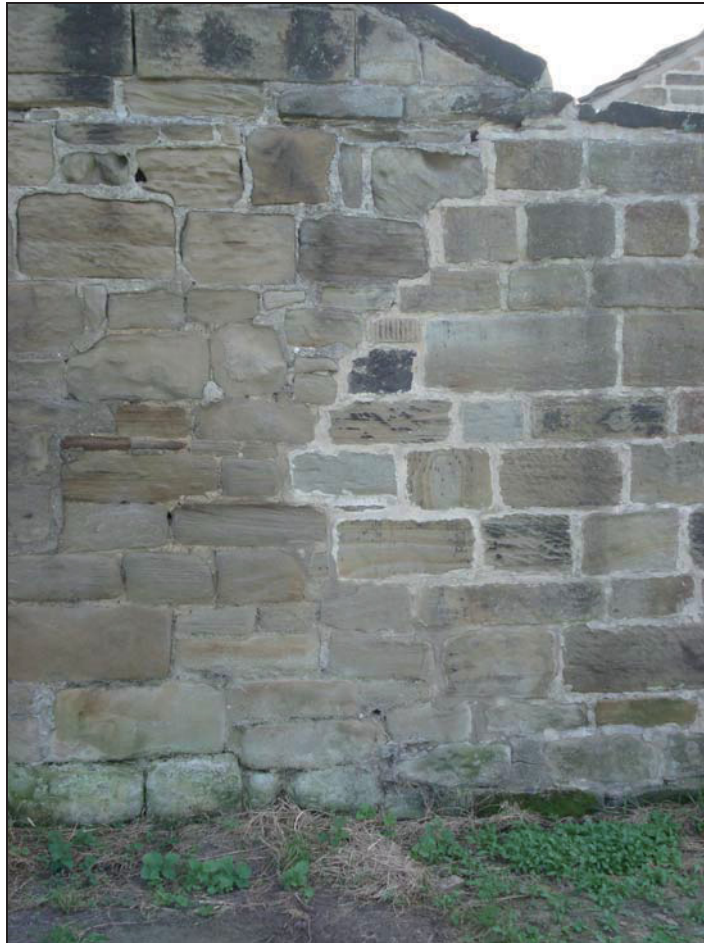
H3: The pigsty (Building C now demolished), with poultry loft over, from the south-east, c. 9/2007



H4: Building D (now demolished) which formed a remnant section of the stables/cow house, internal view, from the east, c. 9/2007



H5: the barn (Building A), oblique view of the north-west elevation, from the north-east, c. 9/2007



A6: view of the external wall between Buildings C and D (now demolished),

from the north-west, c. 9/2007



H7: view of the north-west facing gable wall of the lean-to shed/toilet (Building E now demolished),
from the north north-west, c. 9/2007



H8: Building D, external view of the western corner of Building D, from the west, c. 9/2007



H9: view of the lean-to's (Building E) weathered south-west elevation, from the north-west, c. 9/2007



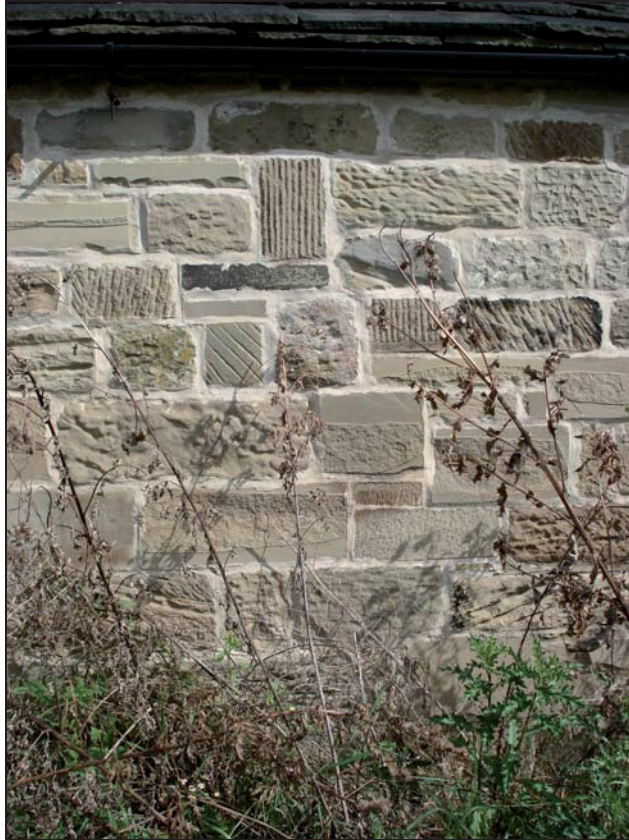
H10: view of the shed's (Building E - now demolished) doorway, from the south-west, c. 9/2007



H11: Building E and B, external view of the rebuilt wall of Building B and the relict doorway of Building E, from south-west, c. 9/2007



Plates H12: Building B, external view of the rebuilt south-west elevation, Building B, from the south-west, c. 9/2007



H13: Building B, external view of the rebuilt south-west elevation, Building B, from the south-west, c. 9/2007



H14: Building B, external view of a repaired (narrowed) original doorway with a possibly inserted linel, from the west, c. 9/2007



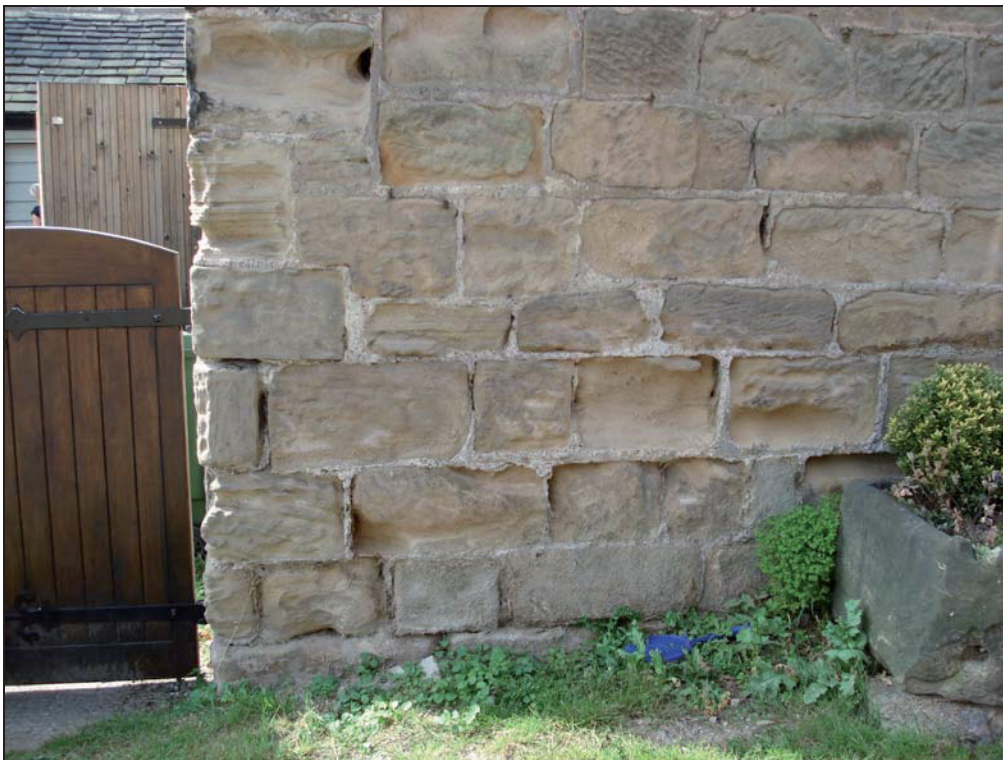
H15: Buildings D, C and A, oblique external view with the copings to Building C's north-west gable wall, from the south-east, c. 9/2007



H16: Building A, external detail of the blocked barn doorway [8], from the north-west, c.?



H17: Building A, external detail of the barn's coursed masonry to the lower north-west elevation, from the north-west, 9/ c. 2007



H18: Building A, external detail of the barn's coursed masonry to the lower north-east elevation, from the north-east, c. 9/2007



H19: Building A, general external view of the barn and associated buildings, from the north, c. 9/2007



H20: general external view of the farmstead's western corner, from the west, c. 9/2005



H21: general view of the farmstead and house from the north-west, c. 9/2005



H22: Buildings A-E, external view of the northern end of the south-west elevation, from the south-west, c. 9/2005



H23: Buildings A-E, general external view of the south-west elevation, from the south-west, c. 9/2005



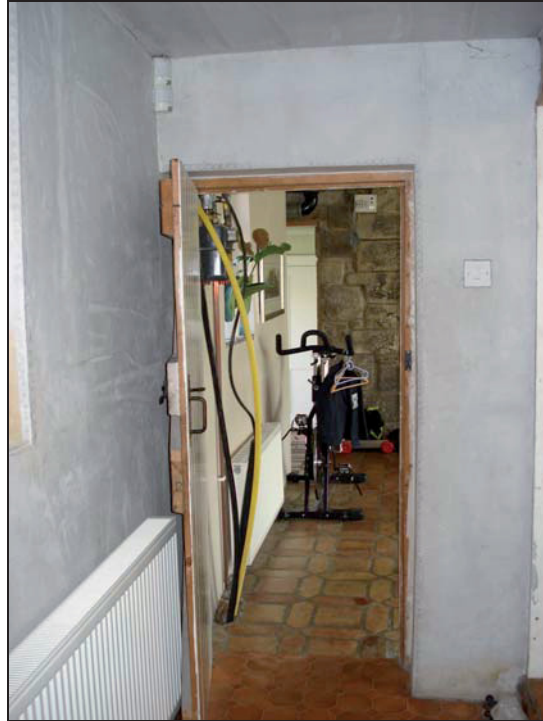
Plate H24: Building A, general external view of the barn's south-east elevation, from the south-east, c. 6/2006



H25: Building B, general internal view, from the east, c. 6/2006



H26: Building B, general internal view, from the north-west, c. 6/2006



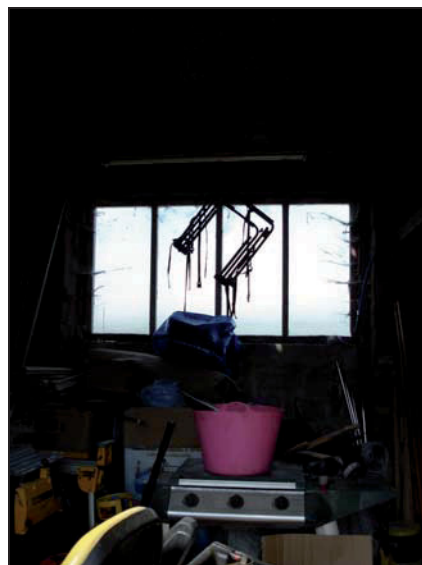
H27: Building B, general internal view, from the north-west, c. 6/2006



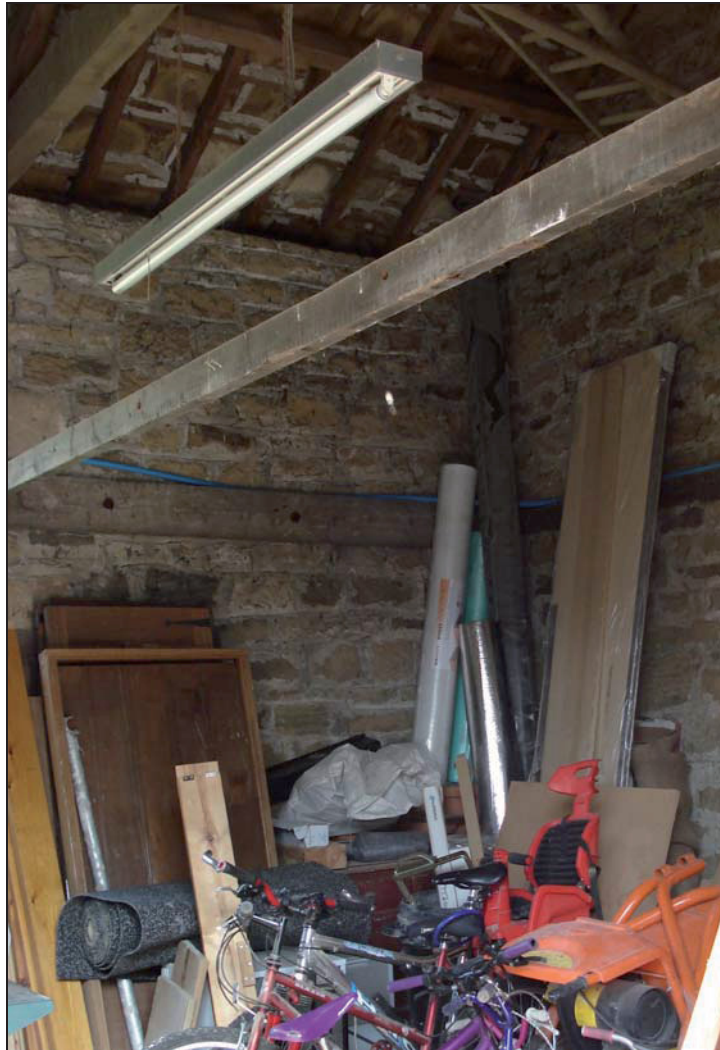
H28: Building B, general internal view, from the north-east, c. 6/2006



H29: Building A, general internal view with original arrangement of roof and ventilators to the north-east wall, from the south-west, c. 6/2006



H30:, Building A, general internal view towards barn doorway [8], from the south-east, c. 6/2006



H31:, Internal, Building A, general internal view, from the south-west, c. 6/2006



H32: Building B, general internal view, from the north-east, c. 6/2006



H33: Building B, general internal view, from the north, c. 6/2006



H34: Building B, general internal view, from the south-east, c. 6/2006

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 The Specification

**Specification For Building Recording and Watching Brief:
Ackworth Old Hall, Purston Lane, High Ackworth, West Yorkshire
(SE 4383 1803)**

Specification prepared at the request of Mr A Watson on behalf of City of Wakefield MDC (Planning Permission Application Number 07/03203/LBC)

1 Summary

1.1 A building record (drawn and photographic survey) is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest during the conversion of this barn and stables to form additional accommodation to main house. This specification for the necessary work has been prepared by CS Archaeology on behalf of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the curators of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

1.2 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of a watching brief is proposed to identify and record any archaeological remains which are revealed and/or disturbed during groundworks at this site.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.1.1 to 6.1.5 inclusive, 8.3, 8.4 and are to be met by CS Archaeology **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

The site (NGR: SE 4383 1803) consists of an 'L' shaped range of historic buildings consisting of the Ackworth Old Hall, and its associated farm buildings and gardens. The site totals 0.9 hectares of south-east sloping land positioned across the 35 and 40m AOD contour lines. The site is situated in the parish of Ackworth within the Wakefield District. The site lies to the west of Purston Lane (B 6421), just outside the historic settlement of High Ackworth. The farm buildings are positioned north-west of the hall abutting the north-west gable wall.

2.2 Description

The historic farm buildings consist of a ruined stable formerly used as a stable, cow byre and piggery. This is a single storey building with coursed sandstone walls under a flagstone roof. The adjacent threshing barn is relatively small and consists of coursed sandstone walls under a graduated flagstone roof. The historic farm buildings and its hall are set within a total garden area of 0.9 hectares. The site is in the process of re-development and is structurally stable. The farm buildings together with the hall are statutory grade II* listed buildings and are of national significance.

3 Planning Background

The site owners, Mr & Mrs A Watson, have obtained planning consent (Planning Application No. 07/03203/LBC) for the conversion of outbuildings to provide ancillary accommodation including a two storey swimming pool extension. CS Archaeology has prepared this specification in order to allow the owner to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

Ackworth Old Hall is a lesser gentry hall house of the mid to late 17th century. The hall is built from coursed squared sandstone, with a stone slate roof and is a grade II* listed building and therefore of national importance.

The West Yorkshire Historic Environment records indicate that the Old Hall was probably preceded by a 14th century manor house and there is potential for archaeological remains of the medieval or post-medieval period to survive on the site.

The associated barn and outbuildings are shown on the OS 1st edition map of 1849. The barn is likely to date from a similar period to the associated house or incorporate material of 17th century date. There is also some potential for material from an even earlier structure to be incorporated into the fabric of the barn (WYAAS 12/2007).

4.2 Impact of proposed development

The proposed development will alter, obscure and remove some parts of the historic fabric of the barn and outbuildings.

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 historic farm buildings, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the WY Historic Environment Record (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE).

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

5.3 The aim of the watching brief is to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of ground works in the area of interest.

5.4 This work will mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

5.5 Because work has already been undertaken on site specific areas to be assessed include: the pre-excavated spoil heaps, a trench adjacent to the barn and the excavation of service trenches.

6 Recording Methodology (Building Survey)

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) CS Archaeology will carry a Risk Assessment in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. CS Archaeology will identify any contaminants which constitute potential Health and Safety hazards (e.g. chemical drums) and make arrangements with the client for decontamination/making safe as necessary and appropriate.

6.1.2 Confirmation of adherence to specification

Prior to the commencement of any work, CS Archaeology will confirm in writing adherence to this specification (using the attached form). Should CS Archaeology wish to vary this 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 CS Archaeology. NB Modifications presented in the form of a re-written project brief will not be considered by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

6.1.3 Confirmation of timetable and contractor's qualifications

Prior to the commencement of *any work*, CS Archaeology will provide WYAAS in writing with:

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

All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles in accordance with PPG 16 para. 21. In particular, staff involved in building recording will have proven expertise in the recording and analysis of agricultural buildings. The timetable will be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

6.1.4 Site preparation

Prior to the commencement of work on site CS Archaeology will identify all removable modern material (including modern machinery) which may significantly obscure material requiring an archaeological record, and will 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 will take place with CS Archaeology's manpower or at CS Archaeology's expense.

6.1.5 Documentary research

Because works that have occurred prior to archeological recording being carried out. It is anticipated that the use of illustrations in the final report may include both the client's photographs (which will, if necessary) be re-photographed in black and white conventional film and used as illustrations in the report (where if printed as digital images) with archivally stable paper.

Prior to the commencement of work on site, the CS Archaeology will undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by Wakefield Local History Library, Balne Lane, Wakefield, WF2 0DQ and the West Yorkshire Archive Service, Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road Wakefield WF1 2DE, and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century Trades and Postal directories, the appropriate census returns and all relevant secondary sources.

CS Archaeology will also contact local archive centres (the John Goodchild Collection, Wakefield Archives, and the YAS) to see if there are relevant photographs that can be reproduced to help in the analysis & dating of the buildings. The National Monument Centre (Swindon) will also be contacted for any available information pertaining to the site.

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 will not represent a disproportionate percentage of the time allowed for the project overall.

6.1.6 Use of existing plans

Woodhall Planning and Conservation have produced plans as existing of buildings. If appropriate, these plans may be used as the basis for the drawn record and for any annotation relative both to the historic and photographic record. Additional information relevant to the historic record will be indicated on the plans, which shall be re-drawn as necessary. CS Archaeology will check the accuracy of these drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. CS Archaeology will determine prior to the submission of tender whether major re-survey/re-drawing will be necessary. For this purpose, CS Archaeology will check a small number of randomly selected measurements across the site, e.g. a few long face measurements, the position and size of a selection of doors and windows, and a random series of internal diagonals (it is accepted that the contracting archaeologist will not be able to identify isolated and unpredictable errors by using this method).

6.2 Sequence of recording

In this instance the site works will be developer led and CS Archaeology will respond as and when it is required to in order to satisfy all aspects of the specification. At this stage it is envisaged that the work will start with the photographic survey then the watching brief will take place for the site's remaining service trenches, opened trenches and pre-excavated spoil heaps.

6.3 Written Record

CS Archaeology will carefully examine all parts of each building prior to the commencement of the drawn and photographic recording, in order to identify all features relevant to its original use and to obtain an overview of the development of the building and of the site as a whole. As part of this exercise, CS Archaeology will produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on building function) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. This process will 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 will be examined individually, that the results of that examination will be noted in a systematic fashion, and that these objective observations will 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

Ackworth Hall itself is to be excluded from the record. The drawn record will comprise:

- a plan and external barn elevations;
- a cross section of the barn incorporating the removed roof trusses;
- a plan and external stable elevations.

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

6.4.3 Scope of record

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

- roof trusses including removed ones)
- roof line scars
- joist holes
- mason marks

but this list will not be treated as exhaustive. CS Archaeology will also identify and note:

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

¹ CS Archaeology will submit a pro-forma prior to site works and that agreement for it will be obtained in writing from the WYAAS prior to the commencement of work on site).

6.4.4 Dimensional accuracy

Dimensional accuracy will accord with the normal requirements of the English Heritage Architecture and Survey Branch (at 1:20, measurements will be accurate to at least 10mm; at 1:50, to at least 20mm; at 1:100, to at least 50mm). Major features such as changes in structural material may be indicated in outline. The recording of individual stones or stone courses is not required unless greater detail is needed in order to adequately represent a particular feature of interest.

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 will 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 will ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature will then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. What is required as an end product of the survey is a well-modelled and clear drawing; ambiguous flat-line drawings will be avoided. Drawing conventions will 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) will be adhered to.

6.5 Photographic Record

6.5.1 External photographs

An external photographic record will be made of all elevations of each building, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. CS Archaeology will ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points without the constraints of scaffolding. A general external photographic record will 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 will 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 will be sufficiently comprehensive to provide a good picture of the form and general appearance of the complex and of the individual structures.

6.5.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record will be made of each building. General views will 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

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

In addition, detailed record shots will 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. This will include the barn's removed king post roof trusses **N.B.** Detail photographs will 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 will be taken with either 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 will, 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, will 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 will be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, Ilford HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220).

6.5.6 Printing

6.5.6a Record photographs will 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) will be printed at 10" x 8". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

6.5.6b Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but **not** in a manner which alters detail or perspective). All digital prints must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, CS Archaeology will 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 will be supplied for any colour slides. Position and direction of each photograph will be noted on a copy of the building plan, which will also be marked with a north pointer; separate plans will be annotated for each floor of each building

7. Fieldwork Methodology (Watching Brief)

7.1 CS Archaeology will be present on site during any excavation below a depth of 0.15m, whether for site preparation, foundation trenches, service trenches or landscaping, in the area defined in paragraph 2.1. CS Archaeology will 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 will be rapidly cleaned and the need for further work assessed. Where appropriate, any features and finds will then be quickly hand excavated, sampled if appropriate, and recorded.

7.2 Features/deposits of archaeological concern will 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.

7.3 The actual areas of ground disturbance (even if no archaeological remains are present) will 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.

7.4 Excavated soil heaps will be searched and checked with a metal detector for finds. All finds, except unstratified 20th century material, will be collected and retained for processing. In particular the pre-excavated spoil heaps will be screened by hand for artefacts. A metal detector will be employed for all excavated spoil including all pre-excavated spoil heaps.

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

7.6 The pre-excavated trench abutting the barn will be cleaned, examined and recorded

7.6 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 expected of the developer in order that the archaeologist can fulfil the terms of this specification. CS Archaeology will not excavate any area beyond those scheduled for destruction by the development.

7.7 If, in the professional judgement of CS Archaeology, the watching brief reveals below-ground conditions which indicate that potentially archaeological levels are absent, CS Archaeology will 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.

7.8 Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

7.8.1 Will there be, in the professional judgement of CS Archaeology, 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.

7.8.2 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. WYAAS will be notified at the earliest opportunity. If removal is necessary the remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* published by English Heritage (2005), a valid Ministry of Justice licence, if appropriate, and any local environmental health regulations.

7.8.3 The terms of the Treasure Act, 1996 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.

8. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

8.1 After completion of Building Survey

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

8.2 Report Preparation

8.2.1 Report format and content

A written report will be produced. This will include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant finds
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a brief architectural description of the buildings presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the buildings, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structure in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up)
- a discussion placing the buildings in their local and historical contexts, describing and analysing the development of individual structures and of the complex as a whole. This analysis will consider the site type 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 will be fully cross-referenced to the drawn and photographic record, sufficient to illustrate the major features of the site and the major points raised.

8.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations will include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the historic farm buildings in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- an overall keyed plan of the site showing the surviving buildings in relation to each other and to the buildings on site which have been demolished
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- a complete set of site drawings derived from annotated copies of the existing plans completed to publication standard, at the scale stipulated in Para. 6.4.1 above (unless otherwise agreed in writing by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service)

- a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- any additional illustrations pertinent to the site
- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs.

The latter will be bound into the report in the same logical sequence employed in the architectural description (Para. 7.2.1 above) and will be appropriately labelled (numbered, and captioned in full). When captioning, contractors will 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 will be used in cross-referencing throughout the report and on the photographic plans. However, the relevant original film and frame number will be included in brackets at the end of each caption.

8.3 After completion of the Watching Brief

8.3.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples will 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 will be quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds of 19th century or earlier date will be retained and archived.

8.3.2 A fully indexed field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and fully labelled photographs/slides. Standards for archive compilation and transfer will conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). Labelling will be in HB pencil on the *back* of the print and will include film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of site; national grid reference. Photographic prints will be mounted in appropriate archivally-stable sleeves. A quantified index to the field archive will 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 10 below). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

8.3.3 A fully illustrated report will be produced, which will include background information on the need for the project, 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 will be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

8.3.4 Location plans will be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the areas covered by the watching brief (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Plans will be at an appropriate scale showing: areas excavated and the identified (and, where possible, predicted) archaeological features/deposits. Trench and feature plans will include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any

features. Section drawings will include O.D heights and be cross-referenced to an appropriate plan.

8.3.5 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 will be illustrated.

8.3.6 Details of the style and format of the report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor, but will include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive, details of the current and intended location of the archive and, as an appendix, a copy of this specification.

8.4 Report deposition

8.4.1 General considerations

8.4.1a The report will be supplied to the client and identical copies supplied to the West Yorkshire HER, the WY Archive Service and to the National Monuments Record (English Heritage, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ – for the attention of Mike Evans, Head of Archives). A recommendation from WYAAS for discharge of the archaeological condition is dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

8.4.1b The report copy supplied to the West Yorkshire HER will include a complete set of photographic prints (see Para. 7.3.2 below). The finished report will 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.

8.4.1c **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 CS Archaeology 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

8.4.1d With the permission of the developer, CS Archaeology will consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with the appropriate Local History Library.

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

The report copy supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service will be accompanied by both the photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints (mounted in KENRO display pockets or similar, and arranged in such a way that labelling is readily visible) bound in a form which will fit readily into a standard filing cabinet suspension file (not using hard-backed ring-binders). Labelling will be on the *back* of the print, in HB pencil or on applied printed labels and will include:

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

Negatives will be supplied in archivally stable mounts (KENRO display pockets or similar), and each page of negatives will 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 will be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with the township name - Ackworth with 'Ackworth Old Hall' 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 will be supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in an appropriate, archivally stable slide hanger (for storage in a filing cabinet).

8.4 Summary for publication

A summary sheet will 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.

8.4.1 Preparation and deposition of the archive

After the completion of all recording and post-recording work, a fully indexed field archive will 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 will 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 will be deposited with the Headquarters the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Newstead Road, Wakefield, WF1 2DE Phone: 01924 05980, wakefield@wyjs.org.uk, and will be accompanied by a copy of the full report as detailed above. Deposition of the archive will be confirmed in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

9 General considerations

9.1 Technical queries

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

9.2 Authorised alterations to specification by contractor

It will 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 will 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 will be recorded, as having a bearing on the interpretation of the structure, have been omitted from the specification,

then it is expected that CS Archaeology will contact the WY Archaeology Advisory Service as a matter of urgency and CS Archaeology will incorporate these into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued. 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.

9.3 Unauthorised alterations to specification by contractor

It is CS Archaeology'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.

9.4 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 will receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start fieldwork. A copy of the contractor's Risk Assessment will accompany this notification.

9.5 Archive Deposition (Watching Brief)

9.5.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District 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 Wakefield M.D.C. Museum and Art Gallery, Wentworth Terrace, WF1 3QW: telephone 01924 605352: Keeper of Archaeology: Mrs Pam

Judkins. Agreement for deposition will be agreed in writing by CS Archaeology and copied to WYAAS.

9.5.2 It is the policy of Wakefield 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.

9.5.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with Wakefield Museum

9.5.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet Wakefield Museum's requirements with regard to the preparation of fieldwork archives for deposition.

9.6 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 will be addressed to the CS Archaeology without delay.

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Appendix 2: Archive Inventory

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER A

120 Medium Format (Fuji 400PR)

Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
1	1/1 & 1/2		External, Building A	General view of the farm buildings set round the rectangular farmyard, from the east north-east	ENE
2	1/3		External, Building B	View of the single story Building B	ENE
3	1/4		External, Building A	View of the Barn's north east elevation with lower original ventilator [7] with the modern inserted version above	NE
4	1/5		External, Building A	The barn's front south-east elevation which faces onto the farmyard	SE
5	1/6		External, Building A	Oblique view of the barn's south-east elevation	E
6	1/7		External, Building A	General view of the barn in context	N
7	1/8		External, Building A	View of the barn's north-west elevation	NW
8	1/9		External, Building A	General view of the barn and modern swimming pool in context	NW
9	1/10		External, Building B	View of Building B's south-west elevation, after renovation	SSW
10	1/11		External, Building B	Detail of Building B's south-west elevation, after renovation	SW
11	2/1		External, Building B	Detail of Building B's renovated stonework	W
12	2/2-3		External, Building A	General view through the modern swimming pool towards the Barn's (lower) south-west elevation	SW
13	2/3		External, Building A	View of the Barn's (lower) south-west elevation with modern inserted doorway and historically inserted joists [2]	SW
14	2/4-5		External, Building A	View of the Barn's (lower) south-west elevation with the historically inserted floor joists [2] of Building C	SW
15	2/6		Building A, room 2	Detail of the Barn's internal south-west wall at first floor level with modern inserted doorway	NE
16	2/7		External, Building A	Detail of the Barn's (upper northern) south-west elevation with inserted doorway	S
17	2/8		External, Building A	Detail of the Barn's (upper southern) south-west elevation with inserted doorway	NW
18	2/9		Internal, Room 1	View of the Barn's north-west wall and barn door [8], and inserted window	SE
19	2/10		Internal, Room 1	View of the Barn's south-east wall with barn door [4]	NW
20	3/1		Internal, Room 1	View of the Barn's north-east wall ground level slit ventilator [7]	SW

Photo. Position	Film/ frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
21	3/2		Internal, Room 1	View towards the south-east wall, with the original and historically blocked slit ventilator [1]	NW
22	3/3-4		Internal, Room 1	View towards the western corner of room 1 with the original and historically blocked slit ventilator [1] to the left	SE
23	3/5		External	View of one of the barns removed roof trusses [11]	SW

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER B

35mm Black and White Film (Ilford HP5)

Photo. Position	Film/ frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
1	4/1		External, Building A	General view of the barn's south-east and north-east elevations	ENE
2	4/2		External, Building B	View of the single story Building A	ENE
3	5/32-33		External, Building A	General view of the Barn's north east elevation with lower original ventilator [7] with the modern inserted version above	NE
4	5/35-4		External, Building A	The barn's front south-east elevation	SE
5	5/36		External, Building A	Oblique view of the barn's south-east elevation	E
6	5/31-30		External, Building A	General view of the barn in context	N
7	5/29		External, Building A	Detail of the barn's north-west elevation	NW
8	5/28		External, Building A	General view of the barn and modern swimming pool in context	NW
9	5/27		External, Building B	View of Building B's south-west elevation, after renovation	SSW
10	5/26		External, Building B	Detail of Building B's south-west elevation, after renovation	SW
11	5/25		External, Building B	Detail of Building B's renovated stonework	W
12	5/24		External, Building A	General view through the modern swimming pool towards the Barn's (lower) south-west elevation	SW
13	-		External, Building A	View of the Barn's (lower) south-west elevation with modern inserted doorway and historically inserted joists [2]	SW
14	5/23		External, Building A	Detail of the Barn's (lower) south-west elevation with the historically inserted joists [2]	SW
15	5/22		Building A, room 2	Detail of the Barn's internal south-west wall at first floor level with modern centrally inserted modern doorway	NE

Photo. Position	Film/ frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
16	5/20		External, Building A	Detail of the Barn's (upper northern) south-west elevation with inserted modern doorway	S
17	5/21		External, Building A	Detail of the Barn's (upper southern) south-west elevation with inserted doorway	NW
18	5/15-16		Internal, Room 1	View of the barn's north-west wall and barn door [8], and inserted window	SE
19	5/17		Internal, Room 1	View of the barn's south-east wall with barn door [4]	NW
20	5/13-14		Internal, Room 1	View of the barn's north-east wall ground level slit ventilator [7]	SW
21	5/11-12		Internal, Room 1	View towards the south-east wall, with the original and historically blocked slit ventilator above right [1]	NW
22	5/10		Internal, Room 1	View towards the western corner of room 1 with the original and historically blocked slit ventilator [1] to the left	SE
23	5/7-6		External	View of one of the barns removed roof trusses [11]	SW
24	5/19		Internal, Room 2	Detail of the Barn's internal south-west wall at first floor level	NE
25	5/18		Internal, Room 2	Detail of the Barn's internal south-west wall at first floor level	NE
-	6/36		Trench 1	Pre excavation view	SW
-	6/35-34		Trench 1	Post excavation view	SW
-	6/33		Trench 1	Post excavation view	NE
-	6/32		Trench 1	Detail of the north-west facing section	NW
-	6/31		Trench 2	General post-excavation view	NE
-	6/30-28		Trench 2	General post-excavation views (avoiding scaffold)	SW
-	6/27		Trench 2	Oblique view of the barn's exposed lower wall	NNE
-	6/26		Trench 2	View of the exposed and broken flagstone surface in the south-west facing section	E
-	6/25		Trench 2	Detail view of the Barn's exposed foundation course	NW
-	6/24-23		Trench 2	Detail of the broken flagstone at the base of context [101]	SE
-	6/22		Trench 2	Detail view of the Barn's foundation trench [112]	NW
-	6/21		Trench 2	Detailed oblique view of the Barn's exposed foundation course	W
-	6/20		Trench 2	Detailed oblique view of the Barn's exposed foundation course	NW
26	5/9-7		Internal, Room 2	General view of north-west wall	SE
27	6/17		Internal, Room 2	View of Barn's stone work to south-east elevation	SE
28	6/18		Internal, Room 2	View of the exposed door jamb, north-west wall	E
29	6/19		Internal, Room 2	View of the exposed door jamb, north-west wall	S

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER C

35mm Colour Slide (Sensia 400)

Slide No.	Photo. Position	Location	Description	From
1	1	External, Building A	General view of the barn's south-east and north-east elevations	ENE
2	2	External, Building B	View of the single story Building A	ENE
3.1 & 3.2	3	External, Building A	General view of the Barn's north east elevation	NE
4	4	External, Building A	The barn's front south-east elevation	SE
5	5	External, Building A	Oblique view of the barn's south-east elevation	E
6	6	External, Building A	General view of the barn in context	N
7	7	External, Building A	Detail of the barn's north-west elevation	NW
8	8	External, Building A	General view of the barn and modern swimming pool in context	NW
9	9	External, Building B	View of Building B's south-west elevation, after renovation	SSW
10	10	External, Building B	Detail of Building B's south-west elevation, after renovation	SW
11	11	External, Building B	Detail of Building B's renovated stonework	W
12	12	External, Building A	General view through the modern swimming pool towards the Barn's (lower) south-west elevation	SW
13	13	External, Building A	View of the Barn's (lower) south-west elevation with inserted doorway	SW
15	15	Building A, room 2	Detail of the Barn's internal south-west wall at first floor level	NE
16	16	External, Building A	Detail of the Barn's (upper northern) south-west elevation with inserted doorway	S
17	17	External, Building A	Detail of the Barn's (upper southern) south-west elevation with inserted doorway	NW
18.1-18.3	18	Internal, Room 1	View of the Barn's north-west wall and barn door, with blocking window in situ	SE
19	19	Internal, Room 1	View of the Barn's south-east wall with barn door	NW
20	20	Internal, Room 1	View of the Barn's north-east wall ground level slit ventilator [7]	SW
21.1-2	21	Internal, Room 1	View towards the south-east wall, with the original and historically blocked slit ventilator [1]	NW
22	22	Internal, Room 1	View towards the western corner of room 1 with the original and historically blocked slit ventilator [1] to the left	SE
23.1-23.2	23	External	View of Barns removed roof truss	SW
25	25	Internal, Room 2	Detail of the Barn's internal south-west wall at first floor level	NE
26	26	Internal, Room 2	General view of north-west wall	SE
27	27	Internal, Room 2	View of Barn's stone work to south-east elevation	SE
28	28	Internal, Room 2	View of the exposed door jamb, north-west wall	E

29	29	Internal, Room 2	View of the exposed door jamb, north-west wall	S
30.1-30.2	-	Trench 1	Pre excavation view	SW
-	-	Trench 1	Post excavation view	SW
-	-	Trench 1	Post excavation view	NE
31	-	Trench 1	Detail of the north-west facing section	NW
33	-	Trench 2	General post-excavation view	NE
34	-	Trench 2	General post-excavation views (avoiding scaffold)	SW
32	-	Trench 2	Oblique view of the barn's exposed lower wall	NNE
35	-	Trench 2	View of the exposed and broken flagstone surface in the south-west facing section	E
36	-	Trench 2	Detail view of the Barn's exposed foundation course	NW
39	-	Trench 2	Detail of the broken flagstone at the base of context [101]	SE
38	-	Trench 2	Detail view of the Barn's foundation trench [112]	NW
37	-	Trench 2	Detailed oblique view of the Barn's exposed foundation course	W
40	-	Trench 2	Detailed oblique view of the Barn's exposed foundation course	NW

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER D

*Historic digital Archive views before and during renovation,
these are unpublished digital photographs taken by the present owners Mr and Mrs A Watson*

No./Photographic Position	Date	Location	Description	From
H1	6/2006	External Building A	View of the north-west elevation	NW
H2	9/2007	External Building B	View of the former garage	NE
H3	9/2007	External Building C (demolished)	View of the pigsty with poultry loft over	SE
H4	9/2007	Internal Building D	General view	E
H5	9/2007	External Building A	Oblique view of the north-west elevation	NE
H6	9/2007	External Buildings C and D	View of the external masonry between Buildings C and D	NW
H7	9/2007	External Building E	View of the NW facing gable wall of this lean-to shed/toilet	NNW
H8	9/2007	External Building D	View of the western corner of Building D	W
H9	9/2007	External Building E	View of the lean-to's south-west elevation	NW
H10	9/2007	External Building E	View of the shed's doorway	SW
H11	9/2007	External Building E and B	View of the rebuilt wall of Building B and the relict doorway of Building E	SSW
H12 and A13	9/2007	External Building B	View of the rebuilt south-west elevation, Building B (garage)	SW
H14	9/2007	External Building B	View of a repaired (narrowed) original doorway with a possibly inserted lintel	W
H15	9/2007	External Building D, C and A	Oblique view with the copings to Building C's north-west gable wall	SW
H16	?	External Building A	Detail of the blocked barn doorway [8]	NW

No./Photographic Position	Date	Location	Description	From
H17	9/2007	External Building A	Detail of the barn's coursed masonry to the lower north-west elevation	NW
H18	9/2007	External Building A	Detail of the barn's coursed masonry to the lower north-east elevation	NE
H19	9/2007	External Building A	General view of the barn and associated buildings	N
H20	9/2005	External	General view of the farmstead's western corner	W
H21	9/2005	External	General view of the farmstead and house from	NW
H22	9/2005	External, Buildings A-E	View of the northern end of the south-west elevation	SW
H23	9/2005	External, Buildings A-E	General view of the south-west elevation	SW
H24	6/2006	External, Building A	General view of the Barn's south-east elevation	SE
H25	6/2006	Internal, Building B	General view	E
H26	6/2006	Internal, Building B	General view	NW
H27	6/2006	Internal, Building B	General view	NW
H28	6/2006	Internal, Building B	General view	NE
H29	6/2006	Internal, Building A	General view with original arrangement of roof and ventilators to the north-east wall	SW
H30	6/2006	Internal, Building A	General view towards barn doorway [8]	SE
H31	6/2006	Internal, Building A	General view	SW
H32	6/2006	Internal, Building B	General view	NE
H33	6/2006	Internal, Building B	General view	N
H34	6/2006	Internal, Building B	General view	SE

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER E

Published Historic Photographs

No.	Date	Description	Direction (from)	Reference
A	Before 1910	View of the front south-east elevation of the Old Hall (reprint) From a photograph taken by Mr Edward Lumley	South	OAPPG 1997, 11 Green, W.A. 1910
B	Unknown	View of the front eastern corner of the of the Old Hall	East	OAPPG undated, 16
C	1987	View of the south-western elevation of the Old Hall	South -west	NMRC Ref. YO72/31209
D	1987	View of the front door and north-east elevation of the Old Hall	North-west	NMRC Ref. YO72/31209
E	1987	View of the front south-east elevation	South-east	NMRC Ref. YO72/31209
F	1987	View of the second floor roof trusses	West north-west	NMRC Ref. YO661/31209

CONTEXT REGISTER

No.	Context	Location (Trench)	Description
001		1	<i>Deposit:</i> dark brown silty loam (topsoil) with a variable depth up to 0.48m. Overlies [002].
002		1	<i>Deposit:</i> brown and buff mixed clayey silt, depth unknown. Underlies [001].
100		2	<i>Deposit:</i> dark brown silty loam (topsoil) with a variable depth up to 0.21m. Overlies [101, 106, 107, 108 & 109].
101		2	<i>Deposit:</i> Dark grey sandy silt with a significant concentration (30-40%) of cinder/slag. Underlies [100], overlies [102 and 114].
102		2	<i>Deposit:</i> composite layer of five individual deposits each with a depth of 0.05m. a thin burnt shale, then a mixed sand/lime mortar, a dark grey silty sand with flecks of burnt red clay, a sandy silt with lime mortar and lying in between and on top of the stones [104] a compacted layer of cream coloured lime mortar and a yellow silty sand. Underlies [101]. Overlies [103] and is cut by [106 & 109].
103		2	<i>Deposit:</i> light brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of lime mortar Underlies [101]. Overlies [105] abutts [104] underlies [102].
104		2	<i>Deposit:</i> Intermittent stone layer characterised by tabular sandstone up to 0.45m in length, generally positioned horizontally, some examples slightly inclined. Possible interpretation as a metalled surface but more likely a construction layer relating to the barn. Underlies 103, overlies [105].
105		2	<i>Natural:</i> Orange grey stony clay. Underlies [103] and [105].
106		2	<i>Cut:</i> 'U' shaped in section up 0.7m in width appears to be an unoccupied modern service trench probably a hand excavated cut. Overlies [101], underlies [100], contains [109]
107		2	<i>Cut:</i> 'U' shaped in section up 0.7m in width appears to be an unoccupied modern machine cut service trench 0.6m wide and cuts the base of the excavated trench. Cuts [101, 116, 114 115 & 111]. Filled by [108]
108		2	<i>Deposit:</i> Brown mixed deposit of sandy silt and clay with grass sods and limestone gravel (this presumably covers a modern plastic drain (c. 2008) which links into a man-hole 3m north-west of the trench).
109		2	<i>Deposit:</i> modern mixed sandy silt contains plastic pipe off cuts, Overlies [106].
110		2	<i>Cut:</i> Irregular in plan probable pit that predates the stone layer [114] and probably the related surface [104]. Underlies [115] overlies [105].
111		2	<i>Deposit:</i> Dark grey silt with brick and tile fragments and frequent inclusions of lime mortar. Overlies [110] underlies [115].
112		2	<i>Cut:</i> linear cut parallel with the north-west barn wall. Up to 0.12m extends down to at least another course of the barn wall.
113		2	<i>Deposit:</i> Re-deposited clay with frequent lumps of lime mortar. Overlies [112] unable to confirm which deposit this underlies due to the re-excavation of the trench.
114			<i>Deposit:</i> representing a series of chamfered stones probably a single stone when laid and broken during/post deposition. Represents an interesting architectural survival and will be left in situ.
115		1	<i>Deposit:</i> Creamy brown silty clay with 40% lime mortar. Underlies [114, overlies [111] and is cut by [107].
116		1	<i>Deposit:</i> Mid brown silty clay with 5% lime mortar. Underlies [101, overlies [105] and is cut by [107].
117		1	<i>Deposit:</i> Mid brown silty clay with 5% lime mortar. Underlies [101, overlies [105] and is cut by [107].

DRAWING REGISTER

Dwg. No.	Figure	Description	Scale Drawn	Reproduced
1		Trench 1, north-west facing section	1:20	-
2		Trench 1, plan	1:20	-
3	14	Trench 2, South-east facing section	1:20	1:50
4	14	Trench 2, plan	1:20	1:50

FINDS REGISTERS

Pottery Assessment: Table 1, pottery from Trench 1 ([001 and 002]), with unstratified pottery (US) originating from the pre-excavated spoil heap

Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
001	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	93	1	Strap handle	Hollow ware	Patchy brown glaze on top of handle	LC15th - C16th	Early BGCW with a coarse sandy fabric containing abundant round quartz and occasional round red grit
001	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	24	1	Rim	Bowl/dish	Yellow-green glaze int & partially ext	C16th	Clubbed rim
001	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	65	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze int & ext	LC15th - C16th	Everted rim jar
001	Green Glazed Sandy ware type	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze ext, yellow-green glaze int	LC15th - C16th	Unusual combination of glaze
001	Late Blackware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only	C18th	
001	Midlands Purple ware	1	15	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Patchy purple glaze int & ext, finger impressed rim	MC15th - C16th	
001	Midlands Purple ware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown-purple glaze int & ext	LC15th - C16th	
001	Mottled Yellow ware	1	11	1	Rim	Dish	Yellow glaze int with brown diffuse mottling	LC18th - C19th	
001	Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
001	Porcelain	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Overglaze red, blue and gold paint int	?C19th	
001	Slipware	1	19	1	BS	Dish	Red-brown, white and brown slip lines and discs int	C18th	Press moulded dish
001	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	12	1	BS	Flatware	Willow	M - LC19th	
001	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
001	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Possible pot disc
001	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	

Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
001	Yellow ware type	1	32	1	Rim	Bowl/dish	Thin white slip with clear (yellow) glaze int	LC17th - C18th	Clubbed rim
002	Midlands Purple ware	1	75	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy purple glaze int & ext, knife trimmed base	MC15th - C16th	Hard, dense reduced fabric with abundant round black grit and quartz
U/S	Blackware	1	37	1	Base & foot	Tripod vessel	Three fingertip impressions ext	C17th	No direct parallel from Wrenthorpe but fingertip impressions are characteristic
U/S	Blackware	1	37	1	BS	Hollow ware	Broad applied looped strip ext	C17th	
U/S	Bone China	1	9	1	Footring base	Plate	Gold line int	LC19th - EC20th	
U/S	Bone China	2	10	2	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	LC19th - EC20th	
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	26	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy brown glaze int & ext	C17th	Early BGCW
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	73	2	BS/handle stump	Hollow ware	Handle thumbings on both sherds	C17th	Early BGCW
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	29	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th - EC19th	
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	141	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th - C19th	Use wear on underside
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	56	2	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th - C19th	
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	111	2	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th - C19th	Rounded rim
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	20	1	BS	Pancheon	Red-brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	3	1	Flake	?Pancheon	Dark brown glaze int	LC18th - C19th	
U/S	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	6	1	Handle	Mug	Very shiny brown salt glaze ext	C18th	
U/S	Brown Salt Glazed	1	2	1	BS	Hollow	Pair of thin incised lines ext	C18th	

Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	Stoneware					ware			
U/S	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	12	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown ext, green int	C18th - C19th	
U/S	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext, green int	C18th - C19th	
U/S	Creamware	1	4	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Use-wear on underside
U/S	Creamware	1	5	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
U/S	Creamware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
U/S	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	53	1	BS	BS	Green glaze int and thin green glaze ext	C16th	
U/S	Late Blackware	1	16	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	Light buff body
U/S	Late Blackware type	3	34	3	BS	Hollow ware	Dark glaze int & partially ext	C18th	
U/S	Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Thin red line on top of rim	c.1780 - c.1840	
U/S	Redware	1	23	1	Rim	Bowl	Clear glaze int	C17th - EC18th	Clubbed rim
U/S	Redware	3	58	3	Base & BS	Bowl	Clear glaze int	C17th - EC18th	
U/S	Redware type	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C17th	Abraded body sherd
U/S	Slipware	1	3	1	BS	Dish	Brown and white feathered slip int	C18th	Press moulded dish
U/S	Slipware	1	36	1	Rim	Dish	Red and white slip bands under clear glaze, feathered	C18th	Press moulded dish
U/S	Transfer Printed Whiteware	2	9	2	Rim	Flatware	Willow border	M - LC19th	One may be a server/carver
U/S	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	9	1	BS	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	Not the standard AP design
U/S	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	35	1	BS	Hollow ware	Two impressed lines ext	LC18th - C19th	

Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
U/S	Unglazed Red Earthenware	2	54	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th - EC20th	
U/S	Wall tile	1	3	1	Fragment	Wall tile	White tile	Recent	
U/S	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
U/S	Yellow Glazed Stoneware	1	21	1	BS	Base	White slip under clear glaze on a red body	C18th - C19th	
U/S	Yellow Glazed Stoneware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip under clear glaze on a red body	C18th - C19th	
	Total	67	1395	67					

Pottery Assessment: Table 2, Ceramic building material and other items

Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S	Bone	2	18	2	Fragments	N/A	N/A	Undated	
U/S	CBM	1	1331	1	Fragment	Curved brick	N/A	Undated	Curved section brick with indications of extreme heating internally
U/S	Ceramic building material	1	81	1	Fragment	?Floor tile	U/Dec	Undated	
U/S	Ceramic building material	5	172	5	Fragments	?Roof tile	U/Dec	Undated	
U/S	Ceramic building material	3	195	3	Fragments	Brick	U/Dec	Undated	
U/S	Clay tobacco pipe	2	5	2	Pipe stem	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	Undated	
U/S	Glass	2	69	2	BS	Bottle	Brown glass	Undated	
U/S	Glass	1	25	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	Undated	
U/S	Glass	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glass	Undated	

Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S	Glass	1	7	1	Fragment	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Undated	
U/S	Glass	1	15	1	Base	Wine bottle	Green glass	Undated	
U/S	Iron	2	47	2	Fragments	?Nails	N/A	Undated	
U/S	Window glass	2	14	2	Fragments	N/A	U/Dec	Undated	

Table 3. Small Finds

Context	Type	No.	Wt	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S	Copper alloy buckle	1		Highly decorated	18 th century*	Patination throughout. Multiple 'sun' and foliate stamps within incised borders

* pers comm. Ms A Cooper

Additional Data

6 black and white images (noted in Appendix 2E)
RCHME notes on the Hall
A correspondence letter.

APPENDIX 3: STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

Listed Building Details (English Heritage 2008) following survey by C Giles 1987

LBS Number: 342622

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 06/06/1952

Date Delisted:

NGR: SE4383618022

Building Name: THE OLD HALL AND ATTACHED GARDEN WALL TO FRONT

Parish: ACKWORTH

District: WAKEFIELD

County: WEST YORKSHIRE

Postcode: WF7 7ED

Listing Text: ACKWORTH PURSTON LANE SE41NW (west side) High Ackworth 2/22 The Old Hall and 6.6.1952 attached garden wall to front (formerly listed as "The Old Hall") - II* Lesser gentry hall-house, now house. Later C17, altered; restoration in progress at time of survey (1987). Coursed squared sandstone, stone slate roof. T-plan formed by 2-unit end-lobby-entry front range with single-unit rear wing. Symmetrical 2½-storey twin-gabled south front with 5 first-floor windows; chamfered plinth, drip bands on 2 levels (carried round); inserted central doorway with 3-light overlight, 3-light double-chamfered mullioned windows on all floors, mostly with geometrical leaded glazing and many with renewed mullions and/or surrounds: all 4 at ground floor transomed and with lowered sills (the lower lights with plain glazing); one attic window with hoodmould in each gable (now of renewed masonry), ridged gable and parapet copings (in course of renewal). External chimney stacks to both gable walls; the left gable wall has a single-light window forward of the stack; the right-hand gable wall has a cross-window at ground floor and a 2-light window above (also forward of the stack), and the rear wall at this end has a Tudor-arched doorway (formerly the main entrance) and a 3-light window above. The east side of the rear wing has a similar Tudor-arched doorway next to the ear corner, a transomed 3-light window to the left, three 2-light windows at 1st floor, and an attic gable with a 2-light window (renewed masonry at this level). The west side of this wing has an unusual squint window in the angle with the front range, a cross-window and a 6-light window to the left at ground floor, and windows above these of 2 and 3 lights respectively. (All these windows have leaded glazing matching the front). Attached in front of the main range a garden wall of large blocks with rounded coping encloses a rectangular garden approx. 15 metres wide and 10 metres deep, with a gateway in line with the front door. Interior: parlour (to left) has muntin-and-rail panelling, Tudor-arched fireplace with fluted pilasters to Renaissance-style overmantel; housebody to right), partly partitioned to make entrance passage, has similar Tudor-arched fireplace, and large chamfered spine beam; kitchen in rear wing has very fine arched stone fireplace approx. 3 metres wide, with chamfered surround, and Tudor-arched doorway to lobby entrance on the right; fine full-height dog-legged staircase has square newels with ball finials and turned balusters; chamber over housebody (now partitioned) has moulded plastered beams; attic contains 5 collar trusses with knee braces to collars, and angle struts.

Listing

NGR: SE4383618022