

27

Group: Rose Cottage outbuilding, Rose Cottage, Lychgate cottage, cart shed outbuilding, Burnside. SD 810720-1

The only building of architectural merit in this group is Burnside which has a handsomely detailed 19th century front with six large two light windows and one single light, all with moulded architraves and flat mullions. There is a classical stone doorcase with a rectangular faulight over the door. The house has flush quoins at each end and between the two northern pairs of windows showing that it has been extended. It may easily be earlier in origin than the present facade. The outbuilding linking this house to Lychgate Cottage has superb squared and coursed masonry with a cartshed or trap-house arch at one end and a modern garage door at the other. Lychgate cottage is a tiny one-up, one-down house with rounded front corner and high internal chimney, of considerable visual attractiveness. Rose Cottage is a typical double-fronted end chimney house, and has an unusual two-storey outbuilding in the garden linked to the house by the stone garden wall. The whole forms an important visual element at the beginning of the village as seen on crossing the bridge.



Rose Cottage, larger photograph held in file.

6201

Rose Cottage outbuildings, Rose Cottage, Lychgate cottage, cart shed building & Burnside. (2).



Outhouse at Rose Cottage, Horton.
Larger photograph in file.





Rose Cottage outbuildings, Rose Cottage, Lynchgate Cottage, cart shed buildings & Burnside. (3).



Lynchgate Cottage, by Burnside.
Larger photograph held in file.



Burnside, larger photograph held in file.

Rose Cottage outbuildings, Rose Cottage, Lychgate Cottage, cart shed outbuildings and Burnside. (4).



Showing all the above on approach to the village from the south, larger photograph held in file.







052

Rowe End SD 805725

The hamlet of Rowe End is submerged in modern housing, and there only remains a much-altered farmhouse with an excellent barn behind it, and a row of cottages with other farm buildings. The House has been of considerable interest but is so no longer, having a modern porch and new windows. The farm buildings are unaltered. The row may have originated as a 17th century farmhouse with extensions at each end (c.f. South View) but the central house has all new doors and windows in a rendered front wall; the western end is a c. 1900 addition; the eastern end has four tall, late sash windows and a doorway, all framed in flat stone blocks, and a row of quoins to the left of the door marking the end of the original house, as well as more quoins at the present east end. This part is in excellent condition but its appearance is damaged by the loss of all original detail in the central house of the row.



Larger photograph in file.



Rowe Farm SD 804729

Standing near to the road but facing southeast, this house is well built in coursed and squared limestone with regular slate through-courses; there is a stone roof with three chimneys. The front door has a deep carved and moulded lintel and jambs formed of five moulded quoins. The lintel is of the design common in Lunedale, inscribed IL 1723, and has a plain dripstone over it. The two upper windows in splayed frames have a central splayed mullion where originally there are two. The lower four-light windows have ovolo-moulded mullions. The end walls of the house include some watershot masonry, suggesting a later repair. At the rear there are twin gabled wings (c.f. Cowside at Buckden or Town Head Farm, Austwick) and modern additions which have not damaged the house's appearance. A handsome early 18th century farmhouse.



Larger photograph in file.

624

Rowe End Farm.



Front of House, larger photo in file.



Rowe House SD 804728

(also called (The Raw) .

This house, well sited among trees and facing south-east, has a stuccoed 19th century front with tall stone-framed windows with the original sashes and a plain doorway. There are proud quoins under the stucco at each end and moulded gutter brackets. At the back the well squared and coursed stonework with flush quoins is exposed, and shows an irregular break to the east of the staircase window. This window has a stone frame with a round arch on imposts, and Gothick reticulated glazing bars. The two upper windows are squareish stone-framed sashes; below, there is a similar window placed to the right of each but to the right of the stair-window there is a blocked doorway and under a greenhouse to the left of the left hand window is a doorway in use. The date is probably about 1770 or 1780, with the front later 'improved'. A good example of its kind, which is fairly common locally.



Larger photograph in file.

636

Rowe House (2).

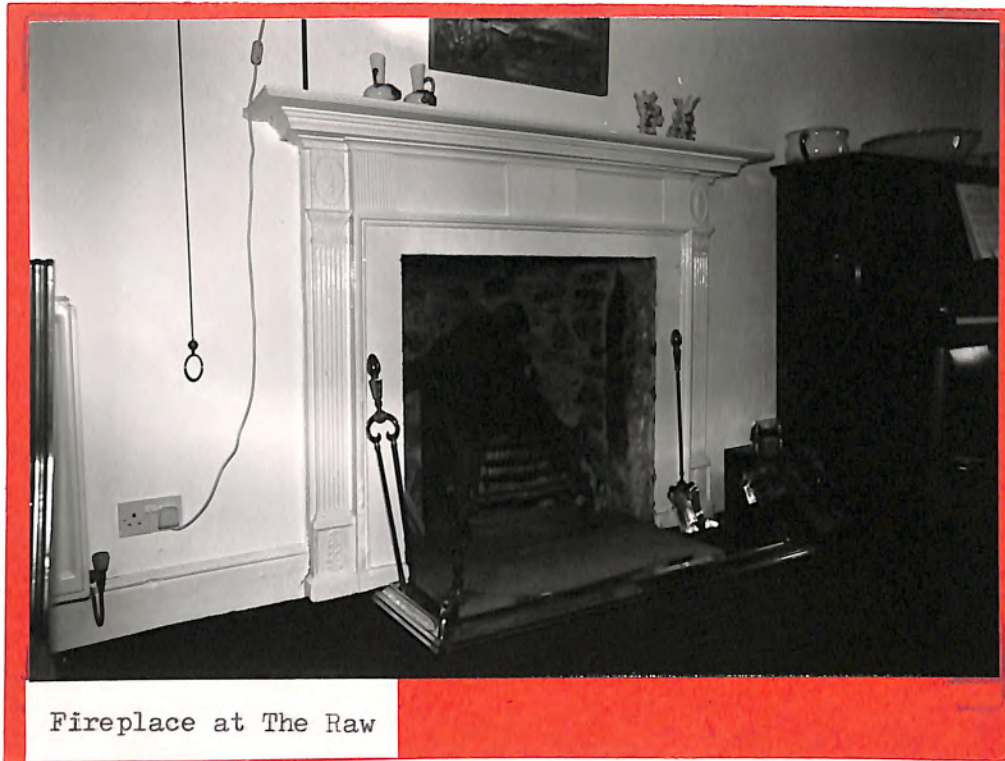


Back of House, larger photograph in file.





Rowe House (3).



Fireplace at Rowe House (The Raw).

Cupboard at
Rowe House,
(The Raw).

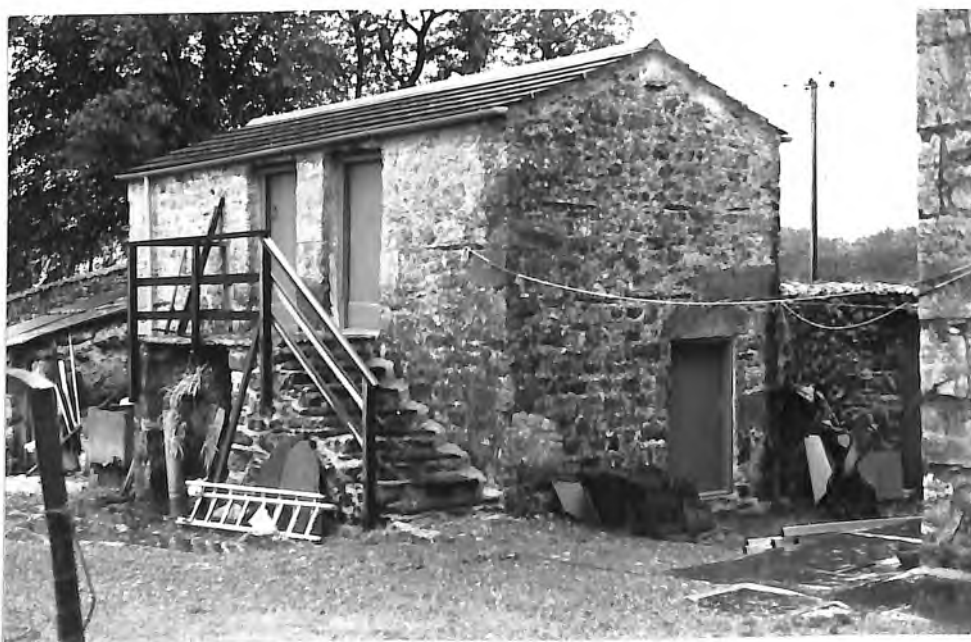


Rowe House (4).

638



Staircase in Rowe House, larger photo in file.



Outhouse at Rowe House, privvy containing three seats.



038

School House SD 813722

A very handsome Victorian L-shaped house on the east bank facing west towards the school. It has squared rubble walls with regular flush quoins, and beautifully detailed tall sash windows, the upper one in the front gable with a pitched-rubble relieving arch over it. The doorway is arched and has a round headed window over it with moulded label, and there is a plaque with base-relief urn over the door. Well sited to close the view on this side of the beck.



Similar photograph in file.(SIZE)

Cct 0

School House, Selside. (now a private dwelling).



School House, Selside.
Similiar size photograph in file.

Selside hamlet SD 784757

The village has considerable value as a visual group with glimpses of the random cluster of buildings appearing on each side as you walk or drive through. The best unlisted building architecturally is Selside Farm and Selside Farm cottage, a single structure with eight regularly spaced vertical sash windows in stone frames and two stone-framed doorways; the upper sashes have small panes, lower windows modern replacements. The central building in the middle of the hamlet, perhaps once a smithy, is visually essential and needs protection.

B-11

Selside Top Farm SD 783758

A long, low house lying end-on to the road facing southeast. To the west of the porch there are four 4-light splayed mullion windows with idiosyncratic horizontal glazing-bars. To the east there is an upper window formerly of four lights with two of the mullions removed and there was a similar one under it now blocked and replaced by a tall window. The porch has a plain chamfered doorway inscribed 11 H 1726. At the west end of the house is a length of building with no front openings; at the east end is a large laithe. Behind the house is a dairy outshot and outshots behind the farm buildings. The house was built in the late 17th century and enlarged perhaps into an existing outbuilding, with the addition of the porch in 1726, it is particularly attractive for its long, low line and siting.



Larger photograph in file.

Top Farm, Selside.

1726 datestone IH

1729-35 John Hesleden rent 15/6

1735-39 John Hesleden rent 15/6

1756-60 Thomas Hesleden rent 15/6

1785-90 Simon Bentham late Green, rent 16/1; William Hesleden late Green 19/7 $\frac{3}{4}$

1795-1801 Betty Bentham 11/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ rent; William Hesleden 19/7 $\frac{3}{4}$

Do the present owners recognise these names?

NORTH YORKSHIRE (W.R.)

HORTON IN RIBBLESDALE: Top Farm, Selside. SD 783757. visited 28-10-78
Mr and Mrs Gibbs.

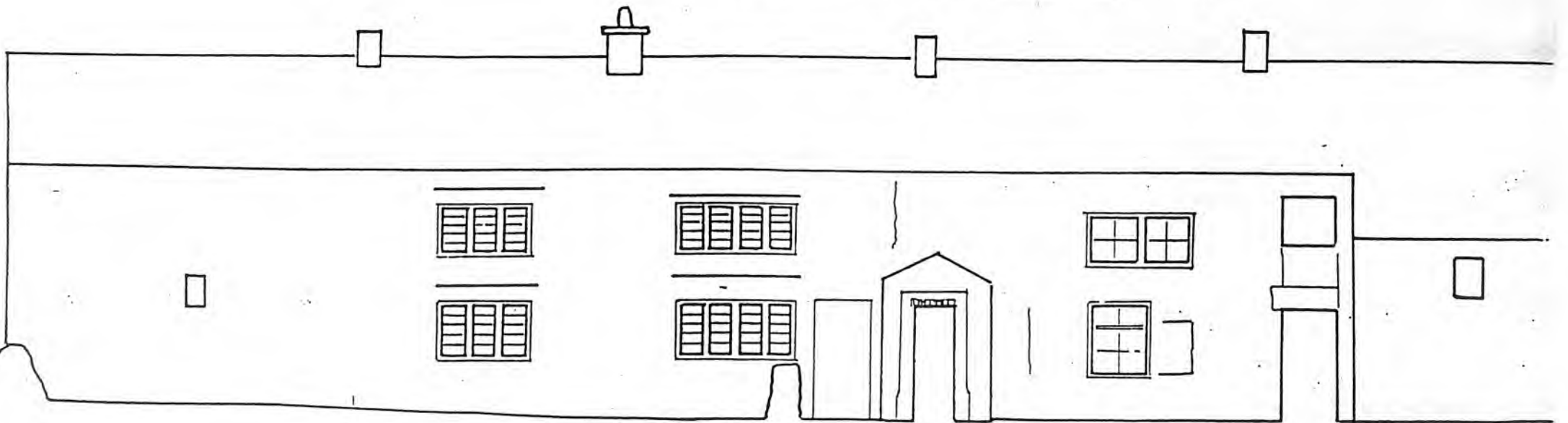
The house faces south at a bend in the road just north of the hamlet of Selside, and has a large laithe attached at the east end. There is indication that the lean-to buildings at the back formerly extended further north or had a walled yard on their north side, since a parallel row of footings can be found in the grass. The walls of the house are of limestone rubble and the roof is stone.

At the west end of the house is a single room open to the roof without fireplace or windows except for a tall sash window in the gable wall that may be an addition. The walls are unplastered and the roof has a central truss consisting only of principals and tiebeam with two pairs of overlapping purlins and a ridge-piece. There is a straight joint at the back where this room meets the main part of the house, with quoins at its east side. In front the wall is shrouded in creepers. The house proper consists of three rooms in line, and above each of the cross walls is a chimney serving alternately upper floor and ground floor fireplaces. The main fireplace is in the central living room and has a handsome classical frame with panelled pilasters at each side and a bold moulded cornice. The stairs go up against the north wall of this room. The ceilings are formed from paired beams and have timber girders set in the side walls and held in position by corbels which carry stepped wooden supports for the girders.

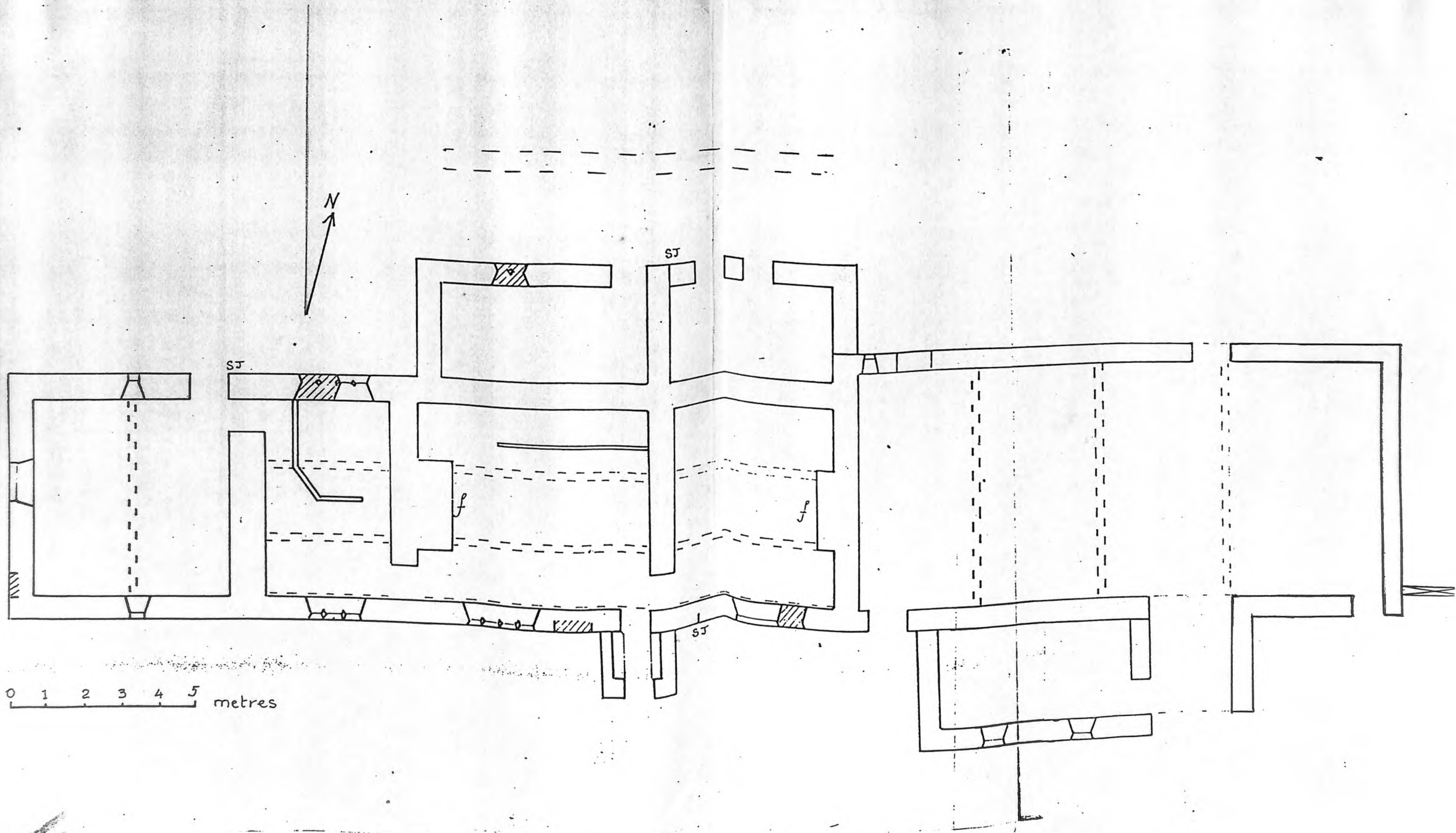
The laithe is four bays long and has principal trusses with tiebeams and collars, carrying three pairs of overlapping purlins and a ridge-piece. There is a byre attached in front of the laithe to the west of its porch, and a mucking-out hole in the east gable of the laithe indicates that this end had standings for cattle. Not all of the laithe could be drawn: it measures 15 x 7.5 metres approximately.

The house porch carries the inscription I * H 1726. The house may be as much as a generation earlier than this and has a plan resembling the Oxnop type to some extent, though as it is not possible to be sure where the original front door was this is not certain. Three positions are possible - where it is now, to the west of this or to the east. The central room has always been the principal living room or hall, west of this were two rooms, perhaps parlour and dairy, the back one now reduced in size to allow a way through to the later west end room. The east parlour may possibly be an addition, having its windows at slightly different levels, but with this kind of stone it is difficult to tell. If an addition, it was converted from an outbuilding as at Harber Farm.

B. and K. Hutton.



(forward of house)



0-11

The Shaws, Selside

This house, set back from the road and facing east, is built of squared sandstone and limestone blocks with a stone roof and four chimneys. It is two-storeyed throughout, and one and a half rooms deep. In the middle is the main house with a pedimented Ionic porch dated 1738, but the plank door with an over-frame of lugged panels is some half a century earlier. At the south end there is a single room open to the roof, with an outhouse built against its front wall, now used as a garage. At the north end is a late 19th century addition of one bay.

The six front windows each have three large lights with leaded diamond quarries, and all are late 19th century with flat mullions, moulded frames and hood moulds. On the central, older, part of the house there is a plain slate drip course as well.

Inside there is an altered staircase with late 17th century balusters, and the ceilings are carried on twin spine-beams with corbelled sleeper-beams in the long walls. The house probably dates from the second half of the 17th century, with a later porch, and was improved in the late 19th century when the northern extension was built. It is extremely handsome and impressive, immediately catching the eye on approaching Selside from the south.



Larger photograph in file.

North Yorks
Modern County(Historic County)

(Parish or township)

The Shaws
(Name of building) NGR

Wilf and Hilary Fenten
(Owner or occupier)
Selside ,Settle
BD24 0HZ
(Address)

(Building listed?)

Date of record;May 1996

Names of recorders; A Armstrong, D Cant. (A Pacey has visited previously and produced plan and elevation)

Note of major alterations or demolitions since the survey;
none

DESCRIPTION

1. *Building type/purpose*
Dwelling house

2. *Materials:*

Rubble wallstones with a distinct change indicating raised roof and marked by a level of flaggy sandstone. Windows largely of late 19 th C and of sandy rock, probably one of the local Ribblesdale Silurian/Ordovician gritstones. Porch has thin side walls of local 'slate' slabs whilst the portico porch frontage is of very different sandstone and appears to be Upper Carboniferous soft, thin-bedded flagstone, possibly of the Middle Coal Measures.

3. *Exterior details:*

At the front, the raised roofline crosses both the house and the added N cell suggesting it was once all single storey and thatched. A straight joint of larger quoins marks the join of the extension but is broken by the raised roof which is set back above a layer of sandstone slates. The porch is built over the raised walling. All the E front walls are of late 19 th C boaster-tooled, gritty rock and any original windows are replaced. The N sash window has a projecting stone surround which is broad-tooled and c 1800. The S end of the building is masked by the extension to the E. The elaborately and crisply carved porch, recently heavily restored and much replaced, is dated 1738 but was probably imported in the 19 th C during the house improvements. Front door is a 17 th C double boarded one with an elaborate pattern of applied mouldings

4. *Interior details:*

Housebody now divided by partition to make a hallway, but two large chamfered beams span right across, with a lambs tongue chamfer stop by the fireplace. The W beam is also clearly reused with redundant pegholes, and a large halving across the timber in the hallway and with a simple bar stop. The parlour beams have wide chamfers with unusual chamfer steps, rather than stops, with two rolls but the chamfer continues on.

At the back of the house, in what may originally have been an outshut, is the remains of a chamfered, mullioned window which has been cut into for a recent rear extension. Stair is of oak.

The chamber over the housebody has been ceiled under the large tiebeam, which has windbrace halvings at each end, and is also notched along its length where it has had a 19 th C partition nailed on.

In the roof the rest of the truss is seen. (see drawing) The stone wall of the outshut has been raised to make a double depth roof, but this meant purlins were not needed. The roof is curiously braced and the chiselled construction marks and chamfering show this was intentional. It is also evident that timber was reused for this, perhaps from the lower roofed house. The tie beam is from a roof of cruck-like construction and large straight angled halvings are seen on the top side. These show the original building was about 4.60 m between the trusses. The larger principal rafter has purlin trenches which are too big, and a too large ridge notch, with a now off-centre centering line, and has a hewing mark X111 scratched on. Two of the purlins are of large, reused, heartwood timbers and one has X11 on it. The smaller principal rafter has a too large mortice into which the brace fits and no construction mark and may be reusing a mortice. The wedged-in ridge piece has a redundant mortice, perhaps for a former wind brace. Another feature are the two parallel red lines which run all the way round the inside of the truss principals. Is this decoration or carpenters chalk and of which period ? (Amazingly, ACA saw this the same week on an arch-braced roof truss in a house dated 1635 in Cononley near Skipton, but why carpenters marking should be so visible in an open, high-status parlour chamber room is odd. If the old timber at The Shaws is reused from an open roof , then perhaps this was a common basic decoration?)

5. Plan form;

Direct entry two or three cell with outshut originally. Changed to double depth central entry plan later.

DATING

6. Identify the oldest part of the building and likely date;

Lower walling and some of roof truss indicate a 1½ storey, possibly thatched house with curved principal rafters and halved on windbraces. There was probably an outshut .

7. major extensions or alterations;

The house was 'Georgianised' by raising the roof and rear wall to two full storeys. (The truss is not unlike the " half a kingpost" structure in Farfield Cottages, Addingham ,raised in the 18 th C)

c 1890 when the house changed hands the vernacular style mullioned windows of the frontage were put in, possibly replacing what was already there, and the porch added for effect, having been brought from elsewhere.

SETTING

8. Orientation;

Faces E by the road

9. Relationships;

Beck flows down on the N gable and barns and outbuildings at rear.

OTHER INFORMATION

10. Initials/datestones

Porch (imported) JJ 1738

11. Oral information from owner/occupier;

Original pieces of restored porch stonework have been kept

12 Documentation, maps, inventories etc;

Report 489 (YVBS4)

13. Plans etc annexed (please tick)

block plan of site

ground floor plan

first floor plan

analytical plan

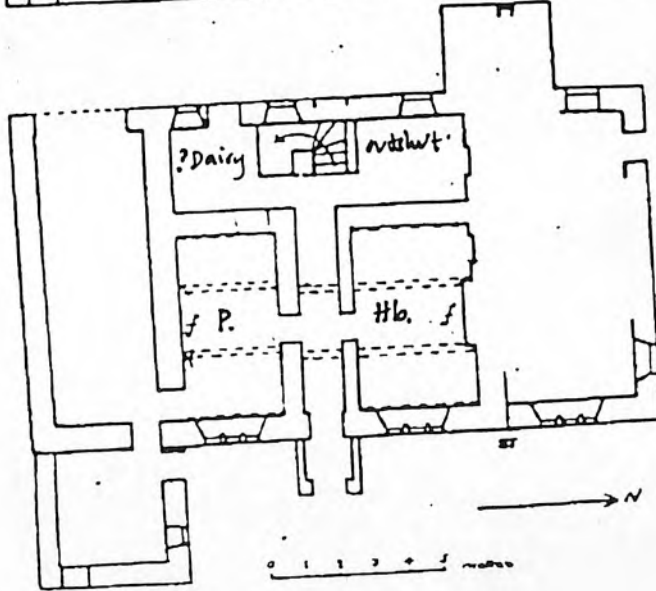
copies of inventories, maps etc

sections

elevations

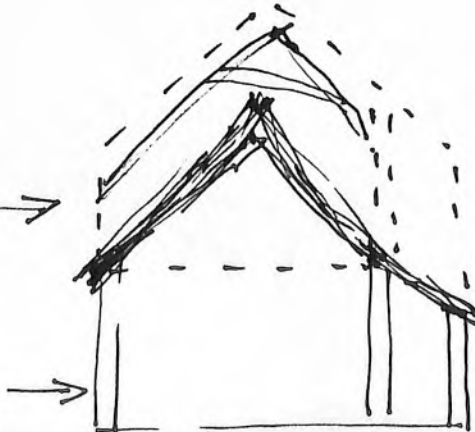
detail drawings

photographs



raised roof
& re made
truss.

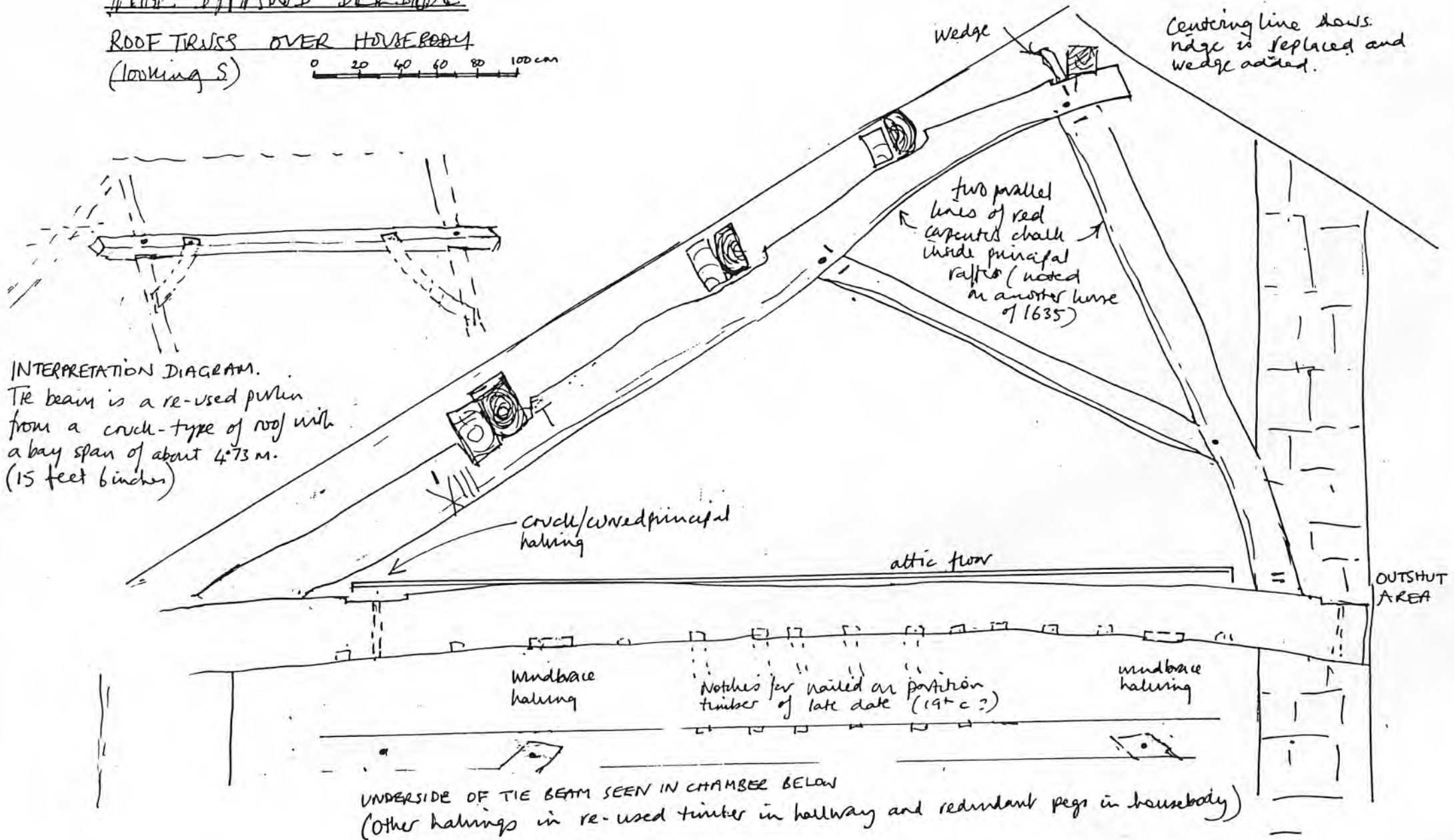
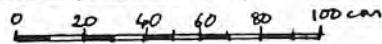
earlier 1 1/2
storey house
with outshot



THE SHAW'S SELSIDE

ROOF TRUSS OVER HOUSEBODY

(looking S)



INTERPRETATION DIAGRAM.

The beam is a re-used pulvin from a cruck-type of roof with a bay span of about 4.73 m. (15 feet 6 inches)

UNDERSIDE OF TIE BEAM SEEN IN CHAMBER BELOW
(Other halvings in re-used timber in hallway and redundant pegs in housebody)

NORTH YORKSHIRE (W.R.)

HORTON IN RIBBLESDALE: The Shaws, Selside. Mr and Mrs Morphet.
SD 784756. visited 28-10-78

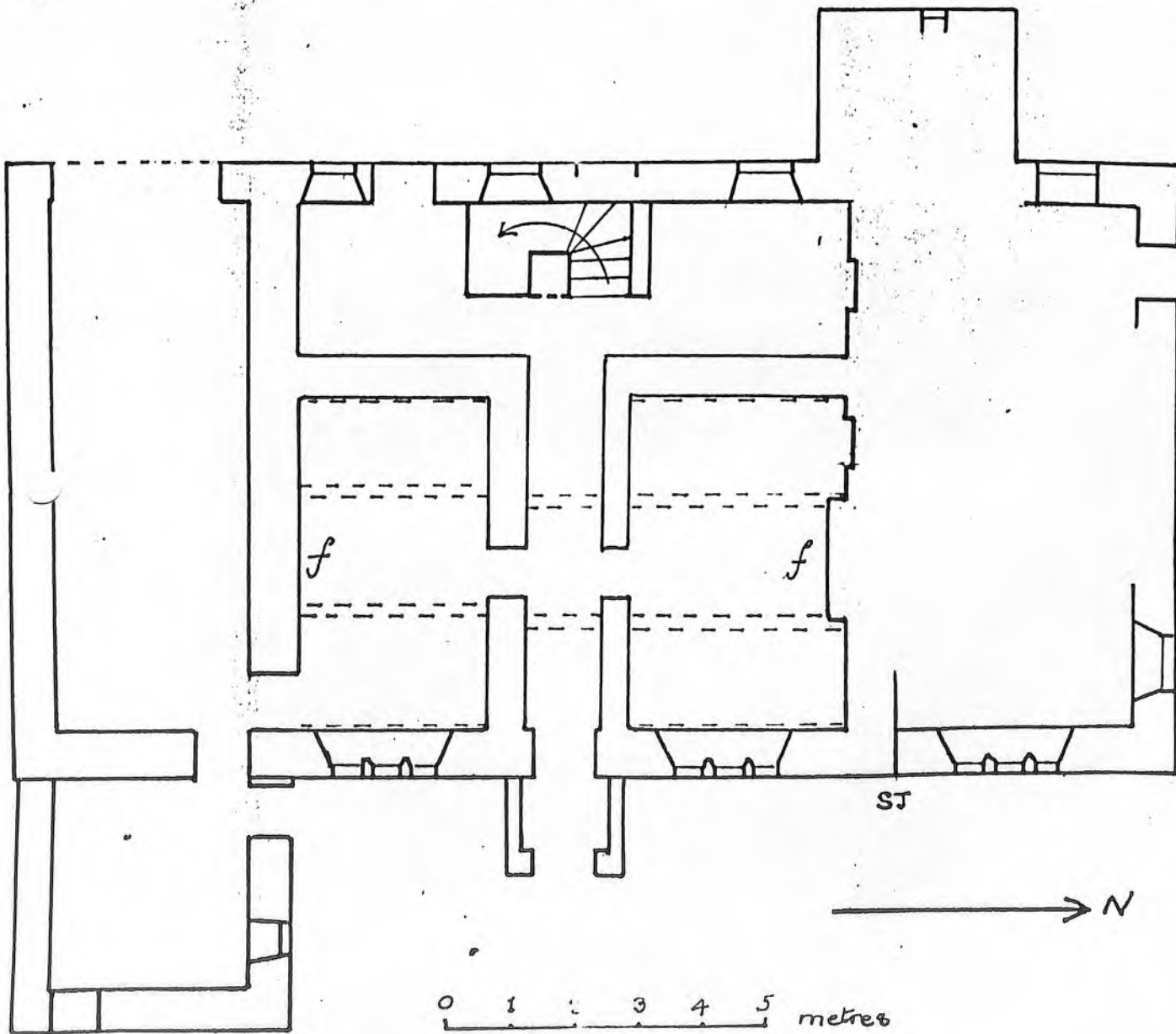
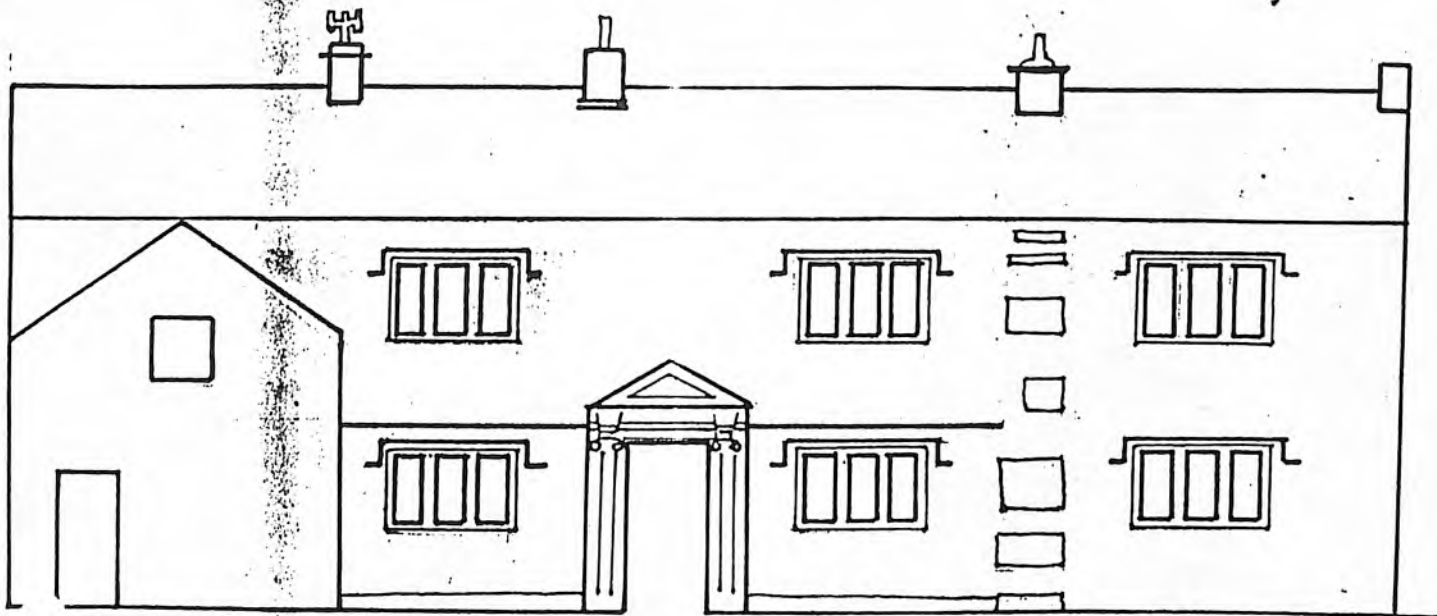
The house faces east, standing a little back from the road that curves through the hamlet. It is faced with well squared and coursed blocks of limestone and sandstone with sandstone dressings and a stone roof; the back wall is of ordinary mixed rubble. The windows are framed in flat tooled blocks with moulded rims and the mullions are flat outside and splayed within. There are hood moulds over each window and in addition a string course across the middle part of the house. Where this terminates at its north end is a line of massive squared quoins. The porch is an elegant renaissance design with fluted Ionic pilasters above which are inscribed J - J and J738 respectively. The door itself is made of vertical planks with an over-frame of lugged panels, a design some 50-70 years earlier than that of the porch. There are four chimneys, each with one flue.

The door opens into a passage with the living room to the right and kitchen to the left. The ceiling-joists in these rooms are carried on two parallel beams and their ends rest on timber girders set into the side walls and held in position by wooden corbels. Behind are two service rooms flanking a staircase with turned balusters of late 17th century type, but these show some signs of re-use. The treads are of wood up to the turn and above that of stone, which, combined with evidence of a blocked doorway in the outside wall, indicates a change in the way the stairs ran. Perhaps originally they went straight up in stone beside the back wall, were then cut short to allow the doorway to be made (perhaps when the house was divided) and finally the door was blocked up and the stairs rebuilt round a well. The upper storey was not seen, but Mrs Morphet told us that the chimney over the front door belongs to a bedroom fireplace.

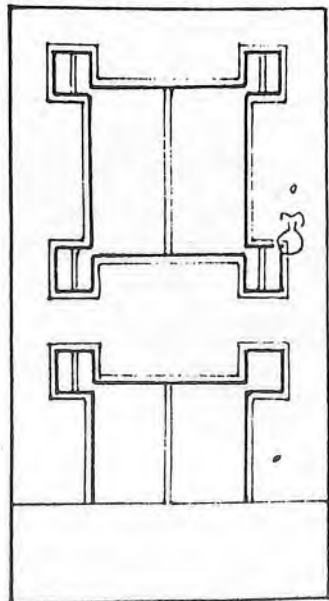
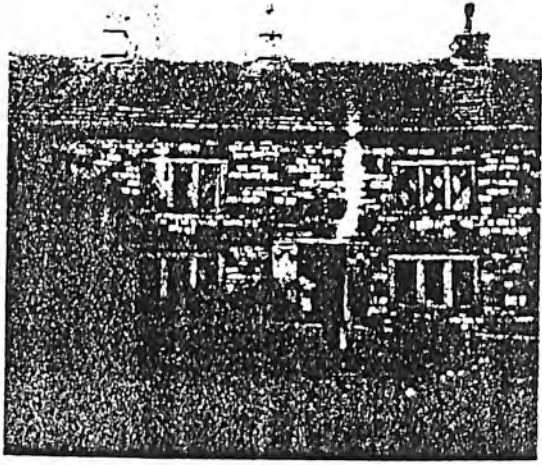
To the south of the rooms so far described is a room the full width of the house, unplastered, open to the roof but lofted over at one end only. The roof is made of three pairs of purlins and a ridge-piece spanning from wall to wall. The purpose of this room is not at present understood. At the north end the house was enlarged about 1900, possibly earlier since the school opposite was built in 1877 and the style is somewhat similar. This end was not seen inside.

From the plan, the house could date from the late 17th or early 18th century, with the entrance originally straight into the main living room. The porch was added in 1738, but at the end of the 19th century the front was radically improved and all the window frames renewed, no doubt imitating the original ones, and with a substantial addition at the north end (why was the south end not brought into use instead?). It is of course possible that the porch, the front door and the staircase balusters have all been brought in from elsewhere in the course of this renovation, but even if this were found to be so, the original date of the house is probably that indicated by the plan type.

Features peculiar to the region are the chimney stacks made for single flues only, which results in a lot of stacks on the roof line, and the corbelled side-girders to support the ceiling joists, an unexpected feature in a region hardly rich in timber. The south end room is also a regional peculiarity whose explanation must lie in the economic history of Ribblesdale.



NEWS, ...



...



NORTH YORKSHIRE (W.R.)
HORTON IN RIBblesDALE, The jaws, belside. photograph 1982.

NORTH YORKSHIRE
AND CLEVELAND
VERNACULAR BUILDINGS
STUDY GROUP 489



South View

(also Report 1972 & NYVB Report 1982).

A row of cottages with gardens running down to Brants Ghyll, originating from a three-cell 17th Century in the middle, extended at the eastern end in 1801 to make a double-fronted house, no. 4, and at the west end to make no. 1. The original splayed mullion windows have been blocked or converted; no. 4 has been fitted with flat stone mullioned windows and doorway dated J.G. 1801, and another bay added to the west end, perhaps at first as an outbuilding but now the first cottage.

A prominent element in the landscape as one goes northwards along the Settle-Ribblehead road, with Penyghent rising above the cottages.



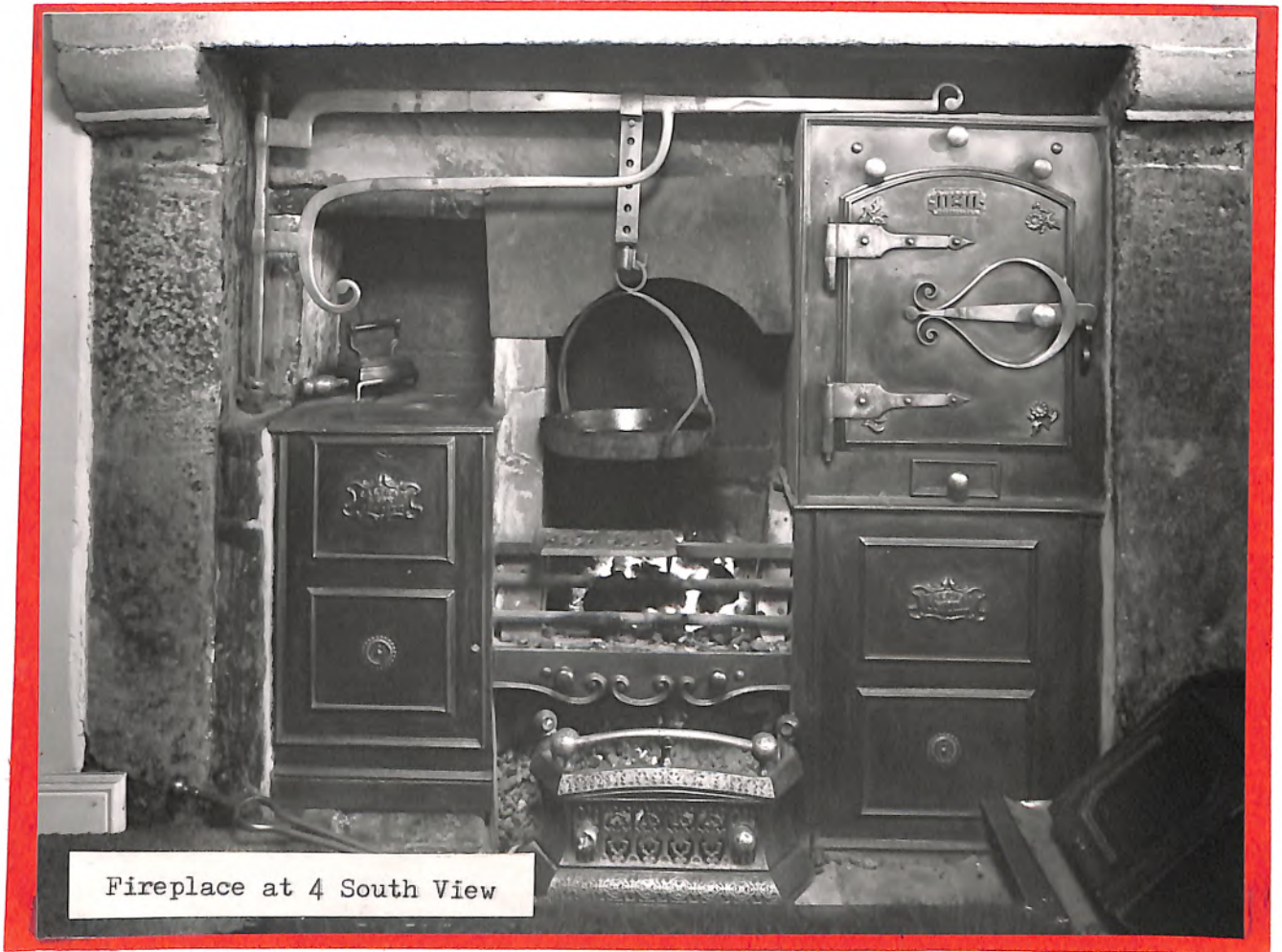
South View, No.4, (2)



Cupboard at 4 South View, Horton.

647

South View, No 4., (3).



Fireplace at 4 South View.

South View, No 4., (4).



Fireplace at 4 South View, Horton.

049

South View, No 4., (5).



Cupboard at 4 South View

Cupboard at 4 South View, Horton.

YORKSHIRE (W.R.) HOYLE COTTAGE, HORTON IN RIBBLESDALE. SD 808727

This cottage is the end one of a row of four, and the most important of the row, the others being smaller and less well detailed. The walls are rubble, colourwashed, with the openings framed in tooled stone, and with flat gable copings both ends of the row ending with four kneelers as drawn. The roofs are slate. Hoyle cottage has flat, flush-mullioned windows with fine horizontal tooling, and a plain door frame similarly tooled. Over the door is a moulded pediment on which is inscribed J G : 1801. The front of the house faces south onto the garden and the stream, but approach is now from the back through a north door opposite to the south one. The window and door openings of the other cottages show signs of alteration.

The plan is a simple one of four ground-floor rooms. The south front door opens into the kitchen, which has a large fireplace on the east wall with a moulded cornice and jambs as drawn. It has a Victorian iron kitchen range with a swinging reckon, by T. Altham and Son, Penrith. The range is not quite as wide as the opening into which it is fixed, and a row of bricks at the north end fills up the space. There are two softwood joists running east-west from the chimney breast across the room.

West of the kitchen is the parlour. Its floor is very slightly lower and its ceiling a little higher, with the joists also concealed. The principal feature of the parlour is an elegant recess in the north wall once fitted with (glazed?) doors - see sketch. The fireplace and chimney are entirely within the dividing wall of the next house. The principal bedroom above the parlour is a step up from the landing and is ceiled a foot above the height of the outer wall, giving the window an oddly low appearance from inside. The window is framed with shutters and panelling, including a fluted panel on the mullion; the recess on the north wall corresponding to the one below is fitted with a cupboard and drawers, and there is a dado-rail except along part of the west wall where there may once have been a fireplace.

North of the parlour is a room now the kitchen but which up to about 1900 was a stable open to the roof. A bedroom has been made in the upper part of this room. Two other bedrooms, both over the kitchen proper, and the kitchen itself, have simple two-panelled doors of a style introduced at the beginning of the 18th century, but in softwood and perhaps contemporary with the two six-panelled doors to the parlour and best bedroom.

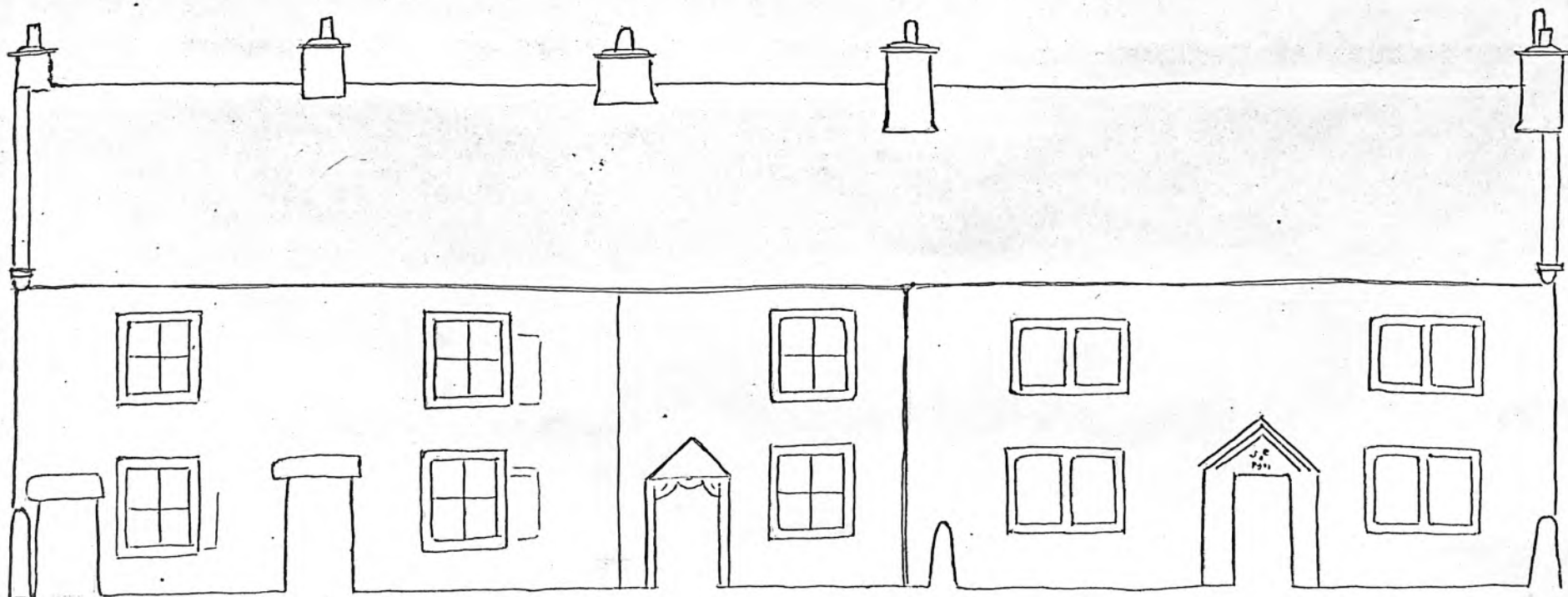
The roof, which is modern, has no principal trusses and probably never did have since the cross walls go right up to the apex of the roof and carry the purlins.

The masonry of the walls could be of any date, but the tooled exterior stonework and the kitchen fireplace suit the inscribed date of 1801. The woodwork of the parlour and best bedroom is in a style of about 1800-1825 and so was probably installed at the same time, but the curious alterations of level in these rooms suggest that they were improved within an existing framework. That in turn suggests that there was a house of this general shape already here in 1801, perhaps with horizontal window-openings since the parlour and best bedroom are of a style that calls for hung sash windows and would surely have had them had they been designed ab initio.

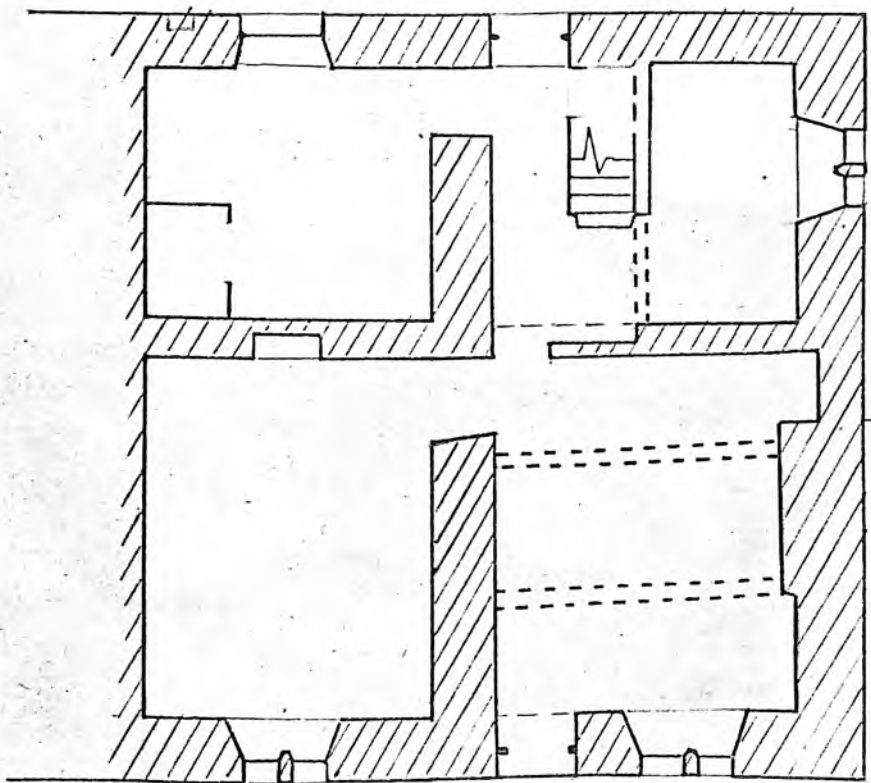
So we presumably have a house radically reconstructed in 1801 with a very elegant parlour but also with a stable within the house - an illustration of the conflict between appearance and convenience.

SOUTH VIEW

HOYLE COTTAGE



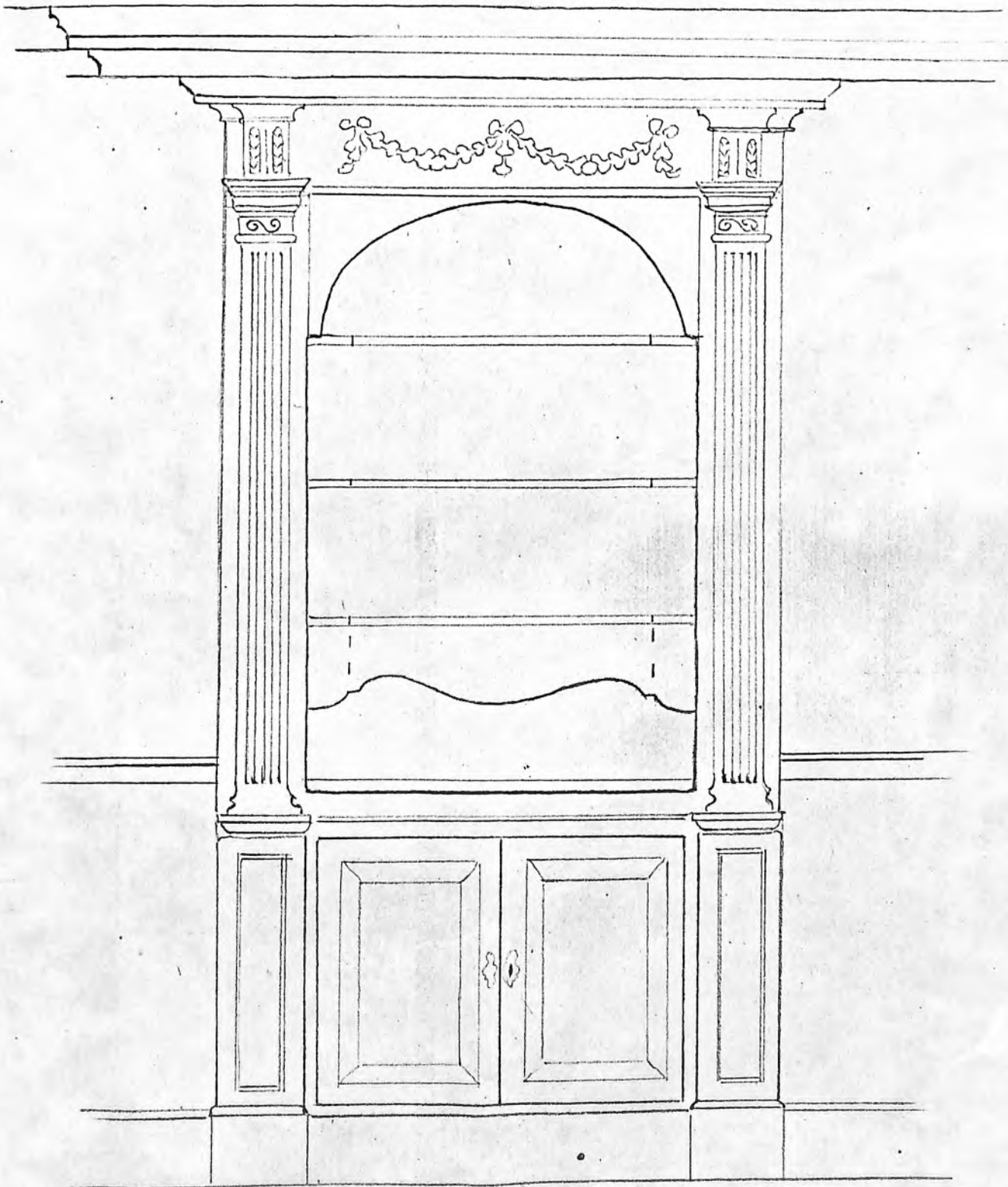
SKETCH ELEVATION 26-10-74

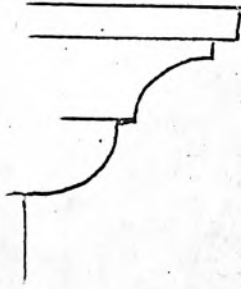


1-6-72

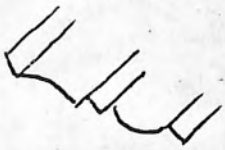
HOYLE COTTAGE
1/2" = 1 FT



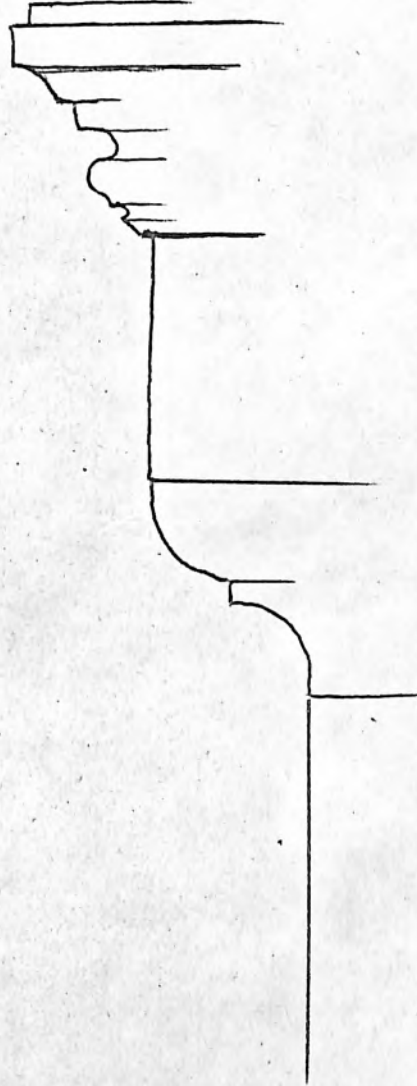




KNEELER



FRONT DOOR
PEDIMENT



FIRE PLACE

NORTH YORKSHIRE (W.R.)

HORTON IN RIBBLESDALE, Hoyle Cottage, 4 South View. additional note,
September 1982.

During last winter the rendering was stripped off this house and the pointing renewed. On both back and front walls there are lines of quoins on the west side of the doorway, showing that the thick wall running across the house was at one time the end of the row. The back quoins finish below the eaves, suggesting that the roof once came down lower at the back than the front, i.e. that the rear rooms were $1\frac{1}{2}$ storeys instead of two.

Stone 'sentry-box' porches have been built over the three doors of the other cottages (nos. 1 - 3), and above the door of 2 a new window has been made. All the glazing in 1 - 3 has been renewed.

The row now seems to have originated as a late 17th century three-cell house with its door that of 3 South View, opening direct into the forehouse which has its fireplace at the eastern end. This chimney is the largest and is set forward of the roof ridge. There was an unheated room at each end, and the shape and position of the windows of the western rooms on both storeys can be seen under the rendering, suggesting slightly lower eaves in front too. The west end cottage, 1 South View, is an addition, and in 1801 the eastern end was extended to make a double-fronted house now 4 South View.

In the living-kitchen the range by T. Altham of Penrith is now found from their records to be of a pattern introduced in 1880. A photograph is appended of the range, now restored and in working order. The crane and reckon are older, and may be of the same date as the kitchen itself, i.e. 1801.

4 South View is thought to have been used as a vicarage before the present one was built c. 1870. The Glebe Terriers of 1786 and 1809 give the incumbent as George Holden; up to 1786 the patronage was in the hands of the Wilson family, but in 1809 the curate himself was the patron. In all ten terriers 1716 to 1825 the living had no parsonage house. The name Hoyle Cottage is recent.

B. Hutton.