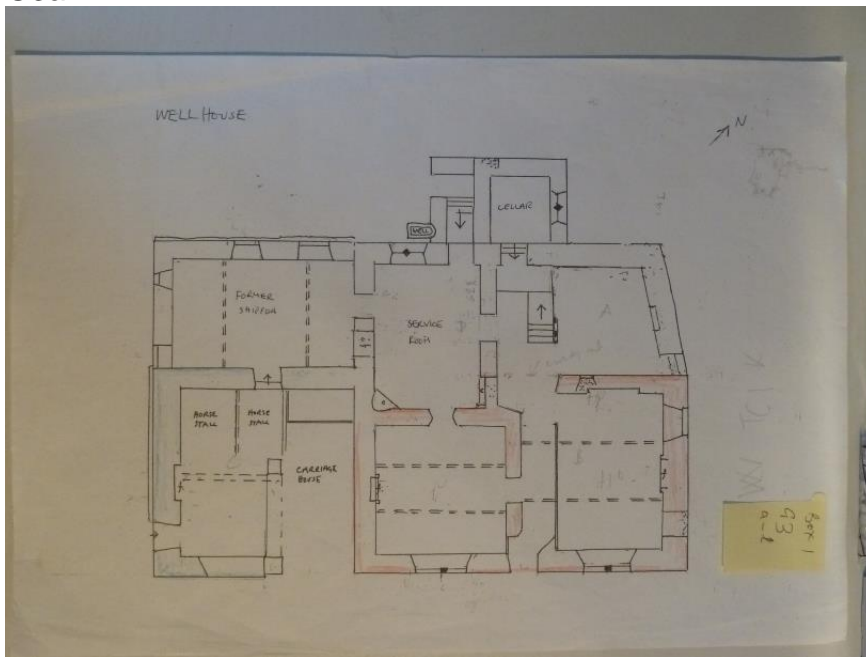


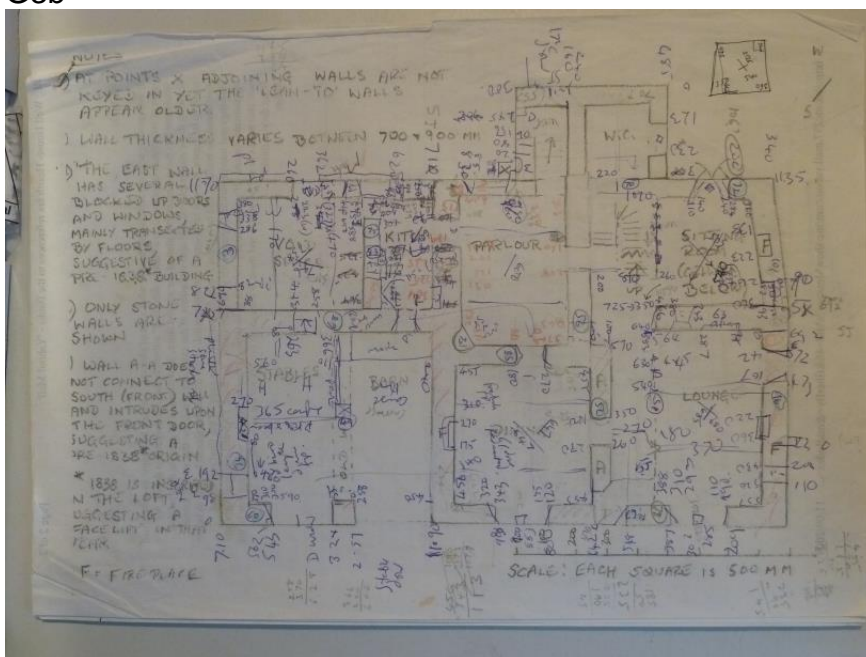
Alison Armstrong Collection – Cataloguing Sheet

Title	Giggleswick Wallet					
Storage location	Ingleborough Community Centre, Alison Armstrong Collection, Box 1					
About this record	Image reference G1 a-e G2 G3 a-k G4 a-i G5 a-e		Description St Alkelda's Church booklet with annotations (copyright) Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group; Well House with Bankwell, Giggleswick 2009 (copyright) Well House; rough plans and notes Well House; plans and elevations Fieldgate and Swawbeck, Giggleswick; printed notes			
Creator	Alison Armstrong					
Contributor	Name David Johnson			Contact IAG		
Date of creation						
Date of coverage						
Place	Giggleswick					
Exact location	St Alkelda's Church, Well House, Bankwell, Fieldgate, Swawbeck					
Format (original)	Audio	* Document	* Drawing	Family tree	Inventory	Mag. cutting
	Map	News. cutting	Photo	Transcript	Will	
Copyright holder	Alison Armstrong					
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Key word(s)	Vernacular buildings, Architecture					
Data entry by	M. Slater					

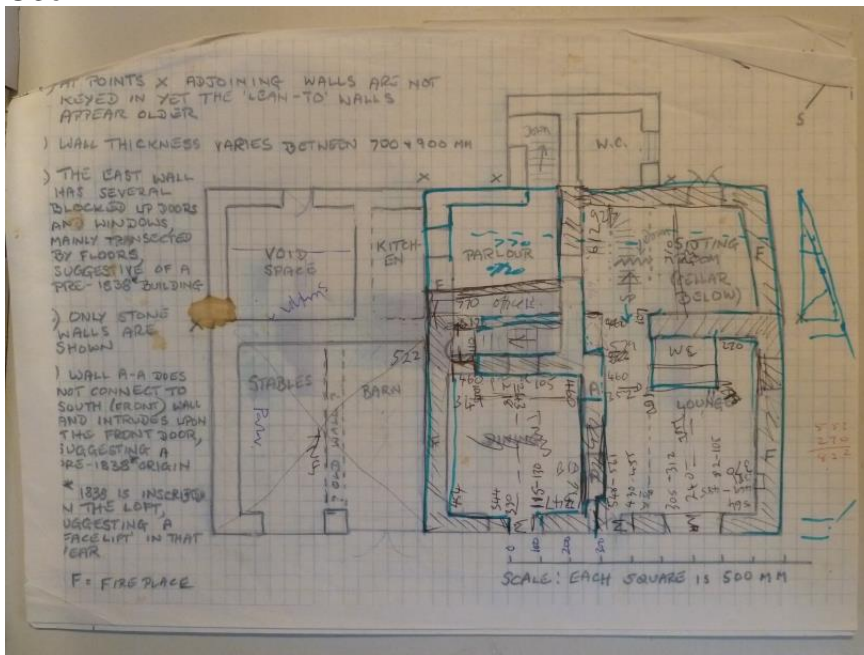
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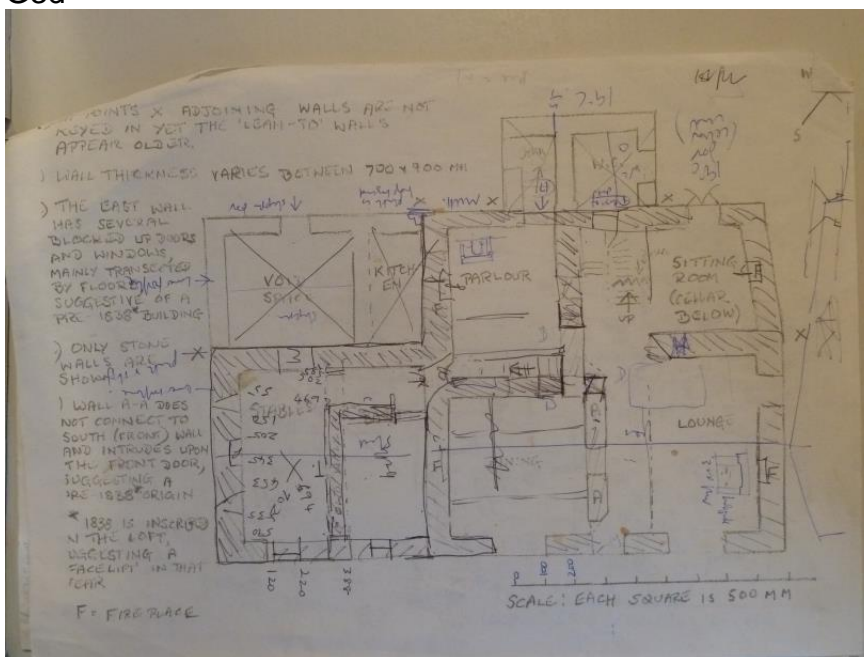
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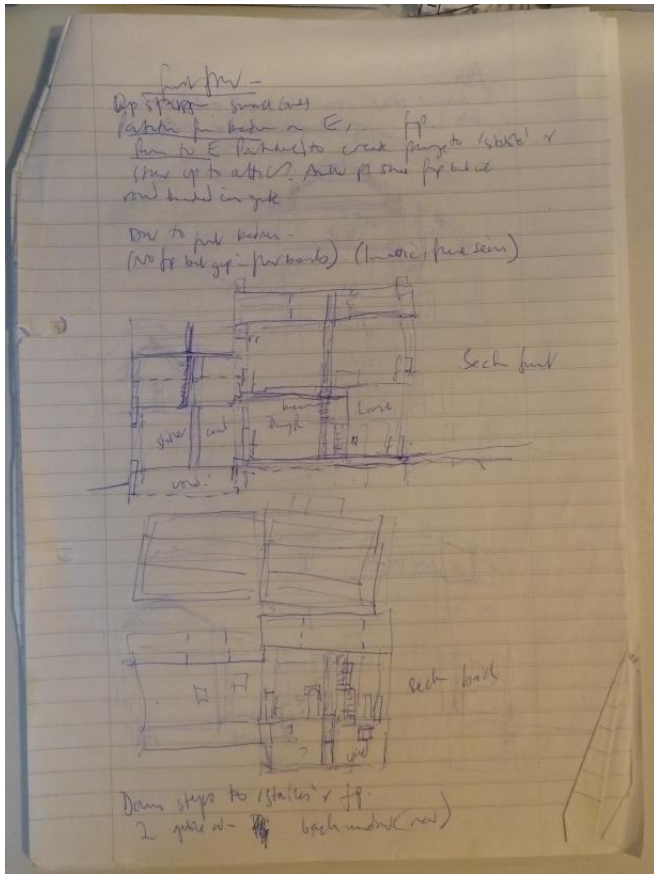


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G3d



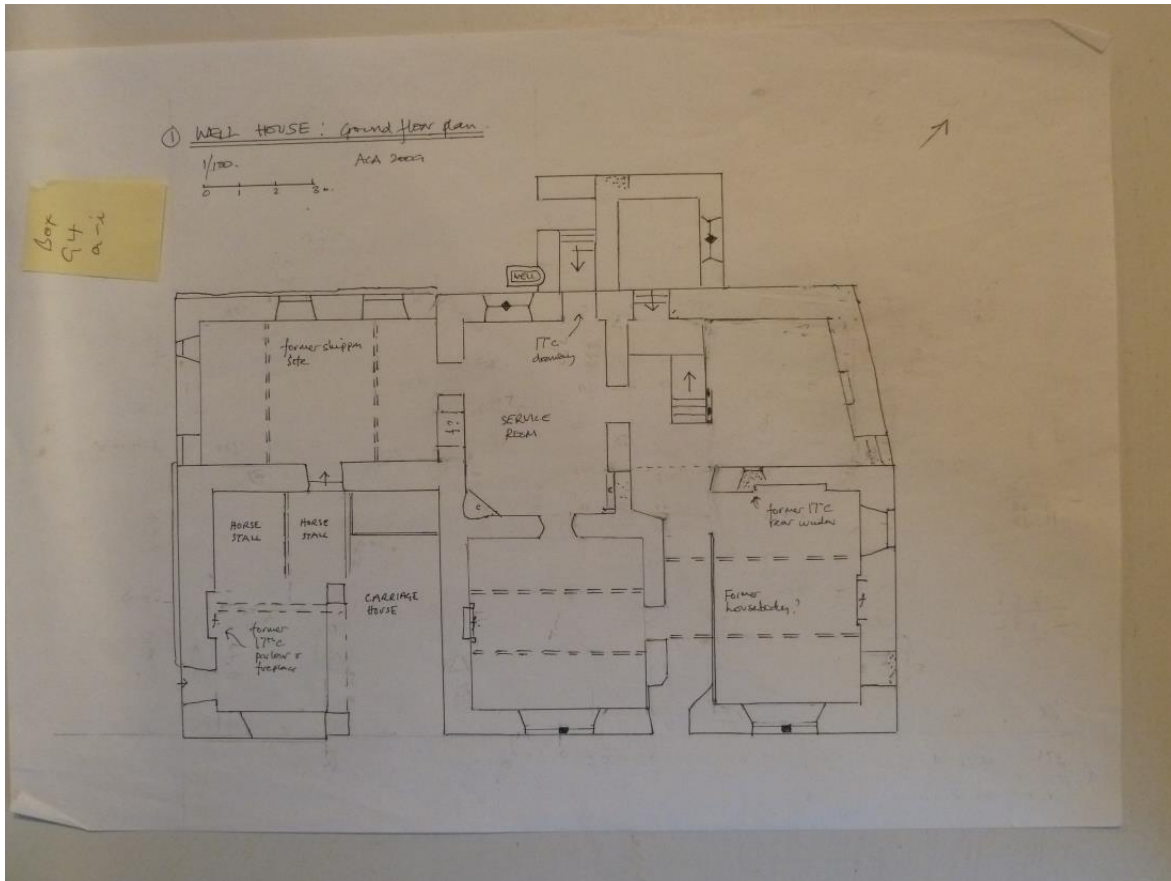


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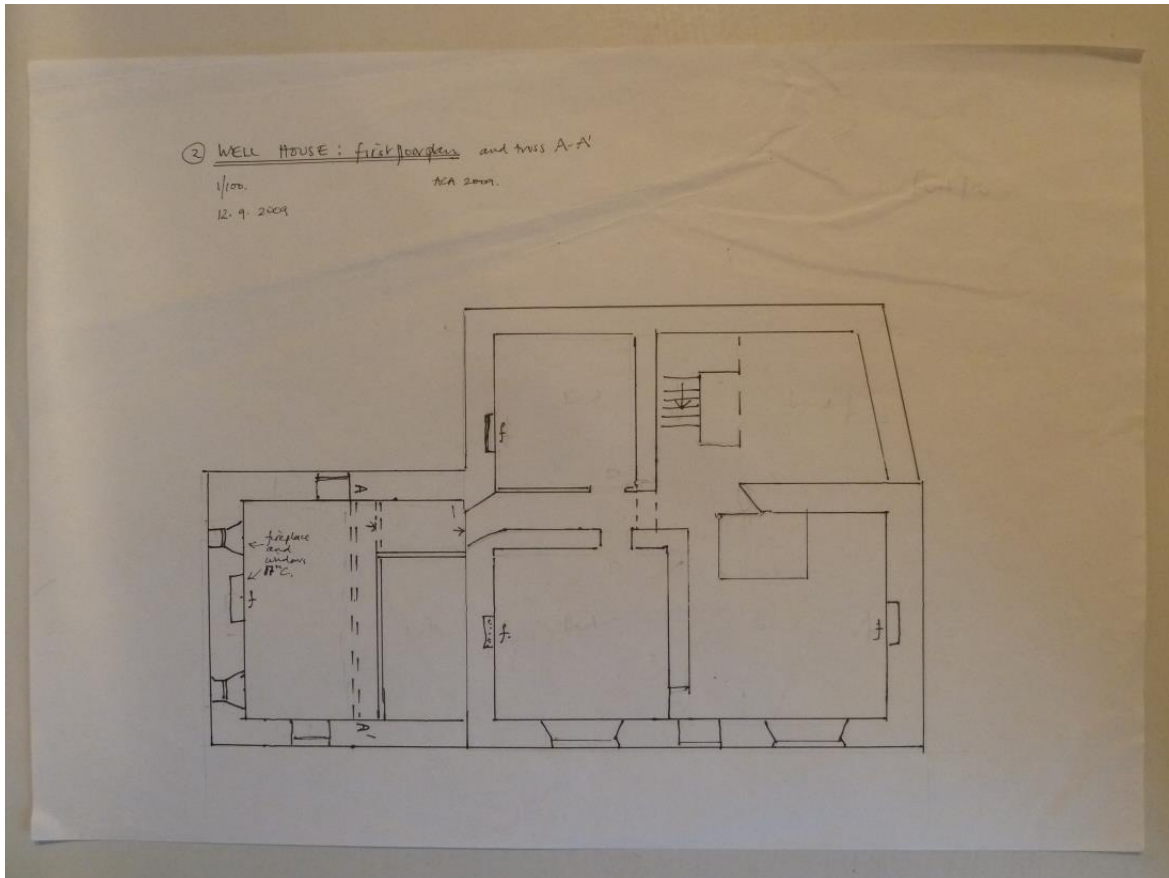


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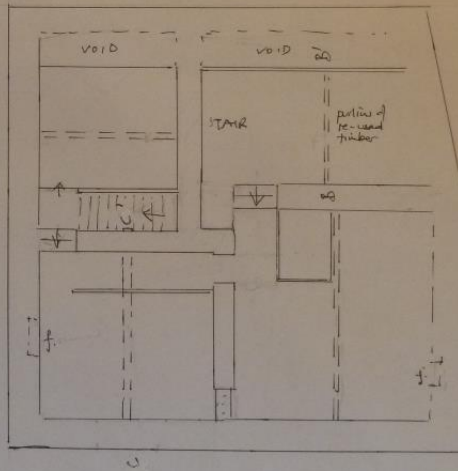
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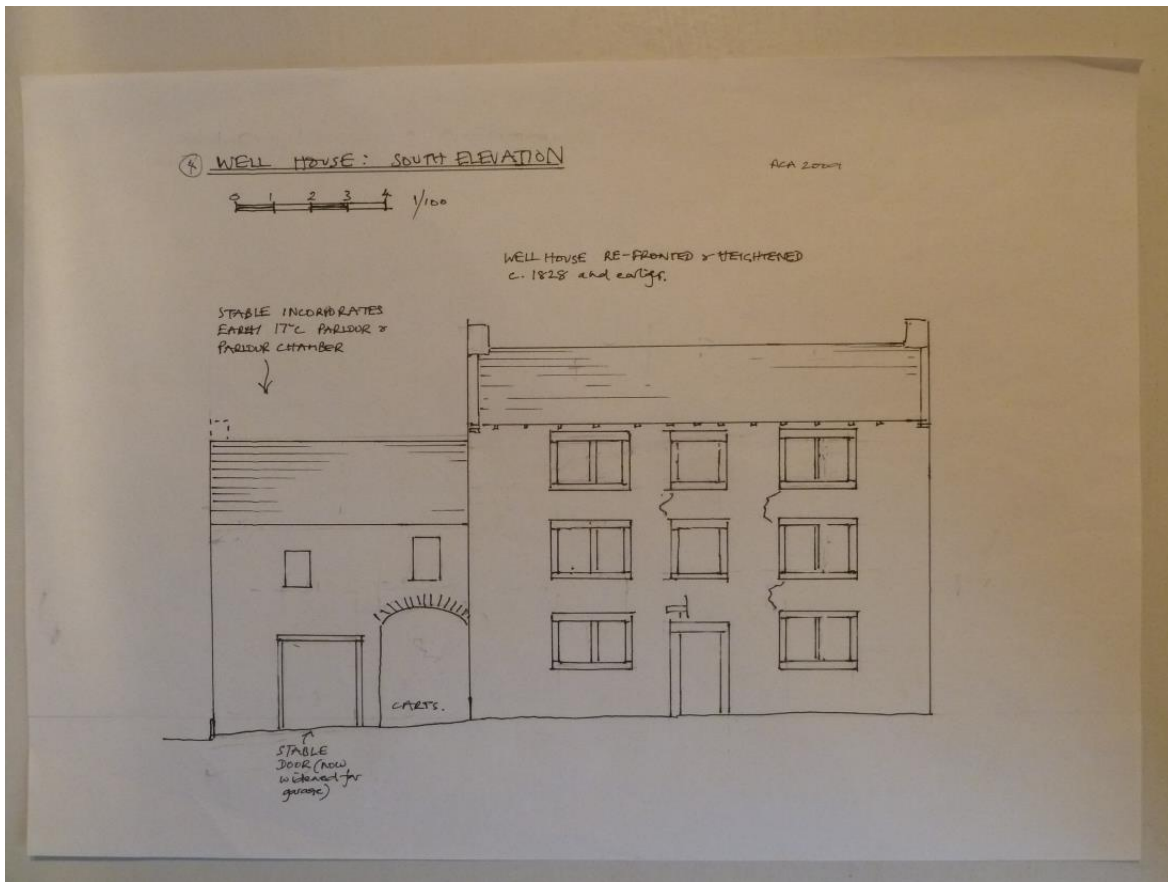
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③ WELL HOUSE: Attic plan (ref truss C-C') (truss B'-B)
1/100 NCA 2007.

ATTIC

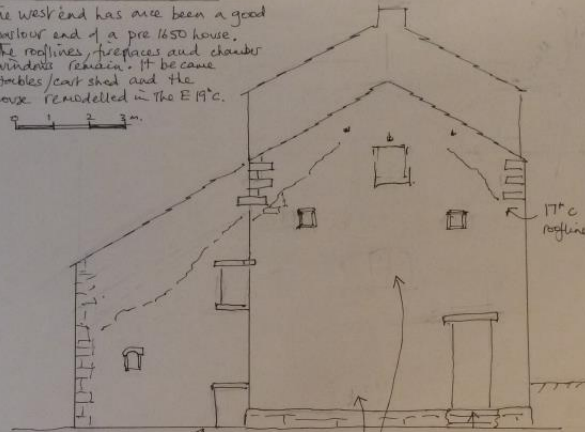


G4d



① WELL HOUSE - West gable.

The west end has once been a good parlour and of a pre 1650 house. The rooflines, fireplaces and chamber windows remain. It became stables/cart shed and the house remodelled in the E 19th C.



remains of shippers under raised floor

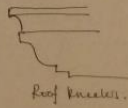
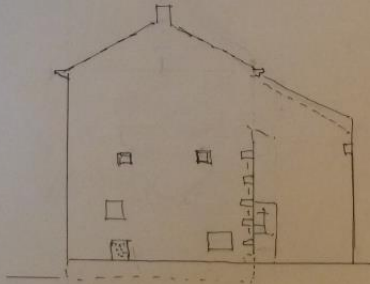
Site of two internal fireplaces with depressed arches of 16th/17th C.

W T C I R

SKETCH OF EAST GABLE

This also shows heightening in 19th C.

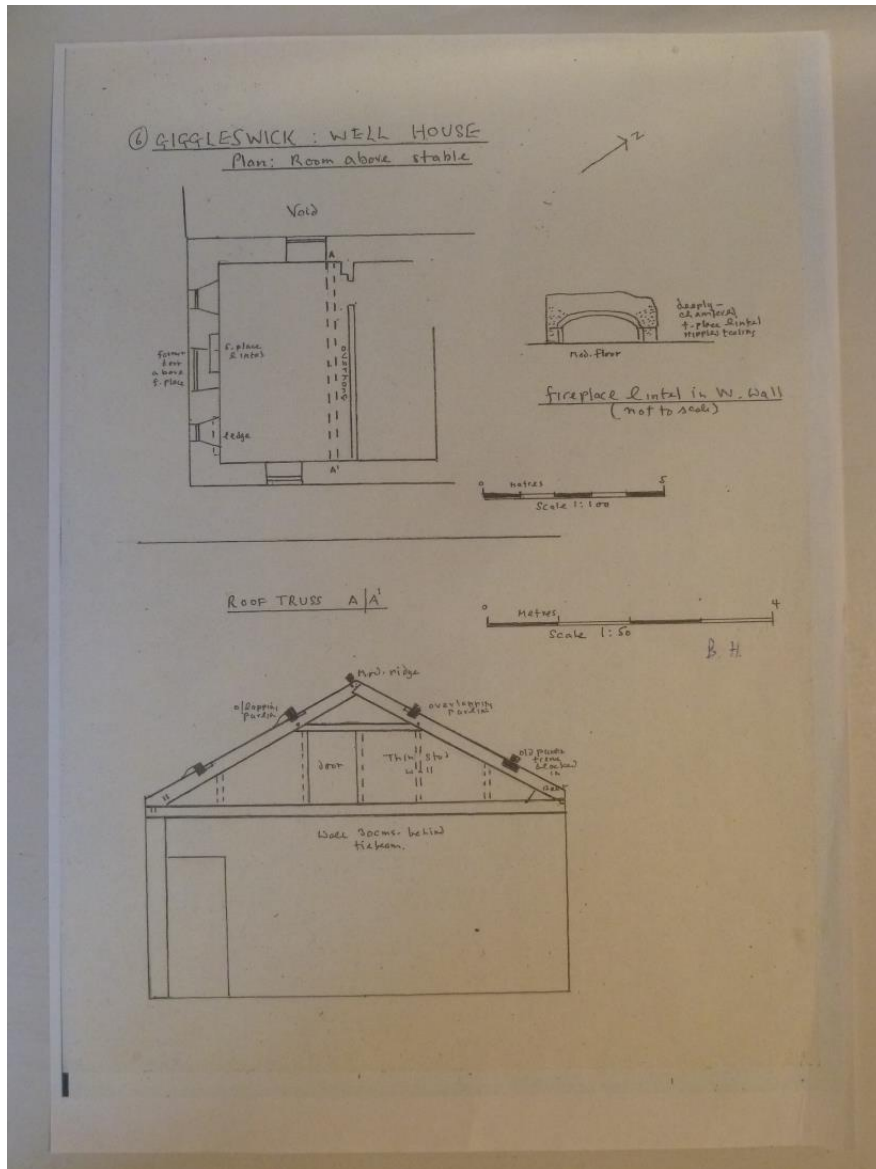
INITIALS SEEN IN LOW END ROOF (Clapham, Robinson)



Roof kneeler.

AcA.

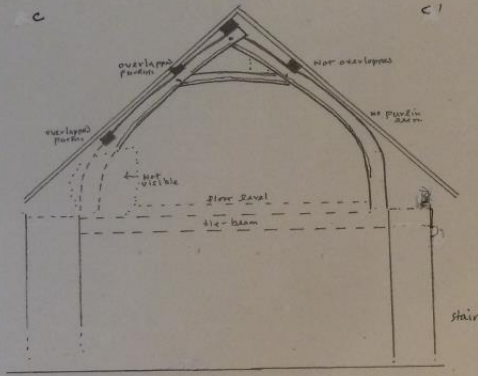
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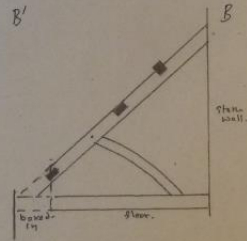
G4g

⑦ GIGGLESWICK: WELL HOUSE

Roof Truss over housebody



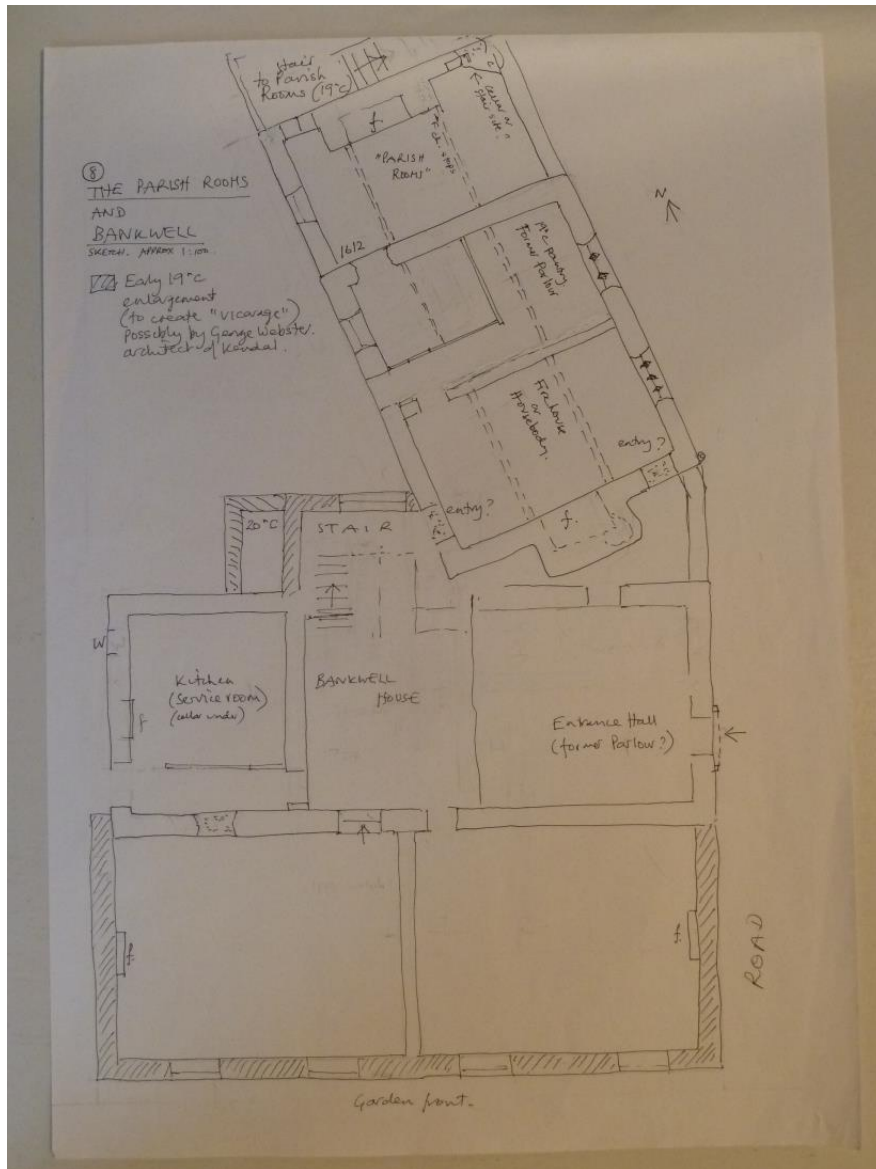
Half-Truss in rear loft.

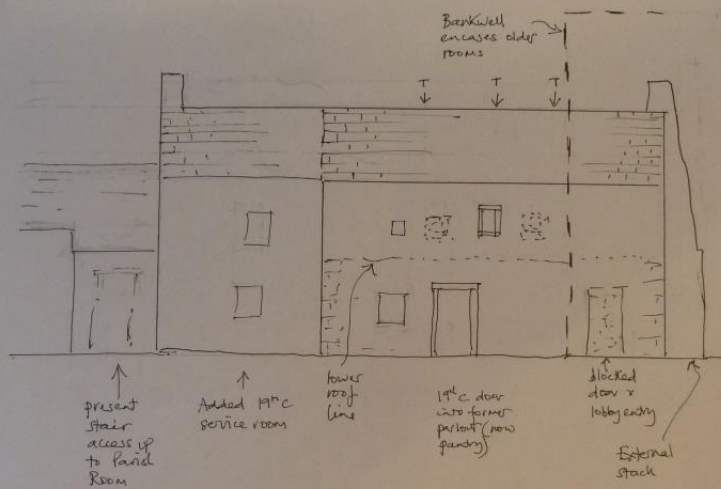


metres
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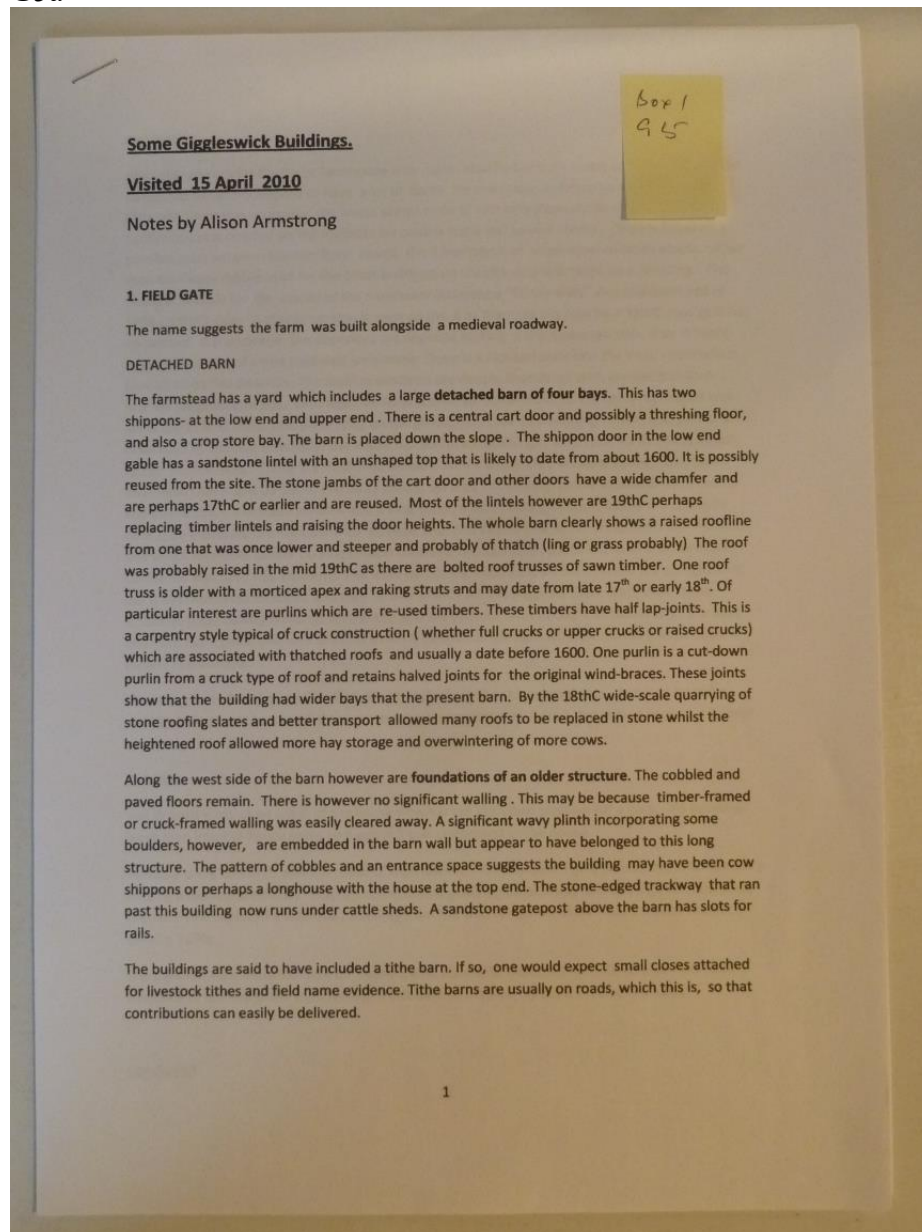
G4h





⑨ THE PARISH ROOMS - sketch elevation looking east from yard

The two-cell, single storey house with large stack, on the right, maybe John Bankes "one hearth" of 1673 and "firehouse" of 1606. Datestone M1612 1B survives (Margaret and John Bankes)



THE HOUSE

Alongside the road is the linear farmhouse with barns attached at both upper and lower ends. The farmstead therefore seemed to have a lot of barns for one house and may be a shrunken site. Although there was no access, the house seems to be of two cells (housebody and parlour) with a continuous rear outshut on the roadside for central stairs and service rooms. There is however a possible joint between the two front rooms; the S frontage is of small squared stone blocks, rather than the flaggy rubble used for the other buildings on the site, and this might be a re-facing. The house is notable for the quality of the stonework including a "Ribble style" stepped doorhead of 1694 on the S side. A plainer version is seen on the N by the road but may be a 19thC copy as it has no jambes. It is unclear if the doorways are opposite making a cross passage plan. If so it might suggest a rebuild of a true medieval longhouse. There is a blocked door into the west room which may be an earlier doorway. The mullion windows are deeply chamfered with various moulded profiles suggesting re-use, with ogee, ovolo and cavetto. Some mullions are certainly reused and some are in field walls. One piece lying on the ground has cavetto moulding. There was part of a finial too. At the rear (roadside) the house has elaborate openings, when the north side is usually rather window-less. There is a mullioned window with a cusped fire window above; a stepped door head that might be 19thC and lacks jambes; an area of blocking below a cavetto hood mould and above this is a blocked window and a long window like a taking-in door; below the taking-in door is an elaborate fire-window with an ogee arch and two circles with "crysanthemum" flowers and which resemble timber carving in local medieval church roofs. (Door lintels in Stainforth and Conistone also have this emblem). The west part of the outshut is added as there is a straight joint but it has mullioned windows and may be late 17thC. All this suggests there were once more extensive good quality buildings on the site and the present farm house is all that is left. The east end barn has a gable owl hole which is a round-headed single light window reused and perhaps a former fire-window.

The east gable of the house has a boulder plinth along the shippon passage that may be older walling. It could not be seen if there were any openings into the house that would suggest a former longhouse

W BARN

The W barn is attached uphill of the house which is not the usual position for a barn. No openings were seen into the house gable to suggest it was connected to the house.

Notable is the cart arch which is made of high quality, richly moulded grey sandstone, with voisoirs making a four-centred arch. This has come from a good house and was perhaps a good housebody fireplace that replaced a firehood, possibly from the site. Langcliffe Manor has a similar fireplace dated c 1670s

The barn has roof trusses of late 17th/early 18thC style with morticed apex. Several purlins have evidence of half-lap joints from former cruck-built structures, as did the detached barn.

Conclusion

Although there is much evidence for rather high status 17thc building (and for more buildings than currently remain) there was also evidence for earlier structures such as the cruck timber fragments, the cobbled floor and boulder plinth of a possible demolished timbered structure, the un-shaped shippon doorhead, place-name and documentary evidence for an older site. Without access and a full survey of the standing structures it is impossible to tell if any remaining walls or other remains might be medieval. Dendro-chronology would be needed to date the cruck timber.

2. SWAW BECK

HOUSE

This is a lofty house with a wide roof and gable chimneys indicating a double pile plan that would be typical of mid 18thC. Like Field Gate it has its back to the old road and displays the large stair window (c1800) and also mullioned windows of north-facing service rooms when windows are not usual on the north side. Perhaps both houses needed to show some status on the road side. Like Field Gate it retains a "two front rooms with continuous outshut" plan and has three chimney stacks, but it has been heightened to form a double-pile plan with symmetrical roof.

The west gable is of rather flaggy sandstone but the lower S corner looks older. There may have been a rebuild. Three continuous lines of slate act as through-stones, binding the wall. A granary is attached to the east end of the house. Inside there one can see a lower roofline to the house with slates still protruding from the wall. This would suggest the house has been altered. There is a possible blocked door into the house too, so perhaps a bay has gone from the earlier house. On the S frontage, a hood mould with coiled or circle stops remains. This detail is known from the area. The front door is central on the south, garden, side. The frontage is almost symmetrical but inside a passage is made from the larger front room and a thicker wall separates the two front rooms. The rear rooms (once an outshut) are in three with the stairs in the centre. A passage has been created to access the end service rooms as the stair is surrounded by a thick stone wall that rises through the house to the attic. The stair therefore resembles a stair tower and a feature seen in larger houses. The folly at Settle has one. The doorway into the stair tower (with its dog-leg steps and large flat-faced, transomed window) has been widened. The purpose of this substantial stair tower is unclear. A late medieval stair tower for viewing has been encased inside Hammerton Hall in Slaidburn in Bowland. The Folly at Settle has a stair tower that was probably designed for viewing and perhaps for astronomy since Dawson who lived there around 1700 was a friend of Abraham Sharpe the astronomer. Security may be another reason. The present stair structure appears c.1770s with a plain rail and candlestick balusters. This may replace the stair of an earlier viewing tower

The bedroom ceilings have rather rough timbers which were not designed to be seen. The spine beams have a few large joists which appear rudely constructed. Possibly these timbers were once decoratively plastered.

The stairs to the attic is new but the site of the old stair can be seen in the bathroom. The attic is a single open space and a feature common in Craven. (Some were for storage by 17thC yeoman

clothiers) The stone stair tower rises through the attic with only a small opening into it, and no direct access except from the lower floors. Possibly the tower formed a strong room like those found in castles and gentry halls. Papers and valuables could be accessed only from the private chambers. The purpose of the stair tower might be found in documentary evidence. The roof is supported by 2 large slender roof trusses of kingposts with raking struts and higher curving struts from kingpost to principal rafters. The central truss abuts the stone tower and so is only half a truss rather like those in outshuts and it has 2 curving struts. (A kingpost type of timber is nailed to it with a horizontal member fixed by a half-lap joint. Such joints are not uncommon in collars of the 18thC.) The very wide roof span and very high roof required 5 sets of purlins rather than the usual 2 or 3. The kingpost with curving members is not unlike that of The Fleece in Addingham, dated to the first half of the 18thC. The curving members however also have resemblance to the 17thC roof trusses in The Folly, Settle.

The adjoining granary shows the house roof has been raised. A further adjoining building to the east is now in another ownership and there was no access but has a substantial stone field wall on the east.

Conclusion

Swaw Beck has much evidence of an 18thC remodelling of an older house. 18th C features include the almost-symmetrical layout, gable stacks, central stair with large window on the half landing, possibly the rear mullioned windows are 18thC, and kingpost roof trusses. There is clearly 17thC stonework in the hood moulds, outshot plan and earlier roofline and possibly the stone viewing tower. Without a full survey it is difficult to recognise any earlier work but certainly the landscape setting and some field walls are likely to be medieval. These walls include orthostats (upright stones) on a wavy bank, wide-top walls, and projecting cover stones. Plotting the older walls may help define the position of the old property.

3. FIELD BARNs at SWAW BECK

The fields behind Swaw Beck have drainage ditches and sets of furlong lynchets that change direction. Plotting of these lynchets may define the township or other boundaries. The fields are corrugated with narrow ridge and furrow, perhaps Napoleonic. Clearly these are old arable fields and strip lynchets are likely to be pre 1350. The types of stone wall show piecemeal division of these formerly unenclosed fields. The wall by barn 1 is very straight and has angular quarried stone; others are less straight and of mixed clearance cobble and surface-gathered stone and possible 17thC dividing walls made by agreement. These field divisions follow some of the old lynchet banks. The walls might date to 17thC enclosure by agreement. One larger wall running from Swaw Beck is more massive, with upright boulders (orthostats) in the base and is on an embankment or perhaps old hedge-bank. Parts of this wall are tall, straight-sided, and wide-topped (over 55cm) with overhanging coverstones. This is likely to be medieval and perhaps a property boundary. Tom Lord has shown that this type of wall at Langcliffe could date as far back as 1250.

The old arable fields were eventually divided up and became meadow. Those with distant holdings built field barns. ("Hulls" ie shelters, are recorded in documents so the barns may be on earlier sites.) Cows, fodder and valuable manure were thus kept economically in field barns out in the meadow. In summer the cows would go up to summer pastures. There are hollow-ways westward alongside present Gill Lane which indicates the pastures.

FIELD BARN 1 (N of Little Bank Barn)

This is a rectangular barn, although on the 1890s map it appears larger with a jutting out porch and a small building near the field wall. The shippon has low-end standings for 5 cows with the end one possibly being for a horse as there is a window looking to the porch. The porch may have housed a cart indicating the farmer had another occupation. The porch has a voissoir arch which may be added as there is a buttress on the barn corner supporting the S front wall. Perhaps it was added as the cart arch weakened the structure. The roof truss has a morticed apex and raking struts and is probably 18thC.

A stone in the east gable wall has 6 notches and may be from a corn drying kiln. Such kilns were used from medieval times until about 1800 to dry grain before storing. Many were communally used and sited on greens or in farm yards. They were rectangular buildings built into a bank. The heat was provided from a fire with a flue on the ground floor. Grain was spread on the stone floor and reached from an upstairs door. Also reused is a long stone cut with two notches for a timber door frame and which may be an old thresh-hold stone. These are known from the doorways of timber-framed buildings so this might indicate an earlier building. Perhaps it is the remains of a doorway removed for the new cart arch. The barn seems to have had its access from a walled lane on the east but the lane near the barn is now removed and is just an earthwork.

BARN 2 (Un-named)

This is a larger rectangular barn or laithe built down-slope. It has a low-end shippon and large cart door on the west side. There is probably an upper end shippon too. The walling indicates three periods of rebuilding in raised stonework lines. The barn is built into a bank on the upper end where the cobble field wall curves awkwardly around it.

Conclusion

Both barns may be on old sites and are set amongst medieval lynchet fields which would have had their own barns and stack-garths. Field names might give more clues. As mentioned above the plotting of the older field walls may indicate medieval walling and earlier divisions before the land was further divided into the stone-walled fields seen today.

END

