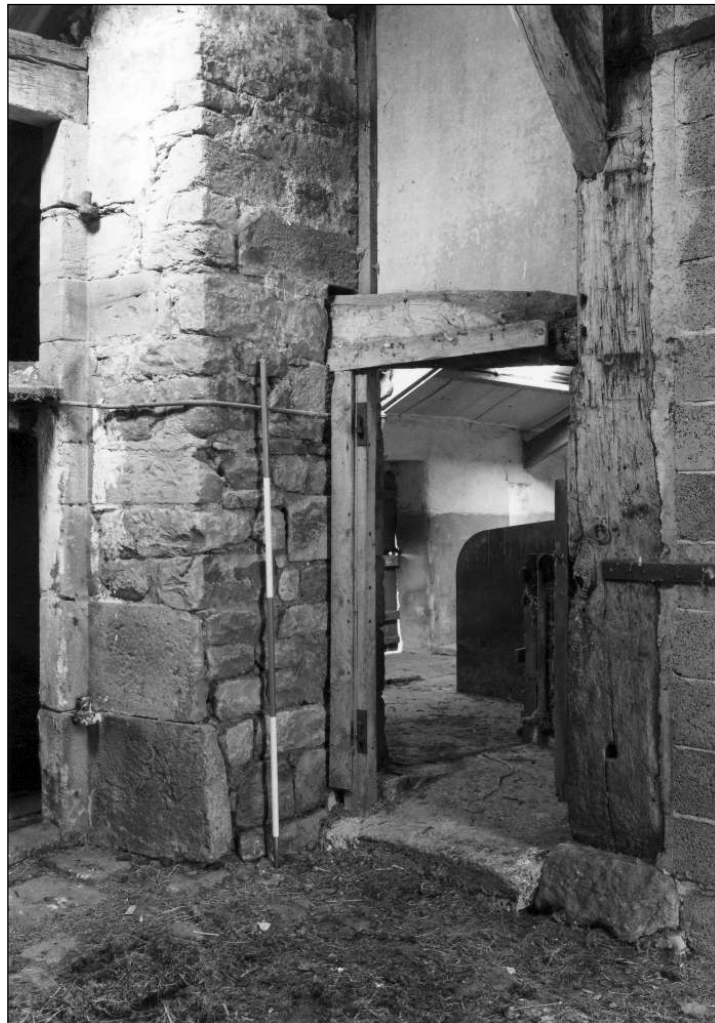


Wigglesworth Hall Laithe
Jack Lane, Wigglesworth, North Yorkshire:
Historic Building Record



April 2011

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CONTENTS

List of photographs.....	overleaf
1 Introduction	1
2 Location and current use	1
3 Planning background.....	2
4 Previous investigative work	2
5 Historical background.....	3
6 Recording methodology.....	4
7 Description of the barn	5
8 Conclusion	8
Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation	10
Appendix 2: Contents of the project archive	13

Figures

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1: Location maps | 4: Extract from 1894 OS map |
| 2: Site plan | 5: Extract from 1909 OS map |
| 3: Extract from 1853 OS map | 6: Site plan with key to photographs |

Photographs

Figure 7: Floor plan with key to photographs (A1 size)

SUMMARY

Wigglesworth Hall Laithe is a large aisled barn of the 16th or early 17th century, standing next to the former manorial centre of Wigglesworth Hall (NGR: SD 812574); it may have been built as the tithe barn for Long Preston parish and is listed, grade II. The original structure was thirteen bays long, with wide aisles to both long sides, but was altered in the 19th century, and almost all of the timber frame was destroyed by fire in 1958, so that little survives other than the masonry walls. Historic building recording, principally photographic, was carried out in April 2011 for Mr S Doney, to fulfil a condition of planning consent for its conversion to residential use.

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WIGGLESWORTH HALL LAITHE, JACK LANE, WIGGLESWORTH, NORTH YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED IN REPORT

Many of the photographs taken during the recording are reproduced at the end of this report; however for a full set of photographs please consult the project archive (see Appendix 2).

Photo Subject

- 1 The barn from the west, showing extension with stone slate roof
- 2 The barn from the south-west, showing extension with stone slate roof
- 3 East cart entry to aisled barn, flanked by shippons
- 6 Blocked pedestrian doorway next to east cart entry
- 7 North-east shippon, from the south-east
- 8 Typical chamfered doorway to shippon
- 9 Typical chamfered breather
- 10 Initials "IL" (J L) carved on quoin next to east cart entry
- 11 South extension, and new cart entry to south-east corner of aisled barn
- 12 South-east shippon, from the south-east: truncated, and with inserted openings
- 16 West elevation of original barn, from the south-west
- 17 The north gable
- 18 North gable: detail of breathers and footings
- 19 Blocked vents in south gable of aisled barn, now facing into south extension
- 20 Interior view of east cart entry to aisled barn
- 22 Interior view of west cart entry to aisled barn, with millstone embedded in threshing floor
- 24 Millstone laid in west end of threshing floor
- 25 Inserted cross wall in aisled barn, from the north
- 28 Lower part of arcade post and end of aisle tie, by east cart entry
- 30 Lower part of arcade post and end of aisle tie, by west cart entry
- 31 Detail of foot of west arcade post, and padstone, from the south
- 32 Detail of chamfer and stop on east aisle tie (south side)
- 34 Top part of outer face of west arcade post (arcade plate lowered)
- 38 Padstones in feeding passage of north-west shippon, from the south
- 39 Interior of north end of aisled barn, from the south
- 41 North-west shippon: interior, from the south
- 43 Interior face of south gable of aisled barn
- 46 East side of south extension
- 48 South extension: detail of doorway in south gable
- 50 Interior of south extension, from the east
- 52 Detached building to west of barn, from the north
- 53 Detached building to west of barn, from the south-east
- 54 Detached building to east of barn (covered middenstead), from the south-west
- 55 Brick built stable, from the north-east
- 56 Stable in brick building to south of aisled barn

WIGGLESWORTH HALL LAITHE, JACK LANE, WIGGLESWORTH, NORTH YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording of the aisled barn known as Wigglesworth Hall Laithe (laithe being a dialect word for barn), at Wigglesworth Hall, Wigglesworth, North Yorkshire. The work was carried out in April 2011 for the owner and developer Mr S Doney, to discharge a condition attached to planning consent for the conversion of the building to residential use.
- 1.2 The aisled barn is of 16th or early 17th date, and may have been the tithe barn for Long Preston parish. It stands in the vicinity of Wigglesworth Hall, a former manorial centre with a well documented history, although relatively little is known about the barn itself. The building was extended and altered in the late 19th century but suffered a major fire in 1958, which destroyed almost all of the timber frame, and resulted in the barn being given new internal breeze block walls, and an asbestos roof at a lower level than the original.
- 1.3 The work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by Craven District Council (Appendix 1), and involved mainly photographic recording. This report will be submitted to the client, Craven District Council, the North Yorkshire County Record Office and Historic Environment Record. It will also be published on the internet via the OASIS project.

2 Location and current use

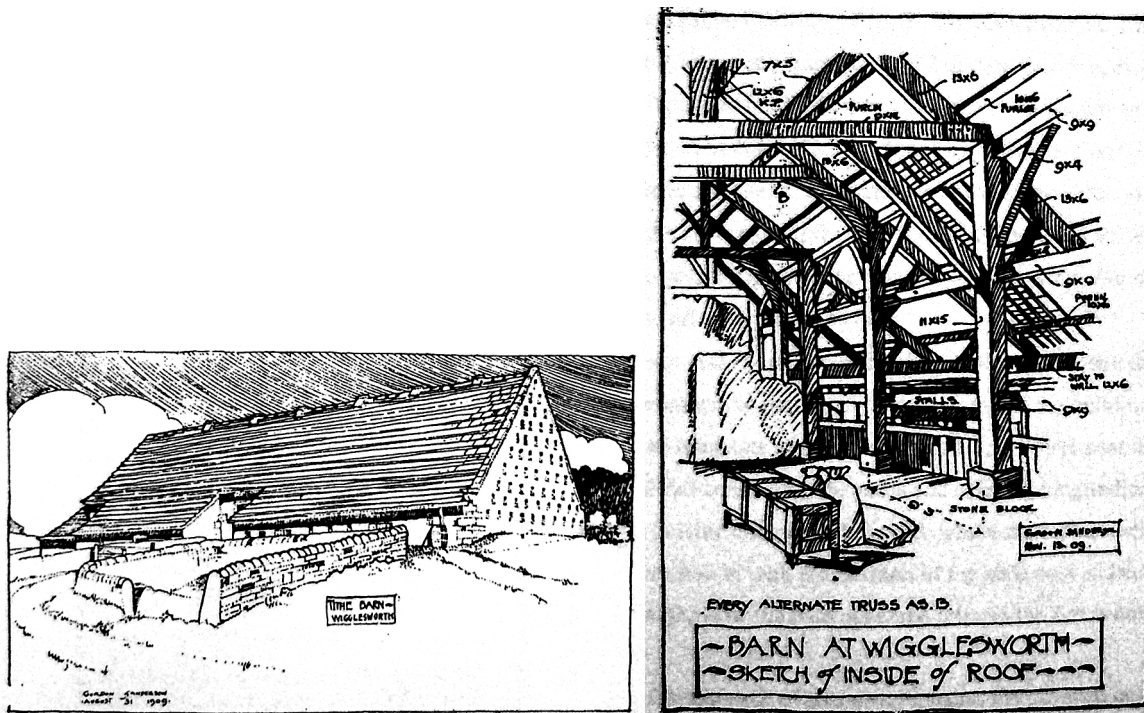
- 2.1 Wigglesworth is a village and civil parish, formerly part of Long Preston ecclesiastical parish, and lies in the middle stretch of Ribblesdale, on the edge of the floodplain some 6km south of Settle; to the west are the uplands of the Bowland massif. Wigglesworth Hall stands apart from the village centre, which lies some 500m to the south (Figure 1). There are a number of dwellings and other buildings at the site, and the aisled barn stands at the south end of the group, where there are also a number of other nearby buildings, mostly disused (Figure 2). The national grid reference for the site is SD 812574 and the postcode is BD23 4RL.
- 2.2 The barn is presently disused but was used for farming into the 21st century.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 Planning and listed building consent for the conversion of the barn to offices with ancillary accommodation was granted by Craven District Council in 2005, (application nos 72/2004/4152 & /4153), and in 2008 (application nos 72/2007/8229 & /8230), and in each case a condition was attached, requiring archaeological investigation, on the advice of the North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section. An assessment report on the building was submitted with the 2004 application¹, and although this included a detailed description of the building, and has been deposited with the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, it does not constitute a record of archival standard, a matter which the present work is intended to address.

4 Previous investigative work

- 4.1 In addition to the investigation by O'Flaherty, the barn was illustrated in 1909 by George Sanderson² (before the 1958 fire), and Wigglesworth Hall and manor have been the subject of more recent research by George Wigglesworth.³



Illustrations by Sanderson, 1909 (taken from O'Flaherty 2004)

- 4.2 The barn was first listed as being of historical or architectural interest in 1958, and the present listing description is as follows:

¹ O'Flaherty, C 2004 *Historic Building Record and Archaeological Assessment: The Aisled Barn at Wigglesworth Hall, Wigglesworth, North Yorkshire*

² Sanderson, G 1909 *Illustrated Record of the "tith barn", Wigglesworth Hall Farm* (not seen by this author but cited by O'Flaherty)

³ *inter alia* Wigglesworth, G 1995 *Wigglesworth Hall*; available online at:

http://www.wigglesworth.me.uk/wigglesworth_history/pdf/Wigglesworth%20Hall.pdf

Reputedly former tithe barn, now divided into 2 barns, c1600 with C20 alterations. Squared rubble, stone dressings, corrugated iron roof. 11 bays. Central waggon entrance has chamfered surround; plank doors. Left-hand entrance has chamfered surround and Tudor arch, now blocked. To left is a shippon with a chamfered entrance and 3 C20 openings. To right are 2 chamfered entrances and 7 breathers. Right-hand return contains 7 rows of chamfered breathers, totalling 42. Interior: formerly aisled, padstones remain but timbers destroyed by fire in 1959; c1960 king post roof trusses.

Source: T Merrall, *A History of Hellifield* (Settle, 1949), p 115.

5 Historical background

The building type

- 5.1 Traditional farm buildings are of historic interest because they contribute to an understanding of the vernacular architecture and past farming systems of the region. As a group they are under threat due to redundancy and neglect, as well as their potential for conversion, and records of them can help provide an understanding of this diminishing and irreplaceable stock.
- 5.2 In general terms, an aisled barn is an agricultural building type defined by the use of an internal timber frame to support the roof, in which the roof trusses are carried on vertical posts within the building ("arcade posts"), rather than by the outer walls. The spaces between the arcade posts and the outer long walls form passages termed "aisles", and can vary in width considerably from one barn to the next. Some aisled barns have been dated to the thirteenth century, eg. that at Cressing Temple in Essex, but these early examples are generally very large and associated with monastic estates.
- 5.3 A large number of aisled barns exist in the north of England, particularly in the Pennine areas of South and West Yorkshire, with the distribution also extending into the Lancashire Pennines, although here they appear to be generally of a slightly later period⁴. Some of these Pennine aisled barns appear to be of late medieval or early post-medieval date⁵, but the main period of their construction seems to have been between 1570 and 1650⁶. They are generally associated with large estates, rather than the yeoman level of society, and particularly with monastic holdings (eg. the barn of *circa* 1518 at Bolton Priory in North Yorkshire), or in the post-medieval period, the gentry (such as that of the 17th century at East Riddlesden Hall, West Yorkshire). It has even been suggested

⁴ Peters, JEC 1981 *Discovering Traditional Farm Buildings*, p 20

⁵ eg. the timber-framing of one at Ellistones, at Stainland near Halifax, was recently tree-ring dated to the late fifteenth century (Ian Tyers, pers comm), while another at Blacko, near Nelson in Lancashire, was dated by dendrochronology to between 1560-1600 (Stephen Haigh, 2007 *Aisled Barn, Great Stone Edge Farm, Blacko, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording*; Ian Tyers, 2007 *Tree-ring analysis of timbers from a building: Great Stone Edge Farm Barn, Blacko, Lancashire*)

⁶ Wade Martins, S, 1991 *Historic Farm Buildings*, p26

that the aisled barn was the “standard farm building in the Pennines before 1750” (Clarke 1973, 25), although it is thought likely that this was more true at the higher end of the wealth and social scale, than at the lower end.

- 5.4 Pennine aisled barns are generally found with stone outer walls, but in a number of cases it can be demonstrated that these replaced earlier timber-framed walls. Their plan forms vary greatly, with lengths ranging from three to eleven bays, and although most have aisles along both sides, some have a single aisle. Short internal cross-walls sometimes take the place of arcade posts, often to create a covered porch area with an aisle to either side, these flanking spaces often serving as shippons⁷, and this tradition can be seen to continue in later barns in which no timber posts at all are used. The aisles themselves vary in width, the average being around 3m, which is roughly the minimum required to stall cattle with a passage to their rear.

Wigglesworth Hall Laithe

- 5.5 No new documentary research has been carried out as part of this recording, other than an examination of Ordnance Survey maps, and there remains potential for further information on the barn’s history to be discovered. For example the barn was commented on in 1694 by the historian Ralph Thoresby, who exclaimed that it was “the finest barn, possibly in England”, and who had it measured by a servant.⁸
- 5.6 Historic Ordnance Survey maps (figures 3 to 5) show that in the 1850s the aisled barn at Wigglesworth Hall was not surrounded by the buildings which now stand there, and lacked the southern extension which it now has; the larger scale maps of 1894 and 1909 seem to show this extension, as well as structures to the north-east, which were probably middensteads (there is one shown on Sanderson’s sketch). The small building to the south-west seems to have been built in the second half of the 19th century, but the brick building to the south-east must be 20th century.

6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The building recording was carried out in accordance with the written scheme of investigation (Appendix 1), on 20 April 2011. It comprised a photographic record of the barn, made using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for archival permanence. External and internal photographs were taken, in most cases using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, and their locations are shown on

⁷ eg. at Stake, near Mytholmroyd: Haigh, Stephen 2007 Barn at Stake, Stake Lane, Cragg Vale, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Building Recording (unpublished report)

a site plan, and the floor plan produced by Graphics Architectural Services Ltd. A selection of photographs is copied in this report, and in the following description they are referred to by numbers in **bold**.

7 Description of the barn

Exterior

- 7.1 The building occupies a level site just to the south of the Wigglesworth Beck, and its long axis runs from SSE to NNW, so that one long side faces south-west towards the prevailing wind (perhaps chosen for the advantage when threshing), although its front is considered to be that side facing north-east (hereafter east). From a distance the barn could be mistaken for a modern farm shed, with its great length and span, and low asbestos-clad roof (**1**), but on closer inspection its stone walls show its true age. These are of coursed rubble, chiefly gritstone, with roughly squared quoins, and dressings of various types, although the original openings generally have plain, deep chamfers. At the south end, the barn has been extended by the addition of a bay running the full width of the building, an alteration which had clearly taken place by 1894 (see figures 3 and 4), and this is the only part of the building to have retained its stone slate roof after the 1958 fire (**2**).
- 7.2 The principal entrance into the barn is in the middle of its east side, and is set back between the pair of flanking aisles which serve as shippons (**3,4**). A double doorway is set between chamfered, quoined jambs, but the timber lintel over this, and the doors, are post-1958. (Grooves worn into one of the quoins, noted by O'Flaherty, may be the result of tool sharpening (**5**.) To the left of this doorway is a pedestrian entrance, now blocked, but notable as the most distinguished of the building's openings, in that it has a Tudor arch with sunk spandrels (**6**).
- 7.3 The two shippons occupying the aisles to either side of this entry appear to have been symmetrical when first built, but changes have been made to the south one. The original arrangement of each, well preserved in the outer walls of the north one, include two pedestrian entrances, with splayed, chamfered breathers arranged between them, as well as breathers in the north and south ends (**7-9**). (A quoin at the south-east corner of the north-east aisle bears the initials "I L" (**10**), probably for J L, although the identity of the carver is not known.) The south-east shippon has been shortened by the insertion of a new cart entrance at the very south end of the original building (probably when a cross-wall was built in the barn to create two halves, most likely in the 19th century) (**11**), but besides this has also had its pattern of openings radically altered, with a number of windows having been put in, and one of its doorways partly blocked (**12,13**).

⁸ according to Wigglesworth, 1995

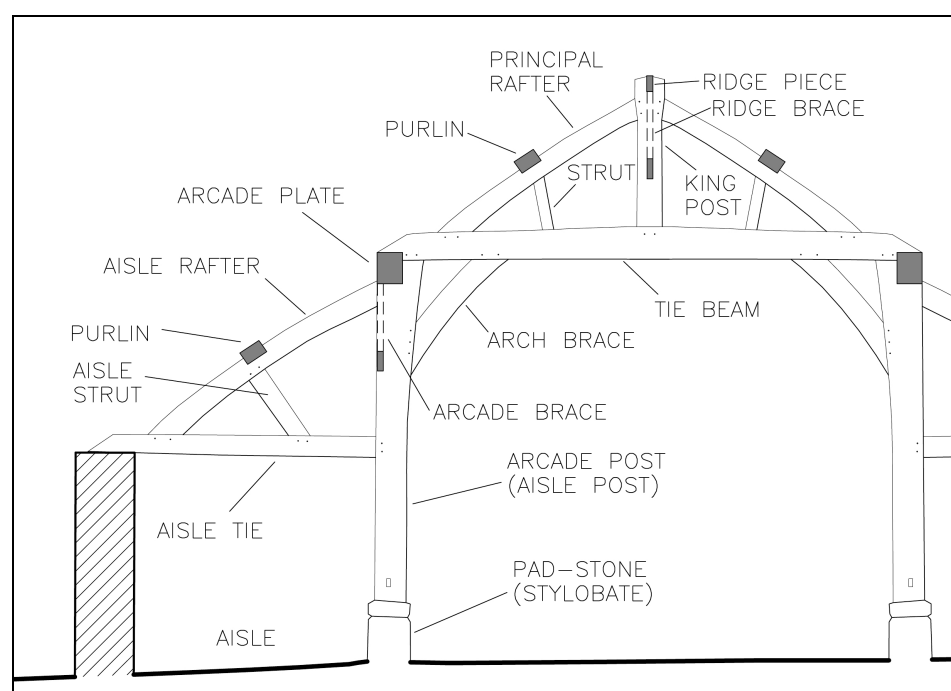
- 7.4 The aisles on the west side of the barn have the same essential pattern (14), but one particular difference is the slightly narrower cart entry, which has no pedestrian entrance, and is now in any case infilled on the outer wall line (15). There seems not to have been a pedestrian doorway at the south end of the south-west shippon, although the masonry here was disturbed when the new south bay was added in the 19th century (16), so an entrance here might have been removed at that time.
- 7.5 The aisled barn's gables also seem to have been symmetrical: the north one is well preserved, and has seven rows of breathers, regularly spaced, with large footings below (17,18). Sanderson's illustration (above) shows there to have been ten rows of breathers before the 1958 fire, which suggests that the roof line has been reduced by around 3m, but this might be attributable to inaccuracy on the artist's part. The south gable now faces into the adjoining addition and has had doorways inserted, but its general arrangement is readily seen to mirror that of the barn's other end (19).

Interior

- 7.6 The two opposing cart entries in the long elevations open onto a threshing floor in the barn's central bay, the floor roughly flagged, and incorporating a pair of former millstones of local gritstone at each end (20-24), which no doubt came from the nearby watermill (a soke mill⁹), shown as a ruin by the Ordnance Survey in 1853. Whether these were intended for a practical function, for simple decoration, or for a superstitious motive is not known. A cross wall built of rubble, immediately to the south of this threshing floor, is probably 19th century and has been reduced in height, but still contains two blocked doorways within the aisles, and an upper level opening in the middle, which suggest that the division was not the result of two separate farming enterprises occupying it, but that the two halves of the building served different purposes (25,26). The pedestrian entrance with Tudor arch in the barn's east side lies to the south of this cross wall (27), and this, like the wider entrances, has embedded pintles for strap hinges for doors to fit within the splay.
- 7.7 The only surviving timber framing in the barn stands next to the two cart entries, and it is clear from the presence of the later masonry cross wall that some loss of it had taken place before the 1958 fire. The framing includes a pair of arcade posts, each on a padstone, and each with an aisle tie linking it to the entry side wall (28-30). At their feet, the posts have characteristic holes about two inches in diameter, which are thought to have been used for manoeuvring the post into place (31), and it is worth noting the chamfer and cyma stop to the aisle tie on

⁹ A soke mill was owned by the lord of the manor and local inhabitants were usually obliged to use it

the east side (32), as an indicator of the quality of the carpentry. However, the very top parts of the posts appear to have been removed (32), and it seems that the horizontal timbers which link the posts to the inserted cross wall are not the true arcade plates, as these would have been positioned at the top of the posts, where they would bear the weight of the roof, so it is thought that these were re-set at their present, lower height when that wall was put in. However the arcade braces which support these horizontal members are chamfered and pegged in place, so this is not certain, and it may be that some adaptation of the original timbers has been carried out (33-35). Also visible in the outer faces of the arcade posts are the mortices for aisle rafters.



Typical arrangement of timber framing in a Pennine aisled barn

- 7.8 Although nothing of any other timber framing survives beyond these elements, the positions of the earlier trusses can be determined from the five pairs of padstones remaining to the north, standing slightly proud of the concrete floor in the north-east and north-west shippons which occupy the aisles (36-38). The role of the arcade posts in supporting the roof is now served by two breeze block walls which divide this half of the building into these three areas (39), but originally there may have been only timber partitions, or none at all, to separate the main central area from the aisles. This central area, which has a cobbled floor, would have been a storage area for crops, and the numerous breathers in the north gable would have been necessary to ensure it remained well ventilated (40), as well as allowing some light into the building (which now benefits from roof lights). To either side, the aisles must have been shippons, as they are today (41,42). A mirror image of this arrangement exists in the south end of the barn beyond the inserted cross wall, although the 19th century cart entry at the south-east corner interrupts this simplicity (43-45), and here, the padstones

appear to have been buried beneath the present concrete floor. The four shippons in the aisles would have provided space for about 64 head of cattle, a much larger than average capacity for housing in the 17th century.

The southern extension

- 7.9 The addition of a bay to the south end of the barn in the second half of the 19th century created more standings for cattle, so it is clear that livestock farming or milk production was being undertaken on an even bigger scale by that time. This bay's roof is slightly lower than the aisled barn (at present), and has walls of similar rubble construction, although the dressings have distinct tooling typical of the 19th century (**46-48**). Some of the openings have been subject to alteration, probably in the early 20th century.
- 7.10 The interior of this bay is arranged with the standings facing north towards the south gable of the aisled barn; as in the original building, these have concrete boskins (stall dividers), but it can be seen that they replaced timber boskins in the same positions (**49-51**). The joinery is of good quality with moulded beams, and a large enclosed hay loft accessible by Jacob's ladder occupies the upper part of the building. As a 19th century shippon the building is unremarkable, but is of value in its relationship to the main building.

Other buildings

- 7.11 A small detached building to the south-west of the aisled barn is probably late 19th century and has an adjoining pen; it has an entrance in its north side and what may be a fowl hole in the south side, so may have been used for poultry (**52,53**).
- 7.12 The two buildings to the east of the barn, set into the slope, are former middensteads (for storing manure), but have been altered and roofed over, and are not of particular interest (**54**).
- 7.13 To the south is a brick building of two storeys, erected after 1909 according to the Ordnance Survey. On the whole it is not of interest, although one of the ground floor rooms contains the original timber fixtures of a stable, with a well made stall divider, heel post, hay rack and row of pegs (**55,56**).

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 The aisled barn is a large example of its type and is comparable to others in the region associated with major landholdings, such as that at Bolton Priory, but the almost total loss of its timber frame means that its significance is limited. The surviving framing, and architectural features are characteristic of the late 16th or

early 17th century, and suggest that the building is contemporary with structurally similar examples in the Yorkshire and Lancashire Pennine region.

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

BARN AT WIGGLESWORTH HALL, JACK LANE, WIGGLESWORTH, NORTH YORKSHIRE, BD23 4RL:

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation sets out the work proposed for historic building recording of the barn at Wigglesworth Hall (also known as Wigglesworth Hall Laithe), as required by a condition of planning and listed building consents from Craven Borough Council, for a development by Mr S Doney (application nos 72/2007/8229 & /8230). It is based on national standards set by English Heritage and the Institute for Archaeologists.

2 Location and description

- 2.1 The site lies at NGR SD 812574, to the north-east of Wigglesworth village. The barn stands to the south of the Hall and is a large aisled barn aligned approximately north-south.

3 Project context

- 3.1 Planning and listed building consents were granted by Craven Borough Council on 5 June 2008 for the conversion of the barn, with associated alterations and developments. On the advice of the NYCC Heritage and Environment Section each consent contains a condition requiring that:
No development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological and architectural recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

4 Archaeological and historical background

- 4.1 The barn is listed as a building of special architectural or historic interest, grade II: Reputedly former tithe barn, now divided into 2 barns, c1600 with C20 alterations. Squared rubble, stone dressings, corrugated iron roof. 11 bays. Central waggon entrance has chamfered surround; plank doors. Left-hand entrance has chamfered surround and Tudor arch, now blocked. To left is a shippon with a chamfered entrance and 3 C20 openings. To right are 2 chamfered entrances and 7 breathers. Right-hand return contains 7 rows of chamfered breathers, totalling 42. Interior: formerly aisled, padstones remain but timbers destroyed by fire in 1959; c1960 king post roof trusses. Source: T Merrall, *A History of Hellifield* (Settle, 1949), p 115.

- 4.2 The destruction by fire of the vast majority of the building's original timber framing and roof structure in 1959 means that the extent of significant fabric is confined to the masonry walls, and a pair of arcade posts adjacent to the cart entrances.
- 4.3 An assessment report on the building was submitted with a planning application for the site in 2004, and has been deposited with the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.¹⁰ This did not include a photographic record of archival quality however, which will be addressed by new recording.

5 Aims of the project

- 5.1 The conversion of the barn will lead to the loss of some historic features and character, and the aim of the project is to identify and record significant evidence relating to the buildings' historical character and development by photographs, and place this in the public domain.

6 Methodology

- 6.1 The record will involve photographic recording, including external and internal shots of the barn, general setting shots, and detailed views. These will be taken using a medium format camera with black and white film, in the interest of archival stability. Prints will be produced at 5 x 7". Positions of the photographs will be marked on copies of the survey plans.

7 Report preparation

- 7.1 A report on the recording, including a description of the building and a discussion of evidence for its history, development and significance, will be produced within 4 weeks of completion of the fieldwork. Copies will be supplied to the client, Craven Borough Council, the NYCC Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record. It will also be published on the internet via the OASIS project.
- 7.2 The report will be illustrated appropriately, with location maps, photograph location plans, and selected photographs.

8 Archive deposition

- 8.1 The project archive (including a copy of the report) will be submitted to the North Yorkshire County Record Office.

9 Timetable

- 9.1 The work is expected to take place during April 2011. The data gathering stage should take one week to complete, with the report being submitted by 13 May 2011 latest.

¹⁰ Chris O'Flaherty, 2004 *Historic Building Record & Archaeological Assessment: The Aisled Barn at Wigglesworth Hall, Wigglesworth, North Yorkshire*

10 Personnel

- 10.1 All work would be undertaken personally by Stephen Haigh (MA), a respected buildings archaeologist, with many years' experience of investigating and recording historic buildings in the region.

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Appendix 2: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the North Yorkshire County Record Office

1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report
- photographic negatives and prints
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

Complete list of black and white photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
17	1	1	The north gable
16	1	2	West elevation of original barn, from the south-west
14	1	4	West elevation of original barn, from the south-west
15	1	5	Infilled cart entry between shippons, in west side of original barn
8	1	6	Typical chamfered doorway to shippon
9	1	7	Typical chamfered breather
18	1	9	North gable: detail of breathers and footings
7	1	10	North-east shippon, from the south-east
6	1	11	Blocked pedestrian doorway next to east cart entry
10	1	12	Initials "I L" (J L) carved on quoin next to east cart entry
5	1	13	Chamfered jamb of east cart entry, with grooves
12	1	15	South-east shippon, from the south-east: truncated, and with inserted openings
13	1	16	South-east shippon: original doorway changed to window
48	1	17	South extension: detail of doorway in south gable
26	1	18	Inserted cross wall in aisled barn, from the south
43	2	1	Interior face of south gable of aisled barn
50	2	4	Interior of south extension, from the east
51	2	5	South extension: detail of moulded joist, with socket for heel post of timber boskin
49	2	6	Interior of south extension, from the west
19	2	7	Blocked vents in south gable of aisled barn, now facing into south extension
44	2	9	South-west shippon: interior, from the south
27	2	11	Interior view of blocked pedestrian doorway, next to east cart entry
45	2	12	South-east shippon: interior, from the south
55	2	13	Brick built stable, from the north-east
39	2	15	Interior of north end of aisled barn, from the south
40	2	16	Interior face of north gable of aisled barn
25	2	17	Inserted cross wall in aisled barn, from the north
35	2	18	Interior view of west cart entry to aisled barn
29	3	1	Lower part of arcade post and end of aisle tie, by west cart entry
30	3	3	Lower part of arcade post and end of aisle tie, by west cart entry
23	3	4	Millstone laid in west end of threshing floor
24	3	5	Millstone laid in west end of threshing floor
34	3	6	Top part of outer face of west arcade post (arcade plate lowered)
41	3	7	North-west shippon: interior, from the south
37	3	9	North-west shippon: interior, from the north

38	3	10	Padstones in feeding passage of north-west shippon, from the south
31	3	11	Detail of foot of west arcade post, and padstone, from the south
32	3	12	Detail of chamfer and stop on east aisle tie (south side)
20	3	15	Interior view of east cart entry to aisled barn
28	3	16	Lower part of arcade post and end of aisle tie, by east cart entry
33	3	17	Top part of outer face of east arcade post (arcade plate lowered)
21	3	18	Millstone laid in east end of threshing floor
36	4	1	North-east shippon: interior, from the south, showing padstones in feeding passage
42	4	3	North-east shippon: interior, from the north
22	4	4	Interior view of west cart entry to aisled barn, with millstone embedded in threshing floor
4	4	5	East cart entry to aisled barn
3	4	6	East cart entry to aisled barn, flanked by shippons
46	4	7	East side of south extension
2	4	9	The barn from the south-west, showing extension with stone slate roof
53	4	10	Detached building to west of barn, from the south-east
1	4	11	The barn from the west, showing extension with stone slate roof
52	4	13	Detached building to west of barn, from the north
47	4	15	South extension, and new cart entry to south-east corner of aisled barn
11	4	16	South extension, and new cart entry to south-east corner of aisled barn
56	4	17	Stable in brick building to south of aisled barn
54	4	18	Detached building to east of barn (covered middenstead), from the south-west

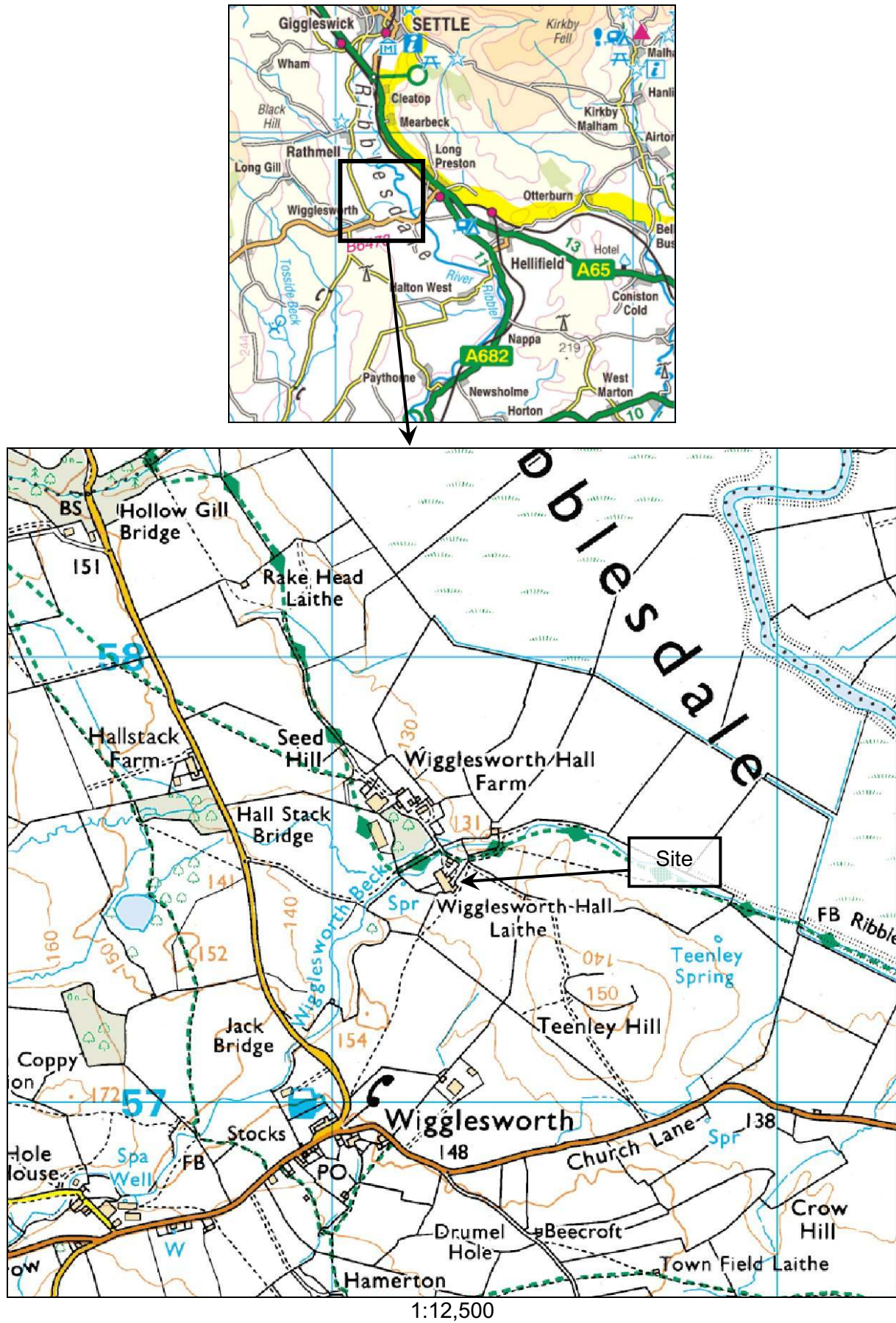


Figure 1: Location maps

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to Wigglesworth Hall

Wigglesworth Beck

bungalow

middenstead?

middenstead?

Wigglesworth
Hall
Laithe

brick building

stone building

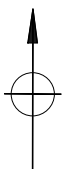
WIGGLESWORTH HALL LAITHE
JACK LANE
WIGGLESWORTH, NORTH YORKSHIRE
(NGR: SD 812574):
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 2:
SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1:500

DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2011

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



50m



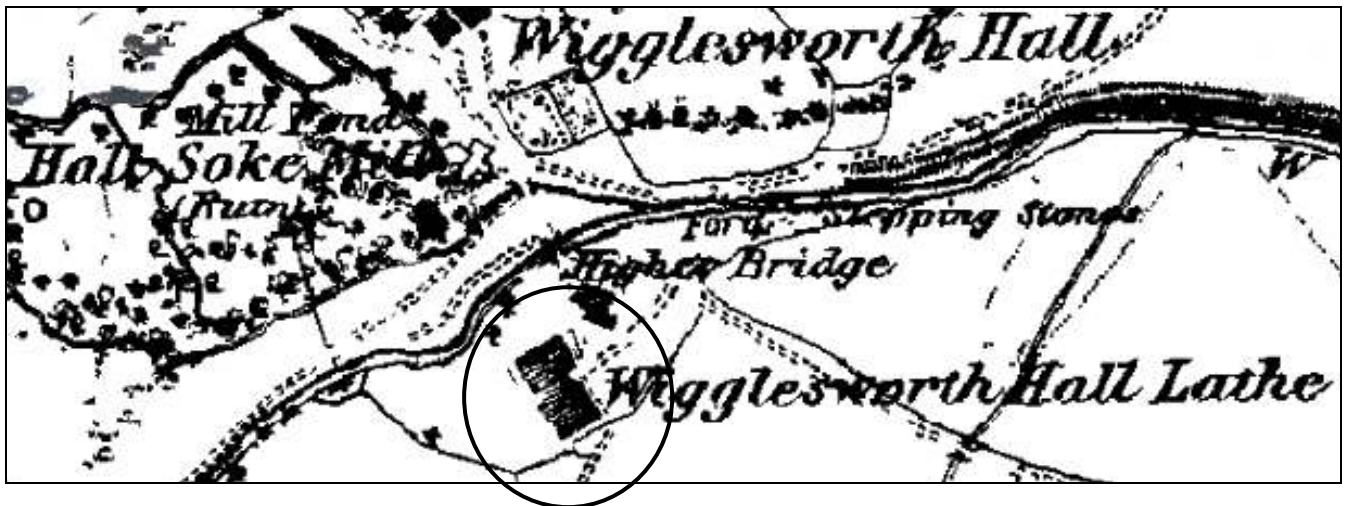


Figure 3: Extract from the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map (enlarged)
Yorkshire sheet 149; published 1853
Aisled barn circled.

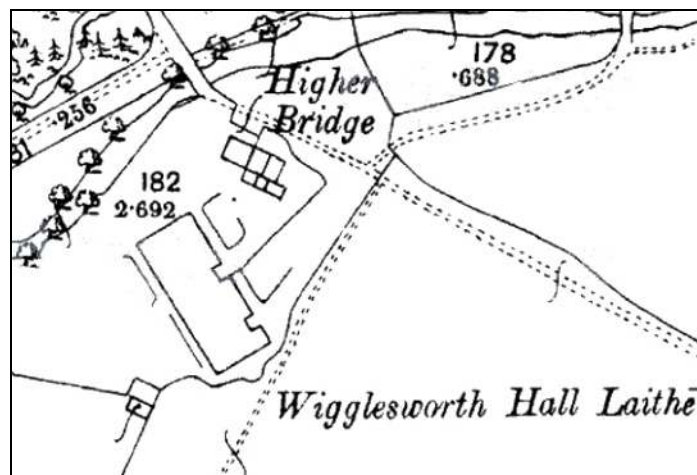


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (enlarged)
Yorkshire sheet 149.6; published 1894

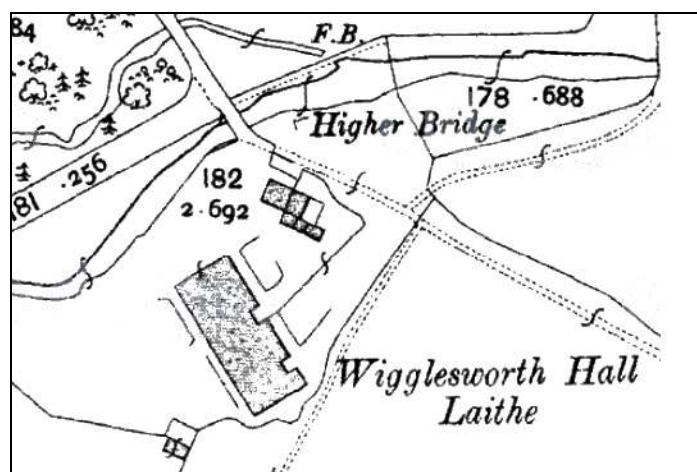


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (enlarged)
Yorkshire sheet 149.6; published 1909

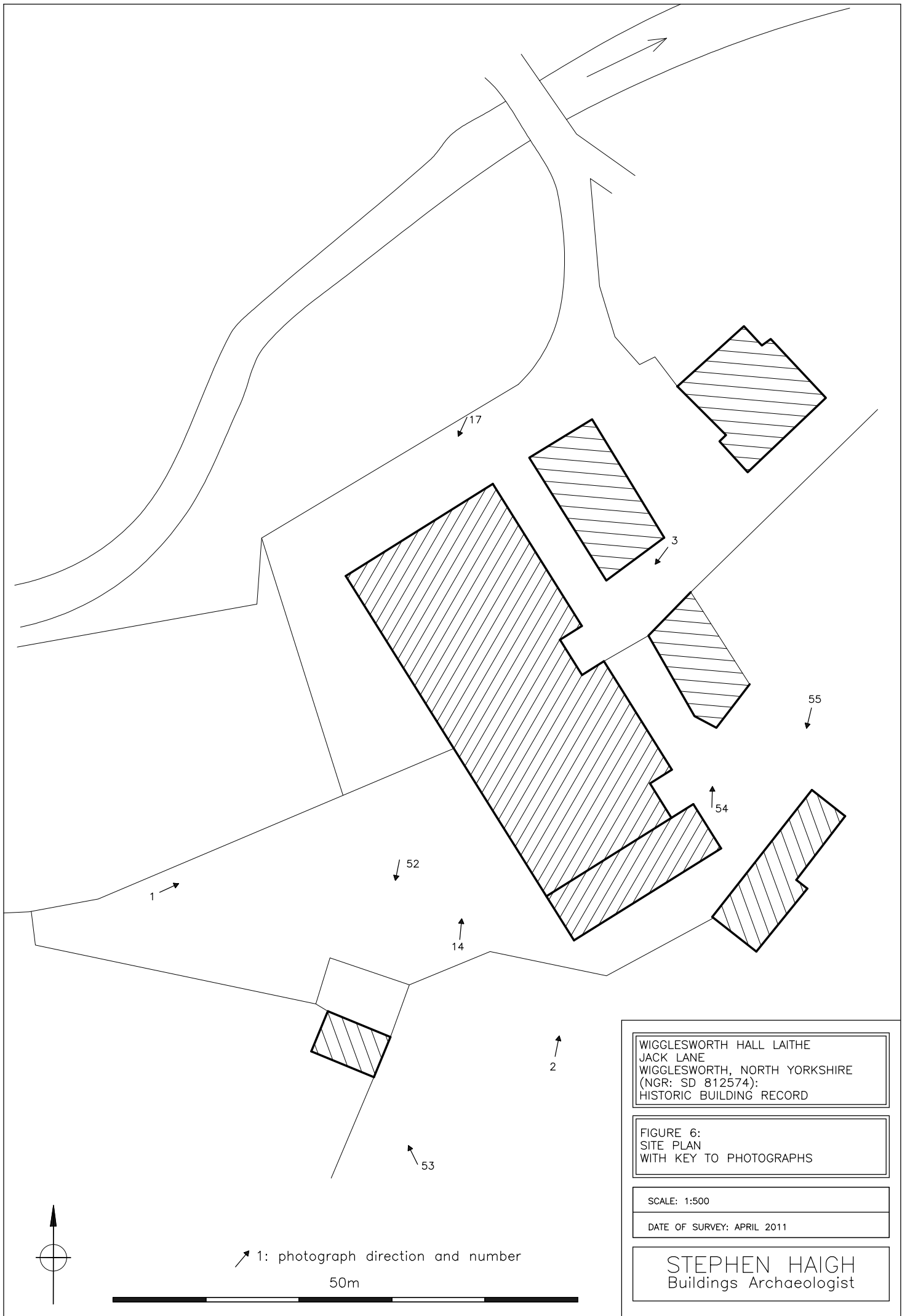




Photo 1: The barn from the west, showing extension with stone slate roof



Photo 2: The barn from the south-west, showing extension with stone slate roof



Photo 3: East cart entry to aisled barn, flanked by shippons



Photo 6: Blocked pedestrian doorway next to east cart entry



Photo 7: North-east shippon, from the south-east

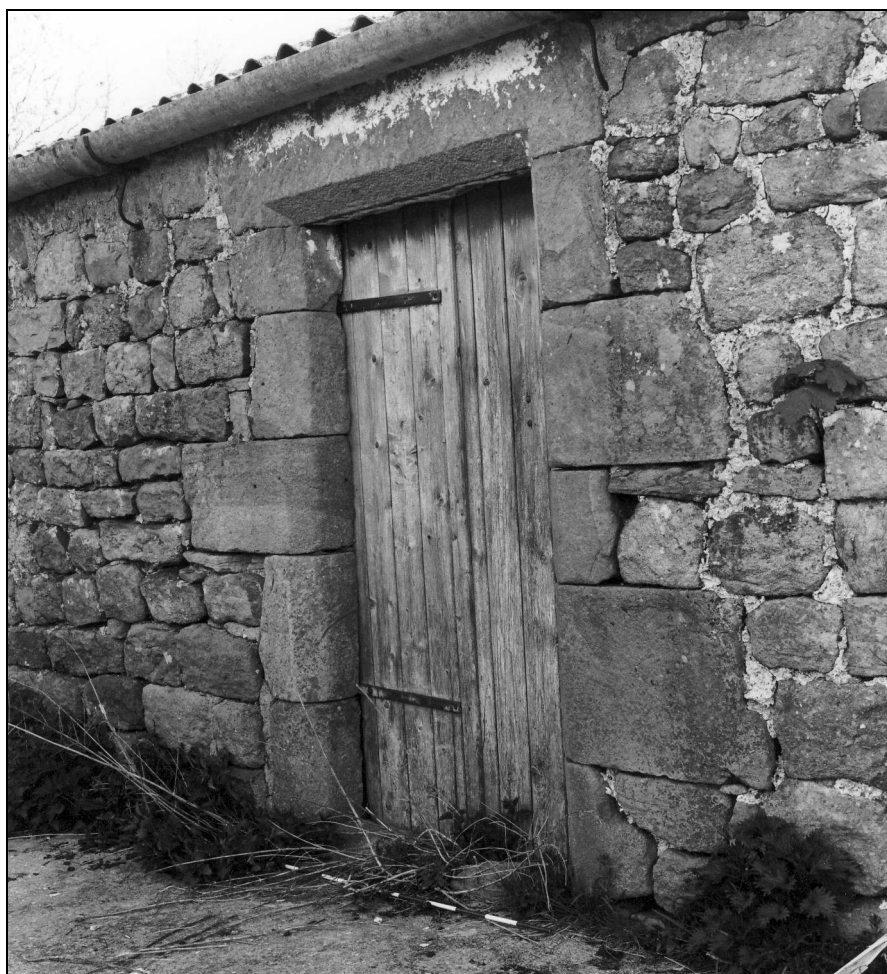


Photo 8: Typical chamfered doorway to shippon

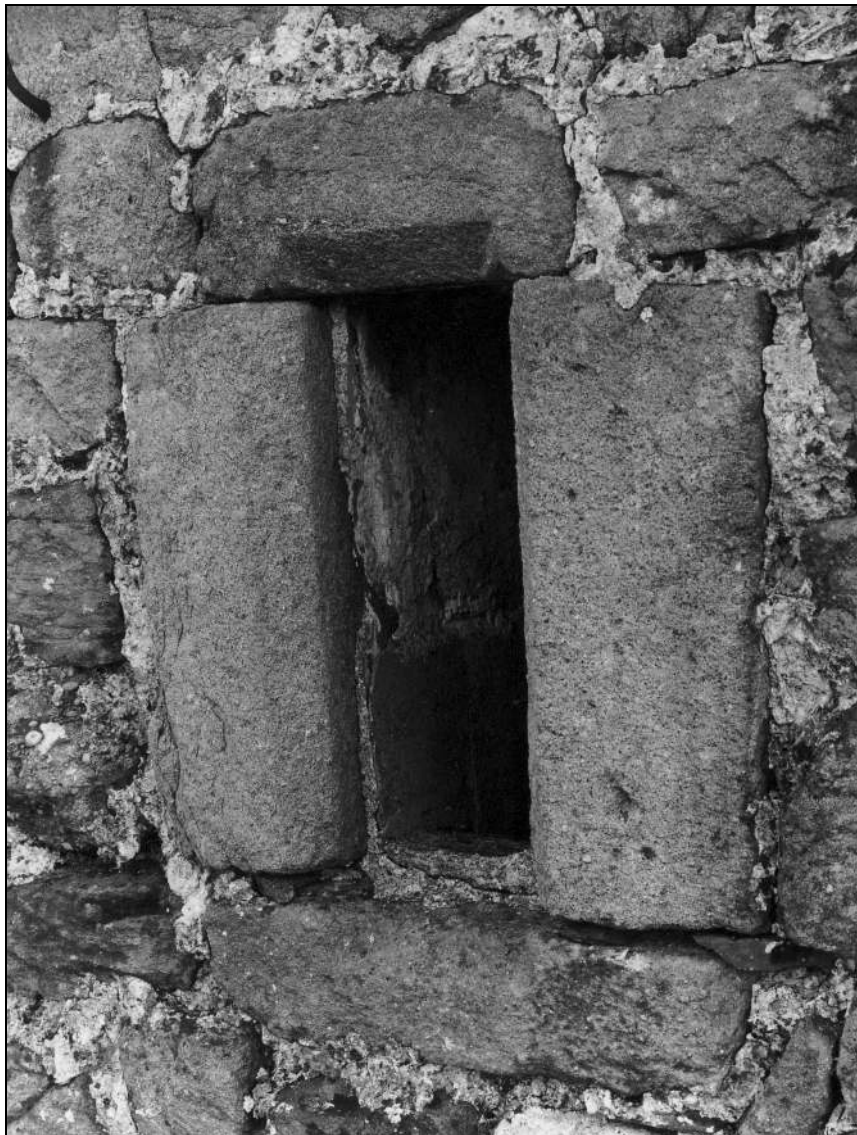


Photo 9: Typical chamfered breather



Photo 10: Initials "J L" (J L) carved on quoin next to east cart entry



Photo 11: South extension, and new cart entry to south-east corner of aisled barn



Photo 12: South-east shippon, from the south-east: truncated, and with inserted openings



Photo 16: West elevation of original barn, from the south-west



Photo 17: The north gable



Photo 18: North gable: detail of breathers and footings



Photo 19: Blocked vents in south gable of aisled barn, now facing into south extension



Photo 20: Interior view of east cart entry to aisled barn



Photo 22: Interior view of west cart entry to aisled barn, with millstone embedded in threshing floor

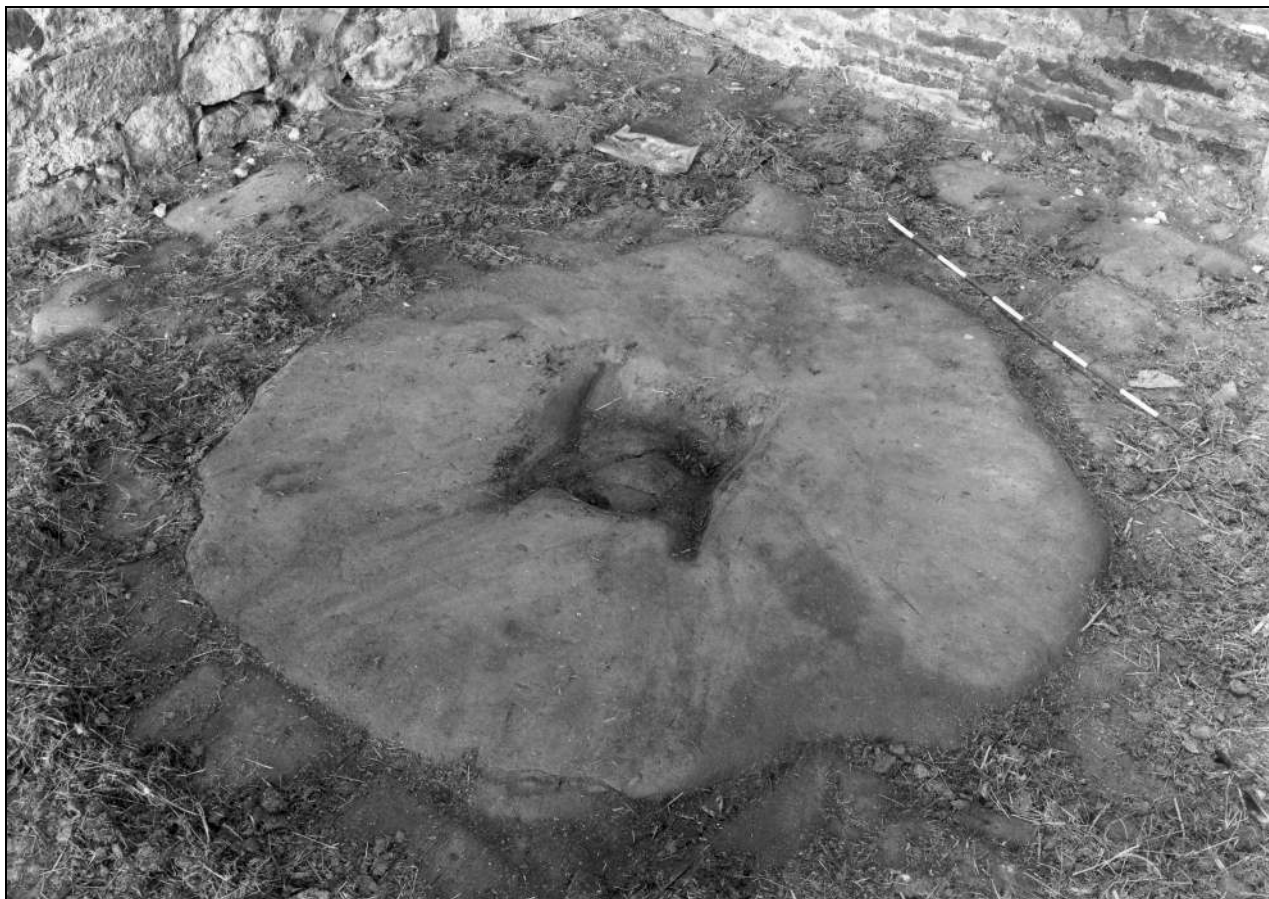


Photo 24: Millstone laid in west end of threshing floor



Photo 25: Inserted cross wall in aisled barn, from the north



Photo 28: Lower part of arcade post and end of aisle tie, by east cart entry



Photo 30: Lower part of arcade post and end of aisle tie, by west cart entry



Photo 31: Detail of foot of west arcade post, and padstone, from the south



Photo 32: Detail of chamfer and stop on east aisle tie (south side)



Photo 34: Top part of outer face of west arcade post (arcade plate lowered?)



Photo 38: Padstones in feeding passage of north-west shippon, from the south



Photo 39: Interior of north end of aisled barn, from the south



Photo 41: North-west shippon: interior, from the south



Photo 43: Interior face of south gable of aisled barn

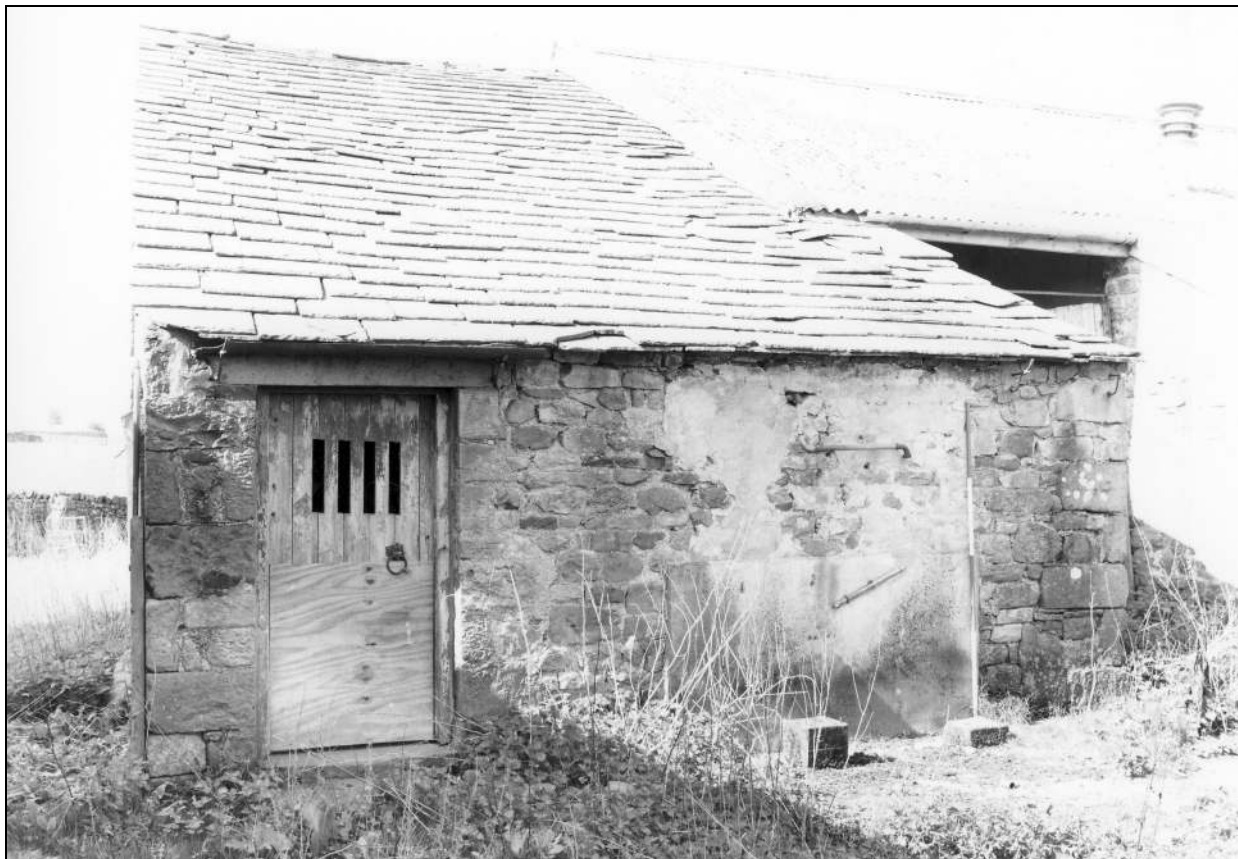


Photo 46: East side of south extension



Photo 48: South extension: detail of doorway in south gable

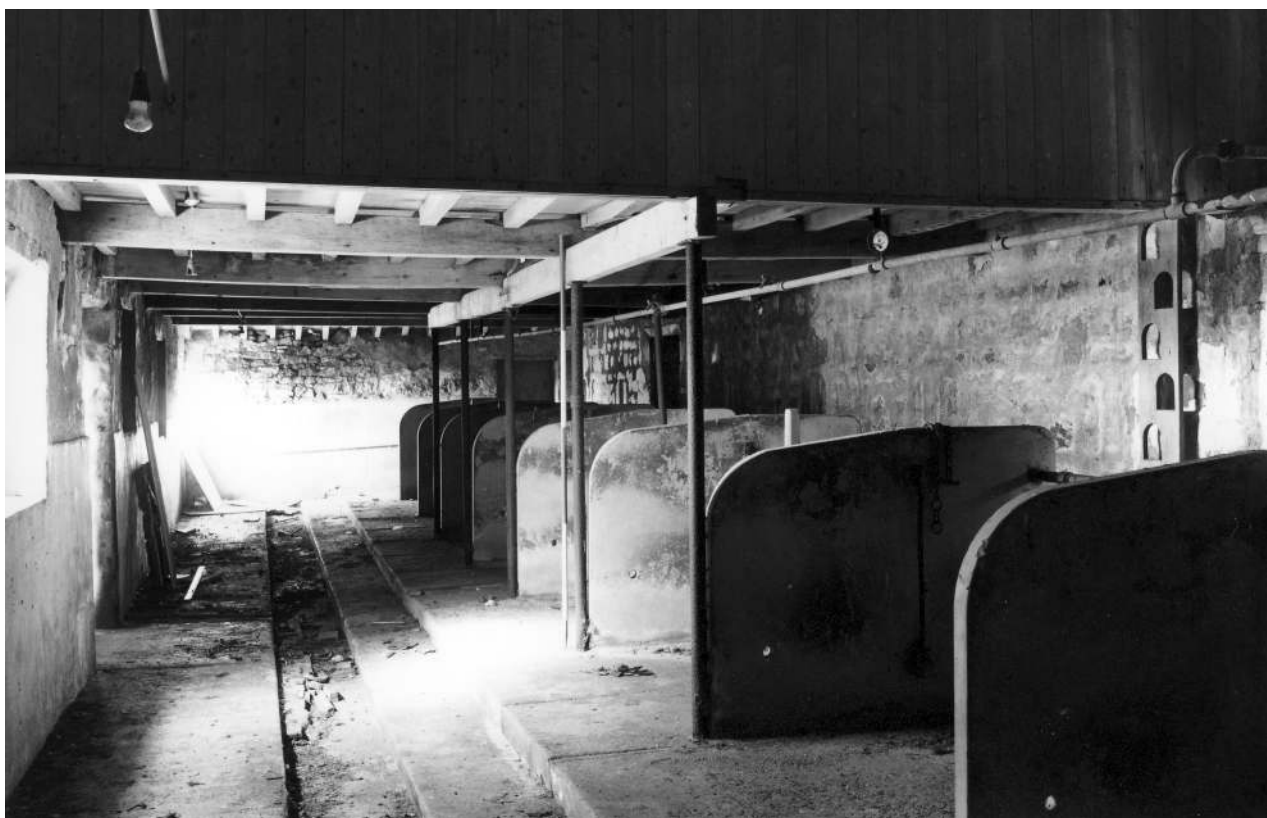


Photo 50: Interior of south extension, from the east

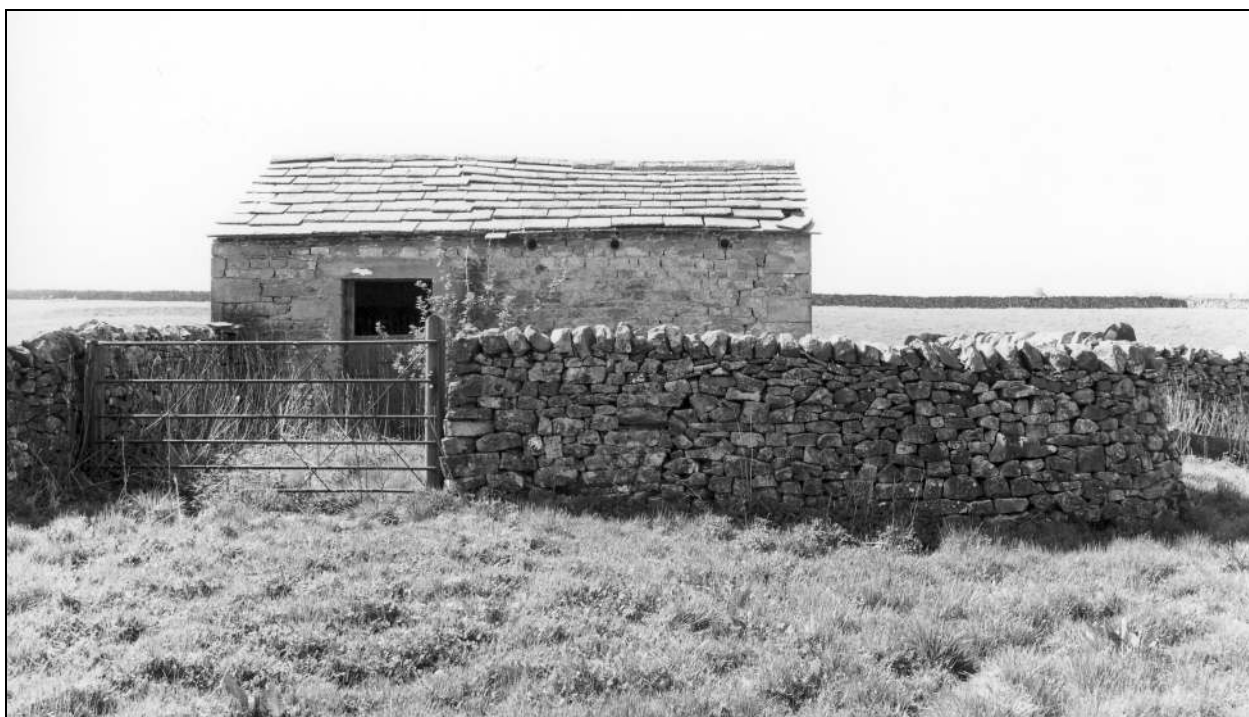


Photo 52: Detached building to west of barn, from the north



Photo 53: Detached building to west of barn, from the south-east



Photo 54: Detached building to east of barn (covered middenstead), from the south-west

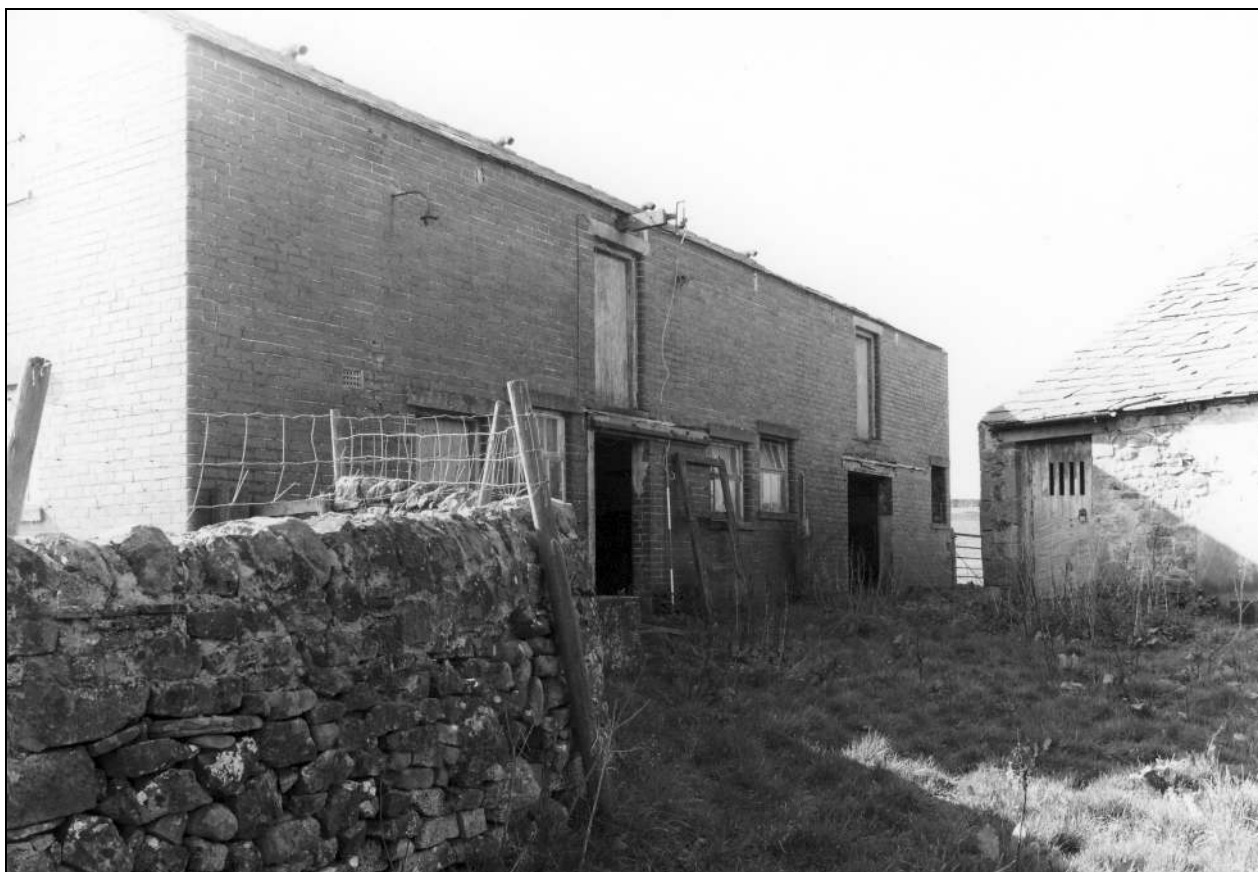
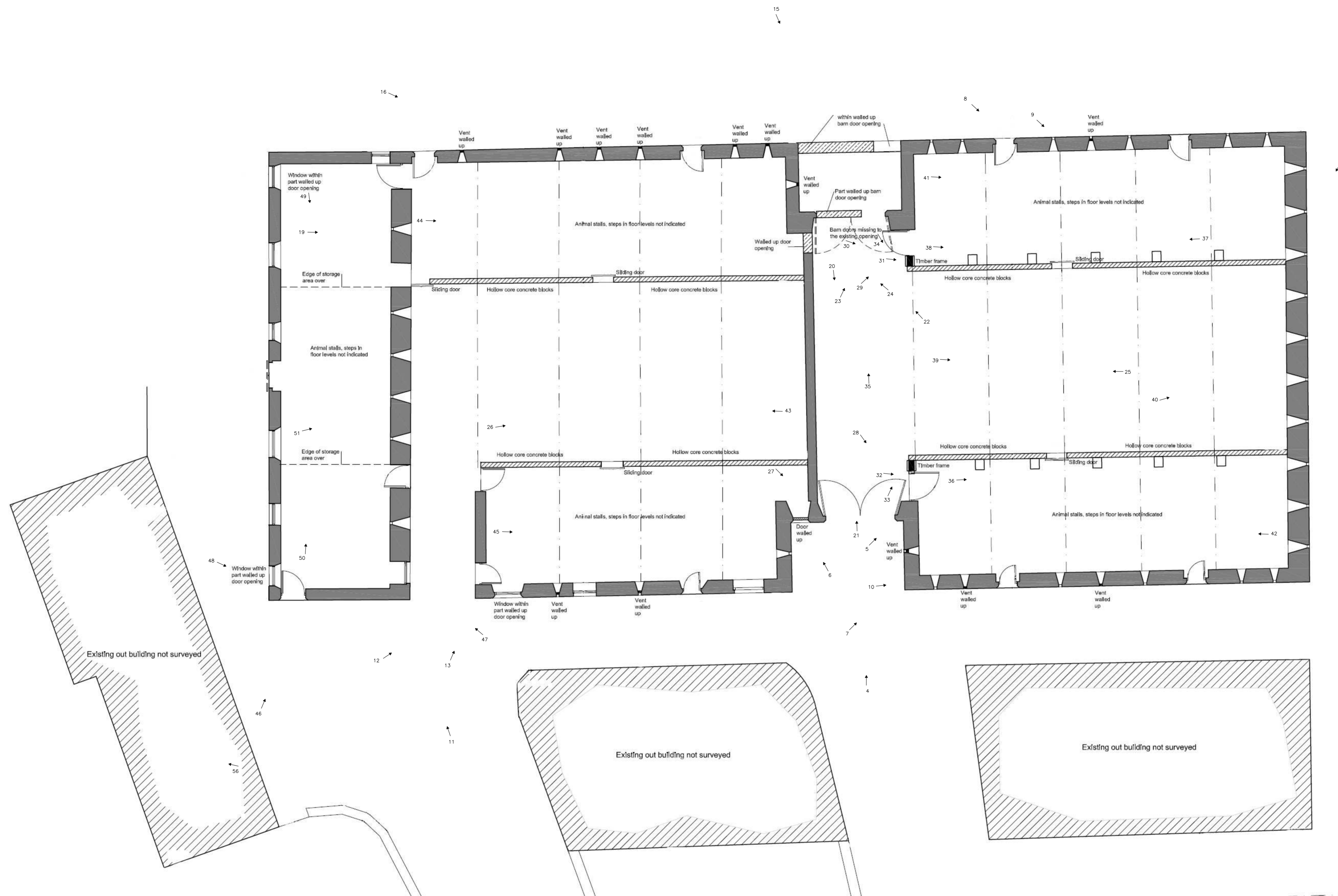


Photo 55: Brick built stable, from the north-east



Photo 56: Stable in brick building to south of aisled barn



PLAN BY GRAPHICS ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES LTD, REPRODUCED WITH THANKS

→ 1: photograph direction and number

WIGGLESWORTH HALL LATHE JACK LANE WIGGLESWORTH NORTH YORKSHIRE (NGR: SD 812574): HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD
FIGURE 7: FLOOR PLAN WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS
SCALE: 1:100 (AT A1 SIZE)
DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2011
STEPHEN HAIGH Buildings Archaeologist