

Rob Royd
Beestonley Lane, Stainland, West Yorkshire:
Historic Building Record (Level 2 Survey)



April 2019

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CONTENTS

List of photographs.....	overleaf
1 Introduction	7
2 Location.....	7
3 Current use	8
4 Planning background	9
5 Previous investigative work.....	10
6 Historical background.....	10
7 Recording methodology	14
8 Descriptions of the site and buildings.....	14
9 Conclusion	19

Figures:

1: Location map (i)	8	<i>After text</i>
2: Location map (ii)	8	8: Ground floor plan
3: Site plan (1:500).....	9	9: First floor and cellar plans
4: OS 1:10560 map, 1854.....	11	10: Site plan with key to photographs
5: OS 1:2500 map, 1893.....	11	11 Ground floor plan with key to photographs
6: OS 1:2500 map, 1907.....	12	12: First floor and cellar plans with key to photographs
7: OS 1:2500 map, 1932.....	12	

Photographs

SUMMARY

Rob Royd, near Stainland (NGR: SE 07102 19733), comprises a grade II listed three-unit house of about the 1760s, with later barn and other buildings. The house was evidently built for a clothier and incorporated a workshop on the first floor, and it is uncertain whether its historic and present configuration as two dwellings evolved from this dual domestic and industrial function, or was an original arrangement. The house is largely unaltered and retains many historic features, but the barn, which was embellished by some distinctive window openings, has suffered collapse. The work was carried out for Alfie Noakes Ltd, to support applications for planning and listed building consent.

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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo	Subject
1	Gateway off Beestonley Lane, leading to the rear yard
2	Detail of gateway; piers inscribed "JD" and "1891"
3	House and barn, from the south
4	The house front
5	General view from the south-east
6	Detail of tooling to quoins
7	Detail of eaves corbels, south elevation
8	Detail of kneeler, south-west corner of barn
9	Detail of east chimney
10	Hipped roof to rear wing, with plain north chimney
11	Roof structure over east end of house, looking north-east
12	Roof structure over west end of house, looking north-east
13	Detail of west, ground floor window to south elevation of house
14	West side of the house
15	Detail of 19th/20th century ground floor window, west side of house
16	Rear of the house
17	Rear elevation, east end of house
18	Ground floor, east rear doorway (D1)
19	Ground floor, west rear doorway (D2)
20	Blocked, first floor "piece" doorway, in rear
21	Rear view of door D1
22	East side of rear wing, with inserted doorway
23	First floor rear window
24	Ground floor, west room, looking north-east
25	Ground floor, west room, looking south-east
26	Ground floor, west room, looking north-west
27	Ground floor, north room, looking south-west
28	Ground floor, west room, looking north-east (with stairs to first floor)
29	Ground floor, west room, looking south-east (head of cellar stairs)
30	Cellar, looking west
31	Cellar, looking east
32	Ground floor, east room, looking east
33	Ground floor, east room, looking south
34	Ground floor, east room, looking north
35	Ground floor, east room: foot of stairs to first floor
36	Stairs to first floor, east end of house
37	Ground floor, east room: door to cupboard beneath stairs
38	First floor, west room, west half, looking south
39	First floor, west room: four-panel door in partition
40	First floor, east room, looking north-east
41	First floor, east room, looking south-west
42	First floor, east room, looking north
43	First floor, east room: detail of fireplace
44	First floor, east room: detail of gas lamp bracket
45	First floor, north room, looking south-east
46	First floor, north room, looking north-west
47	First floor, north room: detail of plank and batten door
48	First floor, north room: detail of sprung latch to door
49	North (front) elevation of the barn
50	Window over central doorway, north side of barn
51	Barn, stable and pigsty, looking north-west

- 52 South (rear) elevation of the barn
- 53 Barn interior, looking north-east
- 54 Barn interior, looking south-east
- 55 Barn interior, looking south-east (site of shippon)
- 56 Barn interior, looking north-west
- 57 Barn interior, looking south-west
- 58 Barn: west roof truss
- 59 North side of stable and coal stores
- 60 Stable and coal stores, looking south-west
- 61 Stable, pigsty and coal stores, looking north-west
- 62 Interior of stable, looking south-east
- 63 Stable, pigsty and coal stores, looking west
- 64 Trap-house and earth closet, looking north-west
- 65 Trap-house and earth closet, looking south-west
- 66 Earth closet seat

ROB ROYD, BEESTONLEY LANE, STAINLAND, WEST YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD (LEVEL 2 SURVEY)

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording at Rob Royd, a grade II listed house and barn with adjoining buildings, at Stainland, near Halifax, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in March 2019 for the developer, Alfie Noakes Ltd, to support applications for planning and listed building consent from Calderdale Council for various works.
- 1.2 The house at Rob Royd dates to about the 1760s and is L-shaped in plan. It is of two storeys with small cellar, and was in part used for domestic cloth production, as was common in the district. The plan-form remains largely unchanged, although the house was subject to some alterations to its fenestration in the 19th century. It has comprised two dwellings for much or possibly all of its life. The farm buildings include a combination barn typical of the South Pennines and added to the house in the late 18th century, and also 19th century stable, pigsty and coal stores.
- 1.3 This document forms a Level 2 record, as defined by Historic England¹. Recording included photography and measured survey, as well as a rapid study of historic maps and census returns. It will be submitted to the client, the local planning authority, and the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record via the Oasis Project, for publication on the internet².

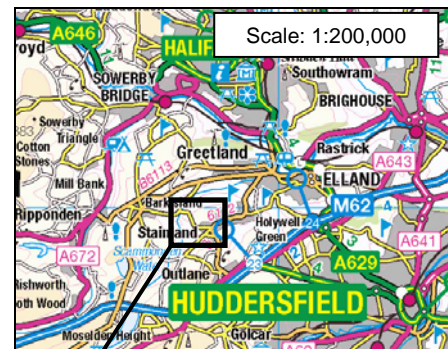
2 Location

- 2.1 The site stands in the historic township of Stainland, about 0.5km north-west of the village and 6km south-east of Halifax, on the east side of Beestonley Lane. It occupies a position at about 190m above Ordnance Datum, at NGR: SE 07102 19733 (figures 1 & 2). The nearest neighbouring dwellings are about 100m away to north and south. Ground level drops away to the north and west down to the Black Brook, and rises to the east; the immediately surrounding area is occupied by pasture fields.
- 2.2 The site itself has a linear arrangement, with a south-facing aspect. The house has its wider end facing the road, with the barn and other farm buildings, comprising stable, pigsty and pair of coal stores, adjoining its east end. There is

¹ Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

² [Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations](#)

a yard at the rear, entered via a gateway off the road, and small pair of detached outbuildings (trap-house and privy) stand at the north-east corner of this yard (figure 3).



1: Location map (i)

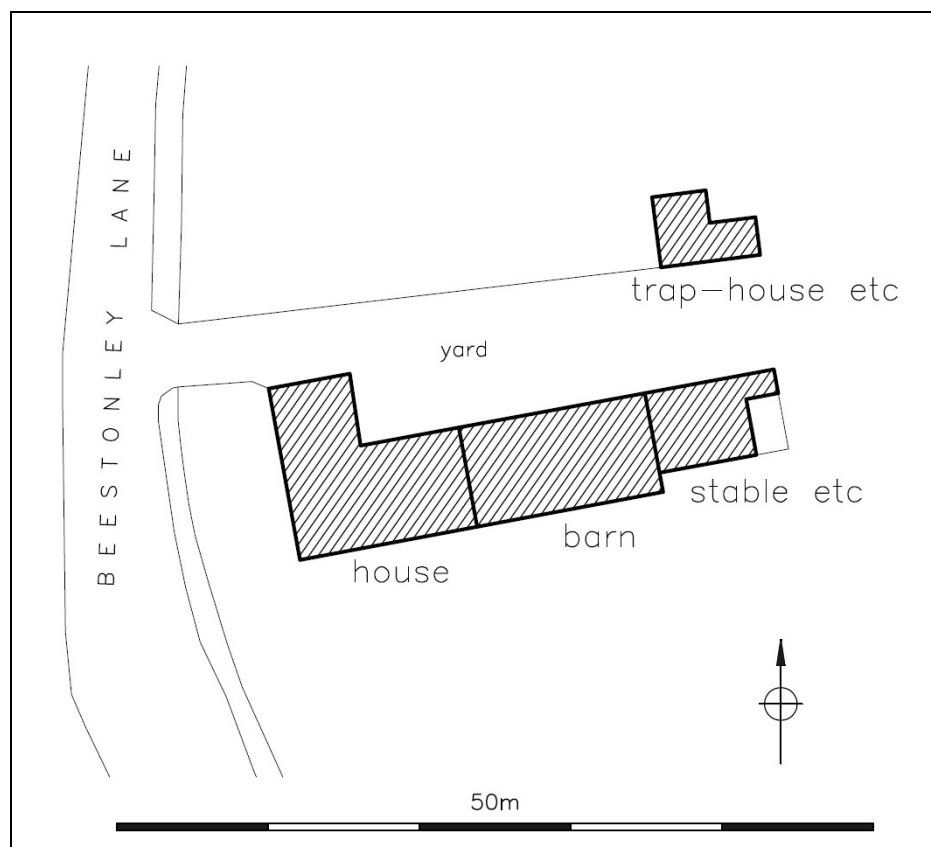


2: Location map (ii)

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3 Current use

- 3.1 The buildings have been vacant for some years and are currently derelict. At the time of survey scaffolding was present around the house and part of the barn, and roof slates had been stripped throughout. There had also been internal damage and theft.



3: Site plan (1:500)

4 Planning background

- 4.1 “Rob Royd and attached barn” is grade II listed as having special architectural or historic interest, and was first listed in 1983³.
- 4.2 The owners, via their agent T D Jagger Ltd, have applied to Calderdale MBC for planning and listed building consent for “*Alterations and extension to house, conversion and extensions of barn to separate dwelling, and formation of new vehicular access*” (application nos. 18/01456/FUL and 18/01457/LBC). A heritage statement by Humble Heritage forms part of the application documents⁴.
- 4.3 In one of their consultation responses to the LBC application, the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) commented that they “*would wish to see a historic building recording condition added to any permission in order to secure any further detailed recording required to complement the work already undertaken as part of the Heritage Statement*”. Both CBA and CMBC indicated that such recording should comprise a Level 2 survey.

³ National Heritage List for England, entry 1313953 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1313953>

⁴ Humble Heritage 2019 *Rob Royd Farm, Beestonley Lane, Stainland, Elland: Heritage Statement*

- 4.4 In order to expedite development, the applicants commissioned the present work prior to determination of the applications, and it is anticipated that this will preclude the imposition of a recording condition on any consent.

5 Previous investigative work

- 5.1 No work of this nature is believed to have been carried out at the site, other than that undertaken for the Heritage Statement in 2019.

- 5.2 The National Heritage List entry for the site reads:

“House and barn. Mid C18. Thin coursed Elland flags, stone slate roof, L-plan with later attached barn. 2 storeys. Front has large dressed quoins and two 5-light flat faced mullioned windows with overlapping lintel and same over, stone gutter brackets. Left hand return wall is rendered with coped gable and kneelers with two large C19 inserted sash windows to each floor. Finely dressed stack with internal chimney. Projecting wing of single cell with 4-light mullioned window and same over. Gutter brackets and hipped roof. 3-bay barn has segmental arched entrance with skewbacks and composite jambs flanked by doorways to mistals with monolithic jambs. Each bay has lunette opening over with pedimented gable to centre with simple venetian window. Coped gables with kneelers.”

- 5.3 Online searches for additional information through Pastscape, Heritage Gateway, English Heritage Archives, and the West Yorkshire Archive Service Catalogue, prove negative.

6 Historical background

- 6.1 The site is shown on Jeffreys’ 1771 map of Yorkshire, with the name Rob Royd, and the Heritage Statement refers to deeds for the property dating to 1777 (not seen by the present writer), so there has been settlement here since then, if not earlier. The name Royd denotes clearance of land for cultivation from the waste, with Rob probably a personal name affixed to it, but the appellation may have been coined for land which was farmed for some time before being settled.

- 6.2 The Heritage Statement also notes that the property was sold at auction in 1811, with the sale particulars referring to several “messuages, dwelling-houses, or tenements, barns, stables, and other convenient outbuildings” (not seen by the present writer).

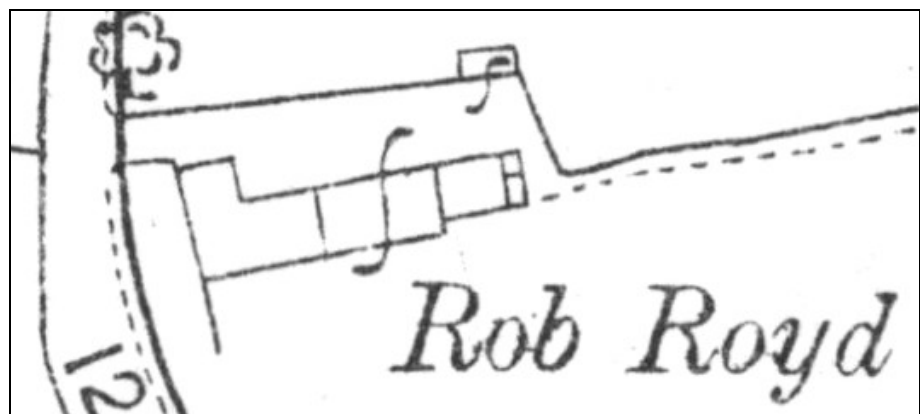
- 6.3 Historic Ordnance Survey maps show that in the late 1840s (figure 4), the range of buildings at the site included at least house and barn, and a detached building at the north-east corner of the yard, though not those which presently stand

there. Equally significant is the depiction of a row of tenters to the east (frames or racks for stretching and drying woollen cloth), very good evidence for weaving being carried out at the site. The same map shows many other nearby properties with tenters.

6.4 By the 1890s (figure 5) the tenters had been removed (a consequence of the demise of hand-loom weaving), and the range of buildings had been extended to the east, so as to have their present conformation; there was also a detached building to the north, albeit with a different outline than the present trap-house and privy. No further changes took place before 1904 (figure 6), but by 1930 those detached buildings had acquired their existing form (figure 7).



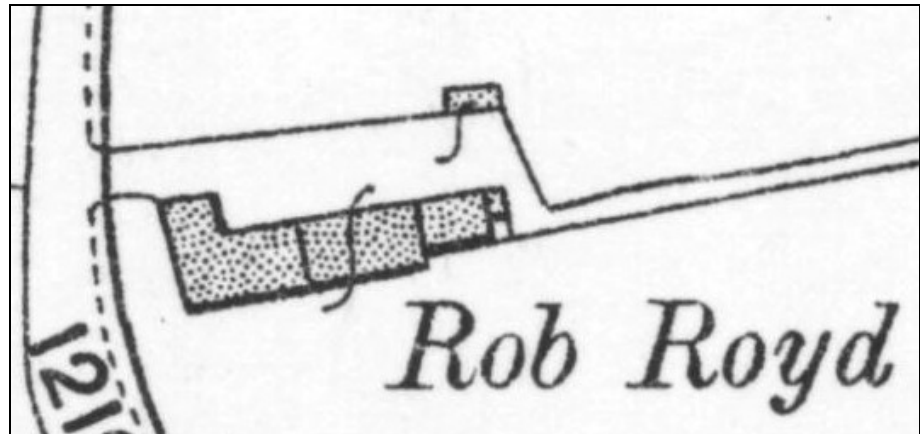
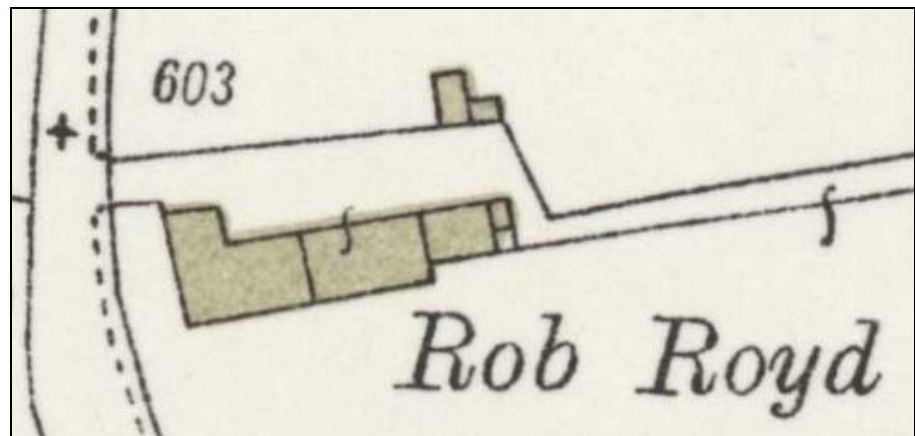
4: OS 1:10560 map, 1854⁵



5: OS 1:2500 map, 1893⁶

⁵ Yorkshire, sheet 245; surveyed 1848-9. Not at original scale

⁶ Yorkshire, sheet 245.8; surveyed 1892. Not at original scale

6: OS 1:2500 map, 1907⁷7: OS 1:2500 map, 1932⁸

- 6.5 An examination of historic census returns provides some useful background information on the occupants of Rob Royd, and their economic activities.

1841

- 6.6 Two dwellings were recorded at Rob Royd. Miles Bottomley, a 25 year-old "Woollen M" (manufacturer?) occupied one of them with his family (which included John Bottomley, also 25 and described as a "Wool U", while the other household was headed by Edmund Sykes, a 50 year-old farmer, and included his son George who worked as a woollen weaver.

1851

- 6.7 One household was headed by Charles Law, 66, "Woollen manufacturer employing 4 females", three of whom appear to have been his daughters, aged in their early twenties, described as woollen cloth weavers. The fourth employee

⁷ Yorkshire, sheet 245.8; revised 1904. Not at original scale

⁸ Yorkshire, sheet 245.8; revised 1930. Not at original scale

was perhaps the head of the second household, Martha Whittel, a 26 year-old widow with the same occupation.

1861

- 6.8 Martha Whittel and her son continued to occupy one of the two dwellings: both were described as “woollen manufacturer”. The other dwelling was the home of 24 year-old John Crowther and family, John being described as “woollen weaver”.

1881⁹

- 6.9 One of the two dwellings at Rob Royd was now occupied by Thomas Walker, a farmer of 10 acres, together with his wife, children and grandchildren, and although two of his daughters were described as woollen weavers, factory production had evidently led to a big decrease in the domestic textile industry. John Edward Walker (perhaps a son) and his family occupied the second dwelling; John was a stone mason.

1891

- 6.10 For the first time in the census returns, the names “Farm” and “Cottage” are used to identify the two dwellings at Rob Royd; the former had four rooms and the latter two. Thomas Walker occupied the “Farm” with his family, but his occupation had changed from farmer to stone mason over the previous decade. Two daughters were occupied as weavers, one in wool and one in cotton, either still working hand-loom but more probably employed in a nearby factory. John Walker, still a stone mason, and his family, lived in the “Cottage”.

1901

- 6.11 Only “Rob Royd Farm” is noted in 1901, and no second dwelling, inhabited or uninhabited. Thomas Walker appears to have died between 1891 and 1901, as his 76 year-old widow Mary lived there, described as a farmer, together with daughter and grandson. Rather enigmatically they only inhabited three rooms, one less than in 1891.

⁹ It has not been possible to identify the site in the 1871 census

7 Recording methodology

- 7.1 The present recording was carried out during a site visit on 26 March 2019, and involved detailed inspection of all buildings at the site together with a measured survey and photography.
- 7.2 The drawn record comprises new cellar, ground and first floor plans of the house, together with ground floor plans of the barn and outbuildings, all produced from measurements made by hand (figures 8 and 9). The plans show all significant detail and use conventions based on those specified by Historic England.
- 7.3 The photographic record was made using a digital SLR camera (12 megapixels), and both external and internal photographs were taken, in JPG format. Their locations are shown on copies of the site and floor plans, and they are copied at the end of this report; in the text they are referred to by numbers in **bold**.

8 Descriptions of the site and buildings

- 8.1 Entrance to the site from Beestonley Lane is to the rear yard behind the house, via a gateway with wrought iron gates and stone, octagonal-section posts (their copings stolen), inscribed "J D" and "1891" (**1,2**); the initials J D have not been linked to any individual, but imply that the Walkers who lived at Rob Royd in that year were not the owners. The yard is enclosed on the north side by a low dry-stone wall with half-round coping, and much of it is paved with setts.

House

- 8.2 It cannot be ascertained beyond doubt whether the house was first built as one dwelling, or two of different sizes, but the documentary evidence above indubitably shows that it comprised two by the 1840s. One possibility is that it was built for two separate, but related households, with some degree of internal communication between the two, and another is that use of the house for both domestic occupation and manufacturing was expressed in a duplicitous architectural arrangement. In either case, there is no doubt that at least part of the first floor originally served as a "shop" for weaving, and perhaps housed other domestic textile production processes such as combing, carding or spinning.
- 8.3 The house itself faces south (**3,4**) and has an L-shaped plan which forms the west end of the otherwise linear range, with barn, stable and pigsty to the east (**5**). It is built from thinly coursed local sandstone, with dressings (including quoins) bearing a fine milled finish, characteristic of the later part of the 18th

century **(6)**. There are plain, square corbels to support guttering at the eaves **(7)**, and kneelers with a notched, cyma reversa profile to the front corners **(8)**, those at the east end having been raised when the barn was added. The roof has the remains of its stone slate covering, and two fine gable chimneys **(9)**, together with a third, plainer chimney at the north side of the rear wing's hipped roof **(10)**. Inspection of the roof structure from the scaffolding **(11,12)** indicates that it has king-post trusses with raking struts of square-sawn, imported softwood, in a pattern-book form, and that all rafters are of the same type of timber, but many of the purlins (which are tusk-tenoned), are local oak, a few of them bearing the marks of previous use. The use of imported softwood suggests a construction date following the opening of the nearby Calder and Hebble Navigation, which reached Elland in the 1760s.

- 8.4 The house front is of two unequal bays, both of which have five-light windows on each storey, with flush, flat-faced mullions, in a very precise alignment **(13)**; those on the ground floor have iron pintles for external shutters. All the frames are secondary. The west side, which faces the road, has been altered in the 19th century and later pebble-dashed, but retains two original four-light windows to the rear wing, identical to those in the front except for their shorter length **(14)**. In the south part of this elevation are inserted, 19th century window openings for vertical sashes, with large, square-section surrounds with projecting sills. All west-facing ground floor windows are similarly equipped with shutter pintles **(15)**.
- 8.5 All entrances to the house are located in the rear **(16,17)**, where the narrower, east end of the house contains two ground floor doorways, as well as a blocked first floor "piece" doorway **(18-12)**. All three have monolithic jambs and are of a uniform appearance, and although the Heritage Statement suggests that the eastern doorway is an insertion, that is not likely, given the lack of disturbance to stonework. The door itself (D1) appears to be original to the house: it is of false-panel construction, ie. of plank form with applied mouldings to the outer face, and is hung on large strap hinges, characteristic of the 18th century **(21)**. The door within the other opening (D2) has been replaced and is of true-panel form, probably late 19th or early 20th century, and fastened by flush hinges to internal joinery. Above it, the first floor "piece" doorway (described as a window in the Heritage Statement) is an obvious indicator of industrial use, and shows that at one time at least part of the upper floor served as a "shop" or textile working area. A third, narrow ground floor doorway has been inserted in the east side of the rear wing **(22)**, perhaps in the early 20th century.
- 8.6 The two rear first floor windows light the east room; they are of different sizes, but both have similar surrounds and it is not certain that either has been inserted. The east one retains historic small-pane glazing, unlikely to be original **(23)**.

- 8.7 The two front, ground floor rooms each has its own rear entrance, and latterly formed two separate living rooms for the pair of dwellings, but historically they may also have been at least partly used for textile work. All ground floor rooms formerly had stone flagged floors, now largely removed.
- 8.8 The larger, west room has a small, 19th or 20th century rear vestibule of vertical planks, and doorways connecting it to the east room and rear wing (**24,25**); that to the east room may be an insertion, but has also been blocked for part of its lifetime. There is also a blocked doorway to the head of the cellar steps in the rear wing; the existing north doorway had a four-panel, late 19th or 20th century door fitted, and might possibly have been inserted as a replacement. The room has a chimney breast with original plain stone surround for a small cooking range, now infilled with 20th century brickwork (**26**), and a late 19th century built-in dresser in the north-west corner. Clearly this room was "improved" about the turn of the 20th century, when the two new windows were inserted in the west wall, to either side of the fireplace. The original, south window has joinery of a similar period, and incorporates a seat within its sill. The two ceiling beams are square-sawn softwood, and bear a narrow cyma moulding.
- 8.9 The ground floor of the rear wing provided an unheated service room such as a scullery, originally without its own external entrance (**27,28**). Its ceiling is not underdrawn, and its beams are not moulded. The stone stairs to the first floor are original, and have a simple plank partition around them, as well as stairs to the cellar below. A projecting timber in the south wall forms a bracket of unknown purpose (**29**).
- 8.10 The cellar below the rear wing is a small, barrel-vaulted space with small wall recesses, and two stone benches for food storage and processing. A larger, splayed recess in the west side resembles a blocked window in some respects, but it is located well inside the present building (**30,31**).
- 8.11 In common with its larger, western neighbour, the east ground floor room has a large chimney breast with rectangular opening for a cooking range, though it differs in the presence of a hollow-chamfered mantelshelf (**32**). The surviving cooking range itself is no doubt 19th or 20th century, however. A cupboard to the right of the chimney breast houses a small earthenware sink, and is of similar date. In the north-west corner of the room is a second stone staircase to the first floor, now concealed behind a plank partition, the latter also forming an entrance lobby from the rear doorway (**34,35**).
- 8.12 Whether or not the east stairs are original is a moot point: they are a substantial structure, and if required as an afterthought, when the house formed two dwellings, it would have been easier to build a straight flight against the cross-wall, so it may be assumed that they were constructed while the connecting

doorway within the cross-wall was still required, ie. when the house was occupied by a single household. However, a band of uneven plaster at first floor level in the cross-wall may mark where the timber floor has been removed to accommodate the stairs (36), though an alternative explanation is that this marks where a trap door was lowered, to provide more floor space. The plank and batten door to the cupboard beneath the stairs has spoon-head hinges, and is likely to be original to the staircase, if not to the house (37).

- 8.13 On the first floor, the former connecting door within the cross-wall remains blocked. The three units of the house now provide four bedrooms, as the front, western room has been made into two, by a simple plank partition on the line of the roof truss, probably an early 20th century change (38,39). Previously the largest room, this was served by the rear “piece” door for taking goods in and out, and must have been at least partly used for weaving and any other cloth working processes which the occupants undertook. The two other rooms may also historically have been put to industrial use in some way, rather than just serving as bed chambers. All three were heated: the front, east room (40-42) has the only exposed fireplace however, which is a late 19th century arch grate (43), set within the original simple stone surround, and which probably replaced an 18th century hob grate. (Elsewhere on the first floor, the two other fireplaces are presently concealed.) There is a 19th or early 20th century gas lamp bracket close to it, one of a small number in the building (44).
- 8.14 The rear first floor room remains unaltered as a space (45,46). It is entered from the top of the staircase by a three-plank and batten door with sprung latch; both may be original to the house (47,48). The fireplace lacks a chimney breast, and is concealed by later timber, but appears to have an original stone surround.
- 8.15 The timber floorboards of all the first floor rooms have been replaced in the late 20th century or subsequently.

Barn

- 8.16 The barn was added to the east end of the house in the late 18th century or very early 19th century, and is essentially a simple rectangular structure, which uses the house gable as its west end, albeit with the wall raised, as the barn is the taller building. By the time of the present survey it had lost the majority of its roof structure and parts of its upper walls, but earlier photographs show a number of significant features which have not survived. In general terms its stonework is similar to that of the house, with matching eaves corbels, and kneelers to front and rear corners, but it lacks quoins, and the south and east walls have deeper courses of less well-finished stone.

- 8.17 Unlike the house, the barn was built with its architectural front facing north onto the rear yard (49). This side of the building has a large, central cart entrance with tie-stone jambs and segmental arch, with a pair of pedestrian doorways, with monolithic jambs, at either end. A row of three lunettes or semi-circular windows runs close to the eaves (50), and there was (until recent collapse) also a gablet over the central one of these, believed to have contained a Venetian window. A similar lunette was set within the centre of the east gable, where there are also two inserted doorways between the barn and the later adjoining stable (51). The south side has a similar cart entrance (52), which did have a small window over it prior to collapse, but the two window openings to either side are both later insertions.
- 8.18 There is little surviving within the barn to indicate its historic appearance, but it is clear that the east end contained a shippon or mistal, with loft over, as was characteristic for such barns in the district (53-55). This was entered via the north-east doorway and comprised a row of stalls facing west towards the centre of the barn, with two substantial beams carrying the loft over. It is likely that the west end was similarly arranged in a mirror image of this at one time, as the north-west door suggests, but the evidence is less strong (56-57). While the central bay between the cart entrances might have been used for threshing, arable cultivation was uncommon in the district by 1800, and there was a far greater emphasis on livestock farming than in neighbouring areas, where growing conditions were more amenable and there was not a comparable domestic textile industry so well integrated with agriculture.
- 8.19 The barn has one queen-strut truss surviving, constructed from softwood similar to that in the house, and the tusk-tenoned purlins also include a number of earlier oak members (58). It is very characteristic of the late 18th or early 19th century.

Stables and pigsty

- 8.20 Added to the east end of the barn between the 1840s and 1890s (59), this multipurpose building also faces north onto the yard and is functional in form. Walls are of coursed sandstone with some brick to the interior, and have plain eaves corbels, while dressings to doorways and windows are confined to plain ashlar sills and lintels, with the exception of the circular gable window (60,61). The roof is carried on plain softwood purlins, but its stone slate covering has been lost entirely.
- 8.21 The largest part is occupied by a substantial two-stall stable, which formerly had a low loft over. The stalls faced east and were divided below the surviving longitudinal beam (62); an earthenware trough survives to the south stall but there are otherwise almost no stable fixtures in place.

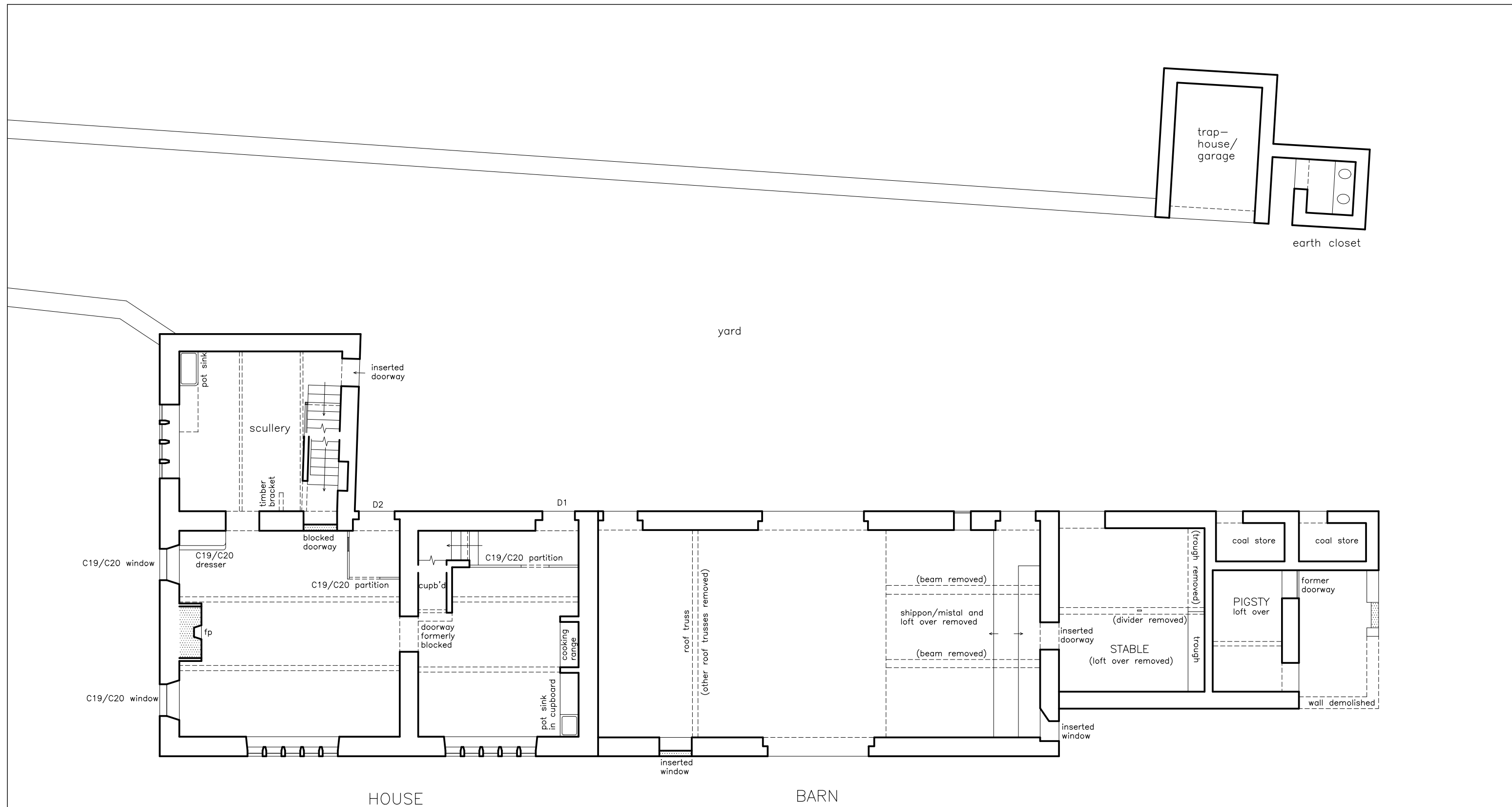
- 8.22 There are two small coal stores at the north-east corner of the building, of equal size, one for each household at the farm. To the south of these is a pigsty, with remains of outdoor pen, facing east (63). The sty has two doorways, one of them blocked to form a window, and has a low flagstone loft over, which was entered from the loft over the stable. It is presumed that it was originally divided into two parts.

Detached outbuildings

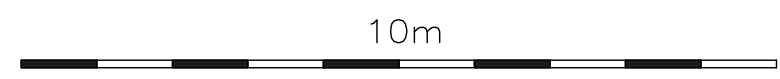
- 8.23 North of the stable is an L-shaped structure built from coursed stone, dated by historic maps to the period between 1904 and 1930 (64,65). Both parts have single pitched roofs, and the larger part, which has only a full-width and full-height opening to the south, appears to be a trap-house or perhaps motor garage. The east part is an earth closet, with double-seat (66); this appears to have been the only sanitary facility at the farm until its abandonment in the 21st century.

9 Conclusion

- 9.1 The buildings at Rob Royd illustrate well the nature of society and economy in this part of Calderdale from the late 18th century to the 20th. The house, probably of the 1760s, was built to a plan which closely integrated spaces used for domestic occupation and the textile industry at that time. It has not been ascertained whether it then formed a single dwelling, but by the early 19th century it served as two, and still functioned in a similar fashion. The addition of a barn shortly after the house was constructed shows that agriculture was also a significant activity historically, albeit probably confined to the keeping of a very small herd of cows. The demise of hand-loom weaving during the course of the 19th century appears however to have led to an increasing dependence on farming, as the extension of the farm buildings suggests.



KEY
 [hatched box] blocking or infill
 [arrow with bar] step up
 fp=fireplace
 D1=door reference (see text)



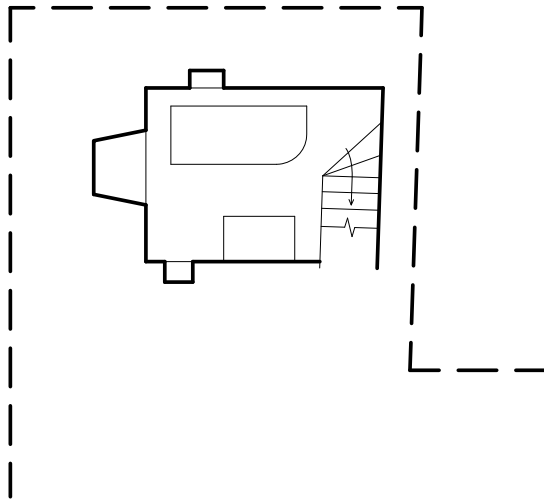
ROB ROYD
 BEESTONLEY LANE
 STAINLAND, WEST YORKSHIRE
 (NGR: SE 07111 19734):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 8:
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

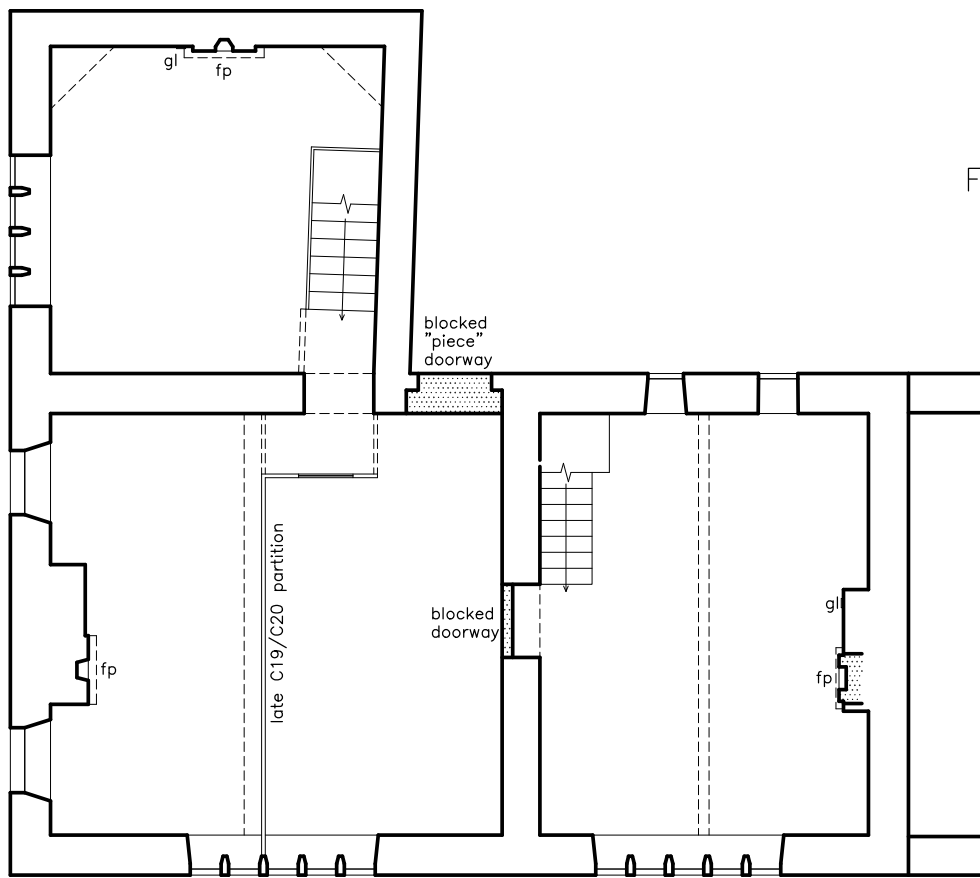
SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2019

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



CELLAR



FIRST FLOOR

C19 window

C19 window

blocked "piece" doorway



blocked doorway

late C19/C20 partition

10m



KEY

-  blocking or infill
-  step up
- fp=fireplace
- gl=gas lamp bracket

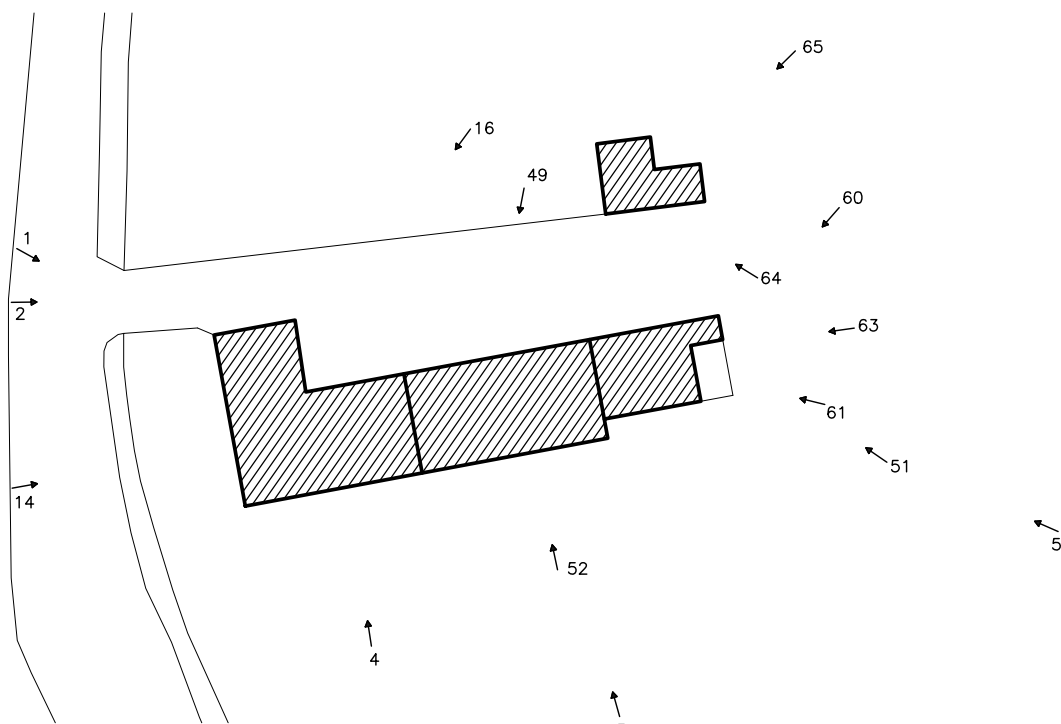
ROB ROYD
 BEESTONLEY LANE
 STAINLAND, WEST YORKSHIRE
 (NGR: SE 07111 19734):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 9:
 FIRST FLOOR & CELLAR PLANS
 (HOUSE ONLY)

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2019

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



ROB ROYD
 BEESTONLEY LANE
 STAINLAND, WEST YORKSHIRE
 (NGR: SE 07111 19734):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 10:
 SITE PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

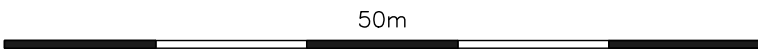
SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)

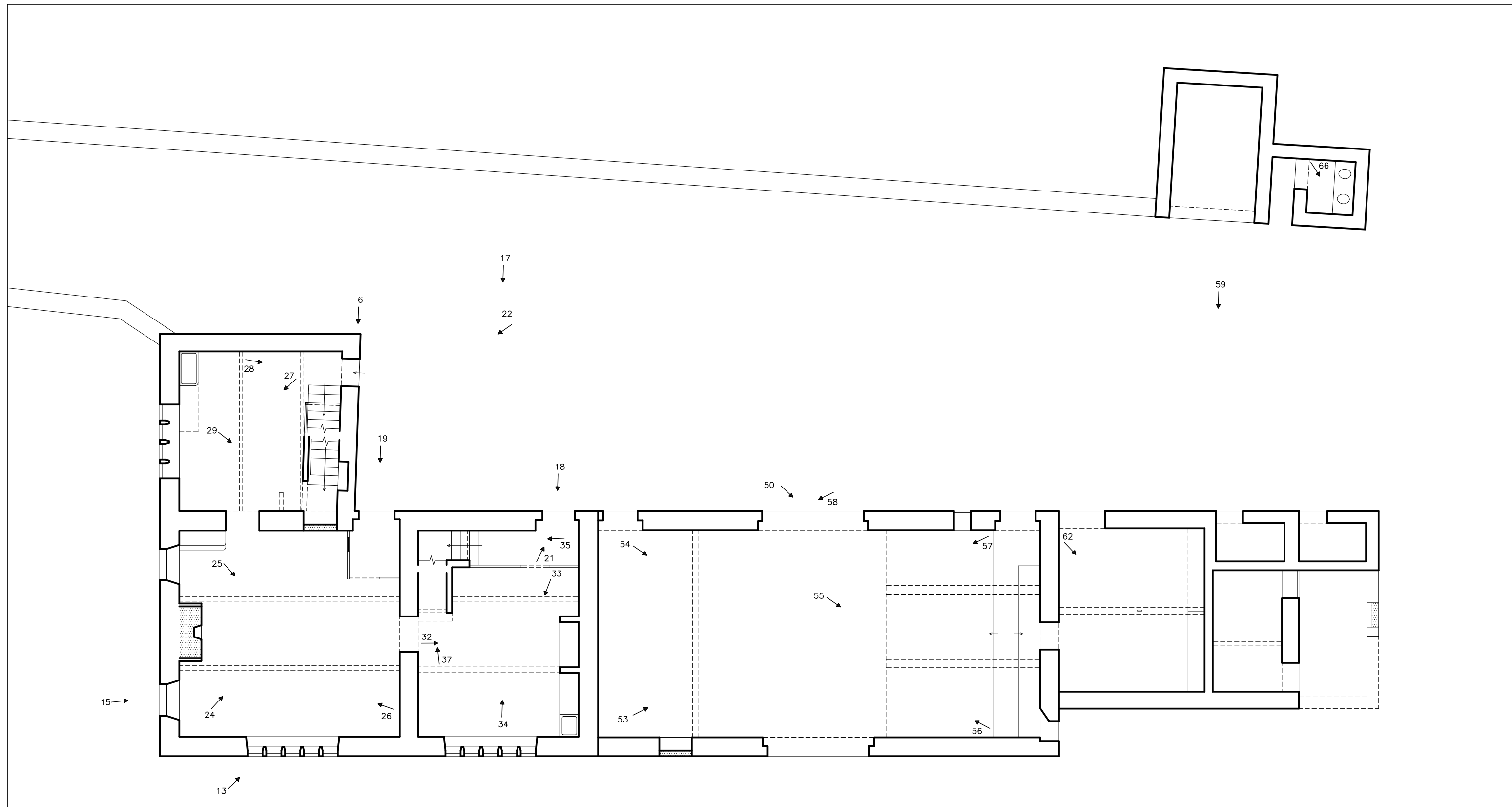
DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2019

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist

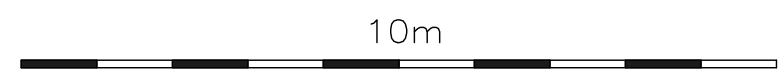


↗ 1: photograph direction and number





KEY
 ↗ 1: photograph direction and number



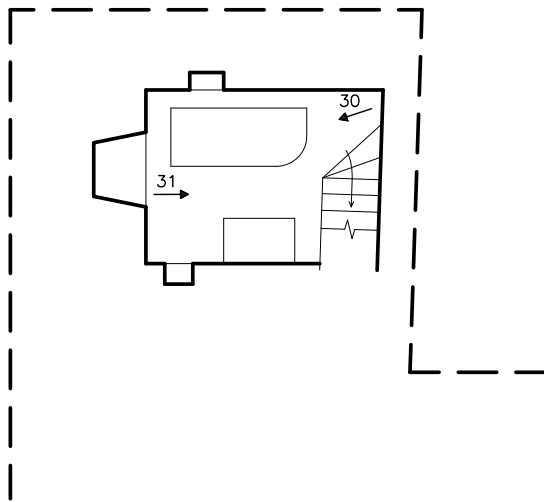
ROB ROYD
 BEESTONLEY LANE
 STAINLAND, WEST YORKSHIRE
 (NGR: SE 07111 19734):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 11:
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

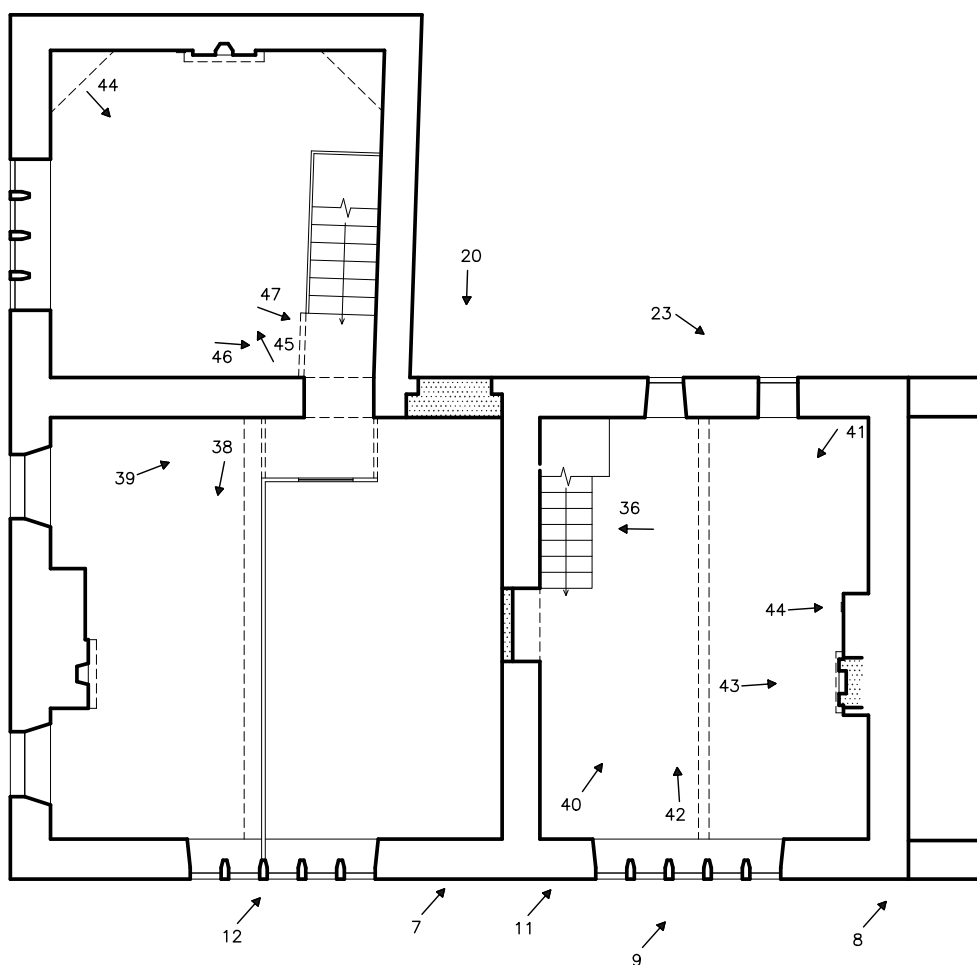
SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2019

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



10 ↘



10m



KEY

↗ 1: photograph direction and number

ROB ROYD
 BEESTONLEY LANE
 STAINLAND, WEST YORKSHIRE
 (NGR: SE 07111 19734):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 12:
 FIRST FLOOR & CELLAR PLANS
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2019

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



Photo 1: Gateway off Beestonley Lane, leading to the rear yard



Photo 2: Detail of gateway; piers inscribed "JD" and "1891"



Photo 3: House and barn, from the south



Photo 4: The house front



Photo 5: General view from the south-east

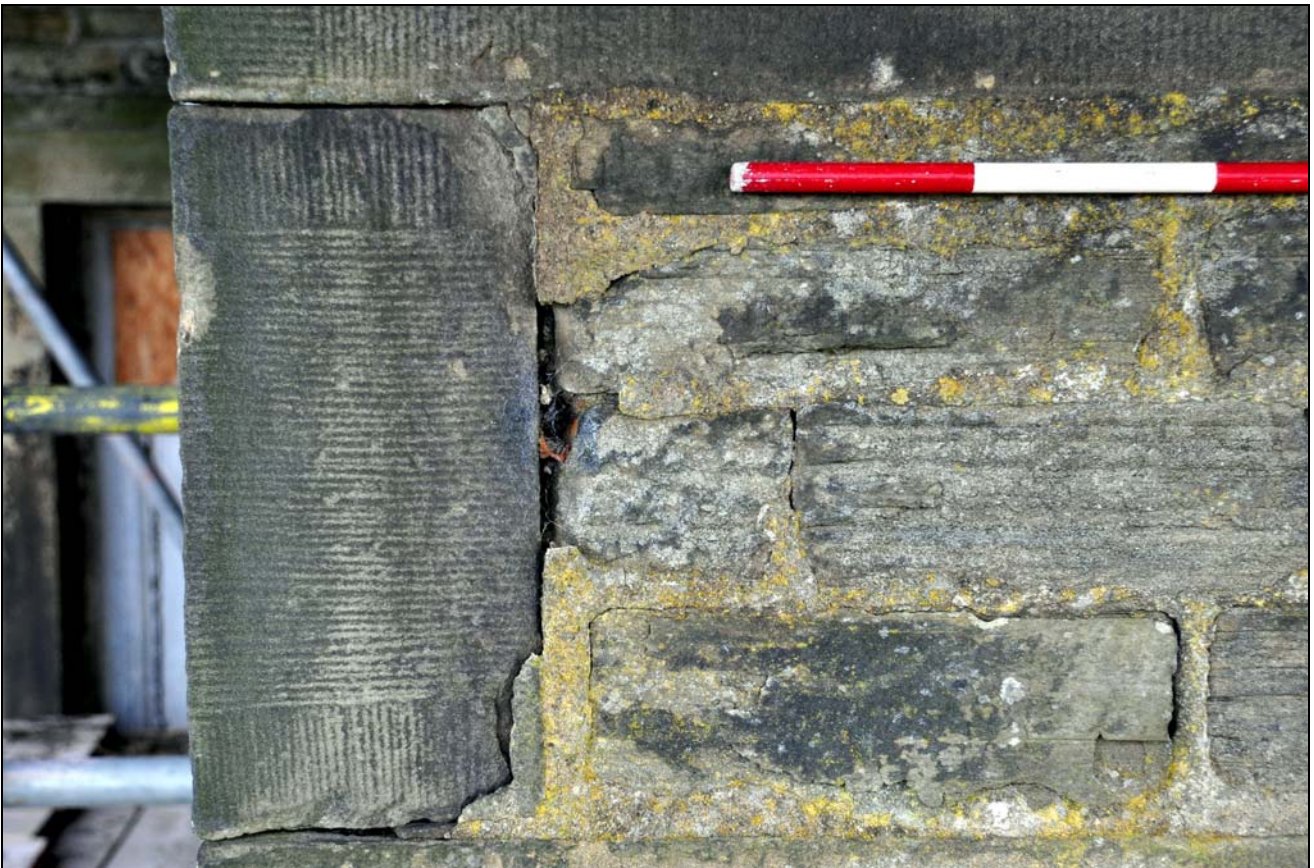


Photo 6: Detail of tooling to quoins



Photo 7: Detail of eaves corbels, south elevation



Photo 8: Detail of kneeler, south-west corner of barn



Photo 9: Detail of east chimney



Photo 10: Hipped roof to rear wing, with plain north chimney



Photo 11: Roof structure over east end of house, looking north-east



Photo 12: Roof structure over west end of house, looking north-east



Photo 13: Detail of west, ground floor window to south elevation of house



Photo 14: West side of the house



Photo 15: Detail of 19th/20th century ground floor window, west side of house



Photo 16: Rear of the house



Photo 17: Rear elevation, east end of house



Photo 18: Ground floor, east rear doorway (D1)



Photo 19: Ground floor, west rear doorway (D2)



Photo 20: Blocked, first floor "piece" doorway, in rear



Photo 21: Rear view of door D1



Photo 22: East side of rear wing, with inserted doorway



Photo 23: First floor rear window



Photo 24: Ground floor, west room, looking north-east



Photo 25: Ground floor, west room, looking south-east



Photo 26: Ground floor, west room, looking north-west



Photo 27: Ground floor, north room, looking south-west



Photo 28: Ground floor, west room, looking north-east (with stairs to first floor)



Photo 29: Ground floor, west room, looking south-east (head of cellar stairs)



Photo 30: Cellar, looking west



Photo 31: Cellar, looking east



Photo 32: Ground floor, east room, looking east



Photo 33: Ground floor, east room, looking south

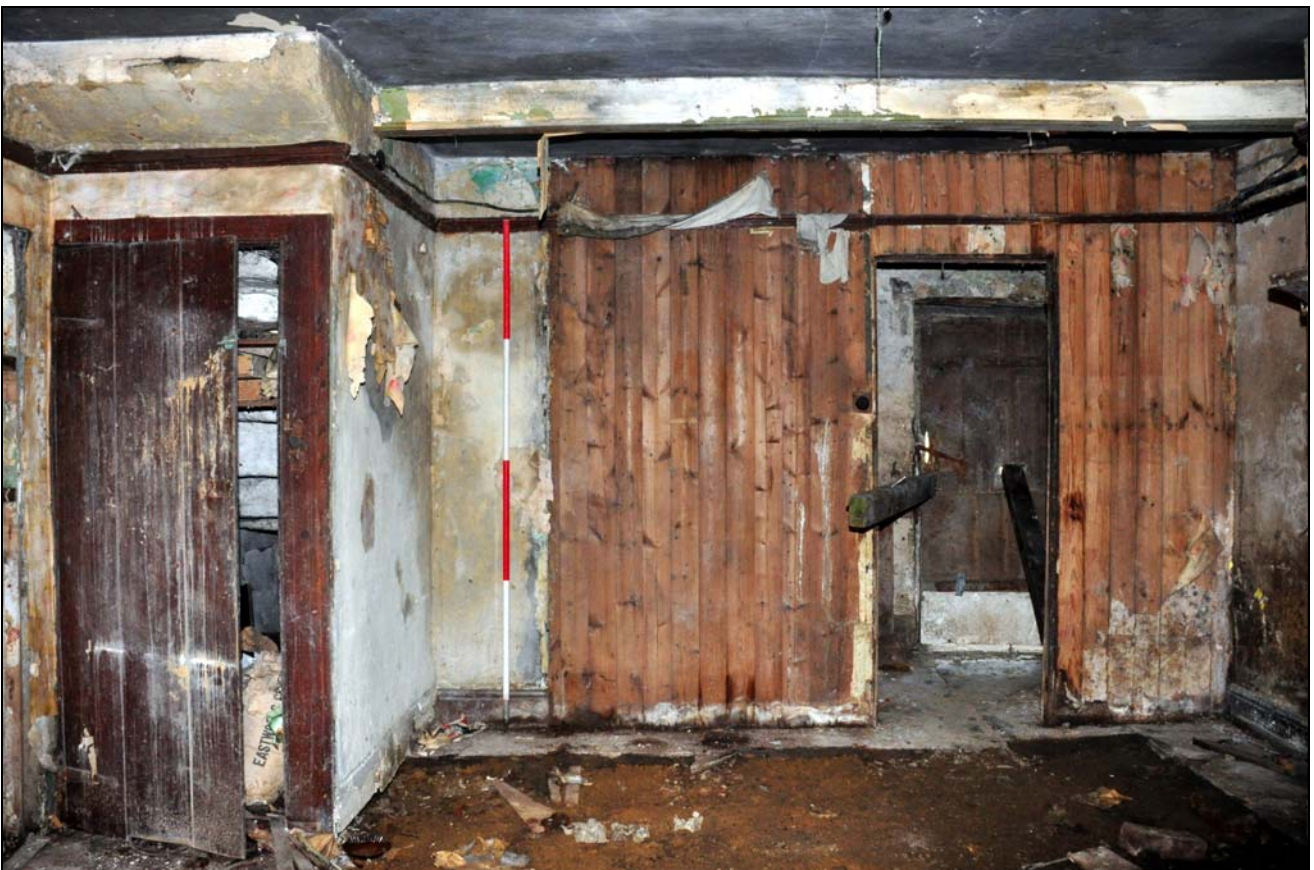


Photo 34: Ground floor, east room, looking north



Photo 35: Ground floor, east room: foot of stairs to first floor



Photo 36: Stairs to first floor, east end of house



Photo 37: Ground floor, east room: door to cupboard beneath stairs



Photo 38: First floor, west room, west half, looking south



Photo 39: First floor, west room: four-panel door in partition



Photo 40: First floor, east room, looking north-east



Photo 41: First floor, east room, looking south-west

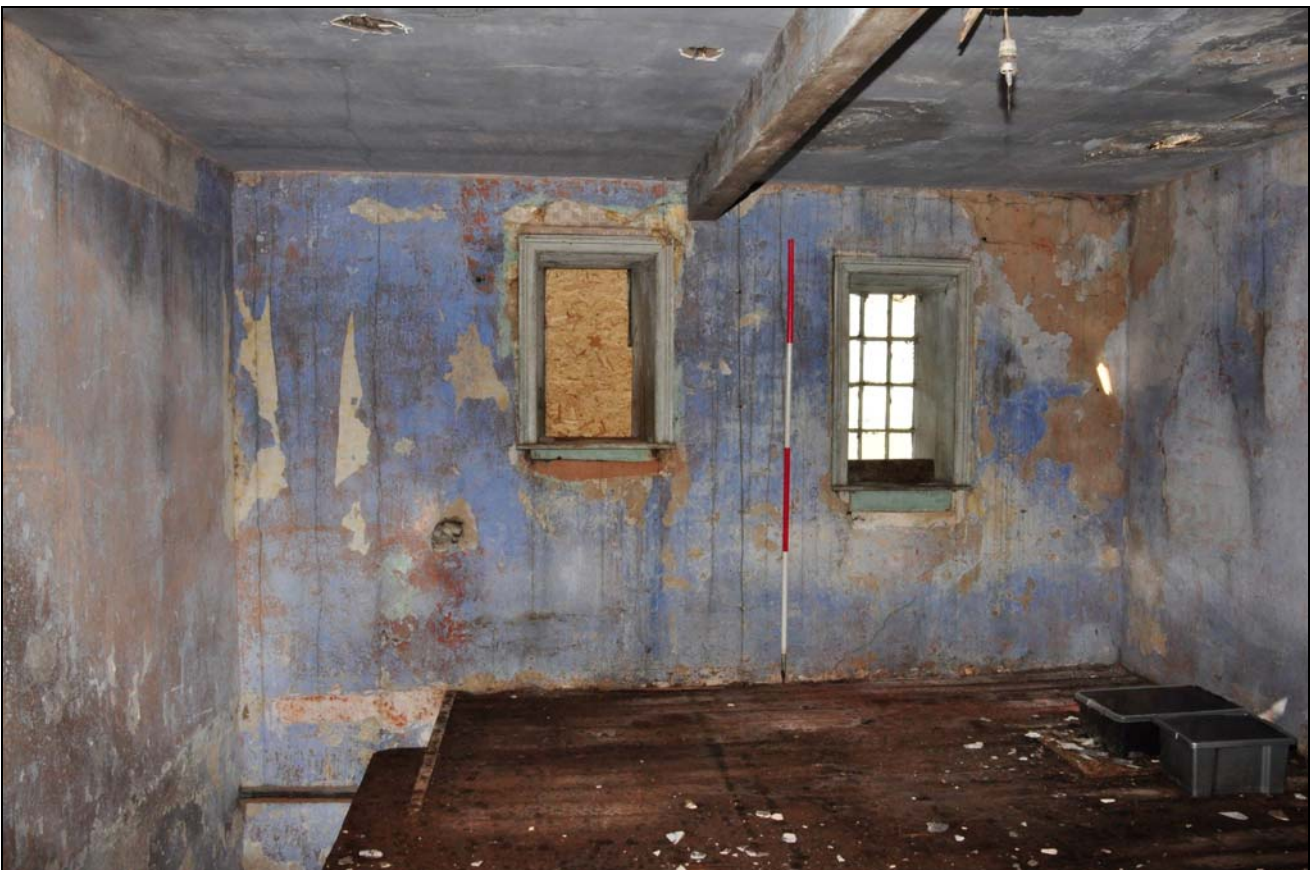


Photo 42: First floor, east room, looking north

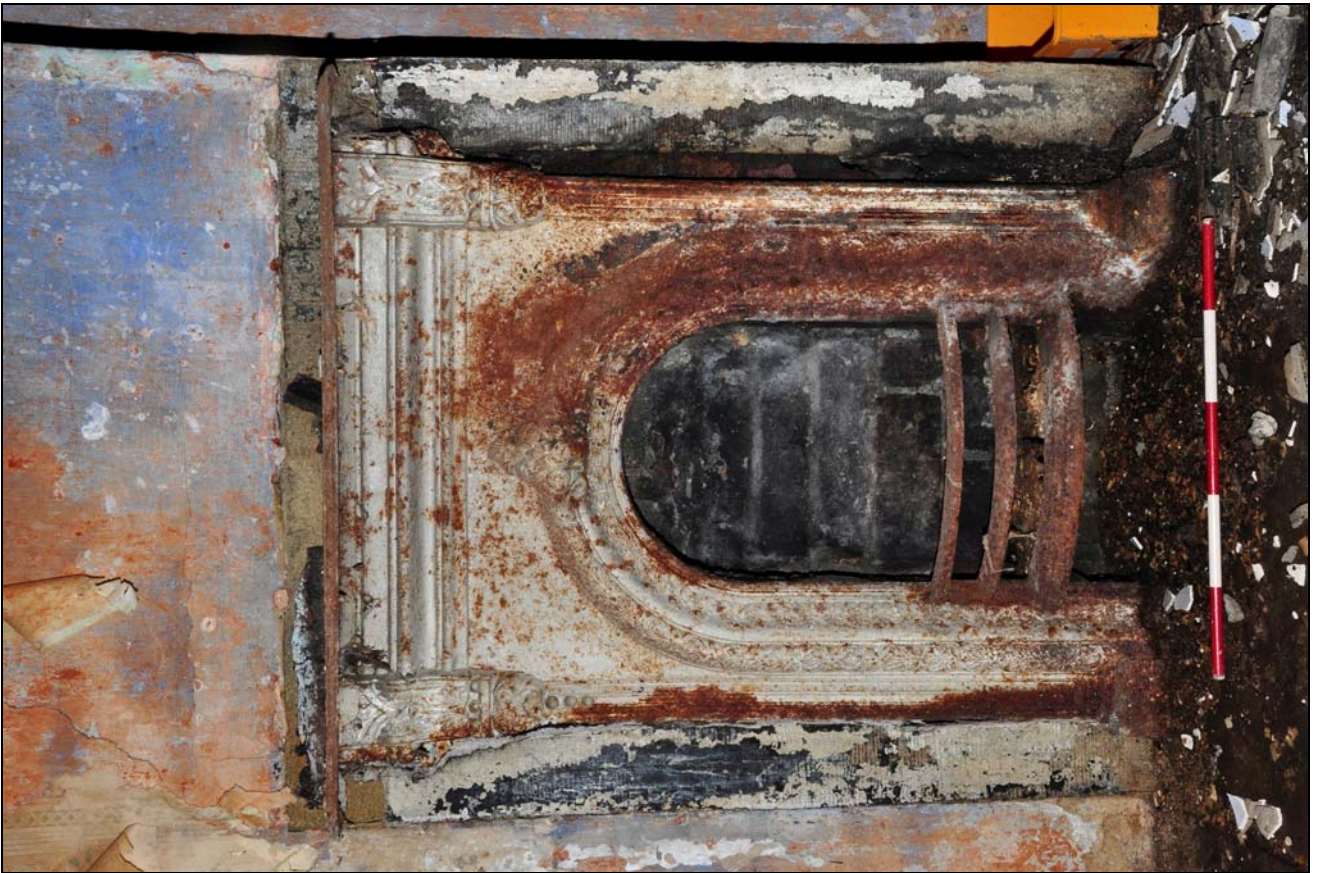


Photo 43: First floor, east room: detail of fireplace



Photo 44: First floor, east room: detail of gas lamp bracket



Photo 45: First floor, north room, looking south-east



Photo 46: First floor, north room, looking north-west



Photo 47: First floor, north room: detail of plank and batten door



Photo 48: First floor, north room: detail of sprung latch to door



Photo 49: North (front) elevation of the barn



Photo 50: Window over central doorway, north side of barn



Photo 51: Barn, stable and pigsty, looking north-west



Photo 52: South (rear) elevation of the barn



Photo 53: Barn interior, looking north-east



Photo 54: Barn interior, looking south-east



Photo 55: Barn interior, looking south-east (site of shippon)



Photo 56: Barn interior, looking north-west



Photo 57: Barn interior, looking south-west



Photo 58: Barn: west roof truss



Photo 59: North side of stable and coal stores



Photo 60: Stable and coal stores, looking south-west



Photo 61: Stable, pigsty and coal stores, looking north-west



Photo 62: Interior of stable, looking south-east



Photo 63: Stable, pigsty and coal stores, looking west



Photo 64: Trap-house and earth closet, looking north-west



Photo 65: Trap-house and earth closet, looking south-west



Photo 66: Earth closet seat