

Cow Gill Cote
Bordley, North Yorkshire:
Historic Building Record



November 2010

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SUMMARY

Cow Gill Cote is a former house of two cells, with attached barn, in an isolated, upland location near Bordley in North Yorkshire (NGR: SD 93426485). The buildings date from the 17th century, but may be near to the site of a medieval sheep farm, and there are several identifiable phases of construction and alteration. Historic building recording, involving measured and photographic survey, was carried out in August and September 2010 for Paul Knowles, Architect, as part of a management plan for the tenant Mr Stephenson, which was funded by Natural England.

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COW GILL COTE, BORDLEY, NORTH YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

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COW GILL COTE, BORDLEY, NORTH YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording at Cow Gill Cote, a disused former house and attached barn, near Bordley in North Yorkshire. The work was carried out in September 2010 for Paul Knowles Architect, as part of a management plan for the buildings for the tenant Mr Stephenson, funded by Natural England under an environmental stewardship agreement.
- 1.2 Cow Gill Cote comprises a two cell house of 17th century date, uninhabited since the mid 19th century and subsequently converted into shippens, with an adjoining barn which appears to pre-date the house, but which has been extended and altered.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out in accordance with a brief supplied by Natural England (Appendix 1), and involved historical research, a site inspection, and photographic, drawn and written recording. This report is intended to inform the management plan but will also be submitted to the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) Historic Environment Record, and published on the internet via the OASIS project.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Bordley is a civil parish and a dispersed, sparsely populated hamlet lying between the better known settlements of Malham and Grassington, in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Cow Gill Cote is an isolated group of buildings which now stands in a pasture field about 700m west of Bordley Green Farm, at NGR SD 93426485 (Figure 1). The site lies at 370m above sea level on the south-facing flank of Kealcup Hill and has no road access. The underlying geology is carboniferous limestone.
- 2.2 The buildings at the site form a single range, facing south-south-east, with the barn at the west end and the house to the east. A large outshut adjoins the south elevation of the barn, and there are also the remains of a detached, ruined well house to the east of the house.
- 2.3 The buildings are owned by Procter (Bordley) Ltd, and let to Mr J Stephenson of Bordley Green Farm. They are unoccupied and open to livestock, which use it as a shelter. The upper floor in the house is in poor condition due to rotten boards and is largely inaccessible.

3 Statutory designations

- 3.1 The buildings are not listed as having special architectural or historic interest and do not lie in a conservation area. The site does fall within the Yorkshire Dales National Park, however.

4 Previous investigations

- 4.1 Cow Gill Cote is listed by the YDNPA Historic Environment Record as SMR number MYD27612. The description given is as follows:

Early C17 house apparently built onto C19 barn in agricultural use at time of survey (27: 07: 2007). Two unit, two storey house: faces south with barn to west. Evidence of former firehood to eastern cell (single spine beam scarfed to east end) - western cell formerly subdivided to form parlour to front and dairy to rear. Demi stair-turret to centre of rear wall extends to form rear wall of dairy. Primary fenestration survives to first floor only: two x three light mullion windows - hollow moulded mullions present within lifetime of tenant but lost by time of survey. Four bay barn with shippon across west end (bay 1) and former cart entry with porch to bay 3. Lean-to loose box against bay 2 accessed from within porch: possible re-used cruck blade forms tie-beam to single half truss within. Main barn has three x bolted king-post trusses of sawn softwood. Straight joint to house suggests that barn is earlier than house but stylistic evidence suggests otherwise.

- 4.2 Members of the Upper Wharfedale Field Society led by Sonia Wilkinson and assisted by Alison Armstrong recorded the buildings in June 2010, and submitted their findings in a Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group report. Their work examined historical evidence for the site in some detail and included a detailed analysis of the buildings' features and development, and has been used in producing the present report. Although the present author concurs with many of their findings, there are a few significant differences between the two interpretations of the buildings.

5 Historical background

- 5.1 The site takes its name from Cow Gill, the small beck which drains the higher land to the north-west, and which runs to the south-east as a tributary of Bordley Beck. The word "cote" denotes a building for housing animals, particularly sheep, and in the middle ages these uplands were used principally as summer grazing grounds for large flocks by their monastic owners and their granges, or tenants. The sheep were kept for not only meat and wool but also for their milk, so it was a more intensive husbandry than modern sheep farming, and was organised around a "bercary", a complex of buildings, pens and pastures, such as that held by Bolton Priory at Malham, a few miles to the west of Bordley, and

which survives as earthworks and ruined buildings.¹ One of the principal buildings within a typical bercary was the sheep-cote, a large structure which might in some ways be compared to a post-medieval combination barn, which provided shelter for the animals and probably general storage space. That at Malham measured about 14.5m by 5.5m, and was at least partly stone-built.

- 5.2 There is documentary evidence for Cow Gill Cote from the mid 15th century, when it was a landholding belonging to Fountains Abbey and perhaps operated as a bercary, although it is far from clear whether any medieval buildings were located at the site of the present house and barn. In 1454, 333 wethers (castrated male sheep) were received by the abbey from there, and in 1456 William Atkinson appears to have held the land as a tenant of the abbey, at a rent of £2.6.8. Robert Darneton is recorded as tenant in 1496, at an annual rent of £3, and in 1525 a lease was drawn up between the abbot on the one hand and Geoffrey Procter and his son Richard of Nether Bordley (now Bordley Hall) on the other, for tenements at Cow Gill Cote, among others; they were to pay a rent of £3.6.8, with a reduction for keeping a flock of wethers and for shearing them, during the summer. In the same year the Procters received a licence to sublet part of the Cow Gill Cote property, and Henry and John Thomson may have been tenants there in 1534.²
- 5.3 The post-monastic history of the site is less well documented, and it is not certain who acquired it at dissolution, but a number of entries in local parish registers and wills refer to residents of Cow Gill Cote. These include John Kidd, buried at Rylstone in 1581, and Richard Kidd buried in 1583. In 1686, Christopher Procter of Cow Gill Cote wrote his will, and Anthony Procter's will, of the same place, was written in 1717. It is not clear if the Procters had bought the property at dissolution, and had let it to the Kidds as tenants, or the ownership itself may have changed hands. In 1742 a "husbandman" known as Henry Whittaker had his son baptised at Rylstone church, and around 1812 members of the Carlisle family (who were associated with Bordley Hall) were also baptised there. In 1841 the census recorded Mary Wharf, an eighty year old pauper as resident, along with her fifty year old daughter Jane, who was a weaver. Later censuses do not note the property and so it can be assumed that during the 1840s the buildings ceased to be inhabited, except perhaps by farm workers on a seasonal or occasional basis.
- 5.4 The earliest map known to show Cow Gill Cote is Jeffrey's map of Yorkshire, surveyed in 1771 (Figure 3), which names it "Cow Coat Gill". The Bordley tithe map of 1841 (Figure 4) shows the arrangement of buildings largely as it is today, with some differences however: there appears to be a porch to the front of the

¹ White, R 1997 *The Yorkshire Dales: Landscapes Through Time* p 59-61

² Michelmores, DJH (ed) 1981 *The Fountains Abbey Lease Book*, YAS record series 140

house site, and an adjunct the south side of the barn, neither of which is now present. There is also a detached building shown to the south of the barn, no longer extant. (The symbol to the east of the well house appears to show a gate.) The slightly later Ordnance Survey first edition 6" to the mile map, surveyed in 1852 (Figure 5), shows a roughly similar arrangement, although the scale is too small to be certain of how the buildings are depicted, although the 1894 1:2500 map is more useful: it shows that the arrangement evident in 2010 is the same as that recorded at the end of the 19th century, a situation borne out by the 1909 edition of the map (Figures 6 & 7).

6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The recording of the buildings was carried out during August and September 2010, and followed national guidelines³. It involved the production of floor plans at 1:100 scale, section drawings at 1:50 scale, and a photographic record, made using a digital camera. External and internal photographs were taken, in most cases using a scale, either a 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations, or a 1m stick marked with 0.1m graduations. The locations of the photographs are shown on copies of the plans, and in the following account they are referred to in bold.

7 Description of the buildings

General

- 7.1 The house and barn at Cow Gill Cote form a single linear range (1) but were clearly built at different times, as the house was built up against the barn, and as architectural features of the house give it a 17th century date, this means the barn must be of an earlier date, although probably by only a small margin. However the fact that extensive alterations to the barn have been carried out, including the heightening of its roof, the addition of the south outshut, and extensive rebuilding (2), means that its original appearance and size, is poorly understood.

The house

- 7.2 The key evidence which shows that the house post-dates the barn lies in the nature of the wall between the two, which was no doubt built as the east gable of the barn, and incorporates a forking hole at loft level, which must have been blocked when the house was added. A straight joint can also be seen in the rear elevation of the range, but in the front, where 20th century rebuilding has taken

³ English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

place to correct a bowing of the south wall, the more marked break between barn and house gives a rather exaggerated view of the structural relationship.

- 7.3 The house was built as a two cell, two storey house, with housebody in the east cell and an unheated parlour in the deeper west cell, which also accommodates the stairs, and probably used to contain a small dairy, while on the first floor were two unheated, full height, first floor chambers. It is likely that the house underwent little change until it ceased to be used as a dwelling in the mid 19th century, when the ground floor was made into two shippens and the upper floor into hay lofts.
- 7.4 The house has walls of mortared limestone rubble, which is used for all but the window and doorway dressings, while the roof is of stone slate, re-laid in the 20th century, in diminishing courses. The ground floor openings in the front elevation have been altered to their present appearance, and the two doorways inserted in their present positions: the original entrance appears to have been at the eastern end of the south front, where some disturbance can be discerned, and in this position it would have created a baffle entry, an arrangement common in 17th century houses of this size. (It should be noted that there is also a possibility that the house had a gable entry, at the south end of the east gable, as a ragged joint is visible on the internal face. This is not matched by any external evidence however.) The present east doorway has plain chamfered gritstone quoins, and these dressings were probably re-used from the original opening. The moving of this entrance would have provided no benefit to the use of the building as a shippon, so it would seem to have been carried out when the house was still inhabited, in order to give it a more symmetrical facade, as there is no practical reason apparent.
- 7.5 It is likely that there were two ground floor windows similar to those on the first floor, ie mullioned windows of perhaps three lights each, one to the housebody and one to the parlour. The former was evidently replaced by a larger opening with thin, rectangular section sill and lintel, in the 18th or early 19th century, but this was subsequently reduced to the present mucking-out hole, when animals replaced people as the inhabitants. The parlour window also appears to have been enlarged in the same way, albeit with jambs re-used from the 17th century windows, before being cut down to form a second doorway, in the late 19th or 20th century. The two first floor windows remain intact however, except for the removal of the mullions, and these have jambs with slightly hollow chamfers, typical of the early or mid 17th century.
- 7.6 There are four window openings in the rear of the house, all at ground floor level, which include a small fire window at the east end, a small window which once lit the stairs, and a third which seems to have served a dairy to the rear of the parlour. All three of these are relatively primitive, although the latter has simple

chamfers, but the fourth window, which has boards to the outside but is blocked with masonry inside the building, is a two-light opening with plain chamfers, a distinction might be attributed to its having been inserted here using dressings from the front, for use as a window or mucking-out hole when the house was made into a shippon. There are no openings in the east gable of the house, nor any clear evidence for any alterations to the roof pitch, although the previous investigators believed that this wall showed the building to have been heightened.

7.7 The ground floor of the house is divided into two rooms of roughly equal size, by a stone cross wall which runs to the ridge and supports the roof in place of a truss. Now a shippon for five beasts, it was clearly formerly the housebody, the only heated room in the house, which would have served as living room and kitchen. The fire was situated at the east side beneath a firehood, almost all of which has been removed, but its presence is attested by a scarf joint in the large, chamfered oak spine beam, which has been extended to run the length of the room, but which originally would have stopped at the bressumer carrying the front of the firehood. The blocked window in the north-east corner of the building would have illuminated this area, and the face of the gable wall itself is reddened by heat in places. The top of the firehood, or more correctly the base of the stack, is still in place just below the ridge, and is supported on two cantilevered stones as well as some timbers set within the gable, but the 20th century re-roofing means the stack is no longer carried through onto the ridge itself. Two aspects are worth noting in relation to the firehood: one is that the upper floor was already in place when the firehood was present, as the scarf joint in the spine beam shows, and the other is that there is no evidence for any other fireplace arrangement being provided in its place when it was removed, so it is likely to have survived into the 1840s, and would only have been taken out on the building's conversion to animal housing. This latter phase involved the insertion of two softwood boskins creating five standings, facing onto a feeding passage along the north side of the room, and the concomitant laying of a new floor surface of small flagstones and cobbles, as well as alterations to the openings noted previously. It seems that the present doorway to the former parlour was also created during this phase, to make the feeding passage accessible.

7.8 There is little to distinguish the former parlour, which has also been converted to a shippon, in this case with the animals facing west. The original doorway connecting it to the housebody has been blocked and a new one made to the north, and it is surmised from the presence of the north window that there was a division in the north separating parlour from a dairy, probably a simple timber partition, for which no evidence has survived. The floor overhead appears original and unaltered, and one aspect worth noting is the red chalk line used to set out the joist halvings on the beams. The plastered walls have some graffiti,

of 20th century date, including that of R Heseltine from Aysgarth and of W Metcalfe. The floor appears to be mostly of concrete, and the boskins are also concrete, but may have replaced timber structures, of which the notch in the south ceiling beam may be a trace.

- 7.9 The house stairs ascend from the housebody, and the lower, stone treads are intact, but the higher ones, which were probably timber, have been removed. They lead to the west chamber, now hay loft, which is open to the roof, but in which the extent of plaster on the east side suggests there was underdrawing below the roof. A doorway leads into the east chamber, in which there was no doubt a ceiling roughly at the level of the lower purlins; the plaster continues around all four walls so must have been applied after the firehood (apparently the only source of heating in the building) was removed, which suggests that the upper floor may have been used as a seasonal bothy, perhaps by itinerant farm labourers, during the second half of the 19th or early 20th century. Some purlins have been replaced in the 20th century, along with all the rafters, but a number of hardwood purlins remain in situ, at least one of them with a mortice to show that it has been re-used.

The barn

- 7.10 As noted previously, the barn's origins are earlier than those of the house but alterations, rebuilding, and extension means that its character is considerably more modern.
- 7.11 In its earliest phase, which is probably early 17th century, the barn seems to have been a lower structure than at present, its eaves being approximately 1.2m below today's, and so the barn would have been lower than the house, when that was added. This is apparent from the inside face of the south wall, where there is a distinct, albeit shallow, set-back, and the change can also be seen in the east gable, but there is no corresponding evidence in the north or west walls, most of which have been rebuilt. Tentatively, the positions of the roof trusses in this earliest barn can be identified by larger stones within the wall, and the bay divisions seem to have been slightly narrower than at present, but more significantly perhaps, it seems that the barn was then only three bays long, rather than four.
- 7.12 The main entrance into this early barn was a doorway in the south side, occupying the full width of the bay, but now reduced to a pedestrian doorway. It has a segmental stone arch to the exterior but on the inside face, its form has been lost, which suggests that it had a timber lintel which was removed when the opening was narrowed (at an unknown date, but probably in the 20th century). As is commonly found in barns of this type there is an adjoining porch, and the wall forming the east side of this appears to be contemporary with the south wall,

but the west side, which clearly butts up to the south wall, was evidently rebuilt during the construction of the outshut there. There is a very low doorway (less than 1.5m high) in the east wall of the porch, now blocked, which evidently led at one time to a small adjoining structure, of which nothing now survives above ground. It may however have been present in 1841, as the tithe map suggests.

- 7.13 The internal arrangements within the earliest phase of the barn appear to have been typical, with a shippon and hay loft occupying the east bay, as indicated by the joist sockets, recess, and blocked forking hole in the east gable, and by the opposing doorways to south and north. (The former doorway has been affected by modern rebuilding but appears always to be an original opening, while the latter has been blocked.) The characteristic stone kerb and “group” (manure channel to the rear of the standings) also appear to survive below the deep covering of manure.
- 7.14 In subsequent years, at an unknown date but perhaps in the 18th century, the barn was heightened and extended to its present length by the addition of a bay, a change which must have taken place before the south outshut was added. It seems that a second shippon was provided in the west bay of this four-bay building, with access through a doorway in the south side, so it can be associated with an increase in cattle numbers. While the extension of the main building cannot be dated, it is thought that the present softwood roof trusses were introduced at a still later date (perhaps as late as 1931 – see below).
- 7.15 The south outshut has few dateable features, and is simply constructed from three rubble walls, its roof line continuous with that of the barn, and its only opening is the entrance in the east side. The purlins and the raking roof truss are of oak, except for a softwood strut, and the slender tie beam is part of a re-used cruck blade, with a halving on each side (probably for a pair of collars). This use of oak rather than pine is not very reliable dating evidence, but does suggest the outshut was built before the second half of the 19th century. It now has a floor and two boskins of concrete, so was no doubt used to house cows in the mid 20th century, but a mortice in the soffit of the tie beam suggests a different arrangement previously, perhaps a four-part division for young cattle, or possibly a two stall arrangement for horses.
- 7.16 The latest construction phase of the barn appears to have been the rebuilding of most of the north and west walls, and probably the replacement of the roof structure with the present bolted softwood trusses (with carpenter’s marks numbering them from I to III), and the re-laying of the stone slate roof, incorporating roof lights. This rebuilding included the provision of three forking holes at loft level in the north wall, and two mucking-out holes in the west wall. One of the northern forking holes has the date 1931 marked in the cement sill, so this would appear to be the date at which this relatively major phase of work took

place, known to have been a period of activity by Robert George Procter (1878-1956). Two observations arise with regard to this phase: one is that the rebuilding of the north wall may have removed a rear doorway opposite the wide, arched south doorway, and secondly that the positions of the forking holes suggest that at that time there was a loft throughout the length of the barn, which has not survived.

The well house

- 7.17 A ruined building 2m to the east of the house and linked to it by a dry-stone field wall appears to be a former well house, a small structure built around a well, and indeed there is a 20th century hand-operated pump still in place within the remains. This building is shown on the 1841 tithe and later maps, although its ruinous state means that it is not dateable, nor is the position of any doorway discernible: its overall dimensions appear to be 3.5m by approximately 5.5m, and its highest surviving wall is about 1.2m high. The interpretation of the building is also hindered by vegetation.

8 Discussion and conclusion

- 8.1 Despite the clear documentary evidence for there having been medieval sheep farming taking place in the vicinity, there are no identifiable remains of this phase of occupation within the immediate surroundings of the present Cow Gill Cote. The barn is the earliest part of the standing range of buildings and has early 17th century origins: at that time it would probably have been a three bay barn, shorter than the present building, and slightly lower in height. It seems to have had a shippon in its east end and perhaps a central threshing bay, so was in many ways characteristic of the barns or "laithes" in the region. The house was added to it at some time in the 17th century: of only two cells, comprising housebody and unheated parlour on the ground floor, it was a small house which was rather lowly for a yeoman, or alternatively can be seen as a good sized cottage. Notably, the fireplace, beneath a firehood of which traces remain, was situated away from the barn, so there is no suggestion that this dwelling was in the longhouse tradition, and it seems that there was a baffle entry, or possibly gable entry. The abandonment of the dwelling took place in the mid 19th century, following which it was made into animal housing, a process which led to some alterations, including the removal of the mullions to the first floor windows so that the chambers could be used as hay lofts, although they may also have served as a bothy for a time. More extensive alterations were carried out to the barn, up to the early 20th century, which led to its enlargement to four bays, the creation of an outshut, and a roof line which overlay that of the house.
- 8.2 The report on the buildings carried out by the Upper Wharfedale Field Society suggests that both the barn and house were cruck-framed originally, with lower

eaves and thatched roofs. However no evidence has been found to substantiate this theory by this author, and it is instead thought that both buildings were established as fully stone walled and with stone slate roofs from the outset, with only the barn having been heightened in the 18th or 19th century. Another, minor difference of opinion relates to the north wall of the barn: the short length of north wall which has not been rebuilt, next to the house, were interpreted by the Society as part of the remains of a lean-to.

- 8.3 The buildings, particularly the house, have considerable historical significance, which arises from their 17th century origins and the survival of a few early features, notably the remains of the firehood, stairs, and mullioned windows. They show several phases of development to have taken place over four centuries, and as a small, abandoned farmstead they recall historic domestic and farming practices.

Appendix 1: Brief for recording

Introduction

This brief outlines the necessary level of building recording. It should be used to inform the production of the Management Plan.

Level of Recording

The building recording should be undertaken to Level 3 of '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*', as referenced in section 6 above. This guidance should be referred to in conjunction with this brief.

Both the exterior and interior of the building will be photographed and plan and elevation drawings made. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached.

A level 3 record will typically include:

Written Record

The written record should adhere to standards laid out in the English Heritage downloadable publication, "*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to good recording practice*". It should include:

1. The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form
2. A note of any statutory designation
3. The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location
4. A summary of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development
5. An introduction, setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations
6. A discussion of published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression)
7. An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis
8. An account of the past and present uses of the building and its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations
9. Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures
10. Full bibliographic and other references

Drawn Record

The drawn record should adhere to standards laid out in the English Heritage downloadable publication "*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to good recording practice*". Drawings should be submitted in .pdf format, wet ink drawings are not required.

1. Measured plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) as existing. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, such as blocked doors, windows and fireplaces, masonry joints, ceiling beams and other changes in floor and ceiling levels, and any evidence for fixtures of significance
2. Measured cross-sections, long-sections or elevational sections illustrating the vertical relationships within a building
3. Measured drawings showing the form of any architectural decoration

4. Measured elevations, where these are necessary to an understanding of the building's design, development or function and are not more readily obtained by photography
5. A site plan, typically at 1:500 or 1:1250, relating the building and to other structures
6. A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs.
7. Copies of earlier drawings throwing light on the building's history, where these are available

Photography

Photography should be undertaken before and after works. Should the situation warrant it (for example a high level of repair to historically significant fabric) then photos should be taken during works. Good quality digital images are acceptable; again see English Heritage guidance as above.

The record should consist of:

1. General views of the building
2. The building's external appearance
3. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas
4. Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development or use and which does not show adequately on general photographs
5. Any dates or other inscriptions, any signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building
6. Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the building's history

The photographs should be tied in with the block plan.

Deposition of Record

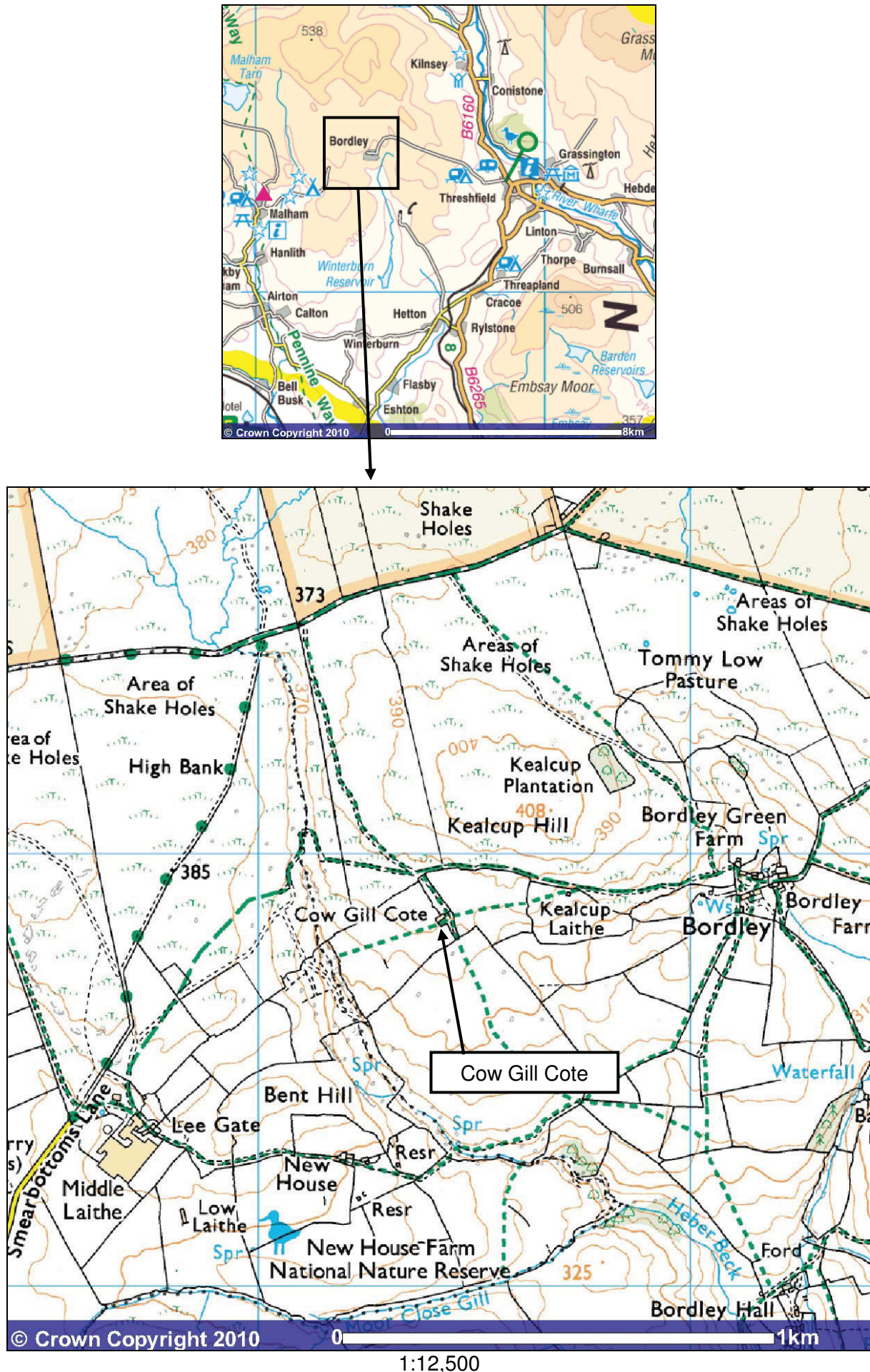
The results of the building recording are to be included within the Management Plan. One copy of the building recording, as described in Section 9 above, should also be submitted to Historic Environment Record and to the Conservation Officer at the County Council.

Appendix 2: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the YDNPA Historic Environment Record

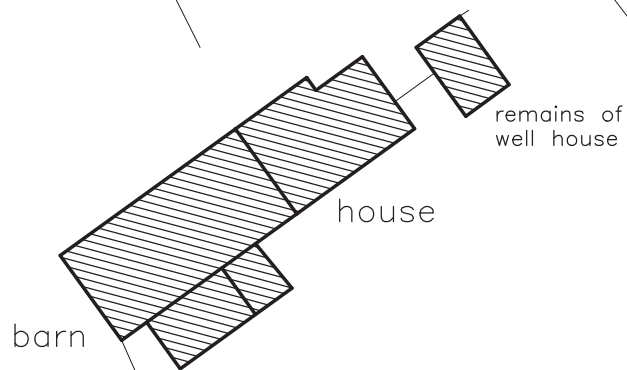
1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report
- site notes (annotated plans etc)
- full set of printed, labelled colour photographs in archival sleeves
- CD-rom containing digital colour photographs as well as report



1:12,500
Figure 1: Location maps

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COW GILL COTE
BORDLEY
NORTH YORKSHIRE
(NGR: SD 93426485):
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 2:
SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1:500

DATE OF SURVEY: SEPTEMBER 2010

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist

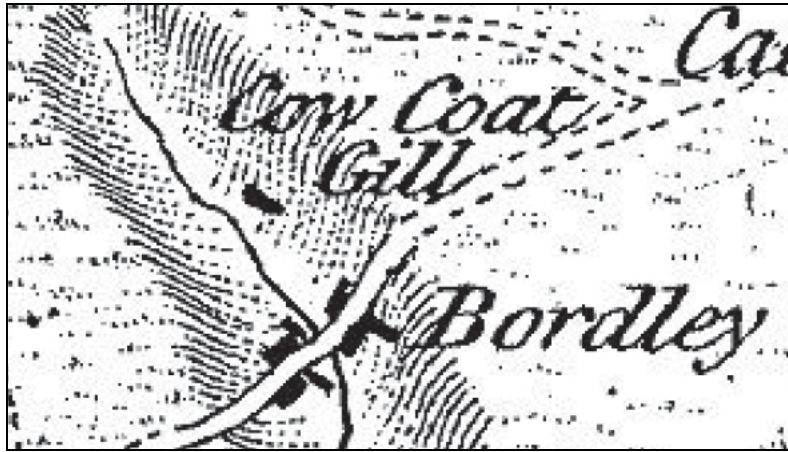


Figure 3: Extract from Jeffrey's map of Yorkshire, surveyed 1771

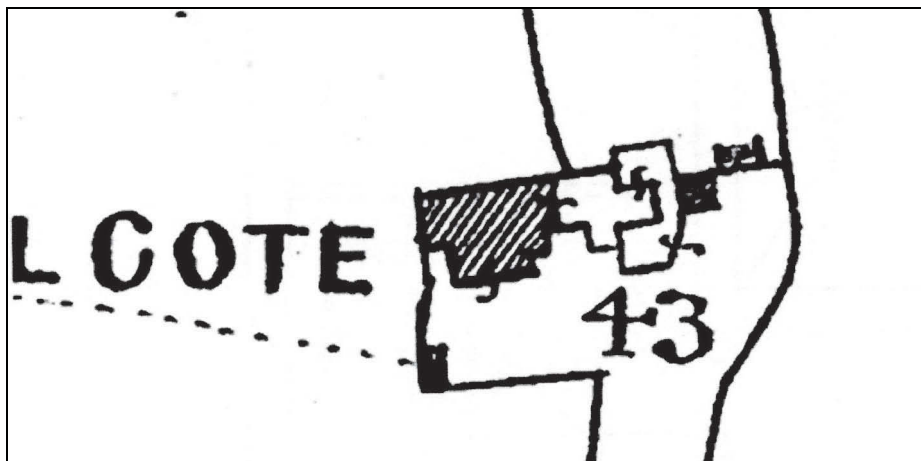


Figure 4: Extract from the Bordley tithe map, 1841
(NYCRO: MIC 1772/386-390)



Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map (enlarged to approx 1:2500)
Published 1852 (surveyed 1847-50); sheet no: Yorkshire 133

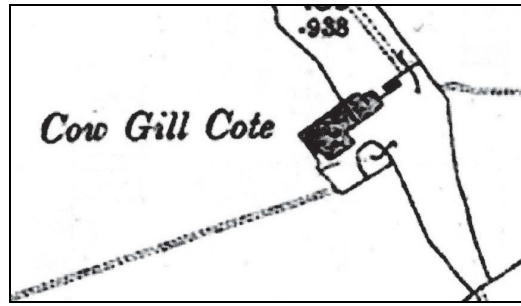


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
Published 1894 (surveyed 1892); sheet no: Yorkshire 133.7

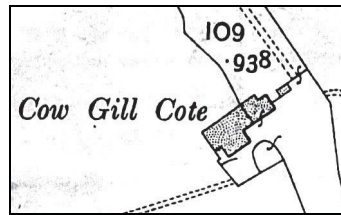


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
Published 1909 (revised 1907); sheet no: Yorkshire 133.7