



Funded by
UK Government



Historic England



SKIPTON CIVIC SOCIETY
Civic pride in action



NORTH
YORKSHIRE
COUNCIL



Introduction

This report is a building-by-building record of Skipton's historic core and was created for the Conservation and Heritage project, which was a component of the Skipton High Street Heritage Action Zone scheme. The project ran from 2020 to 2024 and was one of several similar schemes in other towns and cities across England. The Heritage Action Zones, funded jointly by Historic England and local councils, aimed to revitalise and unlock the potential of historic high streets in order to fuel economic, social and cultural recovery.

The rationale behind the building-by-building study was to produce a useful resource for a variety of users:

- the Skipton High Street Heritage Action Zone scheme
- Historic England
- planning officers
- local historians
- anyone with an interest in the town

To that end, information has been gathered and collated for 90 buildings in central Skipton. For each property, there is a description of its architectural features and a summary of its social history. By bringing together these two fields of study and considering them concurrently, it has been possible to estimate a date of construction in each case. Special architectural features are highlighted and issues identified when present. Recommendations are made regarding national list status – adding to the list or enhancing the current list description. Inclusions in a local list are also suggested as appropriate.

The research has been carried out by members of Skipton Civic Society, building upon information gathered for previous Society projects (Skipton Maps Project 2003 and Skipton Community Research Project 2007-9). Much of the historical detail included in this report draws upon the work of the late Dr Geoffrey Rowley, a local solicitor and historian whose prolific output has been deposited in Skipton Library. His work includes a set of notebooks that have been digitised by the library and may be viewed at <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>. Architectural expertise was provided by Skipton Civic Society member Susan Wrathmell.

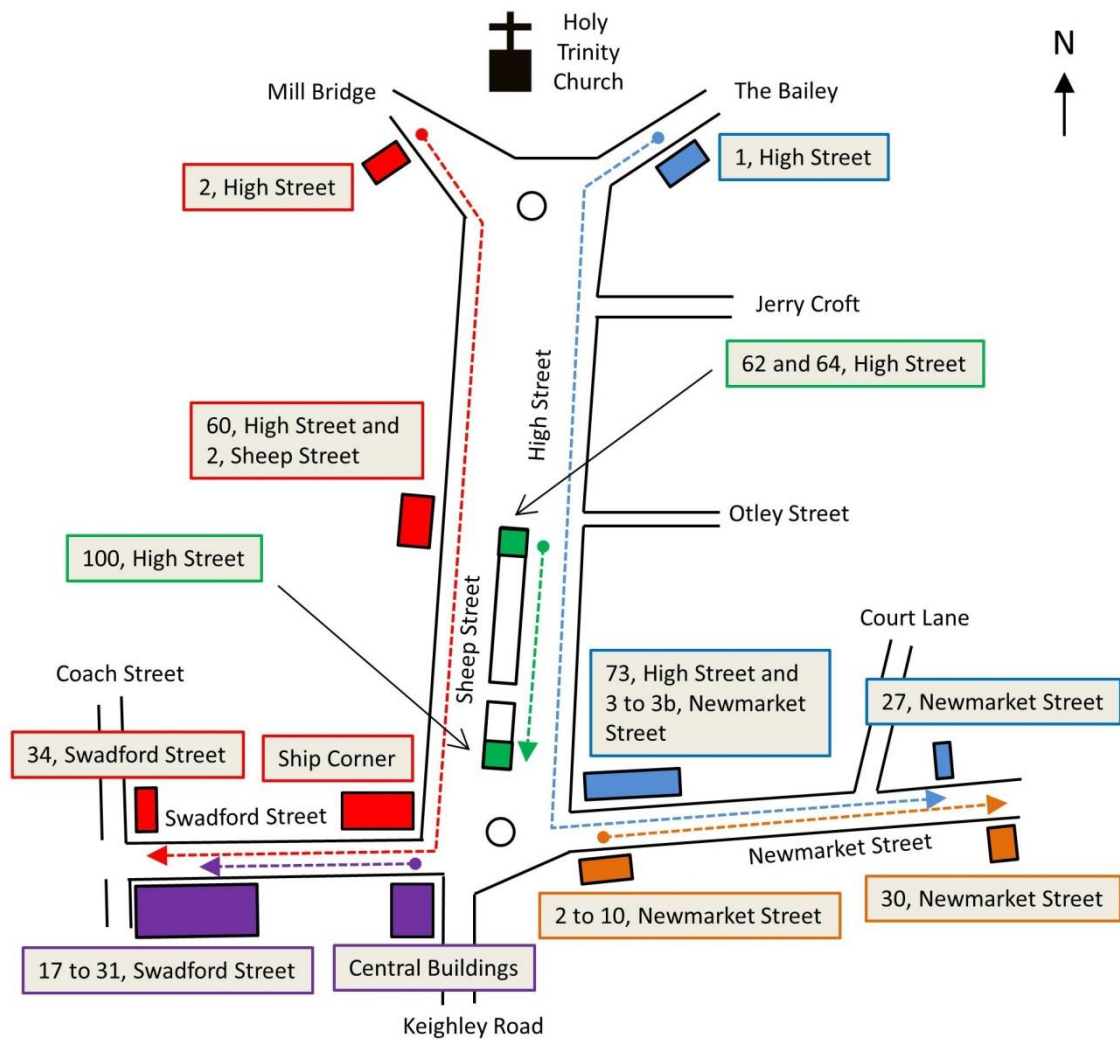
The information presented for each building is our best interpretation of the sources currently available, with thanks to all who have contributed to our research. Suggested recommendations are those of the editors.

Susan Wrathmell MA, IHBC and Jacqueline Towers PhD (editors)

Skipton Civic Society

March 2024

© Users of this document as reference material should acknowledge Skipton Civic Society and Historic England as the authors.



A schematic map of central Skipton showing the streets covered by this report

The buildings are presented in this report in the following order (see also dashed arrows on the above map):

- High Street East then Newmarket Street North (1, High Street to 27, Newmarket Street)
- Newmarket Street South (2 to 10, Newmarket Street to 30, Newmarket Street)
- High Street West then Sheep Street West then Swadford Street North (2, High Street to 34, Swadford Street)
- Swadford Street South (Central Buildings to 17 to 31, Swadford Street)
- Middle Row (62 and 64, High Street to 100, High Street)

Contents

1, High Street.....	1
3, High Street.....	4
Former bank building at the rear of 3, High Street	7
9 and 11, High Street	9
15, High Street.....	10
17 and 19, High Street	13
21, High Street, Town Hall	17
23 and 25, High Street	23
27, High Street, The Red Lion	26
29, High Street.....	30
31 and 33, High Street	33
35 and 37, High Street	37
39 and 41, High Street	41
43, High Street.....	45
47, High Street.....	47
49, High Street.....	50
51, High Street.....	53
Unit 2, Craven Court	56
53 to 57, High Street.....	59
59, High Street.....	63
61, High Street.....	65
63 and 65, High Street	68
67 to 71, High Street.....	70
73, High Street and 3, 3a and 3b, Newmarket Street.....	73
5, Newmarket Street	77
7 and 9, Newmarket Street	79
11 to 21, Newmarket Street and 1, Providence Place.....	82
23, Newmarket Street	87
25, Newmarket Street	91
27, Newmarket Street, Crete House.....	96
2 to 10, Newmarket Street	99
12 and 14, Newmarket Street.....	104
16 to 20, Newmarket Street	108
The Devonshire Inn, Newmarket Street	112
22, 22A and 22B, Newmarket Street and 1 to 5, Devonshire Mews	117
24 and 24A, Newmarket Street	122
26 and 26B, Newmarket Street	125
28, Newmarket Street	128
30, Newmarket Street	131
2, High Street.....	133
4 and 6, High Street.....	135
8 to 14, High Street.....	139
16 and 18, High Street, The Black Horse	143
20 and 22, High Street	147
24 and 26, High Street	149
Skipton Library	152
36, High Street.....	158
38, High Street.....	163
40, High Street.....	167
44 and 44a, High Street	169
46, High Street.....	171
48 and 50, High Street	173

52, High Street.....	175
54 and 56, High Street	177
58, High Street.....	179
2, Sheep Street and 60, High Street	183
4 to 8, Sheep Street	189
10, Sheep Street	193
12, Sheep Street	198
14 and 16, Sheep Street	202
18, Sheep Street	206
20 to 24, Sheep Street	210
26, Sheep Street	216
30, Sheep Street	219
32 and 34, Sheep Street	222
36 and 38, Sheep Street	226
Ship Corner: 2-12, Swadford Street and 40-44, Sheep Street	231
14 and 16, Swadford Street	235
18 and 18A, Swadford Street.....	238
20, Swadford Street.....	243
24 to 28, Swadford Street.....	248
30, Swadford Street, The Cock and Bottle	251
32, Swadford Street.....	256
34, Swadford Street.....	259
Central Buildings: 3 and 5, Swadford Street and 3 to 6, Central Buildings	263
7 to 11, Swadford Street.....	267
13 and 15, Swadford Street	270
17 to 31, Swadford Street.....	272
62 and 64, High Street	275
66, High Street.....	280
68, High Street.....	285
70, High Street.....	288
72 and 74, High Street and 9, Sheep Street (the Toll Booth or Old Town Hall)	291
76, High Street.....	297
78, High Street.....	300
80, High Street.....	303
84, High Street and 19, Sheep Street	306
86, High Street.....	310
88, High Street, Exchange Buildings.....	315
100, High Street.....	320

1, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently business premises for Hunters Procter and Co. (estate agents).

Date: 18th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Rendered roughcast stone rubble.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Two storeys, four bays with irregular fenestration (perhaps once a row of three or four small cottages). One doorway close to the centre of the building.

Fenestration and other features: On the ground floor, from north to south (left to right): a 12-pane sash; a seven-over-six arched sash in a former arched doorway; the door (four-panelled); a paired sash window (each a 12-pane sash) immediately to the right of the door; and a 16-pane sash. The former arched doorway has a stone surround with a keystone and imposts. The door and the remainder of the windows have plain stone surrounds. Iron fittings are present on several ground floor windows. On the first floor, from north to south (left to right): two 12-pane sashes; a 16-pane sash; and a 12-pane sash.

Special features: A mounting block is present to the left of the former arched doorway.

Historical information: This property may have been built as service buildings for the castle. The listing (see Appendix) suggests that it was perhaps once a public house. However, there is no record of the building as a public house in any of the censuses, which record the resident heads of household as mainly coachmen or labourers^[1].

Additional information: This building is set back in relation to No. 3, High Street, perhaps reflecting an earlier road line. The round-arched former doorway (now a window) may have fronted a passage to the rear. It can be seen as a doorway on a postcard sent in 1938, and as a window in a photograph taken in 1974^{[2][3]}. In front of the building are stone flag paving, cobbles and a cast iron drain (J. Varley).

Issues: The list description is out of date. A bow window and a studded and boarded door mentioned in the listing details are no longer present.

Recommendations: The list description requires updating.

Sources: [1] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [2] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [3] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131883

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address: 1, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 1, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99090 51876

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (East Side) No 1 SD 9951 1/80

II GV

2. C18. Roughcast stone rubble, old slate roof, 2 low storeys, irregular front, perhaps once a public house. Studded and boarded door, a modern bow window and a 16-paned sash window on ground floor. A 16-paned sash and an older 12-paned sash above. A round-arched former doorway to left with keystone and imposts, now a window. Farther to north is a 12-paned sash on each floor.

Listing NGR: SD9909051876

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323468

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

3, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: From 1958, the business premises of Walker Foster Solicitors. Previously a dwelling house.

Date: Described as “newly erected” in 1785.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed dressed gritstone.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Two storeys, three bays. A central ground floor entrance.

Fenestration and other features: A unique building type on the High Street. Prominent canted bay windows (each with three 12-pane sashes) on both storeys flanking the central bay. The central entrance has an open pediment on triple clustered columns with capitals and bases. A four-pane fanlight under the pediment. A 12-pane sash above the door. Painted, rusticated ashlar quoins at each end of the building. Small painted modillions at the eaves. Two narrow multi-flue coursed gritstone chimney stacks flanking the centre of the roof, the northernmost one with five pots remaining, the southernmost with four.

Interior: Original staircase and plasterwork.

Historical information: The current building was erected c. 1780 for the Earl of Thanet’s steward, William Alcock, who was a lawyer and one of the founders of Craven Bank (established 1791), on the site of a previous house^{[1][2]}. It is described in a lease document of 1785 as a “newly erected dwellinghouse at the upper end of the town”, and as “a handsome house called Hanson’s tenement” in a Castle Estate survey of 1792 (John Hanson was an occupier of the previous house on the site)^[2]. A building used as the premises for the Alcock

family legal practice and by the Craven Bank still stands at the rear^[3]. After William Alcock's death in 1819, his son Henry, also a solicitor and banker, occupied the property^[2]. Censuses record the following heads of household: 1841 Isaac Dewhurst, cotton spinner; 1851 John Slingsby, cotton spinner; 1861 and 1871 Thomas Brown, solicitor and coroner; 1881, 1891 and 1901 Thomas Parkinson Brown, solicitor and coroner; 1911 Robert Cary Fisher, physician/surgeon; 1939 (Register) John F. Goodall, medical practitioner^[4]. The 1911 census records the house having eight rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[4]. Having bought the property (including the Craven Bank building at the rear) from the Castle estate, Walker Charlesworth & Foster Solicitors (shortened to Walker Foster in 1992) have occupied it since 1958^[1]. The architect Mary Wales supervised the conversion from a private dwelling house to offices^[1].

Additional information: The door surround is very similar to that of No. 6, Sheep Street.

Issues: The date given in the listing is inaccurate.

Recommendations: The list description requires updating. The building at the rear, a rare survival of early bank premises (see separate entry in this document), should be explicitly referenced in the listing for No. 3, High Street, to which it is now physically linked, or listed in its own right (preferred option).

Sources: [1] "Historic building has played a major role in Skipton history", Craven Herald, Dec 2001; [2] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131884

Date first listed: 28-Apr-1952

Statutory Address: 3, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 3, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99080 51863

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (East Side) No 3 SD 9951 1/81 28.4.52.

II GV

2. Early C19, ashlar, 2 storeys. Central doorway with round head and Gothick traceried fanlight under open pediment carried on triple clustered columns with capitals and bases. A 2-storey bay window flanks the door and either side. The lights of the ground floor are separated by triple clustered columns with moulded bases and shallow capitals, and these columns support a simple cornice. The sills of these ground floor windows are continued in a broad string across the front. A single-light window over the door. Rusticated long and short quoins. Hipped roof, small modillions at the eaves.

Listing NGR: SD9908051863

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323469

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Former bank building at the rear of 3, High Street



Heritage category: Physically linked to 3, High Street, a listed building.

Function of building: Currently part of the business premises of Walker Foster Solicitors. Previously the premises of the Craven Bank (established in 1791). Also used as a doctor's surgery in the 20th century.

Date: 18th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Gritstone.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Two storeys; four bays on the north side, one bay on the east side. A narrow doorway on the north side in the second bay from the west end.

Fenestration and other features: A rare survival of early bank premises. North side: on the ground floor, a large mullioned three-light window in the westernmost bay and one inserted eight-over-eight sash window in the third bay from the west end; on the first floor, a large mullioned three-light window in the westernmost bay and three eight-over-eight sash windows in the remaining bays (the two at the east end are later insertions). East side: a large mullioned three-light window on each floor. South side: two small inserted windows on the ground floor, one close to the centre of the building, the other further towards the west end; above the latter, a six-over-six sash window on the first floor. Each large mullioned three-light window (on the north and east sides) consists of a central six-over-six sash flanked by four-by-two fixed lights. All windows apart from one of the ground floor windows on the south side have plain stone surrounds. The building is heavily quoined.

Historical information: The dating of this building is uncertain. John Alcock (born 1711) is said to have used it for his legal practice while living in the previous house on the site of 3, High Street^[1]. However, the building is not explicitly specified in a lease of 1739 which describes a “messuage farm or tenement commonly called Hodgson tenement, consisting of the said messuage, one barn and one stable adjoining, all in the possession of John Hanson”^[2]. John Alcock’s son William, a solicitor, was one of the founders of the Craven Bank (established in 1791), and the building is labelled as “Craven Bank” on John Wood’s map of Skipton (1832)^{[3][4]}. After William’s death in 1819, his son Henry, also a solicitor and banker, made use of the property as his business premises^[2]. In the 20th century, Dr Robert Cary Fisher used the building as his surgery^[1]. In 1972, Mary Wales and her son Jim Wales, architects, designed a bridge connecting this building to No. 3, High Street, the steel girders of which were supplied by Varley (Skipton) Ltd^[1].

Additional information: Photographs from 1963 show four chimneys, indicating multiple rooms, and a blocked round-headed first floor window on the west side (for a staircase?)^[5]. Also shown is a door at the west end of the south side, below ground floor level, probably leading to a basement area^[5]. It has not been possible to verify the current existence of this entrance due to restricted visibility of this part of the building. A flight of steps in front of the south side indicate that there was probably a second entrance on this side of the building on the ground floor, replaced by the easternmost of the two ground floor windows.

Issues: This building is not described in the original listing of No. 3, High Street because at the time (1952) the two buildings were physically separate. Since then, a link between them has been built.

Recommendations: Due to its heritage significance relating to the history of banking in Craven and the surrounding area, this building merits listing in its own right.

Sources: [1] “Historic building has played a major role in Skipton history”, Craven Herald, Dec 2001; [2] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] Rowley, R.G. 1983. “The Book of Skipton”, Barracuda Books Ltd, p 61; [4] John Wood’s map of Skipton 1832 (in “Historic Maps and Views of Skipton”, a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [5] David Watkinson photograph collection, Skipton Civic Society.

9 and 11, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Retail. No. 9: Pizza Express; No. 11: vacant (until Dec 2023, Chevin Cycles).

Date: 2014.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Architect: Bowman Riley; Engineer: White Young Green;
Developer: Maple Grove Developments.

Material: Steel frame, stone cladding. There is a height difference between the roofs of the two units.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Two retail units. A recessed entrance at the northern end of each unit.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. Four first floor windows per unit.

Special features: A light well on the ridgeline of each property.

Historical information: The previous building on this site, built as a clinic in 1964, replaced terraced housing from the 18th or early 19th century^[1].

Additional information: An archaeological investigation of the burgage plots at the rear of Nos. 9-19, High Street and the Town Hall was carried out prior to redevelopment in 2013; burgage plots 4 and 5 are at the rear of Nos. 11 and 9 respectively^[2].

Sources: [1] "50 years since 'controversial' building was first unveiled", Craven Herald, Feb 14th 2013; [2] Elsworth, D.W. and Mace T. 2018. "Investigation of burgage plots to the rear of number 9 High Street and the Town Hall, off Jerry Croft, Skipton, North Yorkshire." *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 90(1): 67-95.

15, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building, grouped with Nos. 17 and 19, High Street and the Town Hall (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently the business premises of Savage Crangle Solicitors.

Date: c. 1840.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Ashlar.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, three bays. A door at the north end.

Fenestration and other features: The door has a rectangular over-light above it. Two windows on the ground floor to the right of the door, three windows on each of the floors above. The ground floor windows, door and first floor central window have moulded architraves. The remainder have wedge lintels. Each window is a six-over-one sash. A sill band on each storey. A pilaster at the northern (left) end of the frontage; a paired scroll bracket at the top of the pilaster supports a stone kneeler carved with a laurel wreath (the frontage is flanked by two pilasters – there is an identical pilaster, paired scroll bracket and laurel wreath carving at the northern end of the neighbouring property, Nos. 17 and 19). A moulded cornice and blocking course. Ashlar chimney stack (three capped flues) at the southern end of the building.

Special features: The frontage, with its moulded architraves, moulded cornice and blocking course, pilaster and distinctive laurel wreath carving, matches the style of the neighbouring building, Nos. 17 and 19, despite different ownership.

Historical information: In 1822, William Metcalf, a brush manufacturer from Manchester, married Ann Dale, the daughter of David Dale, a farmer^[1]. Through this marriage, Metcalf became the owner of the previous house on the site of No. 15, High Street, as indicated by a detailed map of 1832, on which the property is annotated with the words “Mr. Metcalfe”^[2]. Construction of the current building would have been instigated by him. The style of the building suggests that it was built at about the same time as the neighbouring building, Nos. 17 and 19, High Street (the “Big Entry” building, constructed 1837/8), which was owned by the Castle Estate.

The 1941 census shows both David Dale (farmer) and William Metcalf (manufacturer) living in the house with other family members and four female servants^[3]. Subsequent censuses record the following heads of household: 1851 Margaret Dale, annuitant and Thomas Heelis, solicitor; 1861 William Harrison, general practitioner; 1881 William Jackson, physician and surgeon; 1891 Walter Scott Gibson, general medical practitioner; 1901 Arthur Gunnell, mill manager (cotton mill); and 1911 Arthur Gunnell, cashier in cotton mill^[3]. The 1911 census records the house having eight rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[3]. By the time of the 1939 Register, the property appears not to have been residential^[3]. The firm of solicitors Knowles & Harrison moved into this building from the neighbouring one (the “Big Entry” building) sometime between 1936 and c. 1950^[4]. By 1984, Knowles & Harrison had been replaced by Savage Crangle Solicitors^[5].

Additional information: An archaeological investigation of the burgage plots at the rear of Nos. 9-19, High Street and the Town Hall was carried out prior to redevelopment in 2013: burgage plot 3 is at the rear of No. 15^[6].

Issues: This building, like Nos. 17 and 19, High Street, no longer contains council offices and should not be listed with the Town Hall. Out-of-date window descriptions in the listing.

Recommendations: A separate listing with Nos. 17 and 19, High Street is required (separate from the Town Hall listing).

Sources: [1] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] John Wood’s map of Skipton 1832 (in “Historic Maps and Views of Skipton”, a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library) [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] Kelly’s Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [5] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [6] Elsworth, D.W. and Mace T. 2018. “Investigation of burgage plots to the rear of number 9 High Street and the Town Hall, off Jerry Croft, Skipton, North Yorkshire.” *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 90(1): 67-95.

Appendix – Listing information for 15-19, High Street

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1301634

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address: 15-19, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 15-19, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99064 51829

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (East side) Nos 15 to 19 (odd) SD 9951 1/82

II CV

2. All ashlar. Northern portion is 3 storeys, with end pilasters with double scrolls as capitals, and moulded cornice, 3 bands. No 15 has moulded doorway, panelled door, fanlight; 2 windows down, 3 up and 12-paned sashes in moulded architraves. No 17 is similar but larger; centre double doors in square moulded doorway with frieze, cornice and pilasters; 4 windows down, 5 each upper floor, all renewed sashes. No 19 (Town Hall) 1862, 2 high storeys, symmetrical front; centre has a 2-storeyed portico up 4 steps, with Composite columns and pilasters; at each side are 2 sash windows on each floor in moulded architraves, the upper ones with curved pediments; 2 moulded strings; 3 round arches on ground floor, stone balustraded balcony to 1st floor; top pediment, moulded cornice and balustraded parapet; right hand return side to lane has 4 sash windows each floor; interior has council chamber with panelled and moulded plaster ceiling.

Listing NGR: SD9906551832

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323470

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

17 and 19, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building, grouped with No. 15, High Street and the Town Hall (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently the premises of Wildwood, a restaurant. Previously offices for Craven District Council.

Date: 1837/8.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Ashlar.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, five bays. Wide central entrance.

Fenestration and other features: The wide central entrance, known as the “Big Entry”, has double doors, pilasters each side and a moulded lintel above. There is a wicket/pedestrian gate within the right hand main door. On the ground floor, two windows each side of the central entrance, five windows on each of the floors above. Ground floor windows and central windows have moulded architraves. The remainder have wedge lintels. The windows on the ground and first floors are twelve-pane frames, those on the second floor ten-pane. A sill band on each storey. A pilaster at each end of the frontage; a paired scroll bracket at the top of each pilaster supports a stone kneeler carved with a laurel wreath. A moulded cornice and blocking course. Two narrow corniced ashlar chimney stacks on the ridge: a multi-flue stack at the southern end of the building, five pots remaining; and a stack with fewer flues close to the centre of the building.

Special features: The frontage, with its moulded architraves, moulded cornice and blocking course, pilasters and distinctive laurel wreath carvings, matches the style of the neighbouring building, No. 15, despite different ownership.

Historical information: Castle Estate ledgers from 1853 state that this building was “erected upon the site of one old house in 1837”^[1]. The previous building, a one-storied house, was the town’s post office^[1]. The new building, consisting of two houses, was also constructed across a thoroughfare that had existed between the post office and the Vicarage (the neighbouring building to the south, on the site of the Town Hall)^{[1][2][3][4]}. Mapping indicates that, after redevelopment, the “Big Entry” allowed access to the rear of the building via an integral cart-way^[4]. No-one appears to have been living in either of the newly built houses in 1841^[5]. However, by 1851, the house north of the “Big Entry” was occupied by Thomas Mitchell, a wine and spirit merchant, his wife, young son and two servants. Thomas Mitchell was in business with his brother-in-law Robert Birtwhistle^{[5][6][7]}. The Mitchell family remained in the property for several decades, Thomas Mitchell’s son William eventually taking over the running of the wine and spirit business by 1881^[5]. Maps show that the rear of the property was also redeveloped before the 1850s; the 1852 OS map shows a large building and the presence of a crane in the yard, no doubt for the wine and spirit business^[4]. The 1901 and 1911 censuses record the solicitor Marmaduke Redmayne Knowles, living in the property with his wife, two children, a cook and a housemaid^[5]. The 1911 census records the house as having nine rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[5].

In 1851, the house south of the “Big Entry” was occupied by Jane Parkinson, an annuitant, her daughter and a single servant, but by 1861, the property was being used by the Yorkshire Banking Company as a bank, and included the bank manager’s residence^[5]. Censuses record the following bank managers with their families: 1861 John Armitstead; 1871 and 1881 Robert Foster Parker^[5]. By 1891, the bank had moved to new premises and Jane Cooper, living by her own means, was residing here^[5]. After Jane Cooper’s death in 1893, John William Broughton, architect, surveyor and land agent, moved his offices into the property^[1]. The 1901 census records that he was also living here with his wife and one domestic servant, but by 1911, the property was uninhabited^[5].

Kelly’s Directories indicate that the firm of solicitors Knowles & Harrison, and John W. Broughton, land agent and valuer, had offices in this building during the 1920s and 30s^{[8][9]}, but by c. 1950, it had been incorporated into the Town Hall as office space.

Additional information: The top of a segmental arch (now blocked up) was observed at the rear of the building in 2013. The date 1838 is inscribed on the keystone of this arch. The pattern of rear fenestration and the evidence of a central integral cart-way suggest that the building was constructed as a mirror pair of private houses. The OS map of 1852 indicates that most of the burgage plot at the rear belonged to the northernmost property; it was accessed by the integral cart-way and included a crane and a range of buildings^[4].

An archaeological investigation of the burgage plots at the rear of Nos. 9-19, High Street and the Town Hall was carried out prior to redevelopment in 2013; the burgage plot at the rear of Nos. 17-19 was designated burgage plot 2^[10]. Numerous 19th century glass and pottery fragments were unearthed from this plot including dark green glass wine bottle fragments and four near-complete stoneware flagons; three of the flagons were marked “T Mitchell”, the other “Birtwhistle & Co.”^[10].

There is evidence of stone cart stops each side of the “Big Entry”; they are no longer present but are visible on old postcards^[11].

The interior of this building was considerably altered when it became office space for the Town Hall. The integral cart-way no longer exists.

Issues: This building is 17-19, High Street. The Town Hall is 21, High Street. The addresses in the listing are incorrect. This building, like No. 15, High Street, no longer contains council offices and should not be listed with the Town Hall.

Recommendations: A separate listing with No. 15, High Street is required (separate from the Town Hall listing).

Sources: [1] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] John Wood’s map of Skipton 1832 (in “Historic Maps and Views of Skipton”, a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [3] plan of Skipton (anon.) for Henry Tufton Earl of Thanet c.1830 (North Yorkshire County Record Office ref. no. ZTY, MIC 2133/72-78), [4] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [5] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [6] Birtwhistle Family History, www.birtwhistle.info/; [7] White, W. 1837. “History, Gazetteer, and Directory of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, with the City of York and Port of Hull”; [8] Kelly’s Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [9] Kelly’s Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [10] Elsworth, D.W. and Mace T. 2018. “Investigation of burgage plots to the rear of number 9 High Street and the Town Hall, off Jerry Croft, Skipton, North Yorkshire.” *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 90(1): 67-95. [11] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1301634

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address: 15-19, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 15-19, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99064 51829

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (East side) Nos 15 to 19 (odd) SD 9951 1/82

II CV

2. All ashlar. Northern portion is 3 storeys, with end pilasters with double scrolls as capitals, and moulded cornice, 3 bands. No 15 has moulded doorway, panelled door, fanlight; 2 windows down, 3 up and 12-paned sashes in moulded architraves. No 17 is similar but larger; centre double doors in square moulded doorway with frieze, cornice and pilasters; 4 windows down, 5 each upper floor, all renewed sashes. No 19 (Town Hall) 1862, 2 high storeys, symmetrical front; centre has a 2-storeyed portico up 4 steps, with Composite columns and pilasters; at each side are 2 sash windows on each floor in moulded architraves, the upper ones with curved pediments; 2 moulded strings; 3 round arches on ground floor, stone balustraded balcony to 1st floor; top pediment, moulded cornice and balustraded parapet; right hand return side to lane has 4 sash windows each floor; interior has council chamber with panelled and moulded plaster ceiling.

Listing NGR: SD9906551832

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323470

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

21, High Street, Town Hall



The following text includes extracts from a conservation statement and appraisal for Craven District Council, October 2013^[1].

Heritage category: Listed Building, grouped with Nos. 15-19, High Street (see Appendix for listing information).

In 1978, at the time of listing, two buildings made up the Town Hall: Nos. 17 and 19, High Street, and No. 21, High Street (the 1862 Town Hall). These two buildings and the solicitor's office immediately to the north (No. 15) were grade II listed together; the address for the listed entity was then given as 15, 17, 19 (Town Hall), High Street. By that date, the two Town Hall elements had internal access at ground and first floors; the front entrance to the paired houses (Nos. 17 and 19), known as the "Big Entry", had been closed off in 1962.

Function of building: Now a cultural hub comprising Craven Museum, an exhibition gallery, a concert hall, education rooms and a Visitor Information Centre. Also present are the Town Council Chamber and offices.

Date: Completed 1862; rebuilding and redecoration of the concert hall including raising the roof 1875-76; addition of an annex to house Craven Museum 1972; redevelopment including removal of old extensions at the rear, reconfiguration of the 1972 annex and addition of a new extension 2019-21.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Architect: John Denison Jee of Liverpool. The concert hall was altered and decorated 1875-76, designed by Lockwood & Mawson of London and Bradford (designers of Bradford Town Hall 1870-73).

Material: Ashlar and coursed gritstone.

Roof: slate on 19th century buildings; 20th and 21st century buildings have flat roofs.

Plan: Two storeys, seven bays. Three central doors, now glazed. The Town Hall is a tall 2-storey building, its notable ground and first floor ceiling heights in the front range reflecting the architectural grandeur of the exterior. A factor probably affecting the Town Hall's scale and proportions was the necessity for it to stand next to the 3-storey buildings immediately to the north (Nos. 17 and 19, and No. 15), which would have been some of the tallest buildings on the High Street in 1862.

Entrance hall with stairs to first floor Town Council reception, offices, Council Chamber, meeting room. Corridor access to rear: Craven Museum reception and Visitor Information Centre, displays, offices and stores; upper floor exhibition gallery. Concert hall, education rooms at rear and on first floor. The glazed wall on the left (north) side of the entrance hall is on the line of the original building division, now access to Wildwood restaurant (Nos. 17 and 19, High Street).

Fenestration and other features: The building has a raised ground floor, the main entrance reached by a flight of stone steps, and there is a large formerly well-lit cellar below the south west corner. Four-pane sashes, renewed. The first floor central window is an access door onto the balcony.

Interior: The 1862 Town Hall retains the character of a Palladian-style Victorian municipal building, having an impressive front entrance into a staircase hall rising to public rooms. The large front rooms on the ground and first floors housed the council's offices including the Treasurer's and court officials' rooms. With high ceilings, each room would have been heated by an open fire. There is evidence of moulded plasterwork, and the surviving joinery includes high skirting boards and original doors.

The concert hall, painstakingly restored in 2019-2021, has a decoratively moulded plasterwork ceiling; the plasterwork, dating from the 1875-1876 reconstruction of the hall, is also present on the upper part of the walls above a moulded cornice, which is at the height of the original roof.

The first-floor Town Council Chamber remains; the two original rooms were made into one probably in the later 19th century. The Council Chamber's panelling and furniture were refreshed from 1960 when first-floor access was made into the 1838 Big Entry building (Nos. 17 and 19); this doorway was closed up c. 2020. The Council Chamber's impressive proportions, with lighting from tall windows at each end and the ornate plaster ceiling, are given additional significance by the range of photographs, symbolic weapons, coats of arms, wooden panelling and chandeliers .

Special features: The style of the building is Palladian; the architect was clearly influenced by the architecture of James Paine who designed Sandbeck Park c. 1765. The Town Hall's "Neo-Palladian" design is described as "pleasing" and "restrained" in Peter Leach's revision of Pevsner's architectural guide to the West Riding^[2].

Rapid industrial change in the early to mid-19th century had brought about a need for much larger town hall premises, and the businessmen who initiated the project appear to have found a competent Liverpool surveyor/architect to provide a design based on substantial Yorkshire country houses of the 18th century such as Farfield Hall (c. 1725), Sandbeck Park (James Payne, c. 1765) and Denton Hall (John Carr, 1772-8).

Palladian design used in 18th century country houses is characterised by a round-arched ground floor, a pedimented balcony, tall sash windows to principal floors, and a balustrade

parapet, all of which are seen here, the first-floor pedimented central bays providing a covered balcony for public meetings. The design's wide entrance steps and tall sash windows reflected the historic wealth of the market centre, and its substantial proportions were impressive.

Inside the property, the restored decoratively moulded plasterwork ceiling and walls of the concert hall is particularly impressive.

Historical information: The Town Hall was built on the site of the former vicarage for Holy Trinity Church^[3]. A timeline of subsequent changes made to the building and other events of historic significance relating to it is given below^[4].

1862: The new building was in use by February when a meeting was held to form a new Musical Society. In May, the "large room" was used by West Riding Magistrates for the Petty Sessions courthouse. In August, the annual meeting of the Craven Agricultural Society was held here; dinner was served in the "large room", which provided "ample and convenient accommodation". Towards the end of the year, the Mechanics' Institute's new series of Penny Readings began here, with over 400 people attending in a hall "so superior in appearance and commodiousness to any other public room in the town". Skipton Choral Society also performed in the Town Hall during its first year of use.

1875-76: Rebuilding and redecoration of the concert hall. The original hall was described as having an "old beamed roof" and "dark musty walls". The works included: walls "enriched" in plasterwork; a moulded stucco ceiling, doorways surrounded by "chaste ornamentation"; a richly moulded cornice at the height of the original roof; fanlights and new window glasses; and three "sun-lights" to provide gas lighting.

1879: The Craven Ball was reintroduced.

1881: The census records Wigan-born Robert Stuart (25) as "Town Hall keeper" at No. 21, High Street (therefore probably living within the Town Hall) with his wife Apadelia (23) and three children: Robert (5), Clara (4) and Sarah Emilia (3).

1895: On January 1st, Skipton Building Company sold the Town Hall, "a going concern", to the newly-formed Skipton Urban District Council for £4500, the building cost in 1861.

1900: A canopy with ornamental cast iron columns and gas lights was erected over the front entrance.

1912: There was a showing of "Robin the Outlaw" by the Glynn Electrical Pictures.

1913: The first Skipton Hospital Ball was held here.

1924: Electric lighting was installed by the Craven and District Private Telephone and Electric Company. The following year, coloured electric lights were in use for "social gatherings".

1936: Rooms south of the passageway in the "Big Entry" building (i.e. in No. 19, High Street) were taken over as offices for the Town Clerk and Treasury departments.

1944: The "Big Entry" building was referred to as the "Town Hall annexe".

1956: The canopy at the front entrance was taken down after one of the columns, already weakened from repeated repairs, was damaged by a car.

1960: The wall between the Town Hall and No. 19, High Street was broken through at first floor level.

1962: The "Big Entry" doors were closed up.

1960-73: Renewal of the Council Chamber's panelling and furniture ("Mouseman" pieces by the Robert Thompson company of Kilburn, North Yorkshire).

1972: A new annex to house Craven Museum was built. It was opened in 1973 and also included a supper room and a kitchen.

1974: Ownership of the Town Hall transferred to Craven District Council.

2012: Craven District Council moved most of its staff to new offices at Belle Vue Square.

2019-21: A major restoration and refurbishment project including: removal of old extensions at the rear; reconfiguration of the 1972 annexe; redesign of the museum; a new extension built to house a museum store, education and back stage rooms; and restoration of the concert hall. Funding was provided by Craven District Council, the National Lottery Heritage Fund, and the Historic England High Street Heritage Action Zone.

Additional information: The locational importance of the medieval vicarage on this site until c. 1860 is reflected in its position close to the head of the town, and in close proximity to seignorial and religious symbols of wealth and power in the castle and Holy Trinity Church.

The vicarage occupied a burgage plot. The formation of the town core that surrounds Skipton High Street is not yet firmly dated, but is presumed to be during the 13th century after the development of a stone castle. The creation of the burgage plots is thought to coincide with the abandonment of the town ditch, the surviving course of which disappears at the point where it meets the burgage plots (some 80m to the north east of the Town Hall). The town ditch is assumed to be overlain by those burgage plots immediately to the north.

Thus, it is likely that the Town Hall plot contains evidence relating to at least seven hundred years of continual occupation, as well as residual evidence from earlier activity in the vicinity.

An archaeological investigation of the burgage plots at the rear of Nos. 9-19, High Street and the Town Hall was carried out prior to redevelopment for retail in 2013: burgage plot 1 is at the rear of the Town Hall^[5]. The investigation showed some significant archaeological survival in the back (east) end of the burgage plot. Importantly, the 1862 building was constructed with a raised ground floor, and the cellars occupy an area significantly smaller than the ground floor footprint; it is highly likely that archaeological deposits survive under some areas of the Town Hall. Such deposits retain the potential to significantly increase the understanding of Skipton's development during the medieval period. Additionally, there are small areas around the edges of the Town Hall plot that have not been impacted by development during the 20th and early 21st centuries. Although these areas are quite small, they may contain relatively undisturbed stratigraphic sequences.

The Town hall's raised ground floor reflects the status and stylistic influences of this classical building, but an additional factor will have been important in the 1850s and '60s, when design and access was being considered. The High Street was used regularly as a livestock market until 1906. Shops and houses were vulnerable to damage by cattle (some shop windows were boarded up on market days) and a high entrance and window sills were therefore an important design consideration.

Issues: The Town Hall is 21, High Street. The listing has this building as 19, High Street.

Recommendations: Update the list description to clarify address and separate from attached building on the north side.

Sources: [1] Susan Wrathmell, MA, IHBC: "Skipton Town Hall with Craven Museum, a Conservation Statement and Appraisal towards production of a Conservation Management Plan" presented to Craven District Council, October 2013; [2] Leach, P. and Pevsner, N. 2009. "Yorkshire West Riding: Leeds, Bradford and the North", Yale University Press; [3] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] sources for the timeline, detailed in source [1], include the Craven Herald and Craven Pioneer newspapers, www.Ancestry.co.uk, Skipton Urban District Council Minutes, Skipton Council Yearbook, the Craven Household Advertiser and the Rowley Collection at Skipton Library; [5] Elsworth, D.W. and Mace T. 2018. "Investigation of burgage plots to the rear of number 9 High Street and the Town Hall, off Jerry Croft, Skipton, North Yorkshire." *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 90(1):67-95.

Appendix – Listing information for 15-19, High Street

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1301634

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address: 15-19, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 15-19, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99064 51829

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (East side) Nos 15 to 19 (odd) SD 9951 1/82

II CV

2. All ashlar. Northern portion is 3 storeys, with end pilasters with double scrolls as capitals, and moulded cornice, 3 bands. No 15 has moulded doorway, panelled door, fanlight; 2 windows down, 3 up and 12-paned sashes in moulded architraves. No 17 is similar but larger; centre double doors in square moulded doorway with frieze, cornice and pilasters; 4 windows down, 5 each upper floor, all renewed sashes. No 19 (Town Hall) 1862, 2 high storeys, symmetrical front; centre has a 2-storeyed portico up 4 steps, with Composite columns and

pilasters; at each side are 2 sash windows on each floor in moulded architraves, the upper ones with curved pediments; 2 moulded strings; 3 round arches on ground floor, stone balustraded balcony to 1st floor; top pediment, moulded cornice and balustraded parapet; right hand return side to lane has 4 sash windows each floor; interior has council chamber with panelled and moulded plaster ceiling.

Listing NGR: SD9906551832

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323470

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

23 and 25, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the premises of two shops: No. 23: Young Nant, children's clothing and accessories; No. 25: EZI-Vape, e-cigarettes. A restaurant (Le Bistro des Amis, 1 Jerry Croft) operates across the first floor above the two shops.

Date: Much of what is visible today is likely to date from the 19th and 20th centuries during which significant alterations were carried out.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Gritstone rubble.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Two storeys. The High Street frontage has five bays (No. 23 extends across the three northernmost bays, No. 25 across the two southernmost bays); each shop has a doorway towards the north end of its ground floor frontage; the left return into Jerry Croft of No. 23 has three bays; there is a door at the eastern end of the left return.

Fenestration and other features: The High Street frontage has retail glazing on the ground floor and five eight-over-eight sash windows in plain stone surrounds on the first floor. The ground floor of the left return has a single-pane plate glass window in a painted stone surround at the western end of the westernmost bay, a blocked window in a plain stone surround at the eastern end of the central bay, and a door with plain stone jambs and lintel in the easternmost bay. The first floor of the left return has three windows in plain stone surrounds located directly above the windows and door of the ground floor; the westernmost of these first floor windows is a two-light top-hinged window; the remaining two are three-light leadlight windows. There are quoin stones at each end of the High Street frontage. Chimney stacks at each end of the main ridgeline: a two-flue gritstone stack with two

remaining pots at the northern end and a narrow multi-flue rendered stack with three pots remaining at the southern end.

Historical information: A building on this site, perhaps with the same footprint, was built c.1660 as a burgage house by Robert Thompson, who was the leaseholder of the property^[1]. It has not been established whether anything of this original building remains (e.g. cellars, room divisions) or whether there was a complete rebuild at a later date. By 1736, Ambrose Smith, the under-tenant of the Red Lion inn (now No. 27, High Street) was the leaseholder of the property^[1]. It was retained by the Smith family for over a century. At the beginning of the 19th century Ambrose's grandson John, a woollen draper, held the property, and by 1841, William Smith, a tailor, was residing in the building with his family^{[1][2]}. Documents show that a second family was associated with this property at this time: a Castle Valuation of 1838 and a Skipton Valuation of 1840 record that a Mrs Sarah Cooper was also in possession of a house and shop at the front of the property^[1]. A shop at the front can be seen on a print of Skipton produced c.1830^[3]. Sarah Cooper was listed in a directory of 1841 as a druggist/chemist on Skipton High Street^[4]. The following three censuses record single family occupancy with druggists/chemists as heads of household: Robert Horner in 1851, and Daniel Jackson, also a sharebroker, in 1861 and 1871^[2]. The next chemist in the property was John Laycock. In 1880, he was found dead in one of the stables belonging to the Red Lion with a bottle of prussic acid (hydrogen cyanide) near his hand^[1]. After his death, the chemist's business was managed by a relative, Jonas Laycock, a cattle dealer, until it was sold to Thomas Henry Dobson in 1882^[1]. Dobson's chemist shop remained at No. 25, High Street until 1932 when Robert Sunderland took over the business^[5]. E.A. Murray was the last chemist at this address, acquiring the business in 1958 and retiring in 1974^[5]. Thus, No. 25, High Street appears to have been a chemist's shop continuously from c.1830 until 1974. Next came two off-licence businesses: Ashe & Nephew, and by 1997, Thresher^[6]. By 2015, it was Billy & Bertie's, gifts and home accessories; and by 2018, EZI-Vape, e-cigarettes^[6].

No. 23, High Street was a dwelling house for the chemists and their families. The 1911 census records seven rooms, which may have included domestic accommodation above the shop in No. 25, but did not include rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices and warehouses^[2]. At that time Thomas Dobson was living here with his wife and one domestic servant^[2]. In 1926, No. 23, High Street ceased being a dwelling and Whitaker's café and bakery began trading here^[1]. Whitaker's remained at No. 23, more recently as a chocolate shop, until 2014. Chocolates and Truffles took the shop next^[6]. By 2021, it was Style House Interiors, home accessories and gifts, and by 2023, Young Nant, children's clothing and accessories.

Additional information: A postcard from 1915 shows a rendered finish for the front (both No. 23 and No. 25) and left return into Jerry Croft, incised to emulate ashlar^[7]. At that time there were four sash windows on the first floor overlooking the High Street. The ground floor High Street frontage appears to have been evenly divided between Dobson's shop front on the right hand side, and the dwelling house on the left hand side, which had a single sash window at the north end of the building with a door to its right. After Whitaker's moved into the premises in 1926, they installed a shop front on the ground floor then, sometime before the mid-1950s, radically altered the first floor fenestration^[7]. The present rubble-gritstone appearance and five first floor windows date to sometime after 1981 according to photographic evidence^[8].

Recommendations: Local Heritage List. It has local heritage significance due to its proportions, stone slate roof and social history.

Sources: [1] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.ancestry.co.uk; [3] Sketch of Skipton by J. Tasker for Charles Tufton, the Earl of Thanet, c.1830, viewed on <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] Pigot and Co. 1841. "Royal National and Commercial Directory and Topography of the Counties of York, Leicester & Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, and Nottingham", viewed on <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4>; [5] Craven Herald, Dec 24th 1997; [6] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [7] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [8] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection.

27, High Street, The Red Lion



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Public house with accommodation.

Date: The frontage shows two distinct, adjacent buildings. The northernmost (left) building probably dates from the mid-19th century. The southernmost (right) building is older, the frontage rebuilt in the 18th century, probably reusing stone from the previous construction during the Tudor period. Timber walling from the 15th/16th century is present inside. Fenestration at the front of the building is likely to date from the early to mid-19th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed dressed gritstone.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: The northernmost building has two storeys and two bays; the southernmost building has two storeys and three bays. The eaves and first floor windows of the northernmost building are higher than those of the southernmost building. There is a single, wide doorway at the centre of the southernmost building and what appears to be a bricked up doorway beside the southernmost window.

Fenestration and other features: All windows are modern top-hinged four-pane sash-style windows. The northernmost building has two windows per floor, each with a stone sill and a wedge stone lintel. The northernmost bay of the southernmost building has one margin light window per floor, both with stone surrounds and mullions. The central bay of the southernmost building has a wide panelled door in a stone surround and a window in a plain stone surround on the first floor. The southernmost bay has two windows in a plain stone surround separated by a plain stone mullion on the ground floor and a window in a plain stone surround on the first floor. For each floor of the southernmost building, the windows in the

southernmost bay are at a lower level than the windows in the other two bays. To the left of the central first floor window is a rectangular recess in the stonework. Four chimney stacks: a tall two-flue rendered stack at the southern end of the ridge of the northernmost building, two pots remaining; a single-flue gritstone stack just off the ridge to the rear and towards the centre of the southernmost building; a tall two-flue rendered stack off the ridge to the front and above the central bay of the southernmost building, two pots remaining; and a narrow multi-flue rendered stack at the southern end of the southernmost building, five pots remaining.

Interior: Timber frame fragments are present in the southernmost building. A stone above a fireplace in the southernmost building is inscribed “F.C. 1681”. The initials are those of Francis Catterson, the leaseholder from 1655 (and brother-in-law to William Petyt, whose collection of books forms the Petyt Library)^[1]. Another fireplace dates to the sixteenth century.

Special features: The interior features described above. Also a four-light deeply mullioned window at the rear of the building on the first floor, probably dating from before 1650.

Historical information: The Catterson family held the lease from 1655 until 1792^[1]. The property was let as a farm with land and was described in a lease renewal of 1684 as a “messuage or burgage house known by the name or sign of the Red Lyon Inn”^[1]. During the 18th century, the inn was managed by a succession of under-tenants: Roger Wright then his widow Margaret; Joseph Smith, his widow Anne and son Ambrose; John Wellock and his widow Anne^[1]. Anne Wellock died in 1814 aged 86, having become the leaseholder in 1792^[1]. After her death, Jeremiah Phillip, a butcher from Embsay, became the landlord, appearing as such in both the 1841 and 1851 censuses^[2]. The 1841 census lists the Phillip family together with four servants and 25 guests including six drovers, seven butchers, three farmers, a printer, a spinner and seven soldiers^[2]. Jeremiah Phillip also rented a croft that is now the car park behind the Town Hall^[1]. The croft became known as “Jerry Croft”. Today, this is the name of the road leading from the High Street to the car park. After Jeremiah’s daughter Ann married in 1855, she took over the running of the inn^[1]. In the 1861 census, she is described as “a dealer employing 4 men and an innkeeper”, while her husband William Wilkinson was a corn trader and “a farmer of 140 acres”^{[1][2]}. After Ann Wilkinson died in 1883, William Wilkinson left the Red Lion. Thomas Varley took over the running of the Red Lion in 1890, described as both a farmer and a victualler/innkeeper in the 1891 and 1901 censuses^{[1][2]}. By 1911, his son-in-law Thomas Lund, formerly a cotton manufacturer, had taken over as “hotel keeper”, but Thomas Varley was still a farmer and living at the Red Lion^[2]. Records from the annual licensing sessions of 1908 indicate that the Red Lion had seating for 100 people and adequate space in its yard for 50 milk cows and 40 horses^[3]. It remained both inn and farm until after the First World War^[4].

Additional information: A sketch of Skipton by the painter Samuel Buck, dated c.1720, shows a building with three gables fronting the High Street, which is believed to be a contemporary representation of the southernmost building of the Red Lion^[5]. This construction is likely to have been a major rebuilding in stone during the Tudor period and may date to when the building became an inn that provided accommodation^[6]. Refurbishment of the interior in the second half of the 20th century uncovered the remains of an earlier, medieval timber-framed building that had been set back from the current High Street frontage^[6]. At the rear, on the first floor, is a deeply mullioned window likely to date from before 1650. Whether this window

is in its original location is not known. Sometime after 1720, the front and roof of the building were altered again and the three gables were removed.

The blocked doorway, a difference in the stone frontage, and the windows being smaller and at different levels to the other windows suggest that the southern end of the building might have once been a separate tenement, possibly with a shop. A sketch of Skipton from c.1830 shows an un-blocked doorway, but postcards from the early 20th century show it blocked^{[7][8]}.

There is interesting anecdotal evidence relating to a building pre-dating the northernmost (left) building of the Red Lion. In 1898, Richard Balderstone Cragg, a Skipton solicitor and antiquary, wrote in the Craven Herald newspaper, "Adjoining Mr. Dobson's shop, between it and the Red Lion, in the early part of this century, a little house stood, with long and narrow mullions. William Tillotson says that as a lad he was told this cottage was part of the old hospital and the Red Lion was also part of it"^[9]. The sketch of Skipton from c.1830 appears to show this previous building^[7]. Although Cragg was convinced that the site of the Red Lion had been a medieval hospital before being a licensed house, there is no known documentary evidence to support this assertion^[1].

Issues: The list description is inadequate.

Recommendations: The list description requires updating to include more details.

Sources: [1] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] Rowley, R.G. 1969. "Old Skipton", Dalesman Publishing Company Ltd., p 55; [5] Sketch of Skipton by Samuel Buck c.1720, Folio No. 112 Lansdowne MS 914 p3973, Craven Museum collection; [6] Williams, D. 1981. "Medieval Skipton", Craven District Council, pp 12-17; [7] Sketch of Skipton by J. Tasker for Charles Tufton, the Earl of Thanet, c.1830, viewed on <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [8] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [9] Cragg, R.B., Craven Herald, 22nd July 1898.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131885

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address: THE RED LION PUBLIC HOUSE, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: THE RED LION PUBLIC HOUSE, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99035 51774

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (East Side) The Red Lion public house SD 9951 1/84

II GV

2. C18. Ashlar front of 2 storeys, but the northern part is higher than the rest. Simple irregularly spaced windows with plain reveals and square mullions.

Listing NGR: SD9903751776

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323471

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

29, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Retail - currently the premises of Mountain Warehouse, outdoor clothing and equipment.

Date: Mid-19th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Painted thin coursed gritstone.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Two storeys, four bays. Three first floor windows and what superficially appears to be a blocked window of the same size at the southern end of the first floor (possibly a framed area created for signage purposes). A wide retail doorway is below the central window. At the southern end of the building, below the blocked window, is a tall, narrow entrance behind which is an integral ginnel leading to Thanet's Yard.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. The integral ginnel entrance has a segmental arch. Each first floor window is a four-pane sash with sawn stone surrounds that project slightly. There are scrolled gutter brackets and a moulded hopper at the top of the drain pipe. One rendered chimney stack just to the rear of the ridgeline on the southern half of the roof.

Special features: Early 20th century (pre-1914) panelled fascia supports with Art Nouveau motifs flanking the shop front.

Historical information: By 1762, the building on this site was an alehouse named The Saddle, the occupier being John Weatherhead, a saddler and innkeeper^[1]. The property is described in a Castle Estate survey of 1792 as "an old public house on the east side of High Street called the

Horse & Jockey with the small garden. Tenant and her son to have lease for 40 years and rebuild at £5. Lay out £200^[1]. Although the intention was to rebuild, when or if this was carried out during the 40-year lease period is not known. The architecture of the current building suggests a later construction date during the mid-19th century.

The tenant referred to in 1792 was Mary Fell, the widow of a Grassington innkeeper^[1]. She was succeeded as tenant by her son Robert, a lead merchant, followed by Robert's brother-in-law Henry Jackson^[1]. By 1822, the property was known as the Thanet's Arms^[1]. Henry Jackson was still the innkeeper at the time of the 1841 census, which also lists several guests including a farmer, two cattle dealers, two drovers and five members of the army^[2]. Later censuses record the following heads of household: 1851 Henry Ward, innkeeper; 1861 William Mawson Holgate, innkeeper and farmer; 1871 and 1881 Joseph Robinson, publican and farmer; 1891 Henry Waddington Manby, ironmonger, innkeeper, horse and cattle dealer; 1901 Alexander Hird, innkeeper and cooper^[2]. In 1906, Mr H.F. Miller became the landlord, but he was the last^[3]. The High Street was deemed to be over-supplied with public houses and the licence for the Thanet's Arms was not renewed^[3]. Despite having seating for 65 people and sufficient yard space to accommodate 17 horses and 30-40 milk cows, it had no vehicular access to the yard from the High Street, no bathroom and the landlord and his family lived in the kitchen which was open to the public at the weekend^[3]. Last drinks were served in December 1908^[3].

According to the 1911 census, the building was then occupied by John Alfred Chaddock, an American-born saddler and harness maker, together with his wife and two adult children^[2]. John Chaddock opened a shop here^[4]. The 1911 census records five rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[2]. By 1927, John Chaddock was no longer in the property and it had become the premises for a number of different businesses^[5]. Kelly's Directory of 1936 lists seven businesses here: Jessie Burrows, teacher of pianoforte; Arthur English Ltd., electrical engineers; Greenhalghs' Ltd., dyers and cleaners; Sea, Road & Transport Insurance Co. Ltd.; Skipton Cattle Market Co. Ltd.; Grace Swales and Florence Stanley, ladies' hairdressers; and Thomas Hartley Taylor, auctioneer^[6]. A photograph from the 1940s shows that the shop fronting the High Street was used for electrical retail, the name Arthur English on the fascia^[7]. The property was a toyshop from c.1950 until c.2008: J.A. Snowden from c.1950 until 1974; by 1984, Scene, wallpaper, paint and toys; and by 1997, Toyworld^{[8][9]}. By 2009, it had become Pine Valley, an outlet store, and by 2015, Mountain Warehouse, outdoor clothing and equipment^[9].

Additional information: According to photographs, the panelled fascia supports flanking the shop front appear to date back to before 1920^{[4][7]}. Their Art Nouveau motifs suggest a pre-1914 date and they were probably part of the first shop front created for John Alfred Chaddock, the saddler and harness maker. A postcard from 1915 shows the fascia supports flanking a shop window below the central and southernmost first floor windows only^[4]. The central first floor window surround was cut away (at the bottom left corner) to accommodate the top of the northernmost fascia support. This modification is visible today, but a photograph of the Thanet's Arms (before conversion to a shop) shows the window surround intact^[7]. By the 1930s, the shop front had been extended across the whole of the ground floor, and the northernmost fascia support relocated accordingly^[4].

Recommendations: Local Heritage List. It has local heritage significance due to its history as a former public house, and its integral ginnel.

Sources: [1] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [5] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [6] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [7] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [8] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection; [9] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library.

31 and 33, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Until recently part of Rackhams department store (House of Fraser) which closed Dec 2019. Currently empty.

Date: Mid-18th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed gritstone, painted white for No. 33. White plasterwork on the front of No. 31 (first and second floors) with a very simple, rectangular Art Deco design to the left of each bay.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, three bays (No. 31 has two bays, No. 33 one bay). There is a wide doorway below the northernmost windows of No. 31 and a fire door next to it at the northern end of the building.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. No. 31 has two steel frame four-pane cross-windows on each of the first and second floors. Those on the first floor are taller than those on the second. No. 33 has a plate-glass sash window on the first floor, the same size as the first floor windows of No. 31, and a modern, square two light window on the second floor (smaller than those on the second floor of No. 31). There is a scrolled, decorative, shop sign support between the northernmost and central windows of the first floor. Painted, projecting, sawn stone quoins and square gutter supports. Coping and a narrow multi-flue brick chimney stack at the southern end of the building (may belong to or be shared with the neighbouring building).

Special features: The Art Deco plasterwork on the frontage of No. 31.

Historical information: The division of the property on this site into two premises may be identified in the documentary evidence from the end of the 18th century^[1]. At that time the whole property was owned by the Alcock family, Henry Alcock having bought it in 1751 from Jane Cook, a widow of Leeds^[1]. From the first decade of the 19th century, what was to become No. 31 appears to have been a grocer's premises. It is known that a grocer named William Wikeley was the occupier before his death in 1810, after which the business was acquired by George Wade^[1]. The shop remained a grocer's for many years. In 1844, after George Wade's death, the business was sold to Joseph Morville who ran it until his retirement in 1895^[1]. He was succeeded by Major Wilkins Emsley (Major was his name rather than his rank), who was the last grocer in the property^[1]. Major Emsley died in 1920 and a few years later, probably in the mid-1920s, George Thornycroft, a cabinet maker, took over the shop^[1]. The next long-standing business in these premises was the Carla Beck Milk Bar, which was opened on the 16th April 1936 by Percy Hudson of Carla Beck Farm, Carleton, and his son Kenneth^[1]. It was reputed to be the first milk bar outside London. In the early 1960s, it was purchased by the department store Brown, Muff & Co. Ltd which had already bought Nos. 35 and 37 in October 1961^[2]. Carla Beck Milk Bar closed on the 29th February 1964^[1]. Brown, Muff & Co. Ltd was bought by House of Fraser in 1977 after financial difficulties, being incorporated into the Rackhams division of the business^[3].

The focus of No. 33 for much of the 19th century, was books and printing. Censuses record the following heads of household: 1841 and 1851 John Garnett, bookseller; 1861 Robert Tasker, printer; 1871 and 1881 John Proctor Brown, printer and bookseller^[4]. After John Proctor Brown's death in 1882, Robert Mungall continued the printing business in these premises until 1885, when Ambler & Son, ironmongers, moved their business into the property^[1]. There were then several decades in which No. 33 was an ironmonger's, Thomas William Hagar running his business here from 1896 until sometime after 1936^{[1][5]}. By 1950, the property was a shoe shop, H. Cooper & Son, which remained until the 1980s or 1990s^{[6][7]}. The premises were eventually incorporated into Rackhams department store.

Additional information: The plasterwork finish of No. 31, High Street can be seen in a photograph of the Carla Beck Milk Bar^[8]. It was probably commissioned for the milk bar, possibly when it first opened in the 1930s. In 2008, a local resident remembered that there were murals on the first floor walls of the Carla Beck Milk Bar. Perhaps these remain behind shop fittings or in a storage area.

The scrolled, decorative, shop sign support may be seen on a photograph from c.1960 holding a rectangular sign with the words "MILK BAR"^[9]. An earlier photograph, from the 1950s, does not show the shop sign support^[8].

Photographs show that the second floor windows of No. 31 were originally the same size as the second floor window of No. 33. They were enlarged sometime between 1892 and 1906^[8].

There used to be an entrance to an integral ginnel below the central first floor window. The ginnel led to a long terrace of small houses known as Chancery Lane. A map of 1832 shows Henry Alcock Esq. as the owner of these buildings (and probably the building fronting the High Street)^[10]. The Chancery Lane buildings were demolished in 1957.

From 1881 to 1911, the censuses indicate that No. 31 was not used as a dwelling, apart from the 1901 census, which records the grocer Major Emsley living here with his wife and four children^[4]. Hilda Joy Heseltine, milk bar and shop assistant, was living at this address when the

1939 Register was compiled^[4]. From 1891, the censuses and 1939 Register indicate that No. 33 was uninhabited^[4].

Issues: The list description is out of date.

Recommendations: Preservation of the Art Deco plasterwork on the frontage of No. 31. The list description requires updating and expanding to include more details.

Sources: [1] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Brown, Muff & Co., Ltd. 1964. "The Bromuff Story: A Brief Chronicle of 150 Years of Progress 1814-1964"; [3] "Rackhams Store Bought: A walk through the history of town's landmark retail site", Craven Herald Newspaper, Jan 31st 2020; [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [6] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [7] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [8] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [9] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection; [10] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library).

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131886

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address: 31 AND 33, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 31 AND 33, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99027 51751

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (East Side) Nos 31 and 33 SD 9951 1/86

II GV

2. C18, painted stone, quoins, 3 storeys. 2 modern shop fronts. 3 windows on each upper floor.
Eaves cornice on bold blocks.

Listing NGR: SD9905551741

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323473

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

35 and 37, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building, grouped with Nos. 39 and 41, High Street (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Until recently part of Rackhams department store (House of Fraser) which closed Dec 2019. Currently empty.

Date: Mid-18th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Reused stone on the ground floor. Coursed dressed gritstone on the first and second floors.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys. Two windows on each of the first and second floors.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. The first floor windows are margin light sash windows with stone jambs and mullions. The innermost jamb of each of these windows takes the form of a pilaster supporting a moulded architrave, which runs across the head of each window, carrying an applied arch with projecting keystone connecting the two windows. The second floor windows are smaller sash windows in plain stone surrounds. The sills of the second floor windows have been lowered at some time in the past. There are quoins at each end of the building (upper floors only at the northern end) and a moulded cornice on moulded blocks. Coping and a narrow three-flue coursed gritstone chimney stack with three remaining pots at the southern end of the building.

Interior: The south wall survives.

Special features: The first floor window surrounds and connecting arch.

Historical information: This building was occupied as a single property in the 18th century, subdivided during the 19th century and returned to a single property by the 20th century. According to Call Books of the Manor of Skipton, the property on this site was occupied by the Wilkinson family from 1733, when it was acquired by John Wilkinson, a mercer, until the first decade of the 19th century^[1]. It is likely that during this period, the current building was constructed. The Wilkinsons were probably owner-occupiers; a Miss Wilkinson was named as the owner-occupier between 1783 and 1801 in Land Tax Assessments, while James Wilkinson, Mercer and Postmaster, was the tenant^[1]. By 1809, the owner-occupier was Benjamin Bradshaw, a draper, boot and shoe maker^[1]. A map of 1832 shows Mr Bradshaw as the owner of the property and the census of 1841 records him as the resident^{[2][3]}.

In the late 1840s, the property was occupied by William Brumfitt, a cabinet maker, and Samuel B. Gee, a draper, so, by that time, it may have already been converted into two shops^[1]. That certainly appears to be the case by 1861. The census of that year records Thomas Wilkinson, druggist, in what became No. 35 and James Whittingham, butcher and confectioner, in what became No. 37^[3]. Subsequent censuses record the following heads of household for No. 35: 1871 Richard and William Atkinson, druggists; 1881 Joseph Bateson, cabinet maker; 1891 Miles Ackernley, brewer's traveller (his wife Louisa is recorded as shopkeeper-millinery)^[3]. For No. 37, heads of households are as follows: 1871 James Whittingham, confectioner; 1881 James Whittingham, butcher (his wife Elizabeth is recorded as a confectioner); 1891 Joseph M Barraclough, confectioner and toy dealer^[3].

The censuses of 1901 and 1911 record Nos. 35 and 37 as a single household once more with the widow Sarah Jane Ambler as head of household^[3]. She was a milliner and draper who had acquired No. 35 by 1895 and No. 37 in 1897^[1]. In 1911, she resided in the property with her daughter and two other young women, all assistants in the business, and a general servant^[3]. The property had seven rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[3]. No-one was living in the property when the 1939 Register was compiled^[3]. Ambler's shop remained at Nos. 35 and 37 as a draper and milliner until October 1961 when it was purchased by the department store Brown, Muff & Co. Ltd of Bradford^[4]. Land to the rear was also bought for a car park and to allow a large extension to be built onto the back of the original building. The Skipton branch of Brown, Muff & Co. Ltd was opened in May 1963^[4]. After financial difficulties, Brown, Muff & Co. Ltd was bought by House of Fraser in 1977^[5]. Their stores, including the Skipton store, were incorporated into the Rackhams division of the business^[5].

Additional information: There used to be an integral ginnel at the southernmost end of the building leading from the High Street to a yard at the rear known as Bradshaw's Yard^[1].

Photographs indicate that the dropping of the second floor window sills was carried out between 1897 and 1911^[6].

Issues: The masonry is becoming eroded due to strap pointing. Water ingress at roof level and probably a blocked down pipe.

Recommendations: Address the above issues. Update the list description.

Sources: [1] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] Brown, Muff & Co., Ltd. 1964. "The Bromuff Story: A Brief

Chronicle of 150 Years of Progress 1814-1964"; [5] "Rackhams Store Bought: A walk through the history of town's landmark retail site", Craven Herald Newspaper, Jan 31st 2020; [6] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131887

Date first listed: 28-Sep-1971

Statutory Address: 35 AND 37, HIGH STREET

Statutory Address: 39 AND 41, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 35 AND 37, HIGH STREET

Statutory Address: 39 AND 41, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99023 51732

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (East Side) Nos 35 and 37 - Nos 39 and 41 SD 9951 1/87 & 88 28.9.71

II GV

2. Nos 35 and 37: C18. 3 storeys, ashlar, top moulded cornice on moulded blocks. Modern shop window. 2 windows on each upper floor, those on 1st floor having 3 lights, the middle light broader. The innermost jamb of each of these windows takes the form of a pilaster supporting the moulded architrave which runs across the head of each window, carrying an applied arch which connects the 2 windows and whose archivolt repeats the pattern of the moulding of the architraves. Top storey windows are in plain reveals. Nos 39 and 41: Rebuilt C20 and included only for group value. 3 storeys. 3 gables. Shop fronts on ground floor. Three 3-light windows and one single light on each upper floor (similar to but simpler than those of No 35) with stone mullions and sashes. Segmental arch to rear yard at right. Slate roof.

Listing NGR: SD9905551741

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323474

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

39 and 41, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building, grouped with Nos. 35 and 37, High Street (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Until recently part of Rackhams department store (House of Fraser) which closed Dec 2019. Currently empty.

Date: First floor: early 19th century; a second floor was added in 1890^[1].

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown apart from the architect involved in the addition of the second floor: Robert Arthur Robinson (b. 1860, d. 1894)^[1].

Material: Reused stone on the ground floor. Coursed dressed gritstone on first and second floors.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, three main bays and a fourth, narrower bay at the southernmost end. There are gables above the three main windows. The southernmost bay consists of an entrance to a wide cart-way with windows above. There is a wide retail doorway at the northern end.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. The entrance to the integral cart-way in the southernmost bay has a segmental arch formed of stone voussoirs. Three margin light windows per upper floor in the three main bays: all are sash windows apart from the southernmost second floor margin light window which has modern frames; the first floor windows have plain stone surrounds and mullions; the second floor windows have stone sills, lintels and mullions but no jambs; the central sashes/casement of the three second floor windows are taller than their margin lights. The windows in the southernmost bay above the archway are simple sash windows, the second floor window projecting above the eaves; the

first floor window has a stone surround while the second floor window has a stone sill but no jambs.

Historical information: In 1971, this building was incorporated into Brown, Muff & Co. department store. Immediately prior to this happening, No. 39 was a jewellery shop in the northernmost bay of the building, and No. 41 was The Old George Hotel. There had been an inn on this site since the 17th century, if not before; a lease of 1692 describes a “messuage or mansion house called the George Inn”^[2]. By 1807, the name had been changed to The Old George^[2]. At this time, the tenant was David Dale who had taken over the tenancy from his father William Dale a few years before^[2]. Back in 1792, William Dale had been granted a 14-years lease of the inn by the Earl of Thanet with a requirement to carry out repairs^[2]. Jeremiah Phillip was the innkeeper from 1815 to 1819, but by 1822, the tenancy had passed to John Chippindale, who was still the innkeeper at the time of the 1841 census^{[3][4]}. This census lists members of the Chippindale family together with a number of guests including two sheep dealers, seven butchers, four drovers and four soldiers^[4]. By 1851, the inn was being run by John’s son William^[4]. Subsequent censuses and directories record the following innkeepers: 1861 Mrs Tamar Cowburn; 1871 Richard Wane; 1881 William Thornton; 1891 and 1901 James Bishop; 1911 John Shepherd; 1927 (Kelly’s Directory) Florence M. Hope; 1936 (Kelly’s Directory) John Robert Holmes; 1939 (Register) Francis H. Wade^{[4][5][6]}. It was James Bishop who had the third storey built in 1890^[2].

There had been a shop in the northernmost bay of the building since the 1830s; a Castle Estate Valuation document of 1838 records David Dale, previously the innkeeper of The Old George, as tenant, and John Jackson, a grocer, as occupier^[7]. Censuses from 1841 to 1881 indicate that the property was a dwelling as well as a shop. John Jackson was resident in 1841 as was Thomas Benson, also a grocer, in 1851^[4]. From the 1850s until 1883 William Walsh, a cabinet maker, resided here^[2]. After several short-lived tenancies, the shop, by this time no longer a dwelling, was taken by jewellers: Jacob Birdsall & Sons from 1895 and John William Birdsall from 1904^[2]. Robert Hurst & Co., a drapery business, occupied the shop from 1910 to 1913 after which watch maker and jeweller, Douglas Carruthers, moved his business into the shop^[2]. The jewellery shop Carruthers remained here until closure in 1971 when the whole building became part of Brown, Muff & Co. department store. Brown, Muff & Co. Ltd was bought by House of Fraser in 1977 after financial difficulties, being incorporated into the Rackhams division of the business^[8].

Additional information: Robert Arthur Robinson, the architect involved in the addition of the second floor, was local to Skipton.

Recommendations: The list description requires updating.

Sources: [1] Jackson, K.C. 2011. “Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town”, unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 2, p 126; [2] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] Baines, E. 1822. “History, Directory & Gazetteer, of the County of York; Vol. I. – West Riding”, viewed on <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4>; [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] Kelly’s Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [6] Kelly’s Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [7] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [8] “Rackhams Store Bought: A walk through the history of town’s landmark retail site”, Craven Herald Newspaper, Jan 31st 2020.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131887

Date first listed: 28-Sep-1971

Statutory Address: 35 AND 37, HIGH STREET

Statutory Address: 39 AND 41, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 35 AND 37, HIGH STREET

Statutory Address: 39 AND 41, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99023 51732

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (East Side) Nos 35 and 37 - Nos 39 and 41 SD 9951 1/87 & 88 28.9.71

II GV

2. Nos 35 and 37: C18. 3 storeys, ashlar, top moulded cornice on moulded blocks. Modern shop window. 2 windows on each upper floor, those on 1st floor having 3 lights, the middle light broader. The innermost jamb of each of these windows takes the form of a pilaster supporting the moulded architrave which runs across the head of each window, carrying an applied arch which connects the 2 windows and whose archivolt repeats the pattern of the moulding of the architraves. Top storey windows are in plain reveals. Nos 39 and 41: Rebuilt C20 and included only for group value. 3 storeys. 3 gables. Shop fronts on ground floor. Three 3-light windows and one single light on each upper floor (similar to but simpler than those of No 35) with stone mullions and sashes. Segmental arch to rear yard at right. Slate roof.

Listing NGR: SD9905551741

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323474

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

43, High Street



High Street frontage



Corner and Otley Street frontage

Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the premises of Althams Travel.

Date: 1896.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Architect: John William Broughton (b. 1864, d. 1938).

Material: Ashlar.

Roof: slate; clay ridge tiles.

Plan: Three storeys, one bay facing the High Street, two bays along the right return into Otley Street and one bay facing the corner (as defined by the first floor fenestration). There is a corner entrance. The easternmost bay of the right return into Otley Street contains a blocked window and a blocked doorway (at the east end of the building).

Fenestration and other features: Window surrounds are all as originally constructed. On the ground floor, in the bay facing the High Street and in the westernmost bay facing Otley Street: a large, wide plate glass window in an arched surround with two projecting moulded voussoirs. The corner entrance is glazed and has a moulded, arched surround with projecting moulded keystone. On the first floor, in each bay: a four-pane cross-window in a moulded arched surround, much smaller than the ground floor windows. On the second floor, in the bay facing the High Street and midway between the two bays along the right return into Otley Street: a four-pane cross-window in a moulded arched surround. The upper panes of the first and second floor windows are composed of small, stained-glass squares. There are gables above the second floor windows. On the ridge at the northern end of the building is a narrow three-flue coursed gritstone chimney stack with a deep, moulded cornice and three pots.

Special features: This building has retained its original ground floor. Built in a Jacobean style, it is a remarkably ornate building with many architectural details in addition to those described above, such as pilasters, hood moulds, projecting sill bands, dentil coursing and finials. On the second floor, facing the corner, is a decorative ashlar panel showing a row of four blank shields.

Historical information: Before the creation of Otley Street (at that time named Market Street) in the mid-1840s, the property on this site was owned by Clitheroe School^[1]. It was purchased by Edward Robinson after the new road was built^[1]. Immediately prior to construction of the present building, brewers Scott & Robinson had a brewery store on this corner^[1]. It is not known who owned the property at that time or who provided the finances for the present building to be designed and constructed. The architect was John William Broughton, who was based locally, and construction was carried out in 1896^{[2][3]}. The first occupier was the grocery business Wade & Gill^[1]. This joint business was dissolved in 1899 but John Gill continued trading at No. 43, High Street for a number of years afterwards, followed by a succession of grocery businesses: Anderson & Sutherland, F.W. Clidero & Co., G.E. Carr Ltd and James Duckworth Ltd^[1]. The last of these closed in 1969^[1]. The shop then became a travel agent, Altham's Travel, which it still is today. The present building appears to have always been uninhabited.

Recommendations: List grade II or Local Heritage List. A prominent landmark corner building with an original ground floor. An examination of the interior is recommended.

Sources: [1] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Personal communication from Dr Kenneth Jackson to Skipton Civic Society, 15th March 2013; [3] Jackson, K.C. 2011. "Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town", unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 2, p 121 (Table 7.1).

47, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently vacant.

Date: The second half of the 19th century (1850-1890) for the principal three-storey building; perhaps c.1900 for the easternmost bay of the left return along Otley Street.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Graduated, coursed dressed gritstone.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys apart from the easternmost bay of the left return into Otley Street, which has two storeys and a different architectural style. One bay facing the High Street, four bays along the left return into Otley Street and one bay facing the corner. The easternmost bay of the left return into Otley Street has a blocked window and a doorway (at the east end of the building) on the ground floor. There is a wide recessed doorway slightly off-centre (in a northerly direction) in the bay facing the High Street. The building is set back relative to the neighbouring property to the south (No. 49, High Street, Barclays Bank).

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. The first floor of the three storey part of the building has five tall four-pane sash windows; the easternmost bay in Otley Street has a two-light sash window with a projecting chamfered stone sill, a flat face mullion with chamfered edges and a double-arched, carved lintel. The second floor has a tall four-pane sash window in the bay facing the High Street, a shorter, square four-pane sash window in the bay facing the corner, and three windows along the left return into Otley Street. The westernmost of these three windows has an offset mullion and modern frames. Overall, it is the same size and shape as the window in the bay facing the corner, as are the remaining two

windows which also have modern frames. All the windows in the three storey part of the building have stone sills and wedge stone lintels. The three storey part of the building has a weathered moulded cornice and a gritstone chimney stack at the eastern end of the ridge parallel to Otley Street. The two storey easternmost bay along Otley Street has a narrow cornice with a parapet above.

Interior: The building has a two room cellar.

Special features: The shop front includes two slim cast-iron supports flanking the entrance on the High Street, possibly dating to the mid-late 19th century.

Historical information: In 1846, Otley Street (at that time named Market Street) was created with a new junction on the High Street^[1]. A detailed map of 1852 (surveyed in 1850) shows a corner building on the site of No. 47, High Street^[2]. The almost square shape of this building suggests that it was not the property we see today^[2]. The construction date of the current building is not known. However, later maps suggest that the main three storey part of the building was constructed before 1890, while the two storey easternmost bay along Otley Street was built between 1890 and 1907, possibly in 1900, when the extension to Craven Bank was built next door^{[3][4]}.

The property on this site appears to have been a draper's premises until well into the 20th century. The census of 1851 and a rate book of 1859 record that the occupier was a Scottish draper named Thomas Wilson, although by the time of the 1861 census, Thomas Shiers, a linen and woollen draper, had moved into the premises^{[5][6]}. He employed two men: his brother George and a boarder named Richard Tier, both living in the property with Thomas and one servant^[6]. Thomas Shiers also acted as an agent for the Patent Cow Milking Machine Company^[5]. During the 1860s, Thomas Shiers and Richard Tier became business partners and their premises became known as Craven House^[5]. One possibility is that this was the name given to the current three storey building at the time of construction. After the partnership was dissolved in 1869, Richard Tier continued alone until he left Skipton in 1878^[5]. Cockshott, Beckwith & Beckwith then took over the business^[5]. Censuses indicate that, like Thomas Shiers before them, Richard Tier (in 1871) and John Pollard Cockshott (in 1881) resided in the building as well as using it for business^[6]. However, in 1884, the drapery business was purchased by David Boothman, and he only used the property as his business premises, never as a dwelling^{[5][6]}. It is possible that the current three storey building was constructed for David Boothman in or after 1884. A photograph taken in 1911 shows the name Boothman on the fascia, and a guide to Skipton from 1907 advertises D. Boothman as a "Linen Draper, Silk Mercer, Hosier, Glover, and Haberdasher", giving the address as "The Craven Trimming House, High Street, Skipton"^{[7][8]}. Boothman & Son traded here until sometime between 1927 and 1936^{[9][10]}. National Mill Stores, also a drapery business, took over the property and remained until sometime after 1972^[11]. Later in the 20th century and into the 21st, businesses trading in this property were Car Gear (by 1984) and Motorworld (by 1997, until 2009)^[11]. Thomas the Baker opened c. 2013 and closed in April 2023.

Additional information: The plan of this building, typical of the 19th century, suggests that it was purpose built as a shop with offices/workrooms above with a separate entrance to the upper floors.

There may have been a door in the corner bay originally. A photograph from 1911 appears to show a doorway in the bay facing the High Street, but also two steps up to a second doorway

in the corner bay, which may or may not have been in use at that time (unclear because the shop is closed in the photograph and the door, blocked or otherwise, is covered by an advertisement)^[7].

Recommendations: Local Heritage List. A corner building with late 19th century-style windows and possibly original cast-iron supports flanking the High Street entrance.

Sources: [1] Year Book for the use of the council 1923-24, Urban District of Skipton; [2] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [3] OS map of Skipton 10 feet to 1 mile 1891 (surveyed 1890); [4] OS map of Skipton 25" to 1 mile 1909 (revised 1907); [5] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [6] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [7] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [8] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association, p 185; [9] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [10] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [11] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library.

49, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Barclays Bank.

Date: The more northerly portion of the building (four bays): 1849^[1]. The more southerly portion of the building (two bays): 1875^[2].

Architect/Builder/Designer: Northern portion (1849): possibly George Webster (Kendal); Southern portion (1875): Frederick Josias Robinson (Derby)^{[2][3][4]}.

Material: Ashlar.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, six bays. There is an arched doorway in the northernmost bay and in the two southernmost bays. Despite the two build dates, the front of this building is uniform in appearance, although the two southernmost bays project slightly. Italianate style.

Fenestration and other features: The ground floor has rusticated masonry with three arched plate glass windows between the northernmost and southernmost doorways. The first and second floors each have six sash windows, those on the first floor taller than those on the second. Giant Ionic pilasters divide the windows on the first and second floors. There is a cornice and, above each of the differently dated portions of the building, a blocking piece. The building projects relative to No. 47, High Street by approximately 1 metre. On this left return there is a narrow sash-style window on each floor. Five stone chimney stacks: a narrow multi-flue stack on the ridge at the northern end of the building, five pots remaining; a two-flue stack in front of the ridge and adjoining the aforementioned stack, one pot remaining; a narrow multi-flue stack further south along the ridge close to where the 1849 and 1875 portions of the building join, six pots remaining; a three- or four-flue stack at the north side of

the rear wing of the 1875 portion of the building, three pots remaining; and a three-flue ashlar stack at the southern end of the building, three pots remaining.

Special features: The giant Ionic pilasters on the first and second floors.

Historical information: A map of 1832 shows the buildings on this site before redevelopment began in 1849; there was a dwelling house on the northern portion of the site and a narrower building, a banking house belonging to Skipton Bank, on the southern portion of the site^{[1][5]}. The site of the banking house had been purchased in 1807 by Messrs Chippindale, Netherwood and Carr, the partners of Skipton Bank from the estate of Andrew Findlay, a grocer who had died a few years earlier in 1804^[6]. According to a newspaper article of 1809, construction of the banking house was “under the direction of Mr William Atkinson, a native of that place and architect to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire”, and the building was anticipated to be “one of the most superb structures, of its size, in the kingdom”^[7].

In 1837, Craven Bank purchased the assets of Skipton Bank including the banking house^[1]. Then in 1847, it purchased the dwelling house on the northern side of the banking house from the Castle Estate^[1]. A new bank was built on the site of the dwelling house in 1849, and Craven Bank moved its business into this new building from the older banking house^[1]. The latter was let to William Brumfitt, a cabinet maker, who was residing in the building at the time of the 1851 and 1861 censuses^[8]. By 1865, George Robinson had his solicitor’s office here^[6]. In 1875, Craven Bank was planning to create a larger banking house by incorporating the old bank building, and it was reported that George Robinson’s office would be demolished and the frontage altered to resemble the neighbouring, larger bank building^[1]. Thus, the present six bay frontage came into being. After redevelopment, George Robinson’s premises were relocated to rooms in the upper storeys^[6].

Craven Bank amalgamated with the Bank of Liverpool in 1906^[9], and the name Craven Bank disappeared. In 1918, the Bank of Liverpool acquired Martin’s Private Bank, a bank with branches in London and Kent, becoming the Bank of Liverpool and Martins before shortening the name to Martins Bank in 1928^[10]. Martins Bank merged with Barclays Bank in 1968, subsequently trading as Barclays Bank^[10].

Recommendations: Update the list description to include the two phase construction.

Sources: [1] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Jackson, K.C. 2011. “Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town”, unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 1, pp 203-204; [3] Taylor, A. and Martin, J. 2004. “The Websters of Kendal: a North-Western Architectural Dynasty”, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, p 157; [4] <https://manchestervictorianarchitects.org.uk/architects/frederick-josias-robinson>; [5] John Wood’s map of Skipton 1832 (in “Historic Maps and Views of Skipton”, a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [6] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [7] Leeds Mercury, Oct 7th 1809; [8] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [9] “Bank amalgamation. Craven Bank Ltd. and Bank of Liverpool Ltd.”, Leeds Mercury, Mar 24th 1906; [10] <http://www.martinsbank.co.uk>.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131844

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: BARCLAYS BANK, 49, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: BARCLAYS BANK, 49, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99022 51689

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (East Side) No 49 (Barclay's Bank) SD 9951 1/91

II GV

2. Victorian. Ashlar, 3 storeys, 6 windows. Ground floor has round arched windows and doorway. 1st and 2nd floors have sashes divided by giant Ionic pilasters. The 2 right hand bays project slightly and contain the entrance. Top cornice.

Listing NGR: SD9902251689

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323475

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

51, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Part of Barclays Bank.

Date: Re-fronted or redeveloped in the first half of the 19th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown (but see Additional Information).

Material: Ashlar.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, one bay. No doorway.

Fenestration and other features: The ground floor has a cornice across the full width of the building, above a modern, glazed frontage with an arched design (five glazed arches of equal width incorporating an ATM). There is a margin light sash window with stone mullions on each of the upper floors. The window on the first floor has a stone cornice on moulded supports and is taller than the second floor window. The first floor lintel shows the remains of vertical metal bars that would have been in front of the window. There is a sill band on the second floor. A narrow multi-flue brick chimney stack at the southern end of the building, six pots remaining.

Historical information: In the mid-18th century, this property was inherited by Ann Findlay and her husband Andrew Findlay, a linen draper, from Ann's father, William Lowcock, a weaver^[1]. In 1764, Andrew Findlay purchased the neighbouring property to the north, now part of No. 49, High Street^[1]. The two properties were inherited by Ann and Andrew Findlay's son, also Andrew, a grocer^[1]. After his death in 1804, the properties were sold to Messrs Chippindale, Netherwood and Carr, the partners of Skipton Bank, and the northernmost of the two was redeveloped into a banking house^[1]. What is now No. 51, High Street was let to tenants, and this continued after Craven Bank purchased the assets of Skipton Bank in 1837^[1]. For much of

the 19th century, the tenants were hat makers. The first of these, from around 1820, is believed to be Richard Shackleton^[1]. By 1828, Thomas Thompson was running his hat business in the building. Various members of the Thompson family continued to live and work here through the decades, censuses recording the following heads of household, all described as hatters: 1841 and 1851 Hannah Thompson (Thomas' widow); 1861 Joseph Thompson (Thomas and Hannah's eldest son); 1871 and 1881 Jane Thompson (Joseph's widow)^[2]. Jane Thompson retired in 1886 and the building was converted to office space for the solicitor Mr G. Ernest Wright^[1]. No longer inhabited, it remained a solicitor's office for many years. By 1927, the solicitors in No. 51, High Street were Charlesworth & Wood^[3], later becoming Charlesworth, Wood & Brown. Sometime between 1984 and 1997, Barclays Bank, the owner of No. 51 and trading from No. 49, extended its premises to include No. 51.

Barclays Bank is the current owner of No. 51 because of a series of bank mergers and acquisitions. In 1886, when Jane Thompson retired, the building was still owned by Craven Bank. Craven Bank amalgamated with the Bank of Liverpool in 1906^[4]. Then in 1918, the Bank of Liverpool acquired Martin's Private Bank, a bank with branches in London and Kent, becoming the Bank of Liverpool and Martins before shortening the name to Martins Bank in 1928^[5]. Martins Bank merged with Barclays Bank in 1968, subsequently trading as Barclays Bank^[5].

Additional information: There are two significant dates in the first half of the 19th century when re-fronting or redevelopment may have occurred: c.1810, when the banking house of Skipton Bank was built on the north side; and 1837, when Craven Bank acquired the assets of Skipton Bank. If No. 51, High Street was re-fronted or redeveloped c.1810, the architect is likely to have been William Atkinson, who designed and managed the construction of the banking house^[6].

The listing describes a bow window on the ground floor. This window is visible in a photograph taken c.1970, but not visible in a photograph taken in 1911^[7].

There used to be a narrow integral ginnel at the north end of the building leading from the High Street to Bank Yard^{[8][9]}.

Issues: The description of the ground floor in the listing is no longer accurate. The ground floor frontage has been redeveloped since 1978.

Recommendations: The list description requires updating.

Sources: [1] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [4] "Bank amalgamation. Craven Bank Ltd. and Bank of Liverpool Ltd.", Leeds Mercury, Mar 24th 1906; [5] <http://www.martinsbank.co.uk>; [6] Leeds Mercury, Oct 7th 1809; [7] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [8] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [9] OS map of Skipton 10 feet to 1 mile 1891 (surveyed 1890).

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1316972

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 51, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 51, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99016 51680

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (East Side) No 51 SD 9951 1/92

II GV

2. C19, ashlar, 3 storeys. Ground floor has round-arched entrance to left, centre bow window and a small window inserted in a former round-arched entrance to right. 1st floor has a triple sash window with stone mullions and cornice, and band above. Top floor has a triple sash. Heavy cornice over ground floor, on fluted and dentilled brackets.

Listing NGR: SD9901651680

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323476

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unit 2, Craven Court



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Retail premises for the jeweller H. Samuel and the entrance to Craven Court Shopping Centre.

Date: Substantial rebuilding between 1830 and 1870, including re-fronting, addition of 2nd floor and reroofing.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed dressed gritstone.

Roof: east side, slate; west side, stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, two bays. The entrance to Craven Court Shopping Centre extends across the southernmost bay of the ground floor. Within this entrance is an angled recessed doorway into the northernmost bay which houses the jeweller's shop.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. There are two modern, four-pane sash windows with stone surrounds on each of the upper floors. Those on the first floor are taller than those on the second floor, which are square in shape. Paired gutter brackets (painted stone). Above the entrance to the shopping centre and extending across the pavement is a shop canopy supported by two columns.

Historical information: In 1762, the property on this site was purchased by its then tenant, Dr William Moorhouse, an "eminent surgeon and apothecary", from John Swainson who also owned the neighbouring Hole in the Wall inn but had become bankrupt^[1]. Dr Moorhouse appears to have been a rather wealthy individual. He was taxed heavily for his Skipton property in the Window Tax Return of 1771, and had established "an extensive practice among the Craven gentry" by the end of his career^{[1][2]}. In 1802, he sold his High Street property to

another surgeon, Dr Richard Smith, and moved to Gargrave^[1]. Only six years later, it was sold on to William Young, a draper and mercer^[1]. A map of 1832 confirms Mr Young as the owner^[3]. By 1840, he had become bankrupt and Thomas Smith purchased the property^[1]. Henry Smith, a draper, occupied it until 1859 when he moved a few doors down the High Street to where the Skipton Building Society building now stands (No. 59, High Street)^[1].

For the next few decades, the tenants were members of the Willis family who were ale and porter merchants. The census returns of 1861 and 1871 record Septimus Willis as the head of household, followed in the 1881 census by his son Henry^[4]. In 1888, the Yorkshire Banking Company built a new banking house (currently HSBC) at what is now No. 61, High Street. John Allen, who had lived and run his business at that location moved into what is now Unit 2, Craven Court, at first sharing the property with Henry Willis^[1]. By the time of the 1891 census, Henry Willis had moved out and John Allen was the head of the household, described as a tobacconist and eating-house keeper^[4]. Soon after, Allen was convicted for selling alcohol without a licence (although he won an appeal), and by 1894, the premises had become Proctor's Hotel and Refreshment Rooms^[1]. In 1898, William Carr acquired the business and ran a temperance hotel in the property^[1]. Luty & Griffin took over the hotel in 1911 and opened a café^[1].

After the First World War, the frontage was divided to create two shops for the greengrocers W. & K. Taylor and the stationer R.G. Dawson^[1]. This arrangement did not remain for long. The property was purchased by Ledgard & Wynn, a local department store, and redeveloped^[5]. The store opened here in 1930 and remained trading for many years, selling furniture, soft furnishings, china and glassware, and was an outfitter for men and boys. In order to enable expansion in the 1950s, property at the rear, in Smith's Yard, consisting of four cottages, some old warehouses and a stable that were due for demolition, was bought by the firm and renovated to produce a "Georgian" street that "bears comparison with any to be found in the Castle Museum at York or in Kirkstall Abbey House"^[6]. Smith's Yard was renamed Craven Court.

In 1980, Ledgard & Wynn was acquired by Schofields of Leeds, but despite extensive alterations by the new owners, profits were far lower than expected and the store finally closed in 1985^[7]. The building became part of Craven Court Shopping Centre, which opened in 1988 and was a roofed shopping arcade incorporating and expanding upon Craven Court, the "Georgian" street. The jeweller H. Samuel has been in Unit 2, Craven Court since before 1997.

Additional information: The entrance to what is now Craven Court Shopping Centre may be seen on an OS map of 1852 as a cart-way leading to Smith's Yard^[8].

An engraving and a print of Skipton, both dated c.1830, show this building with four first floor windows (currently two), and no second floor^{[9][10]}. A photograph taken in 1870 shows three storeys with two windows on each of the first and second floors, as there are today^[11].

The four-pane sash windows present today were inserted sometime after 1981, probably during the Craven Court Shopping Centre redevelopment^[12].

Sources: [1] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Speight, H. 1900. "Upper Wharfedale", Elliot Stock (London), p 341; [3] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] "Old Skipton Firms: Ledgard and Wynn", West Yorkshire Pioneer and East Lancashire News, Feb 21st 1930; [6] "Business man re-creates a model Georgian street",

Manchester Guardian, 25th Sep 1957; [7] "Ledgard and Wynn's closing: 35 jobs to go", Craven Herald, 15th Feb 1985; [8] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [9] anonymous engraving c.1830, may be viewed on <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [10] Waller Print 1834 (Richard Waller 1811-1882), may be viewed on <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>. [11] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [12] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection.

53 to 57, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Retail premises for the clothes shop Fatface (address: Unit 1 Craven Court Shopping Centre, 55 High Street).

Date: c. 1800.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed dressed gritstone.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, four bays. The northernmost two bays are wider than the southernmost two bays. A wide recessed entrance to the shop at the northern end of the building and a wide entrance to an integral cart-way leading to Kendall's Yard at the southern end of the building.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor consisting of four large plate glass windows below segmental arches. The entrance to the integral cart-way and the entrance to the shop also have segmental arches such that the ground floor frontage consists of six arches of approximately equal size spanning its width. The arches of the shop doorway and the retail glazing are modern copies of the arched entrance leading to Kendall's Yard. The entrance to the integral cart-way has a late 20th century, painted, ornamental, metal gate. There are four windows with plain stone surrounds on each of the upper floors. Those on the first floor are taller than those on the second floor. The windows in the northernmost bay and two southernmost bays are four-pane sash windows. Each of the remaining windows, one on each floor, is a two-light window with a central stone mullion. Each light is a four-pane sash. There are painted stone gutter brackets no longer supporting a gutter. The eaves have been raised and the gutter is now supported by narrow metal brackets. Gable coping, a moulded kneeler and a narrow multi-flue coursed gritstone chimney stack at the northern end of the

building. There is also a single-flue ashlar stack at the southern end of the building. Both stacks are on the ridge.

Historical information: In 1762, the properties on this site were purchased by the then tenant Abraham Kendall, a carrier, from John Swainson who was in financial difficulty^[1]. At that time the northernmost property was described as a “messuage or dwellinghouse one barn two stables and one hay chamber”, while the southernmost property was described as a “dwellinghouse and shop ... and four chambers used as a dwellinghouse over the dwellinghouse and shop”^[1].

The northernmost property (equivalent to the two wide bays present today) was an inn known as the Hole-in-the-Wall. In fact, there had been an inn on this site at least as early as 1709^[1]. The Kendall family owned the inn until the 20th century, but often sub-let it to other people. After Abraham Kendall and his wife Susannah died in the early 1780s, the innholder was Daniel Brayshaw until 1791, and then his widow Isabel until her death in 1798^[1]. In 1800, the inn was occupied by a Mrs Waller and in 1810, a Mrs Glover^[1]. At the time of the 1841 census, John Kendall was the innkeeper, and guests included two butchers and six soldiers^[2]. Subsequent censuses record the following innkeepers: 1851 Thomas Preston; 1861 Henry Banks; 1871 James Wignall; 1881 and 1891 Mary Ann Wignall (James Wignall’s widow); 1901 and 1911 Kendall Chew^[2]. Kendall Chew left the inn in 1912, and it was sold to B.Y.B. (Bentley’s Yorkshire Breweries) in 1919^[1]. The 1927 Kelly’s Directory records the landlord as Eastwood Barrett^[3], and the 1939 Register records the occupier/landlord as Robert Akrigg^[2]. The Hole in the Wall inn finally closed in 1976, the last landlords being Pat and Bill Mitchell^[1].

The occupiers of the house and shop in the southern part of the building only become clear from the 1840s onwards, in the census returns. Heads of households are as follows: 1841 and 1851 Edmund Stoney, shoemaker; 1861 Robert Bullock, shoemaker and dealer, employing two men, also a grocer; 1871, 1881 and 1891 James Walker, gardener and seedsman^[2]. James Walker died in 1894 but the business remained trading as James Walker & Sons, greengrocers, which is how it appears in Kelly’s Directory of 1936^[4]. The census returns of 1901 and 1911 and the 1939 Register indicate that the property was uninhabited, used as business premises only^[2]. By c. 1950, the business had become SB Fruit, still a greengrocer’s shop^[5].

By 1984, the whole building had become part of Ledgard & Wynn, the department store, which had long been established in the neighbouring property (on the north side)^[6]. In 1980, Ledgard & Wynn was acquired by Schofields of Leeds, but despite extensive alterations by the new owners, profits were far lower than expected and the store finally closed in 1985^[7]. The building became part of the Craven Court Shopping Centre, which opened in 1988. Several businesses have traded here since: by 1997, Burton Menswear; by 2008, Birthdays (cards and gifts); and by 2015, Fatface^[6].

Additional information: An engraving of Skipton dated c.1830 shows this building with two pedimented doors on the ground floor, entrances to the inn and shop^[8]. One of these doors, the entrance to the inn, remained in situ until redevelopment in the late 20th century when it was relocated to a different building within Craven Court Shopping Centre (Unit 5).

The surfacing under the archway leading to Kendall’s Yard comprises slabs and cobbles. There is a horse mounting block at the west end of Kendall’s Yard and the former Skipton Theatre at the east end. Archaeological excavation in Kendall’s Yard revealed a stone-lined well, probably

dating to the 16th or early 17th century but in use until c.1760-1800 when it was filled with domestic rubbish and rubble^[9].

Issues: The ground floor has been redeveloped since listing.

Recommendations: The list description requires updating.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [4] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [5] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [6] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [7] "Ledgard and Wynn's closing: 35 jobs to go", Craven Herald, 15th Feb 1985; [8] Anonymous engraving c.1830, may be viewed on <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [9] Williams, D. 1981. "Medieval Skipton", Craven District Council, pp 25-26.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131845

Date first listed: 29-Jun-1976

Statutory Address 1: FORMER HOLE I' TH' WALL PUBLIC HOUSE WITH SHOP, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: FORMER HOLE I' TH' WALL PUBLIC HOUSE WITH SHOP, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99013 51663

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (East Side) Former Hole i' th' Wall public house with shop SD 9951 1/94 29.6.76.

II GV

2. A single frontage, a modern shop front being let into the former public house. C18, ashlar, 3 storeys. Doorway with simple pediment on moulded brackets. Segmental arch to Kendall's

Yard on the right. 4 windows each upper floor, with glazing bars removed, one window of 2 lights, all with plain reveals.

Listing NGR: SD9901351663

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323477

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

59, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Skipton Building Society.

Date: 1928.

Architect/Builder/Designer: James Hartley^[1].

Material: Ashlar.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, five bays. Doorways at the north and south ends of the ground floor.

Fenestration and other features: The building façade is classical in style. A large, rectangular, plate glass, six-pane window extends between the doorways on the ground floor. The doorways have pediments on moulded supports. There are five windows with modern frames on each of the first and second floors. The first floor windows are taller than those on the second floor. The central three first and second floor bays are recessed relative to the northernmost and southernmost bays. There is a cornice across the full width of the building above the ground floor and a low balustrade above this which traverses the first floor below the central three windows. All the windows have moulded stone surrounds. The windows of the first floor are more embellished than those on the second. The northernmost and southernmost first floor windows have pediments on moulded supports; the central three windows have stone cornices. At the top of the frontage are a cornice with moulded supports and a prominent, decorative blocking piece with a carved date: MCMXXVIII. There is a flagpole on the roof mounted directly behind the blocking piece. The roof is hipped at the north end. Two coursed gritstone chimney stacks at the southern end of the building: a two-flue stack at the rear, two pots remaining; and a square three-flue stack in front of the ridge, two pots

remaining (possibly shared with or belonging to the neighbouring building). There are a number of skylights on the roof and a recessed exit leading to a rooftop garden.

Special features: The building is a fine example of its type and respects the other banking premises in the town.

Historical information: In 1927, the Skipton and District Permanent Benefit Building Society purchased the property on this site in order to accommodate its expanding business^[2]. Fronting the High Street at that time was Smith's, a draper's shop^[2]. Henry Smith had established his business at this location in 1859, having moved from what is now Unit 2, Craven Court^[3]. The shop was demolished and new offices for the building society were constructed. They were opened on the 15th September 1928 by the Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, former Chancellor of the Exchequer^[2]. The Skipton and District Permanent Benefit Building Society relocated from its previous offices in Newmarket Street^[2]. The name was changed to Skipton Building Society in 1929^[2].

Additional information: The property that the Skipton and District Permanent Building Society purchased in 1927 extended eastwards from the High Street at its west end to Court Lane at its east end. Before the building society offices were built in 1928, there was a narrow ginnel on the north side of the draper's shop which led from the High Street to Wilson's Yard, a row of cottages, a garden and a barn. All have disappeared after redevelopment by the building society.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List. It has local heritage significance due to having been the headquarters of an institution that is nationally known today.

Sources: [1] Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer, Sep 17th 1928; [2] Rowley, R.G. 1983. "The Book of Skipton", Barracuda Books Ltd., p 62; [3] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>.

61, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Vacant; previously HSBC UK (bank).

Date: 1888.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Frederick William Masters (based in Doncaster)^[1].

Material: Ashlar.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, seven bays. Entrances at the north and south ends of the ground floor. The northernmost entrance fronts an integral ginnel which leads to the rear.

Fenestration and other features: There are five sash windows on the ground floor and seven sash windows on each of the upper floors. Two of the ground floor windows (the northernmost and central windows) have raised sills; there used to be ATMs below these two windows. The façade is Baroque in style: the entrances and first floor windows are pedimented. At the top of the façade is a frieze with carved swags and a cornice, above which are balustrades with urns flanking a central, large, ornately decorated pediment carved with a swag and the date 1888. Three chimney stacks: a six-flue stone stack on the ridge close to the centre of the building, two pots remaining; a tall, narrow four-flue brick stack close to the centre of the building towards the rear, two pots remaining; and a tall two-flue brick stack further towards the southern end of the building at the rear. Four skylights on the east-facing (rear) roof.

Special features: The integral ginnel through to the rear of the building, providing a public routeway to Court Lane.

Historical information: Before this building was erected, there were two two-storey properties on the site with an integral ginnel between them^{[2][3]}. The two properties had been purchased in 1860 from the Duke of Devonshire by Robert Smith, described in the 1861 census return as a painter and plumber employing six men and one apprentice^{[4][5]}. He was also a glazier, gilder and paper-hanger, and had occupied the house and shop in the southernmost building from 1854, initially as a tenant^[4]. After his death in 1876, Robert Smith's properties were sold to the Yorkshire Banking Company, which had premises in the "Big Entry" building (No. 19, High Street)^[4]. However, eleven years passed before demolition. This delay was likely due to a banking crisis which occurred in 1878^[6]. During that time Robert Smith's shop was rented by a succession of tobacconists: E. Turner's wholesale tobacco business from 1876 to 1878; William George Harvey's "Craven Cigar Stores" from 1878 to 1883; then John Allen's business until 1887^[4]. Meanwhile, the northernmost building, which had served as the town's post office between 1868 and 1876, was rented by James Lister, a hairdresser and umbrella repairer, from 1878 until 1887^[4]. He does not appear to have used the building as his residence.

The Yorkshire Banking Company's new premises were opened on 11th September 1889 and the first bank manager in this building was James Henry Howarth^[4]. The Yorkshire Banking Company, which had been established in 1843, amalgamated with the London City & Midland Bank in 1901^[7]. After further acquisitions during the following two decades, the name of the bank simplified to Midland Bank in 1923^[8]. In 1992 the bank was acquired by HSBC Holdings plc which phased out the name Midland Bank in favour of HSBC Bank by 1999, then HSBC UK in 2018^[8]. HSBC closed its Skipton branch in June 2023.

Additional information: When this site was redeveloped by the Yorkshire Banking Company, the integral ginnel, which had been between Robert Smith's two High Street properties, was moved to the northern end of the new bank building. It led to Providence Place, a terrace of three double-fronted houses, built by Robert Smith, with access to Court Lane^[4]. They were demolished during the 1970s to make way for offices for Skipton Building Society. The cut-through between the High Street and Court Lane is still in use today.

Issues: Internal alterations may have concealed original decoration. This possibility should be borne in mind and given due attention during any future work to internal partitions or suspended ceilings.

Recommendations: Update the list description. An examination of the interior is recommended.

Sources: [1] Jackson, K.C. 2011. Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 1, p 204; [2] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [4] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [5] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [6] Jackson, K.C. 2011. Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 1, p 78; [7] <https://banking-history.org.uk/record/yorkshire-banking-company-limited>; [8] <https://history.hsbc.com/collections/global-archives/hsbc-uk-midland-bank>.

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1316973

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: MIDLAND BANK, 61, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: MIDLAND BANK, 61, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99012 51630

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (East Side) No 61 (Midland Bank) SD 9951 1/95

II GV

2. 1888. Ashlar, symmetrical, 3 storeys. Ground floor has 5 windows divided by banded pilasters and flanked by round-arched entrances with fluted pilasters, keystone and open pediment (the left hand one leads to Providence Place). 1st floor has 7 sash windows in moulded stone architraves with alternating curved and triangular pediments. Top floor has 7 sash windows in moulded cases with sills on brackets. Top frieze with swags, cornice, balustraded parapet and centre carved pediment with date and swag. Rear of red brick.

Listing NGR: SD9901251630

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323478

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

63 and 65, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Halifax (bank).

Date: 1912^[1].

Architect/Builder/Designer: Architect: John William Broughton (b. 1864, d. 1938), modified by James Hartley; builder: T.T. Chapman^[1].

Material: Ashlar (the ground floor material is a modern replacement of banded stone).

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, two bays. Narrow entrances at the northern and southern end of the frontage. The northern entrance leads to a staircase to the upper floors; the southern entrance leads to an integral ginnel which allows access to the rear. A further, wider recessed entrance in the southernmost bay leads into the Halifax bank.

Fenestration and other features: A cornice extends across the full width of the building, above the ground floor which has a modern frontage: there are two tall plate glass windows at the centre of the building (north of the main bank entrance) of similar dimensions to the entrances at each end of the frontage; beside the northernmost of these two windows is a similar sized recess containing an ATM. There are three pilasters on the first and second floors: one between the two bays and one at each end of the façade. Despite the northernmost bay being a little narrower than the southernmost bay, the two first floor windows are identical. Each consists of a row of four tall, rectangular panes with four square panes above, all separated by stone mullions and transoms. There is a cornice above each of these windows. The two second floor windows have a similar width to the first floor windows but each consists of only one row of four panes separated by stone mullions. At the top of the frontage, a cornice and balustrade extend across the full width of the building.

Historical information: Before this building was erected, there was an inn on the site named the Wheat Sheaf. It was a small two-storey building with an open cart-way to the rear and accommodation for six horses and 30 cattle^[2]. Photographs from the beginning of the 20th century show the Wheat Sheaf dwarfed by its grander, more modern, three-storey neighbours^[3]. At the annual licensing meeting of 1908, the High Street was deemed to be over-supplied with public houses and the licence for the Wheat Sheaf was not renewed^[2]. Documentary evidence suggests that there had been an inn on this site from at least the early 18th century^[2]. The last landlord was Squire Firth who was also a brass band teacher and conductor of Skipton Brass Band^[2]. The band had a room at the Wheat Sheaf but had to find a new venue after the inn closed on 23rd December 1908^[2]. The property had been sold by public auction during the previous week to Thomas Fattorini^[2].

The Wheat Sheaf was demolished and the current building erected in 1912 by the builder, T. T. Chapman, on a speculative basis^[1]. It was taken by the London Joint Stock Bank^[1]. In 1918, the London Joint Stock Bank amalgamated with the London City & Midland Bank^[4], which had its Skipton offices in the neighbouring building, No. 61, High Street. It is possible that around this time, the bank concentrated its operation in that building and relinquished its property at Nos. 63 and 65, High Street. A photograph from the 1920s shows what is plausibly the original ground floor frontage; in addition to narrow entrances at each end of the frontage (as there are today), there were two other entrances close to the centre of the building, and an arched, gothic window at the centre of each bay^[3]. Thus, the building appears to have been constructed as two adjacent premises, at least on the ground floor. In the 1927 Kelly's Directory, there are two addresses for this building: Newall & Duxbury, a firm of solicitors, and Laura Silcock, a ladies' hairdresser, were in No. 63, and the Prudential Assurance Company occupied No. 65^[5]. The 1936 Kelly's Directory lists Newall, Duxbury & Newbould, solicitors, and Olive Greenwood, a ladies' hairdresser, in No. 63, and County Wallpaper Stores in No. 65^[6].

By 1950, there were two ground floor shops: Baldwin's Sweets in No. 63 and the Ribble Bus Company in No. 65^[7]. Postcards from the 1950s show that the gothic ground floor façade had been replaced by two shop frontages each with an entrance flanked by plate glass windows^[8]. Barclays Bank opened a branch in the building in 1968, but only remained here until 1974^[2]. A photograph from this short period shows that the current ground floor façade, reflecting a single business rather than two, was created for Barclays Bank^[9]. Having merged with Martins Bank, Barclays Bank moved all of its business to its newly acquired, larger premises at No. 49, High Street. Halifax Building Society took Nos. 63 and 65. The building society became a bank in 1997 and is now part of Lloyds Banking Group plc^[10].

Issues: The design of the ground floor façade is poor.

Sources: [1] Jackson, K.C. 2011. Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 1, p 204; [2] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] <https://history.hsbc.com/collections/global-archives/london-joint-stock-bank>; [5] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [6] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [7] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [8] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [9] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society. [10] www.lloydsbankinggroup.com/who-we-are/our-heritage/halifax-bank.html.

67 to 71, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Retail units: No. 67, Captain Jellyfish, footwear, clothing and accessories; No. 69, British Heart Foundation, a charity shop; No. 71: Keogh's Books, secondhand and antiquarian books.

Date: 1895; modification of the first floor window in the northernmost bay (from two-light to four-light) probably during the late 1920s or 1930.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Architect: John William Broughton (b. 1864, d. 1938); demolition of previous buildings and masonry: Thos. Duckett; joinery: W. Roberts & Son; plastering: T. Bailey; plumbing, glazing and painting: A. Calvert; slating: Rd. Thornton & Sons (all of Skipton)^{[1][2][3]}.

Material: Ashlar.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, three bays corresponding on the ground floor to No. 67, No. 69 and No. 71, High Street (north to south). The northernmost bay is wider than either of the other two. There is an entrance at the north end of No. 67 and central entrances for Nos. 69 and 71.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. There are three windows on each of the first and second floors; sash windows throughout with arched ashlar surrounds. The windows on the first floor are taller than those on the second floor. On the first floor (north to south): a four-light window; a shallow, three-light, canted bay window with parapet; and a two-light window. On the second floor (north to south): a two-light window; a three-light window; and a two-light window. All first floor windows and the central second floor window have moulded keystones. There are cornices above each of the floors, prominent

quoins at the north end of the building and banded stone pilasters between the central bay and each of its neighbouring bays. A balustrade with moulded urns at each end extends across the central bay at roof level with a date stone (1895) at its centre. Above is a clock in a moulded stone surround which has a small gable surmounted by an urn. The clock's stone surround is flanked by moulded scrolls. The roof is hipped at the north and south ends. There is elaborate cast iron cresting on the roof above No. 69 and two tall chimney stacks: a multi-flue moulded ashlar, corniced stack with five clay pots at the north end of No. 69 in front of the ridge; and a narrow four-flue coursed gritstone stack with four clay pots to the rear of the ridge above No. 71. The building has a mixed renaissance style with Italian influences. It was designed to resemble the architectural style of No. 73, High Street.

Special features: The clock in its stone surround, which would have provided the time for anyone arriving in the centre of town from the railway station and from the south via Keighley Road.

Historical information: This building was erected in 1895 to accommodate the expansion of Thomas Fattorini's jewellery and watchmaking business that traded in the neighbouring corner property. Fattorini had purchased the two old buildings between his corner shop and the Wheat Sheaf inn several years before^[3]. These buildings were demolished and the site redeveloped. A photograph dating from between 1891 and 1895 shows them prior to demolition^[4]. The northernmost building had three storeys and was aligned with its gable end facing the High Street. The occupier at that time was Edward Brumfitt, a cabinet maker, who had moved into the property in 1874 and lived there with his wife and children^{[3][5]}. Before it was purchased by Thomas Fattorini, the building had been owned by the Heelis family since 1742^[3]. The southernmost building had two storeys and had been owned by the Castle Estate. Prior to demolition, it was briefly occupied by William Spencer Hindle, an outfitter for men and boys, the previous, long-standing tenant having been Peter Lee, a watchmaker and gunsmith^{[3][4][5]}.

The new building comprised three premises. The southernmost unit (now No. 71) acted as an extension to Fattorini's corner shop. In the Official Guide to Skipton 1907, an advertisement recommends Fattorini's for "everything reliable, everything dainty, everything in silver, everything for presentation and everything you require", a range of luxury items including watches, clocks, jewellery, cutlery, tea sets, mirrors, novelties, cups and shields^[6].

A photograph of Skipton Market in Spring 1906 shows the first tenants of the other two shops: the draper Robert Bainbridge occupied the northernmost shop (now No. 67) while the central unit (now No. 69) was a grocer's shop, Burgon & Co.^{[3][4]}. The 1901 census records that Robert Bainbridge also lived in the building with his wife and an assistant for his draper's business^[5]. In 1911, No. 67 became Messrs H. Brown & Son, grocers, followed by Greenwood's Belfast Linen Depot (by 1917)^[3]. No. 69 was let to Taylor's Drug Co. in 1922^[3].

Meanwhile Fattorini's continued to expand. By 1930, its business premises had a floor space of 36,000 square feet and comprised Nos. 67 to 73, High Street and the adjoining property along Newmarket Street^[7]. However, these premises soon became inadequate for the firm's burgeoning mail-order business and in the late 1930s, Fattorini's relocated to a mill building in nearby Carleton village^[8]. By 1950, there were three separate businesses in Nos. 67 to 71.

Businesses at No. 67: by 1950, Altham's Hardware; by 1972, Super Simon Discount Store, clothing and household goods; by 1984, National & Provincial Building Society; by 1997, Abbey

National Bank; by 2015, Santander Bank; and by 2022, Captain Jellyfish, footwear, clothing and accessories^{[9][10]}.

Businesses at No. 69: by 1950, Branded Lines, drapers; and by 1997, British Heart Foundation, a charity shop^{[9][10]}.

Businesses at No. 71: by 1950, Moores of Craven, drapers; by 1972, Bake 'n' Take, takeaway food; by 1984, Oxfam, a charity shop; by 2008, Cartridge Point, printers, inks and other computer accessories; by 2015, Isaacs Working Jewellers; by 2017, eshoes, footwear; and by 2023, Keogh's Books, secondhand and antiquarian books^{[9][10]}.

Additional information: This building and the neighbouring building (No. 73, High Street and Nos. 3, 3a and 3b, Newmarket Street) are collectively known as High Street House. In 2016, High Street House was purchased by property development business Eagerlux, which also owns High Corn Mill in Skipton^[11].

Photographs and postcards show that the first floor window of the northernmost bay originally consisted of two arched sashes rather than four, matching the first floor window of the southernmost bay^{[4][12]}. This alteration probably dates to the late 1920s or 1930 when Fattorini's expanded into Nos. 67 and 69, High Street.

Postcards from the first decade of the 20th century suggest that the niche above the balustrade did not initially contain a clock^[12]. Instead, there was a prominent circular clock in the window of Fattorini's corner premises^[12]. It is not known when a clock was inserted into the niche.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List. An examination of the interior is recommended.

Sources: [1] Jackson, K.C. 2011. Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 1, p 202; [2] *The Builder* Vol. 68 (1895), p366; [3] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [5] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [6] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [7] "Fattorini's (of Skipton) 36,000 Square Feet of Floor Space", Craven Herald, Nov 7th 1930; [8] Craven Herald, Dec 24th 1997; [9] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [10] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [11] "Eagerlux buys High Street House in Skipton", Craven Herald, Mar 18th 2016; [12] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library.

73, High Street and 3, 3a and 3b, Newmarket Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: No. 73, High Street: The Shop on the Corner, a charity shop supporting community transport in Craven; Nos. 3, 3a, and 3b, Newmarket Street: Westrow, hairdresser.

Date: 1863.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Architects: Sugden & Smith^[1].

Material: Ashlar (corner and adjoining bays) and coursed dressed gritstone.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, one bay facing the High Street, one bay facing the corner and 12 bays along the right return into Newmarket Street. Four entrances: one entrance in the corner bay; and three further entrances in bays 3, 5, and 8 along the right return into Newmarket Street (counting from the west end). The entrance in bay 8 is deeply recessed. There is a wide, integral ginnel in the easternmost bay (bay 12) of the right return into Newmarket Street.

On the ground floor, No. 73, High Street consists of the High Street-facing bay, the corner bay and bays 1-4 along Newmarket Street; Nos. 3, 3a and 3b, Newmarket Street comprise bays 6 to 11.

Fenestration and other features: The High Street end of the building has a mixed renaissance style with Italian influences. Evidence of cellars/basement in the form of ventilation grills in the pavement in front of bays 1 and 2 along Newmarket Street. There are also ventilation grills at the base of the frontage in bay 4. The corner entrance is modern and glazed with two curved steps in front of it. The entrances in bays 3 and 8 along Newmarket Street are modern and wide. The entrance in bay 5 has a timber door, a rectangular overligh and a moulded ashlar surround; metal plaques each side of this entrance and signage above it bear the words "HIGH

STREET HOUSE". The wide covered ginnel at the east end of the Newmarket Street frontage has a prominent stone lintel with a moulded keystone decoration. Retail glazing on the ground floor.

Both first and second floors have four-pane sash windows apart from those in the bay facing the High Street which are two-pane sashes. The windows on the first floor are taller than those on the second floor. The first and second floor windows of the corner-facing bay and the adjoining bays are in moulded arched architraves; the first floor windows in these bays also have moulded keystones. The remainder of the first and second floor windows along Newmarket Street are plain and rectangular with stone sills and lintels. A date stone (BP 1863) is present between and to the right of the first and second floor windows in bay 2 along the right return into Newmarket Street; BP represents the name Baldisaro Porri. There are moulded cornices above each floor in the corner-facing bay and the adjoining bays, and above the ground and second floors in bays 2 to 12 along Newmarket Street, apart from above the ground floor of bay 12 (the integral ginnel). On the first and second floors, the bay facing the High Street and the westernmost bay facing Newmarket Street have prominent quoins. There are four chimney stacks: a tall two-flue moulded ashlar, corniced stack with two clay pots at the front of the roof above the bay facing the corner; a narrow four-flue coursed gritstone stack above bay 5 in front (south) of the ridge along the right return into Newmarket Street; a narrow three-flue coursed gritstone stack to the north of four-flue stack at the rear of the building; and a two-flue coursed gritstone stack, one pot remaining, in front (south) of the ridge at the east end of the right return into Newmarket Street. There is a skylight on the south-facing roof between the four-flue and the two-flue gritstone chimney stacks, and three skylights on the north-facing roof.

Special features: The survival of the original uniform façade of the upper floors with four-pane sash windows in the corner bay and along the whole length of Newmarket Street.

Historical information: In 1860, the freehold to the property on this site was purchased from the Castle Estate by Baldisaro Porri^[2]. Born in northern Italy, he had resided in Skipton for several decades and was variously described as a jeweller (1840s/1850s); an optician (1850s); a glass, china and earthenware merchant (1860s); and a rag merchant (1850s/60s)^{[3][4]}. According to a newspaper article of 1864, the property acquired by Porri consisted of "some cottages and old farm buildings at the end of Newmarket Street, leading to Caroline Square", which were demolished and replaced by "four very spacious and handsome houses and shops"^[5]. The census return of 1861, before the transformation, records James Bowker, a shopkeeper of pots and groceries and a master tailor, residing with his wife and other family members at the corner of the High Street and Newmarket Street^[4]. After redevelopment, the new corner property was let to Porri's son-in-law Innocent Fattorini, a jeweller and watchmaker^[2]. The newspaper article of 1864 contrasts his shop with what had been James Bowker's premises: "a handsome shop, displaying in its large plate glass windows a beautiful assortment of gold and silver goods, replaces what lately occupied the same site – a cottage shop, in whose one small window visitors to Skipton were wont to see exhibited a few articles of common crockery"^[5].

Innocent Fattorini died in 1874 aged 44, but his wife Mary Jane and son Thomas continued the business in the corner property^[4]. The census returns of 1881 and 1891 show that they also lived here, which was no longer the case at the time of the later censuses^[4]. In 1895, the premises were extended by Thomas Fattorini into a new building that he had erected on the

High Street between his corner shop and the Wheat Sheaf inn^[2]. This new building was split into three units. Fattorini's occupied the one next to the corner shop (No. 71, High Street) and the two remaining units (Nos. 67 and 69, High Street) were let to other businesses. In the Official Guide to Skipton 1907, an advertisement recommends Fattorini's for "everything reliable, everything dainty, everything in silver, everything for presentation and everything you require", a range of luxury items including watches, clocks, jewellery, cutlery, tea sets, mirrors, novelties, cups and shields^[6].

The business continued to expand. By 1930, its premises had a floor space of 36,000 square feet and comprised Nos. 67 to 73, High Street and the adjoining property along Newmarket Street^[7]. However, these premises soon became inadequate for the firm's burgeoning mail-order business and in the late 1930s, Fattorini's relocated to a mill building in Carleton village^[8].

No. 73, High Street: By c. 1950, the Yorkshire Electricity Board had taken the corner shop; by 1984, it had become Crockatts dry cleaners; by 2005, Johnsons, dry cleaning, laundry, ironing and garment repairs; by 2015, Edwards Dry Cleaning; and by 2022, The Shop on the Corner, charity shop^{[9][10]}.

No. 3, Newmarket Street (also designated No. 3 in the late 19th century/early 20th century): Thomas Brumfitt, a cabinetmaker and upholsterer, was probably the first tenant of this property after construction of the building, certainly by 1865^[11]. He did not stay here long; by early 1867, Henry Brown, a grocer and tea dealer, had taken the premises^[11]. This was another short-lived tenancy. The census of 1871 records William Farries, a master draper, living here with his family^[4]. By 1900, the premises had become a confectionery shop and refreshment room, and by 1904, Hanson & Heyworth, tailors, were trading here^[11]. A few years later, William Hanson became the sole proprietor of the business, leaving the shop around 1914^[11]. The 1911 census indicates that this property had become uninhabited^[4]. By 1930, it had been incorporated into Fattorini's enlarged premises, then after Fattorini's relocated to Carleton, the shop became a separate entity once again^[7]. By 1962, it was occupied by Althams Travel Agency; by 1972, Pets Mini Market, pet shop; and by 1997, Dalesway Jewellers^{[10][12]}. By 2009, the shop had combined with Nos. 3a and 3b, housing first The Skipton Sofa Company, then by 2017, Westrow, hairdresser^[10].

No. 3a, Newmarket Street (designated No. 5 in the late 19th century/early 20th century): James Whitaker, a butcher and farmer, was probably the first tenant here after construction of the building, certainly by 1865^[11]. The property remained a butcher's shop for many years. James Whitaker was succeeded by his oldest son David (1881 census), followed by his second son Anthony (1891 census)^[4]. By 1901, Anthony's son James had taken over the business and shop^[4]. The 1911 census records him here with his wife Hannah, their six children and one domestic servant; the property had seven rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[4]. When Fattorini's premises expanded along Newmarket Street c. 1930, Whitaker's butcher's shop moved over the road to No. 16, Newmarket Street^{[7][13]}. By c. 1950, after Fattorini's had relocated to Carleton, the shop was combined with the neighbouring property (now No. 3b), to become Moore's of Craven Ltd., a draper's^[9]. By 1984, it was still Moore's of Craven Ltd. (but No. 3b had become a separate shop); and by 1997, it was Mix Music, music recordings^[10]. By 2009, the shop had combined with Nos. 3 and 3b, housing first The Skipton Sofa Company, then by 2017, Westrow, hairdresser^[10].

No. 3b, Newmarket Street (designated No. 7 in the late 19th century/early 20th century):

George Fleming, a cabinetmaker and upholsterer, had taken this shop by 1871 and was living in the building with his wife and five children^{[4][11]}. In 1876, Lowcock & Earnshaw opened a draper's and tailor's shop here^[11]. By 1891, the shop was occupied by Williams & Co., hatters and clothiers^[11]. The census of that year records tailor John Williams and his wife Emily Jane, a dressmaker, residing here^[4]. They were followed by the Cardus family, resident in 1901, the shop being used by members of the family as a draper's^{[4][11]}. For several years from around 1903, the owners, the Fattorini family, used this property as a warehouse^[11]. The Skipton and District Permanent Benefit Building Society then had its office here until 1928, after which the property became incorporated into Fattorini's enlarged premises, the building society having relocated to newly built offices at No. 59, High Street^{[7][11][14]}. By c. 1950, after Fattorini's had relocated to Carleton, the shop was combined with the neighbouring property (now No. 3a), to become Moore's of Craven Ltd., a draper's^[9]. By 1984, it had become Select TV; and by 1997, Niche, menswear^[10]. By 2009, the shop had combined with Nos. 3 and 3a, housing first The Skipton Sofa Company, then by 2017, Westrow, hairdresser^[10].

Additional information: The first floor was used as offices during the second half of the 20th century and into the 21st. Photographs taken in 1962 show Eagle Star Insurance occupying office space from the High Street end of the building to bay 5 along Newmarket Street; bays 6, 7 and 8 were occupied by: David R Hill, auctioneer and estate agent; Jonathan Whitley & Son, chartered accountants; and F.H. Hodgson & Co., chartered accountants^[12]. By the early 21st century, all these offices had been taken by Makin Dixon, solicitors, who remained here until 2015 or 2016.

Nos. 67-71, High Street, No. 73, High Street and Nos. 3, 3a and 3b, Newmarket Street are collectively known as High Street House. In 2016, High Street House was purchased by Property development business Eagerlux, which also owns High Corn Mill in Skipton^[15].

Recommendations: Local Heritage List.

Sources: [1] Jackson, K.C. 2011. Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 1, p 202; [2] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] White's Directory of Leeds, Bradford and the Yorkshire Clothing Districts 1854; [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] Craven Weekly Pioneer and General Advertiser, Aug 13th 1864; [6] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [7] "Fattorini's (of Skipton) 36,000 Square Feet of Floor Space", Craven Herald, Nov 7th 1930; [8] Craven Herald, Dec 24th 1997; [9] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [10] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [11] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [12] Photographs and sketches by G.G. Pace, architect, Margaret Robinson collection, Craven Museum; [13] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [14] Rowley, R.G. 1983. "The Book of Skipton", Barracuda Books Ltd., p 62; [15] "Eagerlux buys High Street House in Skipton", Craven Herald, Mar 18th 2016.

5, Newmarket Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the premises of Saks, hairdressers.

Date: 1892/1893.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed dressed gritstone.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, two bays. A recessed entrance at the right (east) end of the building.

Fenestration and other features: Ground floor: recessed retail glazing in the left (west) bay; a recessed glazed door flanked by modern glazing in the right (east) bay. First floor: two three-light mullioned sash windows with slightly projecting chamfered stone sills, chamfered mullions and quoin jambs, and shallow-arched stone lintels. Second floor: two two-light mullioned windows (each light has a single pane) with stone surrounds similar to the first floor windows; each sill is supported by three moulded corbels. There is a moulded eaves cornice. The building projects relative to the neighbouring building on its right (east) side. There are rusticated quoins at the east end of the building. On the roof: a coursed gritstone, two-flue chimney stack at each end of the ridge; gable coping at the west end of the building; and four small skylights, two south-facing and two north-facing.

Historical information: In 1892, Jonas Andrew, an ironmonger, moved his business to this location from Caroline Square^[1]. By the following year, he had rebuilt the property and converted it into a “commodious and well-lighted three-storied shop”^[2]. Thomas Lincoln Frearson acquired the ironmongery business and shop in 1899^[1]. The 1901 census indicates that the building was uninhabited, and there is no evidence to suggest that Frearson lived in

the building subsequently^[3]. Frearson's ironmonger's shop remained here for many years, closing sometime between 1972 and 1984^[4]. By 1984, the shop had become the Electricity Board showroom; by 1997, Simply Colourful, soft furnishings; by 2005, Yorkshire Sofa Company, furniture; and by 2009, Saks, hairdressers^[4].

Additional information: There are small single-storey outbuildings at the rear that probably pre-date the street-facing building.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Craven Household Almanac 1893; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library.

7 and 9, Newmarket Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: No. 7: vacant; No. 9: A&S Ghazi Opticians.

Date: Initial construction perhaps in the early 19th century, but later altered/reconstructed to divide into two properties, possibly in the mid-19th century. The attic storey may have been added towards the end of the 19th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Painted render; coursed dressed gritstone is visible at the front of the attic gables.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Two storeys with gabled attics, two bays. No. 7 is the left (west) bay, No. 9 is the right (east) bay. Two recessed shop entrances: one at the left (west) end of the building, the other in the right (east) bay.

Fenestration and other features: The ground floor is modern with retail glazing. Each shop has a single step in front of the door. The shop front of No. 9 is recessed a small amount (the door further recessed) with tiling on the step and in front of the window. The first floor has two sash windows with painted stone surrounds. The attic floor has two gabled windows; each is a two-light sash with a painted stone surround and mullion. The gables have timber barge boards.

The building projects relative to the neighbouring building on its right (east) side and is set back relative to the neighbouring building on its left (west) side. There are two coursed gritstone multi-flue chimney stacks with moulded caps on the principal ridge: one close to the centre of the ridge with one pot remaining, the other at the east end of the building. There are two small skylights on the north-facing roof.

Historical information: According to the Manor Call Books, a man named John Parker resided in this part of Newmarket Street from around 1799^[1]. The precise location of his house is not known definitively, but it may have been on the site of what is now No. 5, Newmarket Street, the neighbouring building to the left (west)^[1]. In 1815, John Parker's daughter Mary married Thomas Turnbull, a Scottish grocer^[2]. In Baines Directory of 1822, Turnbull is listed as a grocer on Newmarket Street^[3]. The Castle Estate Valuation of 1838 lists John Parker (possibly Mary Turnbull's brother rather than father by this date) as tenant of two adjoining properties: a house, kitchen and barn in his own occupation, and a house and shop occupied by Thomas Turnbull^[1]. One theory regarding the construction date of the current Nos. 7 and 9 is that it was initially built for Thomas and Mary Turnbull as a house and shop around the time of their marriage in 1815. Detailed maps of Skipton from 1757 and 1832 do suggest that a property with the same footprint, was built between these dates^{[4][5]}. The 1757 map shows a smaller building set further back from the street, which was probably a barn (see additional information below)^[4].

In 1854, Castle Estate tenants for this part of Newmarket Street were listed as John Parker for land and buildings, Thomas Turnbull Senior for a house, and Thomas Turnbull Junior for a house and a shop^[1]. It is possible that by this date, the building that became Nos. 7 and 9 had been divided into two properties through alteration or reconstruction: a house and shop, and a house. Thomas Turnbull Senior died in 1855, and by 1865, his son had become the freeholder of three houses and a shop, probably the same property for which John Parker and the Turnbulls had been tenants^[1]. By the mid-1860s, Thomas Turnbull Junior and his family had moved out. The building that became Nos. 7 and 9 appears to have been let to William Fulton, a druggist and grocer (a house and shop) and drover George Sledding (a house)^{[1][2]}. By 1871, the grocer's shop had been taken by Richard Cowman^[2]. The census of that year suggests that Richard, his wife Mary and a boarder lived in the left-hand property (now No. 7), while the right-hand property (now No. 9) was uninhabited^[2].

No. 7, Newmarket Street: By 1881, John Brotherton, a tailor, had moved into the left-hand shop and house (then designated No. 11) with his wife Elizabeth and daughter Harriet^[2]. Then, from 1893, the Skipton and District Permanent Benefit Building Society had its office here^[1]. Sometime in the early 20th century, the society moved to what is now No. 3b, Newmarket Street^[1]. By 1918, Harry and Jane Woodward were living in this property^[2]. The 1921 census lists them with their young son Tom; Harry was a cab proprietor^[6]. The Woodwards remained in the building until c. 1933, and were followed by Arthur Henry Cork, a hairdresser, with his wife Clara, a weaver, and their daughter Margaret^[2]. The Corks resided here until at least 1962^[2]. By 1972, the shop had become Dexter's, a men's hairdresser; by 1984, Pennine, jewellery; by 1997, David Steca, men's hairdresser; by 2009, The Barbers Shop; and by 2023, vacant^[7].

No. 9, Newmarket Street: By 1881, Lucy Alice Riley, a confectioner, had taken this property (then designated No. 13), and by 1891, Robert Procter, a plumber and house painter, was here with his wife Annie^[2]. The 1901 and 1911 censuses record William Lambert, a sewing machine agent, with his wife Pollie, a draper and shopkeeper, and three children^[2]. According to the 1911 census, the property had five rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[2]. By 1927, James Rowland Peacock, a plumber, lived here with his wife Flora, remaining until c. 1938^{[2][8]}. Occupancy of the property is then unclear until 1972, when the shop was Henleys, ladies' hairdresser; by 1997, it was Woodware Art, art and picture framing; by 2005, The Nail Workshop, beauty salon; by 2008, Mad Hatters

Castle, women's clothing; by 2009, Monica's Salon, hair and nails; by 2015, Carling Jones, estate agents and chartered surveyors; by 2016, The Rowan Tree, ladies' clothing; by 2017, Laura May, opticians; and by 2022, A&S Ghazi Opticians^[7].

Additional information: According to Ian Carling, estate agent and owner in 2007, the current building was converted from a barn. He held the deeds to this property, which included a plan.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] Baines, E. 1822. "History, Directory & Gazetteer, of the County of York; Vol. I. – West Riding", viewed on <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4>; [4] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [5] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [6] www.findmypast.co.uk; [7] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [8] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927.

11 to 21, Newmarket Street and 1, Providence Place



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: No. 11: Nestegg, independent financial planners; Nos. 13 and 15: Shooligans, children's shoes; No. 17: vacant; No. 19: Spear Travels, travel agent; No. 21: White Rose Insurance Solutions Ltd.; No. 1, Providence Place: The Backman, addiction counsellor and massage therapist.

Date: c. 1814.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed gritstone.

Roof: slate at the front (the street side of the roof), stone slate at the rear (except for No. 1, Providence Place which has slate at the rear).

Plan: Two storeys; ten bays along Newmarket Street and four bays along the right return into Providence Place.

Along Newmarket Street: No. 11 consists of bay 1; Nos. 13 and 15: bays 2 and 3; No. 17: bays 4 and 5; No. 19: bays 6 and 7; No. 21: bays 8-10 [counting from the left (west) end].

Along the right return into Providence Place: No. 21, Newmarket Street: bays 1 and 2; No. 1, Providence Place: bays 3 and 4 [counting from the left (south) end].

There are five entrances along Newmarket Street in bays 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9; the entrances in bays 1 and 7 are recessed; two entrances along the right return into Providence Place in bays 2 and 4.

Fenestration and other features: Newmarket Street frontage: At the base: three courses of dressed stone, projecting a small amount; ventilation grills in bays 2, 6, 8 and 10, possibly indicating cellars. On the ground floor: retail glazing in bays 1, 2 and 6; uniformly sized windows in bays 4, 8 and 10 with a variety of frames, projecting stone sills and stone lintels (those in bays 4 and 10 show evidence of incised voussoirs). All entrances have two stone steps up to the door; the entrances in bays 3, 5 and 9 have moulded stone surrounds and cornices. On the first floor: a projecting stone sill band across the whole frontage; in bay 1, a

three-light window with modern frames, plain stone mullions and lintel; uniformly sized windows in bays 2-10 with a variety of frames and stone lintels (most showing evidence of incised voussoirs). There are closely spaced stone gutter brackets. Above bays 4 and 6, which project a small amount, are stone blocking pieces.

Providence Place frontage: At the base: one full and one partial course of dressed stone visible above ground level, projecting a small amount; possible evidence of a cellar in the paving below the window in bay 1. On the ground floor: uniformly sized single-pane windows in bays 1, 3 and 4, with projecting stone sills and stone lintels (those in bays 1 and 3 show evidence of incised voussoirs). Both entrances have one stone step up to the door. The entrance in bay 2 has a plain stone lintel; the second entrance is at the left (south) end of bay 4 and has a plain stone surround and lintel. On the first floor: a projecting stone sill band across the whole frontage; four uniformly sized windows having the same modern frame, with stone lintels (those in bays 1-3 show evidence of incised voussoirs). There are closely spaced stone gutter brackets.

On the roof: five multi-flue chimney stacks on the ridge running parallel to Newmarket Street, including one at each end of the ridge; the stack at the west end is rendered, the others are coursed gritstone; the stacks appear to have four flues each apart from stack 2 (counting from the west end), which has more; stacks 3 and 4 each have four pots remaining. There is a skylight on the north-facing roof belonging to No. 19, Newmarket Street.

Special features: An example of early terraced housing in the town. Its position opposite the high status Devonshire Hotel is possibly an example of early town planning.

Historical information: Detailed maps of Skipton indicate that this building was constructed between 1757 and 1832^{[1][2]}. A more precise date of c. 1814 was proposed by local historian Dr Geoffrey Rowley, possibly deduced from the manorial Call Books for Newmarket Street^{[3][4]}. Dr Rowley's analysis of the Call Books for 1812-1823 allowed him to speculate that the following people occupied the building, from west to east, shortly after construction: John Robinson, Jos. Spence and J. Wilson, Garth Olender, Mr Phillips, and Robert Calvert^[4].

The following tables are a best attempt at determining the heads of households who were resident in the building when the censuses were compiled.

Census heads of household (west to east)^[5]			
1841	1851	1861	1871
William Buck, butcher	Hannah Buck,* milliner	David H. Ogden, surgeon	Robert Forsyth,* master draper and tea dealer
Francis Scowby, clerk	William Brown,* retired innkeeper	Sarah Bateson, retired housekeeper	Samuel Smith,* retired papermaker
William Miles, guard	John Wallace,* post messenger	John P. Williamson, commercial traveller (wine and spirit)	Catherine E. Cockshott,* income from private sources
William Paget, solicitor	William Paget,* solicitor	Jonathan Woodward, railway inspector (permanent way and works)	John Paver Williamson,* commercial traveller (spirits)
Thomas Brown, attorney	Thomas Brown,* county coroner	William Cookson, retired major and adjutant of volunteers	William Cookson, major and adjutant of volunteers, and farmer of 53 acres

* Address given in the census as Devonshire Terrace.

The lack of address numbering means that the location of the east end of the building within the census documentation is sometimes difficult to ascertain. It is possible that some households have been incorrectly omitted from or added to the table.

Table rows do not necessarily track a particular property through time.

Census heads of household (west to east) ^[5]			
1881	1891	1901	1911
Robert Forsyth, Draper [No. 11] ‡	Thomas Ambler, Ironmonger [No. 11] ‡	Eliza Airey, retired milliner [No. 11] ‡	
William Dale Barrett, clerk to land agents [Nos. 13 and 15] ‡	William Dale Barrett, accountant, stockbroker [Nos. 13 and 15] ‡	Alice Barrett, living on own means [Nos. 13 and 15] ‡	Martha Duffin,* [4 rooms] † [Nos. 13 and 15] ‡
William Cookson, retired army major [No. 17] ‡			Annie Barrow,* [5 rooms] † [No. 17] ‡
John Whitham, general labourer [No. 19] ‡	Jane Johnstone, wife of a draper [No. 19] ‡	James Parker, traveller drapery and boots [No. 19] ‡	John William Walmsley,* furnace tenter [5 rooms] † [No. 19] ‡
	Robert Forsyth, draper [No. 21] ‡	Eliza Jane Metcalfe, retired publican [No. 21] ‡	Charles Kynoch Butchart,* surgeon dentist [8 rooms] † [No. 21] ‡
<p>* Address given as Devonshire Terrace.</p> <p>† Number of rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices.</p> <p>‡ Estimated current address (the address numbering given in the censuses of 1881-1911 was different to today's numbering).</p>			

The following tables show occupancy from 1920 to the present day (N.B. the list is unlikely to be fully comprehensive).

Residents listed in electoral registers and commercial interests listed in Kelly's Directories ^{[5][6][7]}				
Current address	1920	1927 (Kelly's)	1930	1936 (Kelly's)
No. 11	William Scott Annie E. Scott	Hubert M. Holland, veterinary surgeon	James Tennant Edith Tennant Anne E. Scott	E.A. Layfield, herbalist
Nos. 13 and 15	Margaret E. Beresford		Ralph W. Beresford Margaret E. Beresford	
No. 17	Thomas Metcalf		Thomas Metcalf	Frank Whalley, coal

	Ada Metcalf		Ada Metcalf	dealer
No. 19	George Alderson		Annie Smith Dora Smith	
No. 21	Harry Ives Mary Ives	John F. Rankin, veterinary surgeon	John F. Rankin Eleanor I. Millburn	Hubert Wilson Richards, veterinary surgeon

Residents listed in the 1939 Register and electoral registers ^[5]			
Current address	1939 Register	1951	1962
No. 11	James Tennant, retired railway clerk Charles P. Rynolt, coal hoist labourer Ada E. Rynolt, unpaid domestic duties	James Tennant	
Nos. 13 and 15	Harry E. Hudson, silk and cotton loomer Freda D. Hudson, unpaid domestic work William E. Hudson, under school age	Wilfred Radley	
No. 17	Frank Whalley, farmer and coal merchant Edith A. Whalley, unpaid domestic duties + 1 other	Frank Whalley Edith A. Whalley	Frank Whalley Edith A. Whalley Florence M. Whalley
No. 19	Alice Fothergill, pork butcher, bakery and cooked meats Henry E. Fothergill, manager and maker, heavy worker	Alice Fothergill	Alice Fothergill
No. 21	Victor J.S. Leslie, veterinary surgeon Edith M. Wright, housekeeper	Victor J.S. Leslie Jean M. Leslie	William D. Walker Sheila J. Walker

Shops/businesses from 1972 ^[8]					
Current address	1972	1984	1997	2005	2015
No. 11	Commercial Union, insurance office	Commercial Union, insurance office	vacant	Nestegg, financial advisors	Nestegg, financial advisors
Nos. 13 and 15	Steele & Son, solicitor	The Good Food Shop, deli.	The Lighting Centre, lighting	Pets Paradise, pet shop	Shooligans, children's shoes
No. 17	[dwelling]	[dwelling]	Cornerstone, Christian books	Cornerstone, Christian books	Cornerstone, Christian books
No. 19	Fothergills, cooked meats	Craven Travel, travel agent	Neil Rankin Travel, travel agent	Neil Rankin Travel, travel agent	Spear Travels, travel agent
No. 21 *	Veterinary	Veterinary	E.W. Smith,	E.W. Smith & Co.,	White Rose insurance

	surgery	surgery	insurance broker	insurance office	Solutions Ltd.
* Between 2018 and 2022, No. 21 was divided into two; the two bays at the north end of the right return into Providence Place became No. 1, Providence Place and let separately.					

Additional information: The building was called “Bank Houses” in 1832^[2].

OS mapping suggests that the northernmost bay of the right return into Providence Place (bay 4) was added as an extension sometime between 1850 and 1890^{[9][10]}.

The shop front of No. 19 may date from the late 1930s when it became Fothergills butcher’s shop.

The present numbering came about c. 1956. Previously, the addresses were Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, and 23, Devonshire Terrace (there was a No. 23, Devonshire Terrace and a No. 23, Newmarket Street, which must have been confusing at times).

Issues: The painted stonework of Nos. 13 and 15.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List as an early terraced building located in the setting of the high status Devonshire Hotel (Grade II*).

Sources: [1] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [2] John Wood’s map of Skipton 1832 (in “Historic Maps and Views of Skipton”, a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [3] Rowley, R.G. 1983. “The Book of Skipton”, Barracuda Books Ltd., p 98; [4] Miscellaneous notes about Newmarket Street, the Rowley Collection, Skipton Library; [5] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [6] Kelly’s Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [7] Kelly’s Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [8] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [9] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [10] OS map of Skipton 10 feet to 1 mile 1891 (surveyed 1890).

23, Newmarket Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently Benjamin Opticians, optometrists and contact lens practitioners.

Date: Late 18th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Thin rubble courses. Left and right returns: painted render (a modern extension at the north end of the left return has un-coursed stone masonry on the ground floor).

Roof: stone slate apart from the roof of the modern extension, which is slate.

Plan: A basement, two storeys and an attic; two bays with a central entrance. The left return into Court Lane consists of the west gable end and a two storey modern extension (added 2017 or 2018); the extension has two entrances: a doorway at the right (south) end, and a double-door entrance with slatted doors beside it.

Fenestration and other features: The building is set back from the pavement and has a basement extending across the whole width of the building. Three steps lead up to a central panelled timber door with projecting plain stone jambs and lintel. On each side of the central steps is a lightwell with a service stair leading down to a partly-glazed (four-pane) door, which accesses the basement at each end of the building; beside each basement door is an eight-pane window. The basement windows and doors have stone surrounds. The ground floor and first floor each have two four-pane sash windows with projecting stone surrounds; the ground floor sills are chamfered and the remains of (?shutter) fittings are present on the ground floor jambs. There are eroded stone quoins at the right (east) end, and rendered and painted quoins (false or restored) at the left (west) end.

The building projects relative to the neighbouring building to its right (east side); both are angled relative to Newmarket Street. The right return has painted false quoins at its left (south) end and a projecting band which aligns with the first floor sill band of the neighbouring building; there is a single-pane window in the attic.

On the left return, the gable end has five windows with stone surrounds: the first floor, second floor and attic each have a centrally located 4x4-pane window with a top-hinged opening; there is an identical window towards the left (north) end of the gable end ground floor and a small single-pane window above it in the attic. Six small ventilation grills are present on the gable end: three close to the pavement level; two on the first floor; and one above the centrally located attic window. There are rendered and painted false quoins at each end of the gable end. The first floor of the extension has two tall, very narrow single-pane windows, and plain stone gutter brackets.

There are two skylights on the south-facing roof and two smaller ones on the north-facing roof. A painted, rendered two-flue chimney stack with two pots is present at the west end of the building, off the ridge on the south-facing roof.

Special features: Its visible basement.

Historical information: Detailed maps of Skipton suggest that this building was constructed between 1757 and 1832^{[1][2]}. In 1762, a plasterer named Thomas Hartley occupied a “newly or late erected messuage or dwellinghouse in the New Market” with a barn and stable in Back Lane (now Court Lane)^{[3][4]}. Hartley later purchased the property from John Alcock, then sold it on to Samuel Atkinson, a carrier, in 1775, when it was described as a dwellinghouse with a garden on its backside adjoining Back Lane, with a barn and stable^{[3][4]}. These descriptions suggest that Hartley’s house may have been the present No. 23 or a previous building on the site of No. 23, but equally, it may have been on the site of No. 25. At the end of the 18th century, both plots were owned by the Atkinson family, and distinguishing the two during this period is not straightforward.

The Atkinson family continued to own both properties into the early 19th century, some members of the family probably residing in No. 23 during that period^[4]. By 1827, the house appears to have been jointly owned by Samuel Atkinson (a later generation) and John Dewhurst, the cotton manufacturer who founded Belle Vue Mill^[4]. The tenant at that time was Miss Wimberley, who ran a girls’ school^[4]. By 1834, Miss Wimberley had been replaced as tenant by John Jennings, who is recorded here with Jane Jennings in the 1841 census; both were elderly and of independent means^{[4][5]}. By 1846, Benjamin Smith, a wool dealer, occupied the house; the 1851 census lists him with his wife Ann and two daughters, a sister and sister-in-law^{[4][5]}.

Later in the 19th century, this building housed members of the West Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps. Censuses record the following heads of household: In 1871, William Ashburner, a first class sergeant instructor; in 1881, Denis McGrath, a sergeant major; and in 1891, John Pepper, a colour sergeant^[5]. All were here with their wives and children^[5]. The building was remembered several decades later as “The Armoury”, implying that weapons were stored here^[6]. Its association with the Volunteer Corps ceased in 1892 when purpose-built premises, designed by John Varley, were constructed in Otley Street^[7]. The new Drill Hall included a CO’s office, a drill instructor’s house and an armoury in addition to the hall itself and outside yard^[7].

By the census of 1911, Thomas Henry Gill, a farmer and milk dealer, was living at No. 23, Newmarket Street with his wife Helen (assisting in the business), two sons (both farm servants) and a daughter (a dairy maid)^[5]. The house had six rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[5]. Initially, Thomas Gill was a tenant here, but he purchased the property in around 1920 for £360^[4]. By the late 1930s, the business and premises had been taken by Clarence Hotchkiss Brown^[5]. The 1939 Register entry for this building records Clarence H. Brown, milk dealer, Annie Brown, housewife, and John Brown, assistant milk dealer^[5].

By 1962, Katherine Farey and Megan G. Fluck had moved into the property and had set up a shop here selling second hand books and maps^{[5][8]}. The shop's closure in the year 2000 was marked by the Craven Herald newspaper: "Craven Books, on Newmarket Street, Skipton, closed its doors after more than 40 years in business. The shop was set up and run by Katherine Farey and Megan Fluck and became famous for its personal approach. Specialising in antiquarian books, the two ladies bought from private buyers rather than auction because they 'liked to talk to the people who were selling'"^[9]. By 2005, the building had become the premises of Benjamin Opticians^[8].

Additional information: The Newmarket Street frontage has the appearance of having been rendered at some time in the past. The projecting window and door surrounds certainly suggest that this was the intention. There are small metal tie plates scattered across the frontage, particularly above the windows, suggesting structural issues. Benjamin Opticians had to sort out some structural problems before moving in.

Recommendations: Update the listing with more detail.

Sources: [1] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [2] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [3] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] Miscellaneous notes about Newmarket Street, the Rowley Collection, Skipton Library; [5] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [6] "Some Reminiscences of Skipton", compiled by Henry Haigh from November 1928, edited and printed by Terry and Sylvia Pattison in 1999, Skipton Library; [7] Jackson, K.C. 2011. "Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town", unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 1, p 210; [8] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [9] "From the Archives", Craven Herald, Feb 27th 2010.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1316977

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 23, NEWMARKET STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 23, NEWMARKET STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99104 51624

Details

1. 5336 NEWMARKET STREET (North Side) No 23 SD 9951 1/110

II

2. Late C18, stone, with quoins, the left hand gable end cement-covered. Stone flag roof, 2 storeys. Centre panelled door up 3 steps, in plain doorcase, 2 sash windows on each floor in plain architraves but no glazing bars.

Listing NGR: SD9910451624

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323489

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

25, Newmarket Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently Boutique 25, bed & breakfast hotel.

Date: Probably during the early 19th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Possibly Richard Atkinson (1745-1813, local stonemason/architect) and/or his son William Atkinson (b. 1779 in Skipton, listed in the Dictionary of Greater Manchester Architects).

Material: Ashlar.

Roof: slate at the front, stone slate at the rear.

Plan: Two storeys, three bays. A central entrance.

Fenestration and other features: The building has a forecourt with a low stone wall and a central iron gate flanked by substantial iron railings (possibly c. 1900). Stone steps within the forecourt lead down to a cellar below the west side of the house. On the ground floor are a central entrance and two windows, set back within three relieving segmental arches. Three bullnose stone steps with modern railings lead up to the entrance, which consists of an eight-panel timber front door with a rectangular overlight. The door has a “double” style with a central reed. The overlight has a moulded timber frame, and there is roll moulding to the stone surround of both door and overlight. The entrance has Ionic columns in antis supporting a dentilled cornice. Behind this entrance is an inner lobby with a moulded dado rail, deep skirting boards and a glazed inner door. On each side of the entrance is a two-light sash window with a projecting plain stone sill, a central painted stone mullion with a moulded base, and a moulded stone lintel. Above the entrance and each ground floor window, at the centre of each relieving arch tympanum is a moulded patera. On the first floor are three sash

windows with plain stone lintels; a projecting sill band extends across the frontage. There is a moulded eaves cornice.

The building projects relative to the building to its right (east side); quoins are visible on the right return. It is set back relative to the building to its left (west side). All three buildings are angled relative to Newmarket Street. The footprint of No. 25, Newmarket Street is substantially larger than that of the building to its left (west side), and the rear extends significantly further towards the north. As a result, much of the west gable end is exposed; it is rendered and has a tall round-arched window surround, extending from the ground to the first floor; within this surround on the first floor is a window with small panes and possibly original glazing bars.

At each end of the ridge is a coursed gritstone multi-flue chimney stack with a moulded cap; the stack at the west end has two pots remaining. Both north- and south-facing roofs have a skylight adjacent to the ridge towards the east end of the building (providing the illumination for a top-lit stairwell). There are also three smaller skylights further from the ridge distributed between the east and west end of the north-facing roof, and a similar arrangement of small skylights on the south-facing roof.

Interior: Observations of the interior made by members of Skipton Civic Society in 2007 (photographs in the Civic Society archive) were as follows:

- A shallow-arched cellar below the west side of the house, extending from front to back, containing coal chutes and stone shelving.
- The room on the ground floor front right: a plasterwork ceiling frieze (identical to the coved ceiling frieze of the main stairwell); a picture hanging rod; and a shallow round arch (perhaps a blocked doorway or furniture “frame”).
- The entrance hall: a ceiling rose; a frieze; round arches; pilasters; moulded timber architrave, reveals and roll mouldings.
- The room on the ground floor front left: a moulded ceiling cornice; a ceiling frieze; panelling; a window with a reeded architrave and mullion.
- The main staircase: an oval stair hall, top lit; stone cantilevered open string stairs; bullnose treads; ramped mahogany handrail; moulded stick balusters; dado moulding; moulded skirting; a coved ceiling with a plaster frieze (urns in inverted wreaths and beading, identical to the ground floor front right ceiling frieze); and around the top light, plasterwork that includes an oak leaf and acorn frieze, and garlands.
- First floor: a round archway with pilasters and mouldings; fielded six-panel doors; attic stairs from the first floor landing with timber newels and iron rail.
- Spiral stone and timber service stairs with moulded handrail (and cast iron balustrade).

Special features: The entrance with its Ionic columns in antis and dentilled cornice, and the fine staircase and moulded plasterwork of the interior.

Historical information: Detailed maps of Skipton from 1757 and 1832 suggest that this property was built between these dates^{[1][2]}. The 1832 map appears to show the current building annotated with the name “Mrs. Preston”, whereas the 1757 map shows a smaller building^{[1][2]}.

Ascertaining a more exact date of construction from the available historical records is not straightforward. The “Mrs. Preston” on the 1832 map was Jane Preston, the widow of John Preston, a solicitor^[3]. John Preston married Jane Baynes in 1812 and moved into a property at

this location in 1813^{[3][4]}. The following year, the Leeds Intelligencer newspaper reported the dissolution of the partnership between John Preston and a Mr. Alcock, “in the professions of attorneys solicitors and conveyancers”; John Preston would “carry on business on his own account at his office situate nearly opposite the Devonshire Hotel in the New Market Street in Skipton”^[5].

The property that John and Jane Preston occupied from 1813 was owned by a family named Atkinson^[3]. In the late 18th and early 19th century, two members of the extended Atkinson family in Skipton had professions relating to the building trade: Richard Atkinson (1745-1813), who was a stonemason and architect; and his son William (b. 1779 in Skipton), who was employed by the fifth and sixth Dukes of Devonshire c. 1803-1813 as an architect and town planner for their Irish estates^{[3][6][7]}. William Atkinson appears to have moved to Manchester by 1808, and is listed in the Dictionary of Greater Manchester Architects (DGMA) created by the Manchester Group of the Victorian Society^[7]. It is likely that Richard and/or William Atkinson designed what is now No. 25, Newmarket Street, but a precise construction date remains unknown. According to the owner of the property in 2007, the house had been “built for magistrates”. If the property was built for the lawyer John Preston, then the date of construction is likely to have been around 1813 or later. Richard Atkinson was buried on the 15th December 1813^[4].

In 1823, John Preston purchased the property from the architect William Atkinson^[3]. Preston died in 1829^[4]. The 1841 census records Jane Preston here with her three adult daughters Frances, Eliza and Jane, all four of independent means^[8]. Also present was her son Thomas, a solicitor^[8]. By 1854, Edward Robinson was the owner-occupier^[3]. According to the 1861 census, he was a cotton spinner employing 122 people and a wholesale grocer employing six people^[8]. He lived here with his wife Margaret, their five young children, a governess, a nurse, a cook and a housemaid^[8]. After Edward Robinson’s death in 1868 aged 41, Margaret and several of their children remained in this house, including their youngest child Robert Arthur Robinson, who became an architect. He designed the Ship Hotel (Ship Corner) and the Science and Art School (behind the town library), both in Skipton^[9].

Margaret Robinson died in 1892, followed by her son Robert in 1894, who died aged 34^[8]. The 1901 and 1911 censuses record three of Margaret’s daughters here: Katharine and Margaret Robinson, and their widowed sister Elizabeth Dury, together with a cook and two housemaids^[8]. According to the 1911 census, the house had 13 rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[8].

Katharine Robinson died in 1917^[8]. Her sisters sold the property in 1920 to Charles Kynoch Butchart, a surgeon-dentist, and the building became a dental surgery^[3]. Charles Butchart lived elsewhere in town, but electoral registers and the 1939 Register indicate that he employed a live-in caretaker for No. 25, Newmarket Road; the 1939 Register entry for this building records Isabel Smith, caretaker, William Smith, senior dental mechanic, and Mary J. Harragan, household work^[8]. Charles Butchart’s son James E.K. Butchart took over the practice, retiring in 1973^[3]. The property was bought by dentists Mr. D.W.S. Pollard and his son Dr J.R.D. Pollard, and remained a dental surgery until 2006 when it was refitted, opening in January 2008 as Boutique Twenty Five, a hotel, and Nosh, a brasserie and bar. Nosh had closed by 2015.

Additional information: The tall round-arched window surround, extending from the ground to the first floor, on the west gable end appears to correspond with the position of the service stairwell (the main stairwell is at the east end of the building).

The architect William Atkinson, who may have designed this property, was responsible for another building in Skipton during the early 19th century. According to a newspaper article of 1809, construction of the banking house for Skipton Bank was “under the direction of Mr William Atkinson, a native of that place and architect to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire”, and the building was anticipated to be “one of the most superb structures, of its size, in the kingdom”^[10].

Recommendations: Update the list description.

Sources: [1] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [2] John Wood’s map of Skipton 1832 (in “Historic Maps and Views of Skipton”, a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [3] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] www.familysearch.org; [5] Leeds Intelligencer, April 18th 1814; [6] The Universal British Directory 1792, p 426 (transcribed page in miscellaneous notes about Newmarket Street, the Rowley Collection, Skipton Library); [7] <https://www.manchestervictorianarchitects.org.uk/>; [8] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [9] Jackson, K.C. 2011. “Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town”, unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol 1, p 205 and pp 227-228; [10] Leeds Mercury, Oct 7th 1809.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131852

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 25, NEWMARKET STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 25, NEWMARKET STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99114 51631

Details

1. 5336 NEWMARKET STREET (North Side) No 25 SD 9951 1/111

II

2. C19, ashlar, 2 storeys, heavy eaves cornice, stringcourse. Centre doorway flanked by Ionic columns supporting a cornice with dentils. Two 2-light windows on ground floor, with the doorway set back inside 3 relieving arches. In the tympanum of each is a large paterae. 3 windows above.

Listing NGR: SD9911451631

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323490

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

27, Newmarket Street, Crete House



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently Berries Florist of Skipton; Time Pharmacy.

Date: 1871-1881.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Shuttered concrete, painted render.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, two bays. The left (west) bay is wider than the right (east) bay. A shop entrance close to the centre of the frontage, at the right end of the left bay; a wide integral cart-way in the right bay providing access to a rear range.

Fenestration and other features: On the ground floor: a shallow-arched opening with a modern shop window and door; the entrance to the cart-way in the east bay has a similar but narrower, shallow-arched surround. Two windows on each of the upper floors: a paired window with a flat faced mullion in the left bay and a single window in the right bay; all upper floor windows have slightly projecting sills, plain jambs and top-hinged upper lights; the windows in the west bay have double shallow-arched lintels; those in the east bay have single shallow-arched lintels; the windows on the first floor are taller than those on the second.

There is a narrow three-flue rendered chimney stack at the west end of the building, two pots remaining.

Special features: The integral cart-way leading to the rear.

Historical information: Detailed maps of 1832 and 1852 represent the site of Crete House as a garden and/or orchard adjoining a large neighbouring property on its east side^{[1][2]}. Annotation

of the 1832 map indicates that both were owned by the same individual: J. Carr Esquire^[1]. This was John Carr, a solicitor, who lived on the other side of the street^{[3][4]}. Censuses suggest that Crete House was built between 1871 and 1881^[4]. An early tenant, possibly the first tenant, was John Dawson, the proprietor and editor of the Craven Pioneer, Skipton's first weekly newspaper^[3]. He is recorded here in the 1881 census with his wife Annie, three daughters and three sons, one of whom was William Harbutt Dawson, author of the book "History of Skipton" (1882)^[4]. William Harbutt Dawson became editor of the Craven Pioneer after his father's death in 1888^[3]. Later he was a civil servant, working for David Lloyd George as a special commissioner on labour and economic programmes, particularly in Germany, which proved valuable when the National Insurance Bill of 1911 was drafted^[3].

In 1887, this property was advertised for sale by auction^[3]. It was described as a freehold dwellinghouse with a dining room and kitchen on the ground floor, a drawing room, two bedrooms and a bathroom on the first floor, three bedrooms on the second floor, good cellarage and outbuildings^[3]. The owners at the time were the executors of a Miss Johnson, who may have been the owner at the time of construction, but more research is required to confirm this and whether there was a family connection between the Carr family and Miss Johnson^[3]. The Dawsons moved out and the property was sold to William Anderton for £560^[3]. The 1891 census records William Cookson, a retired army major, living in this building with Augusta and Ethel, his two adult daughters, a cook and a housemaid^[4]. By 1901, John Hargraves, a draper's assistant, was residing here with his wife Hannah and their son Henry James^[4]. Ten years later, the property was home to farmer and butcher Anthony Whitaker, his wife Helen and five adult children; according to the 1911 census, there were eight rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[4].

The Whitakers remained in the property until c. 1914^[4]. Knowledge of subsequent occupants is rather patchy. In 1920, Leonard Jaques, the manager of the Skipton branch of the Bank of Liverpool & Martins Ltd. (49, High Street), lived here^[4]. From c. 1923 until c. 1932, the house was occupied by Benjamin Curry Walls, his wife Elizabeth Ann (née Swales) and their family; in 1911, he was a canal traffic inspector, and in 1939, an inland water transport superintendent and inspector^[4]. In 1936, Charles Kendall, a customs and excise and old age pensions officer, appears to have had his office here while living on Raikes Wood Road^{[4][5]}. The 1939 Register lists the following people at this address: Sarah Blenkhorn, a Spirella corsetiere; Raymond Eglen, a skilled telecommunications linesman; and Eliza Eglen, a domestic worker (mornings)^[4]. After WW2, the building was occupied by Isabella Bownass (b. 1878) and Grace Waite (b. 1906)^[4]. Isabella Bownass (née Swales) was Grace Waite's mother and a younger sister of Elizabeth Ann Walls (resident c. 1923 – c. 1932)^[4]. From the late 1940s, Isabella Bownass and Grace Waite were joined by a succession of other occupants^[4]. Grace Waite lived here until at least 1962^[4]. By 1972, the property had been taken by T.H. Taylor & Son, estate agents (later described as auctioneers and valuers); by 2005, it was Cartridge World, computer equipment; by 2015, Printers and Cartridges; by 2017, The Comb & Clipper Barbershop and Olive Pharmacy; by 2022, vacant and Time Pharmacy; and by 2023, Berries Florist of Skipton and Time Pharmacy^[6].

Additional information: The building was named Crete House because it was constructed of shuttered concrete (it did not have a Mediterranean connection)^[3].

Photographs from the early to mid-1960s show a paired window in the left bay on the ground floor, with a projecting sill, a flat faced mullion, plain jambs and a double shallow-arched lintel,

identical to the first floor window above it^[7]. At that time all the windows of the frontage were four-pane sashes^[7]. The ground floor window is likely to have been replaced with the current arched shop frontage by 1972. The sashes were replaced by modern frames sometime later, but before 2008.

The owner/occupier in 2007 was Ian Carling, estate agent (his office was in the rear range). At that time there was a late 19th century staircase with turned balusters.

The exterior was repaired and restored 2022/23. A chimney stack at the east end of the building was also removed.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List for: its association with local historian and author William Harbutt Dawson; a rare example of the use of shuttered concrete; and the integral cart-way.

Sources: [1] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [2] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [3] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [6] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [7] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society.

2 to 10, Newmarket Street



Newmarket Street frontage (No. 2 is at the right end of the block, No. 8 at the left end)



The west gable end and south wall of the small building at the rear

Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Retail, store-rooms and residential. No. 2: Sense, charity shop; Nos. 4 to 8 (a single shop): C. & H. Brown, footwear, clothing and fashion accessories; No. 10 (at the rear of No. 8): residential (the same ownership as Nos. 4 to 8). A building at the rear (south), linked to the frontage range by a small connecting building, provides storage space for the two shops.

Date: Frontage range: 19th century fenestration; building proportions conceal evidence for an earlier building including roof timbers.

Small rear building: early 17th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Frontage range: rendered stone and brick, ashlar at the north-east corner; rear building: gritstone rubble walling with some rebuilding (coursed gritstone) at the west end.

Roof: stone slate on the frontage range, connecting building and north-facing roof of the rear building; slate on the south-facing roof of the rear building.

Plan: The frontage range: two storeys, five bays. No. 8 corresponds to bays 1 and 2, counting from the left (east) end of the building; No. 6 to bay 3; No. 4 to bay 4; and No. 2 to bay 5. Entrances: a door at the rear of the left (east) gable end; a recessed shop entrance towards the right (west) end of bay 3; and a recessed shop entrance close to the centre of bay 5. To the right (west) of No. 2 is Brookside, a narrow access road leading to terraced housing at the rear.

The rear building: two storeys, two bays. There is an entrance in each bay of the south wall.

The right return along Brookside comprises from north to south: the west gable end of the frontage range; the west wall of the small connecting building; and the west gable end of the rear building.

The footprint of the rear building is out of alignment with the frontage range.

Fenestration and other features: The frontage range: the ground floor has a large four-pane sash window with a plain stone surround and projecting sill at the centre of its left (east) gable end, and retail glazing fronting the street. Irregular windows on the first floor, from left to right

(east to west): eight-over-eight sash windows with slightly projecting plain stone surrounds in bays 1 and 2; single pane windows with plain stone jambs and lintels (sills not visible) in bays 3 and 4; and a mullioned window in bay 5 consisting of two four-pane sashes with stone jambs, wide mullion and lintel (sill not visible). Stone gutter brackets in bays 1 and 2; a moulded hopper at the top of a drain pipe between bays 2 and 3. A three-flue stone chimney stack with three pots at the east end of the ridge of the frontage range.

The rear building: Irregular fenestration: one window in the eastern bay of the south wall of the ground floor; a window in each bay on the first floor of the south wall; and two windows on each floor of the gable end. The ground floor and first floor windows in the eastern bay of the south wall have three lights, the upper light containing a coloured-glass, cross-shaped, central motif (probably late 19th century). The northernmost ground floor window of the gable end has stone jambs and a large stone lintel indicating the location of a former entrance. There are quoins at the southwest and southeast corners, and on first floor of the northwest corner; some of the quoins are substantial pink sandstone blocks, which are particularly prominent at the southwest corner.

Interior: The frontage range: A cellar below No. 4; solid walls between Nos. 2 and 4, and between Nos. 6 and 8; A queen post truss in the roof space of No. 2 (observed in 2001), also possibly between Nos. 4 and 6; a hanging king post truss in the roof space of No. 8; below the king post truss, visible on the first floors of Nos. 8 and 10, is a tie beam formed of a turned wall plate showing peg holes and mortice holes (i.e. re-used timber).

The rear building: On the ground floor in the eastern half of the building: two longitudinal ceiling beams and eight joists with a fern-like pattern inscribed into their rolled and run-out chamfer stops; the remains of a fireplace in the east gable end; and recut or replaced stone corbels above the fireplace. In the roof space: a central king-post truss, with peg holes showing that it supported longitudinal braces to the ridge and diagonal timbers of a 'herring-bone' pattern bracing; substantial purlins and rafters. The south side of the roof structure has been replaced.

Special features: In the rear building, the inscribed chamfer stops of the ceiling timbers on the ground floor and the king-post truss in the roof space. The timber trusses and exposed tie-beam of the frontage range. Survival of a small, low two-storey, two-bay building from an earlier setting at the rear in an area densely built up in the 19th century.

Historical information: A timeline is given below:

1660: The property was described as "a messuage or burgage in Skipton" (a messuage is a dwellinghouse with outbuildings and land; a burgage is a tenure of land in a town on a yearly rent).

1672: The Hearth Tax Returns list two adjoining houses: a substantial house with 10 hearths and a smaller one, adjoining Caroline Square, with six hearths. The occupiers were Henry and Robert Mitchell^[1].

1678: Robert Mitchell sold his property to Hugh Watkinson^[2].

1689: Hugh Watkinson sold the property to John Hall, a Quaker and tailor. After the Toleration Act of 1689 granting freedom of worship to Nonconformists, John Hall's house was registered as a Quaker meeting place^[2].

1693: John Hall and John Cowper acquired land close by on which the present Friends Meeting House was built. Hall established a pathway from the west side of his house, which went southwards to Waller Hill Beck, then eastwards along the beck to the Meeting House^[2].

1703: Closure of an inn in John Hall's house and the establishment of a Quaker school here. The school had 43 boys, later reducing to 12. John Hall's son David was presented at the Archdeacon's Court in 1711 and 1714 for teaching without a licence^[2].

1719: John Hall died aged 82 and was succeeded by his son David. The inventory in John Hall's will lists three living rooms, two parlours, four chambers, a bakehouse, a cellar and outbuildings. The grounds of the property extended south to Waller Hill Beck and contained stables, a barn, a cowhouse, a garden and an orchard^[2].

1756: David Hall died and was succeeded by his son John^[2].

1759: The property was described as two dwelling places in the occupation of John Hall, schoolmaster, and Robert Taylor, a doctor of physics^[2].

1764: The property was in the occupation of John Hall, William Garforth, William Fort and Thomas Hall^[2].

1765: John Hall, sold his "two messuages, dwellinghouse and tenements" to fellow Quaker David Binns^[2]. The school may have closed after this sale.

1799: Manor Call books suggest that the occupiers of the two dwellings at this time were David Binns (westernmost house) and Edmund Sagar (easternmost house)^[3]. Edmund Sagar was a watchmaker^[4]. After his death in 1805, George Lee succeeded in the business and became the tenant of the easternmost house^[4].

1812: It was announced in the Leeds Mercury newspaper that David Binns' property, divided into seven lots, was to be sold by auction^[5]. Comparison of the names given in the lot descriptions with those in the Manor Call Books of the early 19th century and the 1841 census suggests that lot five may correspond to the current Nos. 2 to 6, and lot six to Nos. 8 and 10:

Lot five: "a messuage or dwelling-house consisting of two shops in front, one sitting room, and kitchen backwards, a good cellar, and six lodging rooms, in the several occupations of Mr. Robert Robinson and Miss Holgate; also, two cottages adjacent thereto in several occupations of John Parker and Michael Craven"^[5].

Lot six: "a messuage or dwelling-house, consisting of a shop and one good room in front, kitchen backwards, a cellar, and four lodging rooms, in the occupation of Mr. George Lee"^[5].

1817: Sale to Dr Smith. The property in the title deeds was described as "two dwellinghouses on the south side of Newmarket Street at the westerly extremity thereof in the occupation of John King and George Lee"^[4].

The table below shows the change of occupancy over time from the mid-19th century to the present day. Note that there were three shops in 1841, which equates to the number given in the 1812 descriptions of property lots five and six:

	No. 8	No. 6	No. 4	No. 2
1841 Census ^[6]	George Lee, clock and watchmaker	Robert Oldfield, plasterer, and Ann Oldfield, confectioner		Robert Twistleton, ironmonger
1851 Census ^[6]	George Lee, clock and watchmaker	Margaret Barraclough (née	John Wilkinson, draper	Robert Twistleton, ironmonger

		Oldfield), confectioner		
1861 Census ^[6]	Joseph Watson Snr, hatter	Margaret Barracclough (née Oldfield), confectioner		Robert Twistleton, ironmonger
1871 Census ^[6]	Joseph Watson Snr, hatter	John Tomlinson, farm labourer, and John Tomlinson, master shoemaker	Samuel Darnbrook, master clogger	William Twistleton, ironmonger
1881 Census ^[6]	Joseph Watson Jnr, hatter	Richard Woodrup, boot and shoemaker	James Stirk, grocer	Ingham Chadwick, pawnbroker
1891 Census ^[6]	William Luty, stone mason, and Isabella Luty, china and earthenware dealer	Grace Atkinson, confectioner	James Stirk, grocer	hatter's shop [Joseph Watson Jnr transferred his business to this shop]
1901 Census ^[6]	offices	Grace Atkinson, confectioner and baker	James Stirk, grocer	hatter's shop
1911 Census ^[6]		Grace Atkinson, confectioner	Mary Ann and Clara Stirk, grocers	
1927 Kelly's Directory ^[7]	Annie Wilkinson (Miss), ladies' outfitter	Arthur Simkins, baker	Stirk & Co., grocers	Watson & Son, hatters
1936 Kelly's Directory ^[8]	West Yorkshire Road Car Co. Ltd., bus company	Annie & Gladys M. Bowker (Misses), fancy repository	Donald Greenwood, draper	Walter Shuttleworth, grocer
By the late 1950s ^[9]	West Yorkshire Road Car Co. Ltd., bus company	The ?Knitting Centre	Harry Vick F.B.O.A, optician	The Home and Colonial Stores, grocers
By 1972 ^[10]	West Yorkshire and Ribble, bus travel office	F. Greenwood, footwear	Harry Vick F.B.O.A, optician	Fabrics Galore
By 1984 ^[10]	West Yorkshire and Ribble, bus travel office	Brown, footwear and handbags		Fabrics Galore
By 1997 ^[10]	C. & H. Brown, footwear, clothing and fashion accessories			Fabrics Galore
By 2005 ^[10]	C. & H. Brown, footwear, clothing and fashion accessories			Sense, charity shop

Additional information: With substantial purlins and rafters, the building at the rear is the remains of an early 17th century building. In 1757, it was free-standing, but by 1832, it had been linked to the frontage range^{[11][12]}. The original function of this small building is currently unknown. Perhaps it was the bakehouse mentioned in the inventory of John Hall's will (1719).

On a map of 1832, the whole property is annotated with the owner's name: "R. Smith Esq."

A detailed map of 1852 indicates that No. 2 had a pair of bow windows at that time^[13].

C. & H. Brown acquired Nos. 4 and 6 c. 1973. Alterations were subsequently made to the frontage range and the link to the rear building, including the insertion of stairs and partitions.

Issues: The use of the rear building as shop storage for a long period of time has prevented a detailed record being made of a unique building with fine timberwork.

Recommendations: List grade II.

Sources: [1] Tax Assessment West Riding of Yorkshire - Staincliffe and Ewcross wapentakes Lady Day 1672/Skipton, may be viewed at <https://gams.uni-graz.at/o:htx.WR5>; [2] Information in the Skipton Civic Society archive, provided by Valentine Rowley, the widow of local historian Dr Geoffrey Rowley; [3] Miscellaneous notes about Newmarket Street, the Rowley Collection, Skipton Library; [4] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [5] Leeds Mercury, Sep 26th 1812; [6] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [7] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [8] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [9] Photographs and sketches by G.G. Pace, architect, Margaret Robinson collection, Craven Museum; [10] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [11] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [12] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [13] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850).

12 and 14, Newmarket Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: No. 12: James Pye & Son, estate agents, valuers and surveyors; No. 14: Early Doors Micro Pub.

Date: Mid-19th century with earlier fabric. A rear extension built in the 1890s.

Architect/Builder/Designer: John Varley (architect) designed the rear extension.

Material: Street frontage: painted render; gable end (right return): gritstone rubble, some coursed.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Two storeys, three irregularly spaced first floor windows. One recessed entrance towards the left (east) end of the building belonging to No. 14. A second entrance in the northern half of the gable end (right return) belonging to No. 12.

Fenestration and other features: A slightly projecting foundation band at the base of the street frontage. On the ground floor, from left to right (east to west): a single-pane window with a projecting stone surround; a modern glazed door with stone jambs, lintel and cornice; a two-light window with a stone surround and mullion; and a single-pane window with a stone surround. On the first floor, from left to right (east to west): a sash window; a four-pane casement window; and a sash window; all with stone surrounds. Rusticated quoins at each end of the frontage. Metal gutter brackets. Immediately below the gutter, between the two first floor windows at the right (west) end of the building, are the remains of a bracket for a flagpole.

The gable end (right return): a deeply recessed door in the northern half of the gable end; to the right (south) of the door are two small single pane windows with stone surrounds and

projecting sills. On the first floor is a four-pane casement window with stone surrounds and a projecting sill. Large quoins at each end of the gable end.

The roof: a very tall gritstone stack at the east end, adjoining the stack of the neighbouring building (Nos. 16 to 20); and a coursed gritstone multi-flue stack at the west end.

Interior: There is a cellar below the whole building; it comprises three rooms, has stone walls and a flat roof.

Historical information: On a map of 1757 the property on this site is annotated by the words “Lord Burlington”, indicating the identity of its then owner^[1]. In fact, Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of Burlington had died a few years previously in 1753, and had been succeeded by his son-in-law William Cavendish, 4th Duke of Devonshire^{[2][3]}. In the 1790s, the occupier of this property was John Sugden (previous occupiers cannot be identified with any degree of confidence)^[4]. Although a hairdresser by trade, he was by that time the sheriff’s bailiff^[4]. John Sugden’s daughter Rachel married William Shackleton in 1791, and they became the residents of her father’s house in 1799^{[4][5]}. According to a directory of 1822, William Shackleton was a wholesale & retail spirit dealer^[6]. Later records indicate that after his death, his widow Rachel remained in the building and continued to run the business: the 1840 Skipton Valuation lists Mrs. Shackleton as the 6th Duke of Devonshire’s tenant of a house, garden, spirit vault and warehouse, and the 1841 census records her as a wine and spirit merchant living here^{[4][7]}. By 1851, Rachel Shackleton had died and her daughter Sarah had taken over the business^[7]. Sarah Shackleton died in 1853 and was succeeded by Matthew Smith, previously a master at Carleton Endowed School, who was married to Sarah’s older sister Ann^{[4][7]}.

After Matthew Smith’s death in 1857, his widow Ann and daughter Rachel Ann continued as spirit dealers here for a few more years, but by 1865, the property had become the Craven Vaults public house, and the long association with the Shackleton family was over^{[4][7]}. The building was probably re-constructed or extensively altered at this time. In 1866, the publican was Thomas Bottomley, previously of the Fleece on Keighley Road^{[7][8]}. After Thomas’s death at the age of 40, his widow Elizabeth continued running the pub^[7]. By 1881, William Tempest was the publican^[7]. He had married Elizabeth Bottomley a few years earlier, and the 1881 census records them living in this building with Elizabeth’s 17-year old niece Margaret Hird, who was a milliner^[7]. In 1885, Margaret Hird married John Phillip, a butcher, and he became the next publican of the Craven Vaults^{[4][7]}. John and Margaret Phillip ran the public house for several decades from 1890^[4]. They were responsible for a change of name from the Craven Vaults to the Craven Arms, which probably occurred around the same time as various architectural alterations were made. Local architect John Varley was commissioned to produce an integral cart-way with street-facing archway leading from Newmarket Street to the rear of the property (date of plan, 1891), and a rear extension (date of plan, 1896)^[9]. The enlargement of the premises included the provision of several bedrooms and a room able to hold 100 people^[4]. The integral cart-way was possibly created through the widening of a pre-existing pedestrian ginnel^[10]. It passed through the adjoining building on the west side of the Craven Arms, perhaps implying common ownership of the two properties. Above the street-fronting archway for the cart-way were the words “Good Stabling”^[11].

The 1911 census records John and Margaret Phillip residing here with four of their children: Alice, 22, assisting in the business; Fanny, 17, a book keeper for a paper merchant; and sons Richard, 15, and John, 10, both at school^[7]. The property had 14 rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[7]. Margaret and John Phillip

died in 1919 and 1925 respectively^[7]. The Craven Arms continued to be managed by their daughter Alice and her husband Herbert Ingham for several more years until the mid-1930s, when Alice died and Hiram and Carrie Brown took over^[7]. The adjacent building and integral cart-way were demolished sometime between 1928 and 1938 when the West Yorkshire Road Car Company built a bus garage behind (to the south of) the Craven Arms and Nos. 16 to 20, and required improved access onto Newmarket Street^{[12][13][14]}. By 1945, the licensee was Jessie Hewitt (née Jacques), who had previously run a hotel in Ilkley with her first husband^[7]. She married James Bailey and they continued running the Craven Arms until around 1949, when her son George Hewitt and his wife Rhoda took over^[7]. By 1957, the licensees were James and Edna Atkinson^[7].

The Craven Arms lost its licence in 1974^[11]. By 1984, the property had been redeveloped as two retail properties^[15].

No. 12: By 1984, James Pye & Son, estate agents^[15].

No. 14: By 1984, Bellpaid, betting office; by 1997, Peter Smith, betting office; by 2005, Tote Sport, betting office; and by 2016, Early Doors Micro Pub^[15].

Additional information: The quoins at the northwest corner of the building have been modified on the gable end. This was probably carried out when the integral cart-way to the rear was created in the 1890s. The quoins defined the left (east) side of the street-facing archway^[11]. They were cut to appear of uniform size within the archway^[11]. When the adjacent building and integral cart-way were demolished between 1928 and 1938, the gable end of No. 12 was rebuilt. The door and windows were probably added then.

A datestone with "J&M P 1896" carved upon it can be found on the right return of No. 28, Newmarket Street, towards the north end of the rear range. The initials are believed to be those of John and Margaret Phillip, and the datestone may have come from the Craven Arms. John and Margaret's son John founded the electrical business John Phillip & Son, which from c. 1960, had a shop at No. 28, Newmarket Street. It is suggested (verification required) that the datestone related to the construction work carried out at the Craven Arms during the 1890s. Perhaps the datestone was retrieved after demolition of the adjacent building and integral cart-way, and was later incorporated into the rear range of No. 28 during some alteration work.

Ownership of the Craven Vaults/Craven Arms public house is currently unknown. In 1972, the Craven Arms was tied to the Bass-Charrington brewery^[15].

Sources: [1] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [2] <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Richard-Boyle-3rd-earl-of-Burlington>; [3] Hattersley, R. 2013. "The Devonshires: the Story of a Family and a Nation", Vintage, London, p 206. [4] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [5] www.familysearch.org; [6] Baines, E. 1822. "History, Directory & Gazetteer, of the County of York; Vol. I. – West Riding", viewed on <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4>; [7] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [8] White, W. 1866. "Directory of Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield ... and all parishes and villages in and near those populous districts of the West Riding, forming the great seats of the woollen and worsted manufactures", viewed on <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4>; [9] Jackson, K.C. 2011. "Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town",

unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 2, p 126 (Table 7.4); [10] OS map of Skipton 10 feet to 1 mile 1891 (surveyed 1890); [11] Rowley, R.G. 1983. "The Book of Skipton", Barracuda Books Ltd., p 106; [12] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>; [13] OS map of Skipton 25" to 1 mile 1946 (revised 1938); [14] Binns, D. 1999. "Skipton-in-Craven in the 20th Century", Trackside Publications, Skipton, p 47; [15] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library.

16 to 20, Newmarket Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Retail and hospitality on the ground floor. No. 16: The Tool Box, DIY and hardware store; No. 18: The Clubhouse Coffee & Cycles; No. 20: Devonshire Vaults, a café bar. The upper floors are residential.

Date: 1889.

Architect/Builder/Designer: John Varley (architect).

Material: Coursed dressed gritstone; ashlar (below the first floor windows).

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, four bays. On the ground floor, Nos. 20, 18 and 16 correspond to bays 1, 2, and 4, counting from the left (east) end of the building. Bay 3 is narrower than the other three bays. Four entrances, one per bay, of which those in bays 1, 2 and 4 are recessed shop entrances. The entrances within bays 1, 2 and 3 are centrally located; the entrance in bay 4 is towards the right (west) end of the bay.

The left return of this building faces the courtyard in front of the Devonshire Inn. It has three storeys and three bays (as defined by the upper floor masonry). On the ground floor are two entrances: a wide entrance in the right (northernmost) bay and a narrower entrance left of centre.

Fenestration and other features: Palazzo style. Ground floor: retail glazing; each of the recessed entrances in bays 1 and 2 (Nos. 20 and 18) is approached via a single low step with a mosaic design, which is also present along the front of these two shops; bay 3 comprises a studded plank door with a letterbox and small square grill, in a heavily rusticated four-centred arch with pyramidal bosses, keystone and moulded architrave above; similar styled pilasters at

each end of the building and between bays 1 and 2; the recessed entrance in bay 4 (No. 16) comprises a glazed and timber door with a four-pane overlight, and is approached via two low steps; a cornice along the length of the building at the top of the ground floor.

First floor: sash windows throughout; a projecting moulded sill band along the length of the building with three courses of ashlar below, both features extending across both the frontage and the left return; bay 3 has a single sash window with chamfered stone jambs and a moulded lintel, whereas the windows in bays 1, 2 and 4 are Venetian margin-light windows with chamfered stone jambs, mullions and moulded keyed arches above; within each arch tympanum is a moulded circular motif; the moulding within the arch tympanum in bay 2 additionally includes the date 1889 and the initials ASW.

Second floor: sash windows above blind stone panels, below which is a projecting moulded band extending along the length of the frontage; the windows in bays 1, 2 and 4 are three-light windows with stone jambs, mullions, sills and lintels. The window in bay 3 has a similar surround but is a single sash.

The upper floor frontage is recessed in bays 1, 2 and 4. Above the three-light second floor windows in these bays are moulded dentils below a frieze. The frieze and cornice above extend across both the frontage and the left return. There are rusticated quoins at each end of the building.

The ground floor of the left return: an original round-arched entrance left of centre with a plain keyed stone surround; a wide entrance in the right (northernmost) bay (converted from a window in 2023); a rusticated pilaster at the northern end. The upper floors of the left return: an area of recessed masonry in each bay extending upwards across both upper floors; the right bay has a modern window on each floor; the other two bays are blind with moulded dentils at the top of the recessed masonry; rusticated quoins at the right end (upper floors) and left end (all floors) of the left return.

The roof has gable coping at the west end and is hipped at the east end. Two coursed gritstone chimney stacks between the eaves and the west end of the main ridge: a narrow four-flue stack on the south-facing roof with four pots remaining; and an L-shaped stack on the north-facing roof (the L-shape results from it being combined with that of the neighbouring building) with four pots remaining. Two coursed gritstone chimney stacks between the eaves and the east end of the main ridge: an eight-flue stack on the south-facing roof with seven pots remaining; and a six-flue stack on the north-facing roof with five pots remaining.

Special features: The carved stone plaque above first floor window in bay 2: the date 1889 and the initials ASW.

Historical information: This property was built on the site of a stable block and an old tap-room^[1]. The construction work was instigated by widow Annie S. Wrigley, recorded as the innkeeper of the Devonshire Hotel in the 1891 census, hence the initials ASW incorporated into the datestone of the building^{[1][2]}. Although the current building extends further back from the street than the previous ones, Nos. 16 and 18 are approximately located where the stables were, and No. 20 replaced the tap-room^{[3][4]}.

No. 16: In 1895, this property was taken by the cabinet maker Edward Brumfitt, whose previous premises in Caroline Square were demolished to allow the extension of High Street House (Nos. 67 to 71, High Street)^[2]. Any occupation of No. 16, Newmarket Street between the building's construction and 1895 is currently unknown. The 1901 census records Edward

Brumfitt living at No. 16 with his family, which included his son Alfred, also a cabinet maker, and his daughter Mary, an upholstress^[2]. After Edward Brumfitt died a few months later, Alfred Brumfitt inherited the family business^[2]. In the 1911 census Alfred is listed as a cabinet maker and employer, residing here with his wife Maud, their baby son Eric, and his sister Mary, who was still working as an upholstress; the property had five rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[2]. In 1927, the business E. Brumfitt & Sons had two premises: No. 16, Newmarket Street and a property in Court Lane^[5]. By then, Walter, another son of Edward Brumfitt, also a cabinet maker, was living in No. 16 with his wife Catherine^[2].

c. 1930, James Whitaker's butcher's shop moved across into this property from No. 5, Newmarket Street (now No. 3a)^[1]. James died around the same time, but his widow Hannah continued to live in No. 26 until c. 1950^[2]. The butcher's shop Whitakers remained here until sometime after 1984^[6]. By 1997, the shop had been taken by Joiners Shop, D.I.Y.; and by 2005, The Tool Box, DIY and hardware store^[6].

No. 18: This property was let to Eastman's butchers in 1891, but was unoccupied by 1901^{[1][2]}. In 1903, the National Telephone Company set up their call office here^[1]. The 1911 census records Ernest Norman, a telephone linesman and caretaker for the National Telephone Company, living at No. 18 with his wife Jane, a telephone office caretaker, their two young children and his brother Robert, a road labourer^[2]. The property had four rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[2].

In 1913, pawnbrokers and clothiers Ledgard & Forsyth took the property^[1]. The firm had become Ledgard & Wynn by 1922 and was listed as house furnishers in a directory of 1927^{[1][5]}. Ledgard & Wynn purchased and redeveloped what is now Unit 2, Craven Court, and in 1930, opened their new department store at that location^[7]. Arthur Simpkins, a baker, took their former premises in Newmarket Street, and lived in the building, but by 1936, Esther Parker (Mrs.), a ladies' outfitter, was trading here^{[1][8]}. Esther and her husband James lived elsewhere in the town (30, Brougham Street)^[2]. Their son James Ronald Parker inherited the business and the shop (Parkers, ladieswear) remained at No. 18 until his retirement in 1980^[1]. By 1984, the shop had become Pottery & Pine, crafts; by 1997, Sue Ryder, charity shop; by 2005, Walkers, confectionery and biscuits; by 2015, Total Fisherman, angling equipment; by 2016, Karibu Emporium, homewares and gifts; and by 2022, The Clubhouse Coffee & Cycles^[6].

No. 20: This property was initially let as "The Market House" to George Edward Carr, a grocer^[1]. He is recorded here in the 1891 census with his wife Amy and two young children^[2]. Although the shop had become a music and piano shop by 1892, the census of 1901 records it as a grocer's shop once more, but uninhabited^{[1][2]}. Ten years later, the grocer James Wade was living here with his wife Mary Ann and three children^[2]. The census of 1911 also lists three visitors and a lodger, and records that there were five rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[2]. The Wade family and their grocer's shop remained here until the early 1930s, when James Wade died^[2]. The shop was then taken by Herbert Cooper, a boot and shoe dealer; Herbert and his wife Minnie resided in Silsden^{[2][8]}. By 1948, Samuel and Vera Champion were living at No. 20^[2]. The shoe business H. Cooper & Son had moved to No. 33, High Street^[9]. Samuel Champion is listed as a greengrocer in the 1939 Register, so it is likely that this shop was a greengrocer's in the late 1940s and during the 1950s^[2]. A family named Cairns resided in the property during the 1960s, but the nature of the ground floor business at that time is not currently known^[2]. By 1972, No. 20 was

Le Basse-Croute, a restaurant; by 1984, The Bay Tree, a restaurant; by 1997, Claire's Kitchen, a restaurant; by 2005, Sam Wedges, a sandwich bar; by 2009, Bojangles Café; and by 2022, Devonshire Vaults, a café bar^[6].

Additional information: The following advertisement was placed in the Craven Herald newspaper on the 6th April 1889:

'TO CONTRACTORS. TO BE LET BY TENDER, the Mason's, Carpenter and Joiner's, Plumber's, Glazier's, and Painter's, Slater's, Plasterer's, and Ironfounder's WORK to be done in the ERECTION of THREE SHOPS, DWELLINGS, and SPIRIT VAULTS in Newmarket-street, Skipton, for Mrs Wrigley. Plans and Specifications may be seen and Quantities obtained by intending Contractors, at our offices on and after Tuesday, on the 9th day of April. Sealed Tenders (endorsed "Newmarket-street Buildings") to be sent in to us on or before Thursday, the 18th day of April next. JOHN VARLEY, C.E. & SON, Architects, Swadford-street, Skipton, 29th March, 1889.'^[10]

No. 16 may retain some original timber work, including panelling and window surrounds, to the left and right of the door. The glazed and timber door has an interesting design. The door and surrounds may be the work of the Brumfitt family, cabinet makers who lived here from 1895 until c. 1930.

In 1907, the business E. Brumfitt & Sons was described as "the oldest cabinet business in Skipton. Established 1790"^[11].

Recommendations: Local Heritage List for: its architectural quality; location in the setting of the Devonshire Hotel; well-proportioned shop fronts; and named local architect.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [4] OS map of Skipton 10 feet to 1 mile 1891 (surveyed 1890); [5] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [6] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [7] "Old Skipton Firms: Ledgard and Wynn", West Yorkshire Pioneer and East Lancashire News, Feb 21st 1930; [8] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [9] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [10] Craven Herald, April 6th 1889; [11] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association.

The Devonshire Inn, Newmarket Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information), grade II*.

Function of building: Currently a public house (J D Wetherspoon plc.). Previously a private house; hotel, assembly room and inn.

Date: 1728-1732.

Architect/Builder/Designer: For Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of Burlington (d.1753).

Designed by Boyle as a town house. A list of craftsmen is given in Historical information below, from P.Leach, 1989^[1].

Material: Coursed gritstone ashlar façade with chamfered plinth, pronounced quoins and carved moulded bands to second floor, eaves and pediment. Flanking and rear walls of rubble, rendered to rear. Hipped roof, gritstone, two rendered tall multi-flued stacks to each side.

Plan: Palladian style, three storeys over basement, five tall first floor plate-glass sash windows, square to top floor, all in stone surrounds. Symmetrical elevation with central pedimented doorway, acanthus-carved console brackets and triglyph detail, original door on iron pintles. Through passage (part surviving) to pedimented rear entrance with stone steps flanked by ramped basement railings, access to kitchen and service rooms. Elaborate timber staircase to centre on west side, the lowest flight re-set to south when access was required to the assembly room built c. 1810. This extension is two storeys, a blind arcade to ground floor, original ground floor elevation lost in 20th century additions. Wide six-over-six pane windows in stone surrounds with sill band to first floor.

Interior: Lobby with dado rail, ornate decorative panelling below, painted coats of arms on upper walling, removed in repainting 2022-3. Ground floor: shutters, some plaster cornices retained in alterations 2002-3 when internal walls were part removed. Assembly room, now

bar area. Staircase: short straight flights with half-landing, moulded wide handrail supported by close-set knopped balusters of column-on-vase type, bulbous form, open string. First floor now public toilets; fanlight over entrance to upper floor of the assembly room. Other areas not seen.

Special features: A new building style in the town, strongly influencing houses in the town centre from this date. The detail preserved at Chatsworth House gives an exceptional understanding of the development of the site and its influence on the town.

Historical information: Richard Boyle inherited the Clifford estates of Bolton Abbey in 1704 on the death of his father the 3rd Earl / Viscount Dungarvon. The estates were important for lead and limestone and the house was probably for an agent as well as occasional visits. The foundations were begun in June 1728, stonemason Jonathan Jennings^[1]. During 1729, joiners Jonathan Alcock, John Granger and William Sutton worked on the roof which was slated by Thomas Boocock^[1]. Thomas Guyre, carpenter, made the staircase, and William Tomkinson was the plasterer^[1]. The windows were leaded and glazed by George Burton in 1730 and from 1731, George Fether was painting the interior woodwork in shades of stone, chocolate and oak^[1]. In 1732, the forecourt was made, with iron gates probably by Welbury Holgate and Robert Shoesmith^[1].

Richard Boyle died in 1754 and his estates passed to the 4th Duke of Devonshire. The house was not required (the main residence was at Bolton Abbey), and “New House” became “The New Inn” c. 1790. John Newell was probably the first landlord, until around 1805^[2].

By 1806, James Rose was the tenant and by 1810, the name of the inn had been changed to the Devonshire Hotel^[2]. In 1813, Rose issued a notice stating that “in consequence of considerable improvements with sitting and bedrooms which have lately been made to his house, he is now enabled to afford superior accommodations to those who please to favour him with their company, assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make them comfortable, as his beds are excellent, and the wines, etc. of the best quality. Commercial Gentlemen may depend on every Attention being paid them as usual. Neat Post Chaise, good Horses and steady Driver at 1s 6d. per mile. The Leeds and Kendal Royal-Union Coach every day after the 2nd of May”^{[2][3]}. One of the alterations made to the inn around this time was the addition of an assembly room suitable for large gatherings. One such gathering was a ball at the Devonshire Hotel in January 1814 held “in honour of the glorious victories of the Allies” in the Napoleonic Wars, “in the handsome large room lately built by the Duke of Devonshire”^{[2][4]}.

In 1820, John Bradley replaced James Rose at the Devonshire Hotel, having previously been the landlord of the Sun Inn, which was located on the site of Nos. 54 and 56, High Street^[2]. The Devonshire Hotel remained a leading coaching inn. A Mrs Brown, who had been born in Skipton in 1823, speaking in 1913, recalled watching the royal coach passing down Skipton High Street as it conveyed Dowager Queen Adelaide, the widow of William IV, from the North of England to London^[2]. She distinctly remembered being an on-looker when the horses were changed at the Devonshire Hotel^[2]. This must have occurred sometime between 1837, the year William IV died, and 1849, the year of the Dowager Queen’s death.

By the time of the 1841 census, John Bradley had died and his widow Ann was the innkeeper^[5]. Subsequent innkeepers were: by 1861 Benjamin and Margaret Nightingale; by 1871, Edmund Wrigley; by 1891, Annie S. Wrigley (Edmund Wrigley’s widow); by 1901, Ben Rawnsley; by 1907, J. Fisher Mason; by 1911, Procter Wilman; by 1918, William Walker Smith; by 1927, William

Leach; and by 1951, Kenneth D. Leach (William Leach's son, remaining here until at least 1962)^{[5][6][7]}.

The Devonshire Hotel was purchased by the Leeds brewery Joshua Tetley & Son Ltd. in 1911 for £2850^[8]. According to a contemporary newspaper report about the sale, it had 18 bedrooms, sitting and commercial rooms, an assembly room, a bowling green, vaults, stables, a motor garage, and outbuildings^[8]. In the 1970s or 80s, the property was sold by Tetley, by then part of Allied Breweries, to Richard Baldwin, a local businessman of Skibeden Farm, Skipton, for £89,000^[2]. In 2000, the Devonshire Hotel was purchased by J D Wetherspoon plc.

Additional information: The house was built during a period of great social and political upheaval. The Jacobite uprisings took place in 1715 and 1745 and Charles Edward Stewart's army defeated the English at Preston Pans in November '45, marching through Lancashire.

Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, inherited vast English and Irish estates in 1704 and probably had Jacobite sympathies. George I made him Lord Treasurer of Ireland and Lord Lieutenant of the East and West Ridings, and when this house was being built he was made a privy councillor and Knight of the Garter by George II. By 1716, he was seriously interested in architecture^[9] and it is suggested that he retired from politics in 1733 because he was a strong Stewart supporter. The purpose and status of the Skipton house is therefore of considerable significance.

During the plug-drawing riots of 1842, prisoners were taken to the Devonshire Hotel to be examined by magistrates, before being taken by coach and military escort to York Castle^[10].

Nathaniel Hawthorne, the American author, stayed in the Devonshire Hotel in 1857 with his family while touring the North of England at the end of his appointment as United States Consul in Liverpool. His wife Sophia wrote how, after arriving in Skipton at its "tolerably pretentious station", they were transferred to "the first hotel in town" by a "jolly little bus", where they were greeted by the landlady, "glorious in cherry ribbons", and taken "up into a front sitting room, comfortable with a lounge, and a large fireplace, in which the maid soon kindled a blazing fire"^[11]. Nathaniel Hawthorne described their accommodation in Skipton as an "old-fashioned inn"^[12].

Later 19th century licencing laws provided a bar on the outside of the "assembly rooms", and 1899 – 1900 drawings by local architect J.W. Broughton show the east side coach house part converted to a tap room, bar and snug, with a passage underground to bring beer and wine from the cellars of the main house. Lavatories were built for men (with cloakroom) and women (just one) next to the assembly room and the plate glass sash windows probably date from then. By 1907, The Devonshire Hotel, proprietor J. Fisher Mason, was described as "a first-class family and commercial hotel" with a "splendid bowling green" (surviving), "space for 20 cars in front of hotel", a "car for hire" and a "motor house"^[6]. The building was given grade II* listing in April 1952, when the staircase of the "1st half of C18" was noted. Purchase by J D Wetherspoon in 2000 resulted in a three-year planning debate over proposed changes; internal alterations resulted in loss of character but the staircase was retained and the forecourt resurfaced as an outdoor drinking area.

Nos. 22, 22A and 22B, Newmarket Street, and 1 to 5, Devonshire Mews are the coach house and stable block that were built for the Devonshire Hotel in the early 19th century. They are also listed buildings (grade II). There is a separate entry for them in this document.

Issues: With Holy Trinity Church and Skipton Castle, this is an example of nationally and internationally significant architecture in the town.

Recommendations: Correct the list description to allow for:

- Date of construction and architectural / political significance to be included – see Peter Leach article^[1]
- Building phases information to include addition of the assembly room on the west side c. 1810
- Refurbishment by J D Wetherspoon 2003, including demolition of early 20th century rear building, toilets added to first floor, insertion of sales bars into the assembly room.
- Redecoration 2023

Sources: [1] Leach, P. 1989. "Lord Burlington in Wharfedale". *Architectural History* 32: 68-84; [2] Miscellaneous notes about public houses and inns, the Rowley Collection, Skipton Library; [3] Leeds Mercury, April 24th 1813; [4] Leeds Mercury, Jan 15th 1814; [5] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [6] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [7] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [8] Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer, Aug 29th 1911; [9] Howard Colvin, Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840; [10] Leeds Intelligencer, Aug 20th 1842; [11] Hawthorne, S. 1878. "Notes in England and Italy", G.P. Putnam & Son, New York, p 8; [12] Hawthorne, N. 1870. "Passages from the English Note-books of Nathaniel Hawthorne Vol. II", Strahan & Co., London, pp 200-206.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II*

List Entry Number: 1157440

Date first listed: 28-Apr-1952

Statutory Address 1: DEVONSHIRE HOTEL, NEWMARKET STREET

Location

Statutory Address: DEVONSHIRE HOTEL, NEWMARKET STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99073 51571

Details

1. 5336 NEWMARKET STREET (South Side) Devonshire Hotel SD 9951 1/115 28.4.52.

II* GV

2. C18. Ashlar front, stone rubble sides, rear painted, hipped roof, 3 storeys. 5 windows. Massive eaves cornice. Centre 3 bays has centre door up 3 steps, with moulded architrave and pediment, 2 windows on ground floor and 3 each upper floor, all in alight break forward with top pediment. One window each side of centre forward break. Interior retains panelled window shutters, staircase of 1st half of C18, doors etc.

Listing NGR: SD9907351571

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323497

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

22, 22A and 22B, Newmarket Street and 1 to 5, Devonshire Mews



22, 22A and 22B, Newmarket Street



1 to 5, Devonshire Mews

Heritage category: Listed Buildings (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of buildings: No. 22, Newmarket Street: The Art Shop, art and craft supplies; Nos. 22A and 22B, Newmarket Street and Nos. 1 to 5, Devonshire Mews: residential.

Date: c. 1810.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

22, 22A and 22B, Newmarket Street

Material: The Newmarket Street (north) frontage and the right return along Devonshire Mews: coursed gritstone; the left return along The Ginnel and the rear: gritstone rubble.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Two storeys. The Newmarket Street (north) frontage: Two bays; an entrance in the right bay. The left return along The Ginnel: One entrance in the northern half of the building. Right

return along Devonshire Mews: Five bays; an entrance in bay 2 (counting from the left end).

The rear: One bay; one entrance.

Fenestration and other features: Newmarket Street (north) frontage: On the ground floor: two ventilation grills at ground level indicating a possible cellar; a large plate glass window in the left bay with a stone sill and lintel, and quoin jambs; the door in the right bay has a single low worn step, moulded stone jambs and lintel, and a cornice; quoins at the right end, ground floor only. On the first floor: two small, approximately square, single-pane windows with modern frames and stone sills; the left window has a flat arched lintel with voussoirs; the right window has a plain stone lintel.

Left return along The Ginnet: On the ground floor: the door in the right (northern) half has tie jambs and a plain stone lintel; a small window to the left of the door with a stone sill and lintel; three circular metal tie plates. At the right end of the building are the possible remains of a shop advertisement/sign imprinted in ?cement. On the first floor: two small windows with stone sills and lintels; quoins at the left end of the building, first floor only; a band of through stones at the left end.

Right return along Devonshire Mews: On the ground floor: three closely spaced, segmental arched, former carriage entrances in bays 2, 3 and 4 (counting from the left end), now glazed with modern multiple-pane frames; the door on this side of the building is glazed and lies within the former carriage entrance in bay 2; all three former carriage entrances have dressed stone surrounds; a window in bay 5 with a modern frame, stone sill and lintel, and tie jambs; three circular metal tie plates; quoins at the left end, ground floor only. On the first floor: five windows with modern frames, stone sills and flat arched lintels with stone voussoirs; the two windows in bays 1 and 5 are small, approximately square, single-pane windows; those in bays 2,3, and 4 are taller with two-pane top-hinged frames.

Rear: On the ground floor: two steps up to the door, which is modern and partially glazed with a plain stone lintel. On the first floor: a small, approximately square, single-pane window with modern frames and a stone sill and lintel.

The roof is hipped at the north and south ends. Straddling the northern half of the principal ridge is a coursed gritstone three-flue chimney stack with three pots.

1 to 5, Devonshire Mews (to the rear of 22, 22A and 22B, Newmarket Street)

Material: The Devonshire Mews (west) frontage: graduated, coursed gritstone; The Ginnet (east) frontage: gritstone rubble.

Plan: Two storeys. The Devonshire Mews (west) frontage: Eight bays; five entrances in bays 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7, counting from the left (north) end.

Fenestration and other features: The Devonshire Mews (west) frontage: On the ground floor: paired segmental carriage arches in bays 1 and 2 (counting from the left end) with dressed stone surrounds; the former carriage entrance in bay 1 incorporates a modern door and glazing, that in bay 2 a large modern two-pane window; windows with modern frames, stone sills and shallow arched lintels with voussoirs in bays 3 and 8; wide doors (probably former stable entrances) with quoin jambs and stone lintels with incised voussoirs in bays 4 and 7; modern garage doors in bays 5 and 6; quoins at the left end of the building, ground floor only. On the first floor: approximately square windows with modern frames, stone sills and flat

arched lintels with voussoirs in all eight bays except bay 4 which is taller with French doors, a Juliet balcony and a shallow arched lintel; evidence from the masonry and from photographs indicate that there were taking-in doors in bays 4 and 6 before conversion to dwellings^[1].

The Ginnel (east) frontage: On the ground floor: a blocked window with a plain stone surround towards the left end of the building; a very small blocked opening (a former window?) in the northern half of the building; five circular metal tie plates. On the first floor: two small windows with stone sills and lintels in the right (northern) half of the building; quoins at each end, both floors.

Moulded kneelers at the north end of the roof; two skylights on the east-facing roof in the southern half of the building.

Special features: Both buildings were structures of the Devonshire Hotel, providing a coach house and stables.

Historical information: Mapping indicates that these two buildings were constructed on empty plots sometime between 1757 and 1832^{[2][3]}. They belonged to a large property, now known as the Devonshire Inn, which had been built in 1728-32, for Richard Boyle, the 3rd Earl of Burlington and owner of the land^[4]. Burlington, an architect, was probably involved in the design of the Devonshire, but its original purpose is unclear^[4]. By the end of the 18th century, it had become an inn called the New Inn^{[4][5]}.

Nos. 22, 22A and 22B, Newmarket Street and Nos. 1 to 5, Devonshire Mews were almost certainly built for the New Inn as a coach house and stables respectively. John Newell was probably the first landlord, from 1790^[5]. Although he advertised that he had a post-chaise and horses, it is perhaps more likely that these buildings were constructed for the next landlord James Rose^[5]. By 1810, Rose had changed the name of the inn to the Devonshire Hotel, and in 1813, he issued a notice stating that “considerable improvements” had “lately been made to his house”^{[5][6]}. One of the alterations made to the inn at this time was the addition of an assembly room suitable for large gatherings. One such gathering was a ball at the Devonshire Hotel in January 1814 held “in honour of the glorious victories of the Allies” in the Napoleonic Wars^{[5][7]}. Moulding detail of the window surrounds of the assembly room closely resembles that of the door surround on the Newmarket Street (north) frontage of the coach house building, suggesting a similar date of construction. Rose’s notice of 1813 publicised “Neat post chaise, good horses and steady driver at 1s. 6d. per mile. The Leeds and Kendal Royal-Union Coach every day after the 2nd of May”^{[5][6]}. The presence of post chaises at the Devonshire Hotel was also indicated in a directory of 1822^[8].

The Newmarket Street (north) end of the coach house building may have initially been intended as accommodation for a coachman. Between entries for the Devonshire Hotel and what is now No. 24, Newmarket Street, the 1841 census records John Emmott, a postilion (someone who guides a horse-drawn coach while mounted on a horse), and John Shepperd, an ostler^[9]. One or both of these people could have lived here. According to the Skipton Survey of 1840, Thomas Brown, a solicitor and coroner, had his office in this building^[10]. The censuses of 1841 and 1851 indicate that he lived in Devonshire Terrace directly opposite, on the north side of Newmarket Street^[9]. By 1854, Brown had moved his office and residence to what is now No. 3, High Street, and William King had opened a druggist’s shop in the coach house building^[10].

By 1858, the tenant was William Wilks, a shoemaker^[10]. The 1861 census records him living here with his wife Nancy and their four children^[9]. By 1865, Edward Brumfitt, a cabinet maker, was the occupier^[10]. Like William Wilks before him, he resided in the building with his wife and children^[9]. John Bishop, a shoemaker, and his wife Dorothy were the tenants by 1881^[9]. Ten years later, they had been joined by two male boarders, who were cotton weavers^[9].

In 1900, the tap-room for the Devonshire Hotel opened here having previously been located on the west side of the Devonshire Hotel^[10]. The relocated tap-room became known by locals as the “Rat Pit” and remained in the coach house building for many years, finally closing sometime between 1972 and 1980^{[1][10][11]}. By 1984, No. 22 had become the shop Tiny Tots, children’s wear; and by 2005, The Art Shop, art and craft supplies^[11]. The stable block had been converted to dwellings (Nos. 1 to 5, Devonshire Mews) by 1997; No. 22B (and No. 22A?) was a dwelling by 2005^[11].

Additional information: The Devonshire Inn is also a listed building (grade II*). There is a separate entry for it in this document.

Issues: The listing description has insufficient detail and does not clearly differentiate the two buildings.

Recommendations: Update the list description.

Sources: [1] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society; [2] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [3] John Wood’s map of Skipton 1832 (in “Historic Maps and Views of Skipton”, a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [4] Leach, P. 1989. “Lord Burlington in Wharfedale”. Architectural History 32: 68-84; [5] Miscellaneous notes about public houses and inns, the Rowley Collection, Skipton Library; [6] Leeds Mercury, April 24th 1813; [7] Leeds Mercury, Jan 15th 1814; [8] Baines, E. 1822. “History, Directory & Gazetteer, of the County of York; Vol. I. – West Riding”, viewed on <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4>; [9] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [10] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [11] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1316979

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: FORMER STABLES TO REAR OF NO 22, 22, NEWMARKET STREET

Location

Statutory Address: FORMER STABLES TO REAR OF NO 22, 22, NEWMARKET STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99098 51571

Details

1. 5336 NEWMARKET STREET (South Side) No 22. Former Stables to rear of No 22 SD 9951 1/116

II GV

2. Cl8-19. Stone, hipped slate roof. Portion near the street is 2-storeyed, with moulded doorway and cornice, and two 6-paned sash windows above - was probably a coachman's cottage. 3 large round arched coach-house entrances to rear, with three 12-paned sashes above. A segmental-arched carriage entry. Iron glazing bars.

Listing NGR: SD9909851571

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323498

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

24 and 24A, Newmarket Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: No. 24: vacant; No. 24A: Peluquera, hair salon.

Date: Frontage: early to mid-19th century; earlier rubble walling on the right return.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Painted render. Right return: gritstone rubble.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Two storeys, two bays. No. 24A comprises the left (east) bay; No. 24 comprises the right (west) bay. A recessed shop entrance in each bay.

The right return is along a pathway called The Ginnel and consists of the west gable end of the street-facing building and a rear range with two storeys and two bays.

Fenestration and other features: On the ground floor: in the left (east) bay, a shallow-arched opening with a modern shop door on the left and retail glazing on the right; in the right (west) bay, a deeply recessed glazed door flanked by retail glazing, the glazing to the right of the door extending around into the northern end of the right return. On the first floor: in each bay, a sash or sash-style window with slightly projecting stone surrounds. Weathered stone gutter brackets.

The right return along The Ginnel: on the ground floor is a blocked window with a plain stone surround in the left (north) bay of the rear range. On the first floor: a four-pane sash window in the right (south) half of the gable end; a four-pane sash window in the left (north) bay of the rear range; and a modern two-pane window with a plain stone surround in the right (south) bay of the rear range.

There is a chimney stack at each end of the ridge of the street-facing building: at the east end is a multi-flue rendered stack straddling the ridge, the front part of which is stepped and lower than the rear part; the rear part has one pot remaining; at the west end of the ridge is a multi-flue coursed gritstone stack.

Special features: Corner site to The Ginnel.

Historical information: In 1793, the executors of John Birtwhistle, a grazier, who had died in 1787, sold the property on this site to the occupier Henry Hardaker, a bread baker^[1]. Hardacre's purchase also included the neighbouring property on the site of what is now Nos. 26 and 26B, Newmarket Street^[1]. In a directory of 1822, Henry Hardaker is listed as a confectioner and librarian to a conscription library^[2]. He died in 1836 aged 85^[3]. According to the notice of his death in the Leeds Intelligencer newspaper, he "entered the army in the year 1776, in the 33rd Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, and suffered the loss of both his legs by a cannon shot, at the Battle of Camden. Through his Lordship's influence, he afterwards obtained a pension, in addition to which His Lordship allowed annuity, which he enjoyed to the time of his death"^[4]. The Battle of Camden took place in South Carolina in 1780 and was a British victory in the American Revolutionary War^[5].

Henry's daughters Esther and Catharine, continued running the confectionery business in Newmarket Street, and the 1841 census records them at this property^{[1][6]}. Like her father, Catharine also managed a subscription library (probably the same one)^[1]. By 1851, James Hope, a Scottish draper and tea dealer, was living here with his wife Jannet, their two young children, a servant and John Mitchell, an assistant in the business, also Scottish^[6]. Subsequent censuses show that the Hope family remained in the property until the early 1880s^[6]. James Hope became a director of the Skipton & District Permanent Benefit Building Society^[1]. After his death in 1877, his son, also James, inherited the drapery and tea business and became the freeholder of the property^[1]. Both Jannet and her son James died in 1881, and by 1883, a Miss Atkinson was a confectioner here^{[1][6]}.

Within a few years, the business at these premises had changed again: the 1891 census records Edward Atkin, a pork butcher, residing in the building with his family: his wife Mary and son Cecil, also pork butchers, and his nephew William Massey, who was a pork butcher's assistant^[6]. By 1900, the pork butcher's shop had been acquired by Charles Robert Metcalfe^[1]. According to the 1911 census, he lived here with his wife Ann (assisting in the business), two sons Harold and Norman (at school), and his nephew Robert Metcalfe, who was a pork butcher's apprentice; there were six rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[6]. By 1913, this property was occupied by Albert Armistead, also a pork butcher; he remained here until around 1928^{[6][7]}.

The electoral register of 1930 lists one voter, Grace Maud Rimmer, at this property (in the later 1939 Register she is recorded as being divorced)^[6]. By 1935, she had been joined by her mother Amelia Hindle, who is listed as a milliner in a directory of 1936^{[6][8]}. By 1939, Robert Boothman, a draper, had taken the house and shop^[6]. He and his wife Ivy lived here until around 1958, when they moved to Upper Sackville Street^[6]. The shop was taken by Dawson & Fotherby, a stationery business^[1]. By 1972, it had become B.K. Hargreaves, a newsagent, and by 1984, Campbell & Dolphin, also a newsagent^[9]. The property became two shops sometime between 1984 and 1997^[9].

No. 24: by 1997, Newmarket Street News; by 2005, Chips, computer games; by 2015, Fleur, lingerie and swimwear; the shop became vacant in 2023^[9].

No. 24A: by 1997, Deano's Fashions, women's and children's clothing; and by 2005, Peluquera, hair salon^[9].

Additional information: A map of 1757 shows a street-facing building on this site with a narrow rear range^[10]. It is not known whether any fabric of these structures exists today. However, the rubble walling of the current rear range facing The Ginnel may be a remnant of the earlier structure present in the mid-18th century. By 1832, the rear range appears to have been widened (extended eastwards) and another building added onto its south side^[11]. It is possible that both the current street-facing building and the rear range were re-constructed between 1757 and 1832, although there has been considerable alteration since.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Baines, E. 1822. "History, Directory & Gazetteer, of the County of York; Vol. I. – West Riding", viewed on <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4>; [3] www.familysearch.org; [4] Leeds Intelligencer, Sep 17th 1836; [5] www.britannica.com/event/Battle-of-Camden-1780; [6] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [7] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [8] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [9] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [10] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [11] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library).

26 and 26B, Newmarket Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: No. 26: A.J. Hird, independent financial advisers; No. 26B: Maple Leaf Images, photographic processing and printing.

Date: Extensive remodelling probably carried out in 1894.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Robert Arthur Robinson (architect) and Joseph Petyt (building works supervisor).

Material: Coursed gritstone.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Two storeys, four bays. No. 26B comprises bays 1 and 2, counting from the left (east) end of the building; No. 26 comprises bays 3 and 4. Deeply recessed shop doorways between bays 1 and 2, and between bays 3 and 4.

Fenestration and other features: On the ground floor: recessed retail glazing above several courses of gritstone. A Jacobethan-style first floor with mullioned windows, hood moulds and small gablets; four modern sash-style windows, 1:2:2:1 lights, with stone sills and lintels, and quoined jambs; some finely carved moulding to the window surrounds; four gablets with coping and moulded kneelers. On the roof: a coursed gritstone two-flue chimney stack on the ridge at the east end of the building; crested ridge tiles.

Special features: The gablets and hood moulds.

Historical information: For many years, from at least the late 18th century until c. 1970, there was a public house here named the Hart's Head^{[1][2]}.

Detailed maps of 1832 and 1852 suggest that, between these dates, a building on this site was either replaced or extended on its south side to produce two adjacent properties with the

same overall footprint as today's building^{[3][4]}. The easternmost of the two is labelled Hart's Head on the 1852 map^[4]. The owner at the time of construction may have been John Carr, a solicitor who lived at what was to become No. 28, Newmarket Street^[5]. By 1840, he was the owner of seven houses in Newmarket Street including a house, brewhouse and garden on this site^[1]. William Lister, a plasterer by trade, was the landlord from c. 1820^[1]. Subsequent tenants were: by 1844, John Batty; by 1854, John Batty's widow, Ellen; by 1862, Henry Dobby; by 1866, Francis Shuttleworth; by 1875, James Bishop; and by 1880, George Bishop^[1]. Sometime between 1850 and 1890, the Hart's Head public house expanded westwards to take up more than two thirds of the footprint of the property on this site^{[4][6]}. The property was acquired by the Skipton-based brewery Scott & Co. in 1890^[7].

The Hart's Head was heavily criticised at the Skipton Brewster Sessions held on Saturday 3rd September 1892^[8]. Richardson Cowman was the landlord by then, George Bishop having died earlier that year^[1]. An examination of the premises had found that "there are only three rooms upstairs, one is not suitable for a bedroom, and the structure of the other two is very bad, and not suitable for more than one family, as the occupants have to go through one bedroom to get into the other. There is no stabling to the house, the buildings are all very old, and the only accommodation is for selling drink"^[8]. The Hart's Head's licence would be revoked if these deficiencies were not addressed^[8]. Plans for the necessary alterations were drawn up by local architect Robert Arthur Robinson in 1894^[9]. According to a newspaper published at the beginning of October 1894, at least some of the alterations were being supervised by the architect Joseph Petyt^[10]. Robert Arthur Robinson died aged 34 the following month^[5]. Mapping indicates that a wide integral ginnel was inserted at the east end of the building between 1890 and 1907^{[6][11]}. The construction work carried out in 1894 probably included the insertion of this ginnel, the complete re-fronting of the building, and the reconstruction of the upper storey.

From around 1907, the tenancy was held by John Hallam, previously of the Fountain Inn (now No. 68, High Street), the licence of which had been revoked during that year^{[1][12]}. The 1911 census records John Hallam living here with his wife Elizabeth, his sister-in-law and one servant; there were eleven rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[5]. The address of the property was given as the Hart's Head Hotel^[5]. Elizabeth Hallam continued the tenancy for a short time after her husband's death in 1918, but by 1920, Joseph Coates was the licensee^[5]. Subsequent pre-WW2 licensees were: from 1930, Joseph Coates' widow Annie Elizabeth Coates; by 1935 Florence Lilian Lockwood; and by 1939, Arthur and Annie Murgatroyd^{[1][5]}. Electoral registers indicate that by 1946, Annie Murgatroyd had been joined by Wilfred and Maggie Rigg^[5]. From around 1948, Annie Murgatroyd no longer lived here and the Riggs were the likely licensees^[5]. Wilfred Rigg died in 1950, but Maggie Rigg remained at the Hart's Head with her adult son Kenneth until around 1954^[5]. Electoral registers suggest that the next licensees were Arthur and Marjorie Nelson^[5].

In 1972, the property was vacant, and sometime between 1979 and 1984, it was redeveloped for retail with two shops on the ground floor^{[2][13]}.

No. 26: In 1984, vacant; by 1997, John P.M. Moody, solicitor; in 2005, vacant; by 2009, Wilman Lodge, estate agents and chartered surveyor, and A.J. Hird, independent financial advisers; and by 2022, A.J. Hird, independent financial advisers^[2].

No. 26B: By 1984, Plain & Simple, ladieswear; in 1997, vacant; by 2005, The Taste of Italy, delicatessen; and by 2009, Maple Leaf Images, photographic processing and printing^[2].

Additional information: Stone lintels on the ground floor dating from before the conversion to shops are visible in the masonry above the shop fascias.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [3] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [4] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [5] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [6] OS map of Skipton 10 feet to 1 mile 1891 (surveyed 1890); [7] http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=A_History_of_Scott_%26_Co; [8] Nelson Chronicle, Sep 9th 1892; [9] Jackson, K.C. 2011. "Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town", unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 2, p 126 (Table 7.4); [10] Nelson Chronicle, Oct 5th 1894; [11] OS map of Skipton 25" to 1 mile 1909 (revised 1907); [12] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [13] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society.

28, Newmarket Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Rebecca Rennolds, cosmetic treatments; The Comb & Clipper, barbershop, in the rear range. Other businesses in the property are: Business Focus Accountancy Ltd., All Things Therapy & Training Ltd., and Professional Financial Care Ltd.

Date: Early 19th century rebuild (likely to have occurred by c. 1830) on an older footprint. The rear extension may also date from the early 19th century, but it has been much altered since then.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed gritstone. Painted render on the right return.

Roof: stone slate (principal building and rear range).

Plan: Three storeys, three bays. A recessed entrance in the central bay, off-centre towards the left (east). The right return consists of the west gable end of this building and a single storey rear range. Two entrances along the right return: between the centre and rear of the gable end; and at the left (north) end of the rear range.

Fenestration and other features: Modern retail glazing on the ground floor, either side of the recessed door; the glazing to the left of the door is also recessed; the recessed area is tiled and fronted by two bollards. There are three sash windows in slightly projecting stone surrounds on each of the upper floors. Projecting quoins at the northwest corner of the building. Moulded stone gutter brackets.

At the west end of the roof are moulded kneelers, gable coping and a narrow multi-flue ashlar chimney stack. At the east end is a narrow multi-flue brick chimney stack, which may belong to or be shared with the neighbouring property, No. 30.

On the ground floor of the right return, at the left of the gable end is a large modern window; to the right of it is a painted timber panelled door in a plain stone surround. From left to right (north to south) the rear range has: a glazed timber door with tie jambs and a stone lintel, accessed via a low ramp; a large four-pane sash window with painted plain stone jambs and lintel, and a projecting sill; a blocked doorway with painted stone jambs and lintel; another large four-pane sash window with painted plain stone jambs and lintel, and a projecting sill; and a smaller four-pane sash window with painted stone surround. The three windows are at different levels. There is a horizontal timber plank bolted to the walling below the southernmost window.

Historical information: James Crow's map of Skipton of 1757 shows a building on this site with potentially the same footprint as today's building, although whether any of the earlier building still exists is not known^[1]. At that time, the property was owned by Joseph Coppendale, a weaver, who had purchased it from Edward Hartley in 1733^[2]. In 1763, Joseph Coppendale sold the property to a trustee of Lupton Topham Esq. of nearby Bradley^[2]. By c. 1800, The Topham family had sold it to John Carr Esq.^[2]. Members of the Carr family were owner-occupiers for several decades and may have been responsible for the construction of the current building. When John Carr transferred ownership to his son, also John, in 1822, the property was described as being a messuage or dwellinghouse with adjoining buildings used as a back kitchen, an office, a coach house and stables^[2]. The 1841 census records Mary Ann Carr, John Carr Senior's widow of independent means, living here with her sons Charles and John, both solicitors, and a single female servant^[3]. By 1851, only John Carr remained, with his house servant Alice Edmondson; both were still living in the building ten years later^[3]. In 1862, John Carr transferred his property, which included several other dwellings, to his brother Charles by Deed of Gift^[2].

In 1866, after Charles Carr's death, his trustees sold this house to Dr William Macnab, after which it remained a doctor's residence and surgery for many years^[2]. Dr Macnab died in 1879 and his practice (but not the property) was bought by Dr William Wylie^{[2][3]}. In 1896, Dr Wylie took Dr Thomas Readman into partnership^[2]. Dr Ernest Hugh Kitchin purchased the practice from Dr Readman in 1903^[2]. He also bought the freehold from Dr Macnab's trustees^[2]. The 1911 census records Dr Kitchin residing here with a housekeeper and a domestic servant; the house had ten rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[3]. By 1915, Dr Kitchin, although retaining ownership of the property, had moved to Devon^[3]. Dr William Harold Robinson took over the practice and lived here with his wife until c. 1957^[3].

By 1963, the ground floor had become a shop for John Phillip & Son, a firm selling radios, televisions and domestic appliances^[4]. This shop finally closed c. 2020 and, by 2022, the premises had been taken by Rebecca Rennolds, cosmetic treatments, and in the rear range, The Comb & Clipper, barbershop. Other businesses currently in the building (2023) are: Business Focus Accountancy Ltd., All Things Therapy & Training Ltd., and Professional Financial Care Ltd.

Additional information: The masonry at the left (east) end of the Newmarket Street frontage suggests the removal of quoins at some time in the past.

On the right return, towards the left (north) end of the rear range, close to ground level, is a datestone with "J&M P 1896" carved upon it. It is believed that this refers to John and Margaret Phillip, and that the datestone may have been associated with a different building

originally. Suggested provenance and chronology (requiring verification) are as follows: John and Margaret Phillip were the parents of John Phillip (b. 1901, Skipton)^[3]. The latter is recorded as a master electrical engineer in the 1939 Register, and it was his firm, John Phillip & Son, established in 1929, that opened a radio and television shop at No. 28, Newmarket Street c. 1960^{[3][4][5]}. John and Margaret Phillip ran the Craven Arms, formerly the Craven Vaults (currently Nos. 12 and 14, Newmarket Street) for several decades from c. 1890^[3]. Early in their occupancy, local architect John Varley was commissioned to produce an integral cart-way leading from Newmarket Street to the rear of the Craven Arms (date of plan, 1891), and a rear extension (date of plan, 1896)^[6]. The integral cart-way passed through the adjoining building on the west side of the Craven Arms^[7]. It is possible that the datestone related to this construction work. The adjacent building and integral cart-way were demolished sometime between 1928 and 1938^{[8][9]}. Perhaps the datestone was retrieved after demolition and later incorporated into the rear range of No. 28 during some alteration work, after John Phillip & Son purchased this property.

Dating the rear range of No. 28 is not straightforward. A map of 1832 appears to show a rear building with a similar footprint to that of today, whereas Crow's map of 1757 shows a much shorter rear range^{[1][10]}. The rear range was extended eastwards to the boundary with No. 30, Newmarket Street by John Phillip & Son.

During the late 19th century and early 20th century, the address of this property was No. 32, Newmarket Street.

Sources: [1] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [2] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society. [5] <https://www.facebook.com/johnphillipskipton/>. [6] Jackson, K.C. 2011. "Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town", unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 2, p 126 (Table 7.4); [7] Rowley, R.G. 1983. "The Book of Skipton", Barracuda Books Ltd., p106; [8] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>; [9] OS map of Skipton 25" to 1 mile 1946 (revised 1938). [10] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library).

30, Newmarket Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Select Kitchens, fitted kitchens.

Date: Probably built between 1830 and 1850.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Painted coursed gritstone. Un-coursed rubble gritstone on the east gable.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, two bays. A doorway adjacent to the left (east) end of the building, fronting an open ginnel; two doorways at the right (west) end of the building.

Fenestration and other features: The door to the open ginnel adjacent to the left end of the building is a six-panel timber door with a painted stone jamb (right side), lintel and moulded cornice; painted gritstone masonry above the cornice; quoins to the left of the door and masonry, retained from the demolished neighbouring building.

On the ground floor of the building, left to right (east to west): a large modern multi-pane window; a glazed door with an overhead light; and a six-panel timber door with an overhead light above a low, worn stone step. Timber pilasters flank the window and doors, with a shop fascia and cornice above.

On each of the upper floors: a three-light flat-faced mullioned sash window in the left bay and a sash window in the right bay; all windows have slightly projecting painted plain stone surrounds; two metal plates to the left of the second floor sash window in the right bay. There are moulded stone gutter brackets.

At the west end of the ridge is a narrow multi-flue brick chimney stack, which may belong to or be shared with the neighbouring property, No. 28.

Historical information: James Crow's map of Skipton of 1757 shows a building on this site with potentially the same footprint as today's building, although whether any of this earlier structure still exists is not known^[1]. A later map, from 1832, shows either a smaller building, a derelict building, or a building in the process of being demolished or constructed^[2]. A map of 1852 (surveyed in 1850) appears to represent the present building^[3]. Thus, a construction date of between 1830 and 1850 is suggested.

The property shown on the 1832 map is annotated with the words "Theod. Heelis Esq.", who was probably the owner^[2]. Theodore Heelis died in Burnley in 1833 aged 66, and subsequent ownership has not been determined^[4]. By the time of the 1841 census, William Birtwhistle, a surgeon, was residing in this building with Robert Birtwhistle, described as a gentleman, along with a housekeeper and a female servant^[4]. Ten years later, William Birtwhistle had married and was living here with his wife Margaret, three young children, a medical assistant and two house servants^[4]. By 1861, he had retired and was living in Rockwood, a large house at the western edge of the town, while the Newmarket Street property was occupied by Leonard Horner and his family^[4]. Horner is recorded as a lead merchant in the 1861 census, and as a lead manufacturer employing 15 people ten years later^[4].

By 1881, Richard B. Cragg, a solicitor, was residing here with his wife, two very young children, a solicitor's clerk and two domestic servants^[4]. By 1891, John Heelis, a retired solicitor, was occupying the house with family members^[4]. It is not currently known whether John Heelis was related to Theodore Heelis, who was the probable owner in 1832. Electoral registers indicate that John Heelis was an occupier rather than the owner^[4]. By 1901, the house had been taken by George Simpson, a cabinet maker and joiner^[4]. The 1911 census records him here with his wife Elizabeth and four children; the house had five rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[4]. The Simpsons left the property soon after. Occupation or use between 1912 and 1926 has not been ascertained. From 1926, it was the British Legion ex-servicemen's club; by 2005, the White Rose Club; and by 2022, Select Kitchens, fitted kitchens^{[5][6]}.

Additional information: During the late 19th century and early 20th century, the address of this property was No. 34, Newmarket Street.

According to a photograph taken in 1963, the two metal plates to the left of the second floor sash window in the right bay held brackets for a flag pole^[7].

Sources: [1] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [2] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [3] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] Rowley, R.G. 1983. "The Book of Skipton", Barracuda Books Ltd., p98; [6] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [7] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society.

2, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the premises of Farmhouse Fare (pies and sausages).

Date: Early 19th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Painted render.

Roof: slate apart from lower part of west side, which is stone slate.

Plan: Two storeys, two bays. The northernmost bay is wider. At the south end of the building is an entrance to a narrow integral ginnel providing access to the rear. Next to it is a second doorway into the building. Both doorways are in the southernmost bay.

Fenestration and other features: A large six-pane window with a modern frame in the northernmost bay of the ground floor. The lintel over this window is covered by what appears to be a band of lead sheeting (of similar dimensions to the lintel) with a central Yorkshire Rose motif. The first floor has a square four-pane window in the northernmost bay and a narrower, rectangular four-pane window in the southernmost bay. Both first floor windows have painted stone surrounds, as do the doorways. There are two two-flue chimney stacks at the northern end of the building: a brick stack with two pots on the ridge, and a coursed gritstone and brick stack off the ridge towards the rear of the west-facing roof.

Special features: A small scale cottage with an integral ginnel in a style of building seen in pre-photography engravings of the town.

Historical information: Documentation from 1807 suggests that this cottage was part of a property leased by William Birtwhistle from the Castle Estate^[1]. At that time, William Birtwhistle, a member of a prosperous cattle droving family, lived in the neighbouring house

(now 4-6, High Street), whilst this much smaller building was occupied by Stephen Spencer, a cordwainer^{[1][2]}. By 1838, the tenant was William Lockwood^[3]. The 1841 census records that he was a gardener and lived here with four family members^[2]. Subsequent censuses record the following heads of household: 1851 and 1861 James Carradus, master tailor; 1871 Elizabeth Preston, spice shop; 1881 Robert Bullock, master shoemaker; 1901 Thomas Dawson, greengrocer; 1911 James Anderson, greengrocer^[2]. The 1911 census records the house having two rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[2]. In the 1930s the building contained a waiting room for the doctor's surgery next door (now Nos. 4-6, high Street); former patients remember crossing the covered ginnel to reach the surgery^[4]. According to the 1939 register, 34 year old Lily Jagger, a mender at a cotton mill, was living in the property at that time^[2]. By 1950, the building had become the branch office of the Yorkshire Post newspaper; a Miss Rigby is remembered as living in separate rooms above^[4]. The Telegraph & Argus newspaper had taken the property by 1984, Farmhouse Fare by 1997^[5].

Additional information: The covered ginnel at the south end of the building is paved and there are two steps up to it. The top step is noticeably worn.

The low eaves and small first floor windows suggest an early 19th century date but there may be earlier remains within (not yet surveyed).

There is evidence that the render was once incised to emulate ashlar.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List. It has local heritage significance due to its scale and integral ginnel.

Sources: [1] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] "Skipton's Ginnels & Yards", Leaflet 2, Skipton Civic Society; [5] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library.

4 and 6, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently Alexander's, a restaurant.

Date: Between 1792 and 1807.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed dressed gritstone.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, three bays. Central recessed wide entrance.

Fenestration and other features: Large, plate glass windows on the ground floor with curved sections flanking the entrance. The fascia is modern but in an Edwardian style, with metal light fittings above. The two steps up to the entrance have been recently tiled, again in an Edwardian style. There are three eight-over-eight sashes in plain stone surrounds on each of the upper floors; the windows on the first floor are taller than those on the second. Quoin stones at each end of the building. Moulded stone gutter brackets. Coursed gritstone chimney stacks on the ridge at each end of the building: a narrow multi-flue stack at the northern end, two pots remaining; and a narrow six-flue stack at the southern end, six pots remaining.

Special features: This was an important private house. The window frame style of eight-over-eight sashes on the upper floors is appropriate for the construction date.

Historical information: During the late eighteenth century, the property on this site was let by the Castle Estate to William Birtwhistle, a cattle drover^[1]. By that time, the Birtwhistle family had become very prosperous through its successful cattle droving business^[2]. Initially established by William's father John, the Birtwhistle business, which moved cattle from

Scotland to the South of England via Craven, may have been the biggest droving operation of the period^[2].

In 1792, William Birtwhistle was granted a lease for a further 40 years for what is now 4-6, High Street^{[1][2]}. The Castle Estate Valuation of that year described the property as “two poor houses and smith shop yard and garden late Yates’ near the Church”^[1]. The lease was granted to William Birtwhistle on the condition that he should provide £200 for the cost of rebuilding the property^[1]. By 1807, the “newly erected” building was occupied as two dwellings; William Birtwhistle and a Mrs Buchanan were the residents^[3]. William Birtwhistle died here in 1819^[2]. The building was still divided into two houses by the time of the 1841 census. It records the residents as Jane Smith (a Birtwhistle family member of independent means) and Mary Hargraves, a servant, in one house, and Mary Alcock, Catherine Westerman and Emma Pennington (all of independent means) with two female servants in the other^[4]. The censuses of 1851 and 1861 record Jane Smith’s and Mary Hargraves’ continuing presence, Jane’s half-brother Colonel John Birtwhistle having joined them by 1861^[4]. The residents of the other dwelling were Elizabeth Carr, annuitant, two lodgers and a female servant in 1851^[4]. Elizabeth’s sister Jane Carr had replaced the lodgers by 1861^[4].

In 1867, the property as a whole became the residence of Dr William Wylie who had moved to Skipton from Settle^[1]. He was the first of several doctors to live here over the next few decades. In 1878, Dr Wylie sold his practice to Dr John Forsythe Wilson^[1]. Dr Wilson’s son Charles McMoran Wilson (later Lord Moran), born in Skipton in 1882, became Sir Winston Churchill’s personal physician^[1]. Dr Andrew Wilson took over the practice in 1887 and remained in this property until 1906 when he was succeeded by his partner Dr William Liversidge^[1]. The 1911 census records Dr Liversidge living here with his wife, three young sons and three domestic servants; the house had 14 rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices (the doctor’s surgery was likely to have been regarded as an office)^[4]. Kelly’s Directory of 1927 lists Dr John Barlow in this property^[5]. He was a partner of Dr Liversidge at the time. By 1936, Dr Barlow had been replaced by Dr Philip Haigh Merlin^[6], who was residing in the building according to the 1939 Register^[4]. In the 1930s the neighbouring building (now No. 2, High Street) contained a waiting room for the doctor’s surgery; former patients remembered crossing the covered ginnel to reach the surgery^[7].

By 1957, the use of the building had changed once more, becoming JH & B Dinsdale’s, a shop selling baby items and leather goods^{[4][8]}. John and Barbara Dinsdale lived in the building^[4]. Subsequent businesses were: 1981-2011, David Goldie, town and country clothing; 2012-2013, Emporium, Russian Tea Room; by 2015, Forage, café/bistro/deli; 2017-present, Alexander’s, a restaurant^[9].

Additional information: A photograph from the 1960 or 1970s shows evidence of a cellar at the southern end of the building^[10].

An archaeological watching brief was carried out in 1996 during the construction of an extension at the rear of the building^[11]. A stratified sequence of yard surfaces was revealed^[11]. The earliest activity identified on the site relates to the remains of a building at some distance from the current building, dating to the late 17th century^[11]. It was probably an out-building and appears to have been extant throughout the 18th century with various modifications and extensions^[11]. Ground levels at the rear were found to have been raised considerably, possibly through the addition of spoil material generated during the excavation of cellar space when the current building was constructed^[11].

Recommendations: Update the list description.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Stephens, T. 2012. "The Birtwhistles of Craven and Galloway"; [3] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [6] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [7] "Skipton's Ginnels & Yards", Leaflet 2, Skipton Civic Society; [8] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [9] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [10] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>. [11] Cale, K. J. (1996). 4/6 High Street, Skipton, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Watching Brief. Kevin Cale Archaeological Consultant. York: Archaeological Data Service (<https://doi.org/10.5284/1037805>).

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131878

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 4 AND 6, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 4 AND 6, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99005 51877

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (West Side) Nos 4 and 6 SD 9951 1/62

II GV

2. Ashlar, late Georgian, 3 storeys. Ground floor has centre door and flanking shop windows with glazing bars and round-headed lights, and fascia. Each upper floor has three 16-paned sash windows in stone architraves. The rear has a round-arched stair window with Gothic glazing.

Listing NGR: SD9900551877

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323458

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

8 to 14, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: No 8: Efendy, Turkish Mediterranean Restaurant; No. 10: Moorey's Health Store & Vegetarian Café; No. 12: West End (Skipton), clothing; No. 14: Coffee and Clay, café, pottery painting and party venue.

Date: c. 1800.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Painted render.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Two storeys, nine bays. No. 8 has three bays, the other properties each have two. No. 8 has a wide integral cobbled cart-way with a keyed segmental arch in its northernmost bay, leading to Mount Pleasant at the rear. It also has a recessed entrance between its central and southernmost bays. No. 10 has a recessed entrance in its southernmost bay; Nos. 12 and 14 have central entrances; that of No. 12 is recessed.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. No. 12 appears to have Edwardian panelled timber fascia supports flanking the shop front, and a fascia cornice, which may also be of this period. Within the integral cart-way on the left hand side, close to ground level, is a cast iron coal chute opening. Nine windows on the first floor, all sash windows apart from those of No. 10 which are modern six-over-six pane replacement windows. All the first floor windows have plain, painted stone surrounds and are the same size apart from the window above the integral cart-way in the northernmost bay of No. 8, which is shorter. There are painted, banded, applied cement quoins at the southern end of No. 14 and the northern end of No. 8. No. 14 projects relative to the neighbouring property (the Black Horse) by approximately 1 metre. On this left return there is a sash window on each floor; the ground

floor window has a lintel with incised voussoirs. Three narrow brick chimney stacks: a 10-flue stack, 10 pots remaining, on the ridge between Nos. 8 and 10; a multi-flue stack, two pots remaining, on the ridge at the northern end of No. 14; and a multi-flue stack, five pots remaining, on and in front of the ridge at the southern end of No. 14.

Interior: The interior of No. 12 was examined on 21st January 2019: the first floor was fitted out as a sitting room (with two windows); the style of the roof structure, with a wide truss, suggests the later 18th century/early 19th century; there was a kitchen and toilet/shower on the first floor; the property had a cellar (not seen). No. 14 also has a cellar.

Special features: The fascia supports of No. 12 resemble those seen in a postcard from c. 1910, which shows that all four properties had identical fascia supports at that time^[1]. Although having modern replacement windows, No. 10 has what would have been its original window frame style (six-over-six pane).

Historical information: The Castle Estate Valuation of 1792 describes the property on this site as “a house in front and back tenements on the west side of High Street with barn stable yard and garden. This house requires rebuilding”^[2]. The property was let in that year by the Castle estate to Richard Ramsden Bramley; the lease was granted for 40 years on the condition that he should redevelop the site^[2]. Hence, the estimated build date of c. 1800. The new building consisted of a block of four properties that were individually sub-let. In the first decade of the 19th century, people associated with these properties were a Miss Hornby, John Strutt (a tailor), Mrs Campbell (a grocer) and Christopher Procter^[3]. In 1819, the 40-year lease of 1792 was replaced by a new 60-year lease, granted to Thomas Bramley^[2]. The Castle Estate sold the freehold to George Harrison Mason in 1883^[2].

The table below shows the change of occupancy of the four different properties over time from the mid-19th century to the present day:

	No. 14	No. 12	No. 10	No. 8
1838 Valuation ^[2]	Mrs Ward, grocer and tobacco manufacturer	Thomas Bolton, grocer	John Turpin, butcher	William Edmondson, saddler
1841 Census ^[4]	Ellen Ward, grocer	Jane Bolton, grocer	Elizabeth Howson, milliner	William Edmondson, saddler
1851 Census ^[4]	Thomas Bolton, grocer and bread maker	William Lockwood, gardener	John Turpin, butcher	Anthony Green, boot and shoe maker
1861 Census ^[4]	Thomas Bolton, grocer and bread maker	William Lockwood, gardener, seedsman and farmer	John Turpin, butcher and farmer	Thomas Carter, rope maker and grocer
1871 Census ^[4]	Jane Bolton, grocer	William Lockwood, gardener and seedsman	Isaac Whitaker, butcher	Thomas Carter, rope maker and shopkeeper
1881 Census ^[4]	Jane Bolton, grocer	William Lockwood, nurseryman, gardener and seedsman	Isaac Whitaker, butcher	Thomas Carter, rope maker
1891 Census ^[4]	Thomas Gill, rate collector	William Lockwood, gardener (market)	Isaac Whitaker, butcher	John Binns, confectioner
1901 Census ^[4]	Joseph T. Smith, teacher of music	William Lockwood, toy seller	Thomas Drake, butcher	John Binns, confectioner

1911 Census ^[4]	Edward Inman, jeweller	Alfred Horner, antique dealer	Thomas Drake, butcher	Phyllis Briggs, confectioner's shop
1927 Kelly's Directory ^[5]	Mawson's Garage, motor engineers	Robert Chapman, greengrocer	Thomas Drake, butcher	William Clayton, refreshment rooms
1936 Kelly's Directory ^[6]	Wilson's Motors, motor engineers	Robert Chapman, greengrocer	Edgar Thompson, butcher	Sarah Chippendale, café
By c. 1950 ^[7]	Mawson's Garage	E. Oldfield, greengrocer	L.H. Grundy, butcher	Castle Café
By 1972 ^[8]	Angus Garage	Castle Antiques	Carole Dean, fashions	Castle Café
By 1984 ^[8]	Coffee & Cream, café	Rayner Optician	Healthy Life, food	Castle Café
By 1997 ^[8]	Coffee & Cream, café	Rayner Optician	Healthy Life, food	Castle Café
By 2008 ^[8]	Coffee & Cream, café	Rayner Optician	Healthy life – Wild Oats Café	Café Jaca
By 2016 ^[8]	Coffee and Clay, café, pottery painting and party venue	The Vintage Wash House	Beau's Kitchen, wholefoods store and vegetarian café	Hettie's, café and bistro
By 2021 ^[8]	Coffee and Clay, café, pottery painting and party venue	West End (Skipton), clothing	Moorey's Health Store and Vegetarian Café	Efendy, Turkish Mediterranean Restaurant

Additional information: Postcards show that there were dormer windows in the roofs of Nos. 8, 10 and 14, overlooking the High Street, in the early 20th century^[1]. They were present until the late 20th century.

There is evidence that the render was once incised to emulate ashlar. A postcard from the 1930s clearly shows this^[1].

The cart-way between this building and what is now 4-6, High Street leads to Mount Pleasant which is the name of the yard area between Nos. 8 to 14 and Springs Canal. During the 19th century, and until the 1930s, there were 16 terraced cottages, some back-to-back, some blind-back (built against a property boundary) in this yard^[9]. Through the archway, the wall on the right has traces of a flight of stone steps, which probably provided access to the room above the integral cart-way.

The ground floor windows of No. 8 have Art Deco-style steel surrounds dating back to at least the 1950s^[10]. In front of the door to No. 8 is a mosaic design.

The 1949 film "A Boy, a Girl and a Bike" includes a sequence in front of No. 14, which was a garage then.

Issues: The timber fascia support to the right of the entrance of No. 12, probably Edwardian, is currently in need of repair.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List. It has local heritage significance due to having been an early development of purpose built shops fronting the High Street.

Sources: [1] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [2] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [6] Kelly's

Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [7] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [8] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [9] "Skipton's Ginnels & Yards", Leaflet 2, Skipton Civic Society; [10] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>.

16 and 18, High Street, The Black Horse



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Public house.

Date: Possibly late seventeenth century (datestone: 1676) with later alterations; the frontage probably dates to 1817^[1].

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Painted render (white).

Roof: east side, slate; west side, stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, three bays. There is a wide segmental arched entrance in the southernmost bay leading to a courtyard via an integral cart-way; also a doorway between the northernmost bay and the central bay.

Fenestration and other features: On the ground floor are two canted bay windows flanking the doorway. The doorway has painted plain stone jambs and lintel. There is a mounting block between the wide segmental entrance and the window in the central bay. Three sash windows with painted stone surrounds on each of the upper floors, of a uniform size and widely spaced. A re-located datestone (1676) to the left of the central first floor window appears to show the initial "G", and has symbols of the butcher's trade: twisted fleeces, a poll axe and animal heads. There are banded, applied cement quoins, painted black, at each end of the building and over the wide segmental arched entrance to the integral cart-way. At the rear, above the integral cart-way, are a three-light, recessed, chamfered mullioned window on the first floor and a smaller two-light window on the second floor; both are likely to date from the late 17th century.

Four chimney stacks: a two-flue brick stack at the southern end of the building, just to the front of the ridge; a three-flue brick stack, three pots remaining, on the ridge at the southern

end of the central bay; a single-flue brick stack behind the three-flue stack, at the rear of the building; and a two- or three-flue stone stack in the northernmost bay, at the rear of the building.

Interior: The cellars include a wide corridor with cross beams which narrows as it goes under the yard; there is stone shelving in the cellar below the front room (observations made in 2008). On the ground floor: a stone arched fireplace on the south wall, to the left upon entering through the front door; longitudinal ceiling beams; and 19th century joinery to the bay window reveals.

Special features: The mounting block and the re-located datestone.

Historical information: Although the datestone on the first floor is believed to have been moved from its original location, the date of 1676 may well indicate when the present building was erected, notwithstanding many subsequent alterations, including to the frontage. The history of this site before the late 17th century is unknown, although there is a local tradition that the castle stables were on this site in the later fifteenth century when Richard Duke of Gloucester (later Richard III) was Lord of the Honour of Skipton. Another tradition maintains that, during the Civil War, a troop of Cromwell's soldiers was served poisoned ale here.

The initial "G" on the datestone may refer to Robert Goodgion, a butcher, who probably acquired the freehold around the time this building was constructed^[1]. It is likely that butchery was carried out in the yard at the rear. The inn, known then as the King's Head, remained the property of the Goodgion family until 1720, when it was sold to Gilbert Johnson^[1]. During the 1720s, the name was changed to the Black Horse^[1]. Gilbert Johnson died in 1724 and the inn was run by his widow, Mary Johnson, until her death in 1736^[1]. William Chippendale, the husband of Gilbert and Mary Johnson's daughter Esther purchased the freehold^[1]. The Black Horse was managed by William Chippendale until his death in 1765, followed by Esther Chippendale until she died in 1778^[1]. In 1770, the first meeting to discuss the proposed Leeds and Liverpool Canal commenced in the Black Horse, but due to a lack of space, the attendees had to move to the castle's banqueting hall^[1].

Although remaining in the possession of the Chippendale family, the inn was managed by a succession of short-term tenants in the 40 year period after Esther Chippendale's death: John Armitage, Mrs Armitage, John Holmes, Stephen Parker, Benjamin Bradshaw, Thomas Linforth, Thomas Farrow and Michael Ward^[1]. Several improvements were made during this period. During John Holmes' tenure (1792-1804), the owner Thomas Chippendale took a 30-year lease for the adjoining property on the south side of the inn and, addressing the problem of accommodating large groups, built the "News and Assembly Rooms" (including what is now Nos. 20-22, High Street and the wing behind them)^[2]. A paved pathway was also built c. 1803 from the Black Horse to the church gates^[1]. Then, in 1817, when Michael Ward was the tenant, the inn was renovated and rebranded as a hotel. According to the Leeds Intelligencer newspaper, "the premises have lately been fitted up in an elegant style for the accommodation of gentlemen, travellers and others"^[3]. In 1818, the Chippendale family sold the Black Horse to the Rev. Thomas Gartham, Master of Skipton Grammar School' the latter installing his nephew, James Paxton, as tenant^[1]. The conveyance documentation describes the property as "lately new fronted and considerably improved, used as an inn and formerly known by the name of the Black Horse but now called the Black Horse Hotel"^[1]. Maps from 1830 and 1832 clearly show projecting windows, suggesting that the current frontage with its prominent canted bay windows dates from the renovation of 1817^{[4][5]}.

Charles Carr, an attorney became the owner c. 1830 and William Batty, a horse dealer, the innkeeper^{[1][6]}. The 1841 census record for the Black Horse lists the Batty family together with three female servants and 16 guests including a veterinary surgeon, five butchers and seven soldiers^[7]. William Batty died in 1853^[7]. Subsequent censuses record the following heads of household: 1861-1871 Catherine Aitken; 1881 Margaret Carr; 1891 William N. Peden; 1901 James Leonard Kidd; 1911 Ermina Tomlinson^[7]. By 1927, the landlord was Thomas Benjamin Wragg^[8]. In 1930, he added the Clifford Room (now Suite) at the rear of the Black Horse, a popular dining room and ballroom where dances were held into the 1960s^[9].

Additional information: An older arch is mentioned in the listing. At the time of the listing (1978), it was partially visible immediately to the left of the ground floor window in the central bay; the remainder of the arch was obscured by the window. What was visible in 1978 is currently concealed by an information board. The arch and mounting block probably date to the seventeenth century.

Photographs show that the datestone was set into the frontage sometime between c. 1913 and 1923^{[10][11]}. The rendered finish of the frontage c. 1913 was incised to emulate ashlar^[10].

Timber gates used to exist in the wide segmental arched entrance in the southernmost bay. However, they are no longer present. Only a few fittings remain. They are usually shown open in old photographs and postcards, but there is a postcard from the 1920s which does show them closed^[11].

Recommendations: Update the list description. An examination of the interior for early timber structures is recommended.

Sources: [1] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] Leeds Intelligencer, Dec 29th 1817; [4] Plan of Skipton (anon.) for Henry Tufton Earl of Thanet c.1830 (North Yorkshire County Record Office ref. no. ZTY,MIC 2133/72-78); [5] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [6]] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [7] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [8] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [9] "Skipton's Ginnels & Yards", Leaflet 2, Skipton Civic Society; [10] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [11] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1301619

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: THE BLACK HORSE PUBLIC HOUSE, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: THE BLACK HORSE PUBLIC HOUSE, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 99004 51843

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (West Side) The Black Horse public house SD 9851/9951 1/64

II GV

2. Traditionally this was a royal mews of Richard III when he was lord of the Castle of Skipton in 1483-5. Present front has 2 canted bay windows and centre doorway, and 3 sash windows on each of 2 upper storeys. Stuccoed over stone. Segmental arch on left leads to yard, with an older arch and mounting block beside it. A re-used datestone of 1676, and 2 windows of that date over the rear of the arch (2 and 3 lights with chamfered stone mullions).

Listing NGR: SD9897651839

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323459

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

20 and 22, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: No. 20: currently vacant; No. 22: The Body Shop, beauty products.

Date: Before 1834, probably between 1792 and 1800.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Painted render (white).

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Two storeys, four bays. Each shop has an entrance at its southern end.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. Four uniformly sized sash windows on the first floor with plain, painted stone surrounds. Applied cement, banded quoins are at each end of the building, painted black. There is coping at the northern end of the roof at the front of the building.

Historical information: In 1792, the property on this site, described as a “dwellinghouse on the west side of the High Street adjoining the Black Horse Inn” was leased for 30 years by the Castle Estate to Thomas Chippendale, who was the owner of the Black Horse^[1]. By 1800, he appears to have rebuilt the property to include an assembly room, with the remainder in the occupation of a sub-tenant named Eleanor Edgecombe^[2]. It is not clear whether there were shops fronting the High Street immediately after the rebuild, but a seven year lease in 1834 to Charles Carr, the then owner of the Black Horse, refers to a dwellinghouse “occupied as part of the Black Horse Inn viz. News and Assembly Rooms ... also two shops in front in the occupation of William Stoney and Twisleton”^[2].

No. 20, High Street: By 1851 sisters Sarah and Mary Willis, upholsterers, were living and working in what is now No. 20^[3]. Sarah died in 1865 and Mary in 1875, after which Richard Tier,

a draper living and trading at what is now No. 47, High Street, opened a second shop here selling carpets^[2]. The property was no longer inhabited^[3]. The tailors Baxter Mackay and Graham moved from Water Street into this shop in 1880^[2]. The firm Baxter & Mackay remained here until 1905, Graham having left in 1882^[2]. No. 20 then became a garage, initially the Central Motor Co., opened by Messrs Slingsby and Marriner^[2]. In 1906, the garage began trading as the Craven Automobile Co., then as the West Yorkshire Motor Co^[2]. It was bought by the New Wharfedale Garage Co. in 1912, and became the Black Horse Garage Co. in 1914^[2]. A postcard from the 1920s shows that no. 20 was no longer a garage at that time, the words "Refreshment Room" visible on the fascia^[4]. It functioned as a place to buy refreshments until at least 1963, sometimes trading as Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries Ltd, sometimes as the Black Horse Buffet^{[4][5]}. By 1972, it had become R.W. Robinson, a restaurant; by 1981, Bonjour, a card shop; by 2005, Just-n-So, home décor; and by 2015, Oxfam second-hand bookshop (vacated the premises January 2024)^[6].

No. 22, High Street: The 1851 census records Francis Wilkinson, a saddler, living in what is now No. 22 with his wife Susannah^[3]. Subsequent censuses show the property to be uninhabited^[3]. By 1865, Henry Shepherd, a shoemaker, was trading here^[2]. He moved to Mill Bridge in 1876 and the shop was briefly used by Robert Johnstone to sell groceries and horse corn, before Alfred Barnes, a nurseryman and seed merchant, took the property^[2]. Between 1882 and 1887, Freeman Hardy & Willis had a boot and shoe shop in No. 22^[2]. The shop was then taken by the tailoring firm Baxter & Mackay, the tenant of No.20, for the sale of ready-made clothing^[2]. By 1895, the shop was a grocer's initially run by W. Robinson, then later by John Phillip^[2]. Kelly's Directory of 1927 lists Marjorie A. Laycock, a milliner, at this shop, while the directory of 1936 lists Beatrice Cryer, confectioner, and Arthur Gill, hairdresser, here^{[7][8]}. By c. 1950, it had become Crossland & Barber, possibly sweets and tobacco; by 1972, Washeteria, a laundrette; by 1977, Grace's Carpets; by 1997, The Window Dresser, home décor; and by 2005, The Body Shop, beauty products^{[6][9]}.

Additional information: There is evidence that the render was once incised to emulate ashlar. A postcard from c. 1930 clearly shows this^[4].

The first floor is part of the Black Horse public house. There are probably cellars which connect through to those in the Black Horse.

Photographs indicate that sometime between 1962 and 1975, the ground floor frontage was altered^{[10][11]}. The two shop fronts had very similar Edwardian-style fascias and fascia supports in 1962. These had been removed by 1975 and replaced by plain, rendered arches.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List or list Grade II as it is linked to the Black Horse. The rear range may retain an early assembly room. Examination of the interior is recommended.

Sources: [1] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [5] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society; [6] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [7] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [8] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [9] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [10] Photographs by G.G. Pace, architect, Margaret Robinson collection, Craven Museum; [11] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection.

24 and 26, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: No. 24: Mind, a charity shop; No. 26: Harry Garlick, home entertainment and domestic appliances.

Date: c. 1820.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed gritstone.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, two bays. The entrance to No. 24 is at the northern end of the northernmost bay. The entrance to No. 26 is recessed and central to the southernmost bay.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. There are two windows on each of the upper floors; those on the first floor are taller than those on the second. The second-floor windows are directly above those on the first floor; all are closer to the northern end of their respective bays. The first-floor window in the southernmost bay is a four-pane sash window (probably truer to the original fenestration), the remainder being modern frames. The first and second-floor windows have incised wedge stone lintels (the lintel of the second-floor window in the southernmost bay appears to have been inserted upside down). There is a continuous sill band under the second-floor windows running across the whole width of the building. Closely spaced gutter brackets. Narrow multi-flue gritstone chimney stacks at each end of the building: a very tall stack, no pots remaining, at the southern end; and a stack with three pots remaining at the northern end.

Special features: The sill band, incised lintels and closely spaced gutter brackets.

Historical information: At the beginning of the 19th century, there were two cottages on this site and they were part of the Duke of Devonshire's Estate^[1]. In 1819, the cottages, occupied by John Wade and widow Ann Wade, were leased to William Wade, an innkeeper, and George Wade, a grocer, for 60 years^[1]. The lease was granted on the condition that the two cottages were to be rebuilt as one property^[1]. However, although the site appears to have been redeveloped at that time, the new building consisted of two properties, possibly with shops from the outset^[1].

No. 24, High Street: By 1828, the northernmost shop was being let to John Thornton, a confectioner and dealer in glass, china and earthenware^[1]. John Thornton died in 1832 and his wife Sarah continued the business until her death in 1857, succeeded by their daughter Sarah Faraday^[1]. Sarah's husband John Faraday became the postmaster of Skipton in 1861 and managed a post office at 20, Sheep Street^[1]. In 1865, the Faradays moved to a different shop on the High Street (which was later demolished to allow construction of the public library building) where they could manage both businesses from the same premises^[1]. No. 24 was then let to the proprietors of the Craven Pioneer newspaper for their bookselling and stationery business and to provide an office in which the newspaper could be printed^[1]. Thomas Edmondson moved into the property and lived here with his family^[2]. He was a master printer and supervised the newspaper's production, employing 11 men and nine boys at the time of the 1881 census^[2]. Although Thomas Edmondson and his family had moved to West Bank Road by 1901, the book and stationery shop Edmondson & Co. remained at No. 24; Thomas Hawkswell, a stationer's assistant, resided here with his wife and two month old son^[2]. The 1911 census records No. 24 as uninhabited^[2]. By 1927, Edmondson & Co. had closed and the products sold at No. 24 were completely different: Kelly's Directories of 1927 and 1936 list Louis Charles Hudson and Edgar Gallagher respectively; they were both linoleum dealers^{[3][4]}. Between 1938 and 1968, the Bradford Telegraph & Argus newspaper had an office here^[1]. During this period, a prominent square-faced clock was mounted at first-floor level^[5]. By 1972, the shop had become Alan Parker's Grill; by 1984, Design, fitted kitchens; by 1997, Wild's Bakery; by 2016, Ken Varey Town & Country Wear; and by 2018, Mind, a charity shop^[6].

No. 26, High Street: For much of the 19th century and part of the 20th, this property was the premises of a hairdressing business. The 1841 and 1851 censuses record the hairdresser Benjamin Lambert, who was likely to have been resident here since c. 1830^{[1][2]}. By 1861, Benjamin's son Cooper Lambert, described as a hairdresser and perfumer, had taken over the business^[2]. After his death in 1878, Thomas Lister Ellis, from Bradford, continued as hairdresser at No. 26 until 1897 when John Binns, a confectioner at No. 8, High Street, bought the business^[1]. Soon after, in 1902, ownership of the hairdressing business was transferred again, this time to Saville Ripley, whose wife Hilda was a toy dealer^{[1][2]}. Saville Ripley died in 1918 and the next owner Joseph Barker Slater continued the two businesses, hairdresser and toy dealer, for a while^[1]. The Kelly's Directories of 1927 and 1936 list his shop as a "fancy repository" (toy shop) only^{[3][4]}. Joseph Slater began manufacturing his own battery wireless sets, and by the 1950s, under the management of his son Douglas Arthur Slater, radios, televisions and domestic appliances such as washing machines were being sold at the shop^[7]. The firm Slater's remained at this address until it was sold to Harry Garlick, a Barnoldswick family-run business, in 2006^[8].

Additional information: Photographs show that the southernmost chimney stack was raised significantly when the neighbouring library was built in 1910, and was even taller than it is now^[9].

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [4] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936. [5] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [6] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [7] Craven Herald, Dec 24th 1997; [8] "From the Craven Herald archives", Craven Herald, Feb 4th 2016; [9] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>.

Skipton Library



Heritage category: Listed Building. Grade II.

Skipton Library building was listed on the 7th February 2024. The research and preparation for the listing application were carried out during the Skipton High Street Heritage Action Zone project (2020-2024).

The information about the building included in the list entry is given below (obtained from <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1487303>).

Summary: Public library and former shop. 1906 to 1910 to designs by architects J W Broughton and James Hartley of Skipton in a mixed Renaissance style.

Reasons for Designation: Skipton Library, of 1906 to 1910 by J W Broughton and James Hartley, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

Architectural interest:

- as an imposing presence on High Street, its tall three storeys being considerably higher than the adjacent shops, denoting it as a building of some importance and standing in the town;
- as a strong architectural composition unifying the original multi-purpose use of the building as library, shop and space for the schools with a well-detailed mixed Renaissance style front elevation in good-quality ashlar stone;
- the original layout of the building remains readable, retaining the separate shop arrangement, coffered library ceilings demarcating former subdivisions, and doorways providing interaction between the library and schools' building;
- good-quality interior fixtures and fittings include the grand main library staircase with stair window containing good-quality stained glass panels by Seward of Lancaster, original doors and architraves, cast-iron Art Nouveau fireplace on the first floor, well-

detailed windows with original “Hope” mechanical window opening systems to the upper lights, and a “Tobin Tube” heating/ventilation system throughout.

Historic interest:

- although the library was partially built with money from Andrew Carnegie, whose name became synonymous with the funding of public libraries across Britain in the late C19 and early C20, he refused to provide all the funds required and the remainder was provided by the Council and Mechanics’ Institute, resulting in the unusual inclusion of a separate shop in the building to help finance the costs.

Group value:

- the library, which has a statue of Skipton’s first MP standing outside the building, forms a civic group with the listed Town Hall on the opposite side of High Street.

History: In 1887 Skipton Mechanics’ Institute proposed a permanent memorial in the form of a new school or institute to celebrate Queen Victoria’s Golden Jubilee. A new Science and Arts School was subsequently built on a site set back from the High Street, behind the old shop buildings of S Birdsall, jewellers and watchmakers, and H Wildman, cabinet maker and upholsterer. It was opened in 1894.

There had always been an intention to have a library too, providing an impressive entrance in place of the two shops on the High Street. However the school building opened with a deficit and money was needed for furnishing. In 1896 a new subscription list was opened but was unable to raise the necessary funds for the frontage building. Following a meeting held in July 1902 between Skipton Urban District Council, the trustees of the Science and Art Schools and the committee of the Mechanics’ Institute, a solution was sought by contacting Andrew Carnegie to request £6,000 for a public library. This would be built in front of the Science and Arts Schools building, with the library of the Mechanics’ Institute forming the nucleus of the public library. Andrew Carnegie agreed to give £3,000 on condition that the Free Libraries Act was adopted, the site was given for the building and a sum of £500 was raised for investment, the interest to accumulate and supplement the rate allowed by the Free Libraries’ Act of 1903. The £1,200 mortgage on the shop property then occupying the site also had to be paid off.

The money needed to meet these conditions was not raised until October 1906. In addition it was decided that the building was to contain both the library and a smaller property united by a shared façade. The latter, belonging to the trustees of the Mechanics’ Institute, was to be occupied by Wildman’s shop. Plans were then prepared jointly by Mr J W Broughton and Mr James Hartley of Skipton and construction started in 1908 after the frontage shops were demolished. The figure of Knowledge over the main door and panels of figures representing Literature and Art were carved by Mr R G Phillip of Embsay, who had previously been a student teacher at the Science and Arts Schools. The library was formally opened on February 19, 1910, by Sir Mathew Wilson, Baronet of Eshton Hall.

The ground floor of the library was occupied by a public reading room, with a wide staircase leading to the first floor which contained the lending library, a reference library and a children’s library, with fumed oak furnishings throughout. About 7,000 books were available to borrow. The top floor and basement were rented by the Schools to provide extra accommodation, with the large room on the top floor to be used for lectures and meetings. The south bay on the ground floor was separately occupied by Wildman’s shop. Students

entered the Schools building from the High Street via a ginnel through the north side of the building.

In 1914 the Petyt Library was moved to the ground floor of the library. It had been bequeathed to Skipton in 1719 by Sylvester Petyt (1638-1719), who was educated at Skipton Grammar School along with this brother, William (1635-1707) before both became wealthy and influential lawyers in London.

In 1928 the new Craven Museum moved into the second floor of the library building. It was initially run on a voluntary basis, but from 1934 it was taken over by the district council and the librarian's job became that of "librarian and curator". The museum collection continued to expand and in the 1950s further room was found by redesigning the basement as exhibition rooms. After 1957 the library also gained extra space by taking in the two upper storeys above Wildman's shop. Then in 1960 the museum collections on the second floor were also moved and rehoused on the ground floor. In 1973 the museum was officially moved to its present location in the Town Hall across the road and the ground floor reverted back to the library's reading room. When the museum moved out of the library, the college negotiated access to their building through the main library entrance and the original interconnecting double doors at the rear of the staircase hall, rather than via the ginnel.

In 1982 the lending library was moved from the first floor to the ground floor of the library to commemorate the Year of the Disabled, with a ramp added and the timber and part-glazed partition walls removed to make access easier. The former Wildman's shop became the college's main entrance and reception at this time, with the doorway widened but otherwise retaining its shop front appearance.

In 2018 the Petyt Library, now known as the Petyt Collection, was rehoused in the archive at the University of York.

Details:

MATERIALS: the library is constructed of regularly coursed Eastburn ashlar with roughly squared and coursed rubblestone and some white glazed facing tiles to the rear, and a slate roof.

PLAN: the three-storey, T-shaped library building fronts the High Street with the narrower rear block linking it to the college building* at the rear, which is not of special interest and is excluded from the library's listing. The two buildings inter-connect internally with doors on each floor. The ground and first floors of the library are linked by a wide staircase, with the second floor (formerly used by the museum) most recently used by the college, and a basement (also formerly used by the museum). The south ground-floor bay (originally Wildman's shop) has most recently been used as the main street front entrance for the college; the original ginnel entrance runs through the north end of the building.

EXTERIOR: the building stands opposite the Town Hall on the west side of High Street, the façade in-line with the adjoining building frontages.

The ashlar front elevation is of five bays and three tall storeys (also with a basement). The high plinth with moulded string band and the ground floor have banded rustication, pilasters define bays with frieze bands between floors and beneath the eaves cornice. The roof is hidden behind a parapet with round-headed balustrading and triangular gablets over the second and fourth bays, with a stone gable stack to each side. The windows have stone mullions and/or

transoms with multi-pane leaded lights with the exception of the timber former shop front in the first bay.

The ground floor has a wide, round-headed library entrance in the second bay with a giant enriched keystone also forming a console bracket for the first-floor oriel window. A female head of Knowledge with cornucopias is flanked by dragons. Attached to the wall on either side of the doorway is a rectangular relief carved panel with a classical kneeling female figure, holding an open book to the left and a globe to the right. To the front of the recessed entrance lobby are double iron gates with foliate decoration to the shaped tops. The lobby has a timber boarded ceiling with moulded cornice, with a modern tiled ramped floor and inner glazed metal door and screen. The first bay has a wide, segmental arch flanked by pilasters raised on high bases. Set into the archway is a timber shopfront (presently - 2023 - Craven College entrance) with a central slender turned mullion with curved spandrels to the recessed doorway to the left and plate glass window to the right and a multi-pane glazed overlight above. The doorway is panelled with a display window (with poster) to the left, angled window to the right and timber boarded ceiling. At the rear are double, panelled and glazed doors with a rectangular overlight. The third and fourth bays have a pair of large segmental-arched, six-light windows; the central top lights are bottom-hinged and open inwards. They are flanked by outer pilasters raised on high bases. The fifth bay has a round-headed pedestrian entrance to the ginnel (formerly the primary access route to the college building behind), with a metal railing gate and fanlight. The frieze between the ground and first floors has round-headed balustrading beneath the windows, some slightly projecting from the wall face. Above the library entrance is a canted oriel window with stone mullions and transoms. The first bay of the first floor has a large square-headed, six-light window with square-headed, four-light windows in the third and fourth bays and a narrow, two-light, transom window in the fifth bay. The second bay of the second floor has panelled pilasters with enriched ionic capitals, a mullion window with four round-headed lights and relief-carved FREE LIBRARY to the frieze above. To the left are a pair of two-light mullioned windows separated by a slender pilaster. Bays three and four each have a square-headed, two-light mullioned window and bay five has a narrow, square-headed, single-light window. The second-bay gable has a circular window with enriched and moulded frame and side finials. The fourth-bay gable also has a circular window, with a blocky stone frame. Both windows have leaded multi-pane glazing.

The visible upper parts of the north and south gable elevations are rendered with stone quoins to the corners and ashlar coping stones.

The rear elevation is of roughly coursed and squared rubblestone with squared ashlar surrounds to the vertical square-headed windows and a full-height, central projecting link block attaching the library building to the college building* to the rear. On the left-hand, north side of the rear wall there are two close bays with windows on the first and second floors and the ginnel entry to the left on the ground floor, with an adjacent canted window projecting out from the ground floor of the link block. The first-floor windows have one-over-one pane horned sashes and the second-floor windows have opening upper casements. The two bays on the right-hand, south side have windows with one-over-one pane horned sashes on the first and second floors. The ground floor is obscured by modern extensions to the college building*. The north side of the link block is inset from the corner of the college building*. It has white glazed facing tiles and three vertical square-headed windows with ashlar jambs, sill bands and lintel bands to the first and second floors. The ground-floor canted window outshot wraps round the north-east corner of the college building*. It too has white glazed facing tiles and an

ashlar mullioned and transomed window frame with a lower row of four tall windows and one angled window at the right-hand end with a row of shorter windows above, all with timber frames. The lean-to roof is of leaded glass panels. The south side of the link block is flush with the wall face of the college building* on the second floor and projects out and wraps round it on the ground and first floors. The ground floor is obscured by modern extensions*. The upper floors are faced in white glazed tiles with squared ashlar dressings to the windows. The mullioned second-floor window has one-over-one pane horned sashes. The first floor has a large, eight-light ashlar mullioned and transomed stair window with a lean-to roof, now with perspex sheets, with stone coping. To the left are two pairs of small WC windows with ashlar frames and a lower, lean-to slate roof.

INTERIOR: the layout remains largely unaltered, although original timber panelled and multi-pane glazed partitioning which subdivided spaces were removed in the early 1980s to open out the rooms. The ground and first floors have coffered ceilings with moulded cornices. The building is fitted with a "Tobin Tube" heating/ventilation system throughout and also "Hope" mechanical opening systems to allow upper windows to be opened.

A vestibule opens out with curved side walls into a wider staircase hall with the ground-floor library (now children's library) to the right. The open-well staircase rises between the ground and first floors with a wide half landing lit by a staircase window. The staircase has teak treads with a bronze Art-Nouveau style balustrade with a moulded swept oak handrail with octagonal newel posts at top and bottom and oak panelling to the inner walls, and a short section of panelling beneath the steps on the ground floor. The mullioned and transomed stair window has stained glass panels by Seward of Lancaster of the Skipton and Clifford's coats-of-arms, scrolls, ribbons and the white rose of York. At the rear of the staircase hall are original panelled and part-glazed double doors with a wide moulded architrave linking the library with the college building to the rear. The two large, segmental-arched windows lighting the front library space have side-hung casements with Art Nouveau iron handles and hopper lights above opened by the mechanical window opening system. The rear of the library is partially separated by a wall projecting from the north wall and the adjacent canted window lighting the smaller rear space has fixed lower lights and four opening hopper lights above with opening system.

The ground floor of the former Wildman's shop (later college reception) does not interconnect with the library internally; an inserted doorway links it to a modern college extension*. There are two boxed-in cross beams and moulded cornices.

On the first floor the head of the main staircase is enclosed by later partition walls incorporating a timber and glazed screen with a glazed timber door at the east end leading into the opened-out library. The wider front area has a central chimneybreast to the north wall with a tall cast-iron fireplace with Art Nouveau detailing and small, brown glazed tiles to the cheeks. A freestanding square column has oak dado panelling. The front-elevation windows are similarly detailed as the ground floor with side-hung casements and overhead hopper windows. To the rear, in the south-west corner, the doorway to the WCs and an adjacent doorway linking the library to the college building have five-panelled doors with moulded architraves. In the south-east corner a repositioned oak panelled and part-glazed door with Librarian signage leads into the front first-floor room of the former Wildman's (now computer room). The rear staff room contains a corner timber staircase rising to the second floor with turned balusters and newel posts, ramped handrail and plank-boarded underside.

On the second floor the front (south-east) room is separated from the stair landing by a partition of relocated oak panelled and multi-pane glazed partitioning and doors. A doorway has been inserted between this room and the large second-floor room (used by the college), which also has a doorway linking it to the college* to the rear. In the centre of the north wall is a chimneybreast. Roof trusses are partly visible beneath the later suspended ceiling with stone corbel brackets, shaped spandrels between the rafters and tie beams, and purlins, with bolted long iron straps. The windows are fixed and side-hung casements.

Beneath the main staircase a flight of stone steps leads down to the basement. It has an outer balustrade with square iron rod baluster and swept timber handrail with a newel roundel. There are three large rooms with concrete floors. The front (east) room has a blocked doorway in the south wall, formerly into the basement of Wildman's shop. Off the rear (west) room, in the south-west corner, is a cloakroom and WC area with windows into a light well and two four-panelled doors.

MAPPING NOTE: the library is attached to the college building (originally the Science and Arts Schools) to the rear, which is not included in the listing. On the north side the link block of the library has a canted window outshot which wraps round the north-east corner of the college building*. On the south side of the link block the ground and first floors project out and overlap the south-east corner of the college building*.

* Pursuant to s1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 199- ("the Act") it is declared that the aforementioned college building (originally the Science and Art Schools) and its modern extensions are not of special architectural or historic interest, however any works which have a potential to affect the character of the listed building as a building of special architectural or historic interest may still require LBC and this is a matter for the LPA to determine.

Sources: North Yorkshire County Council. 2010. "Skipton Library. A Celebration 1910-2010".

Legal: This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

36, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix 1 for listing information).

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of Trespass, outdoor clothing and equipment.

Date: Late 18th century (between 1760 and 1792); the frontage substantially altered c. 1950.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed gritstone.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Four storeys, three bays. A recessed entrance at the southern end of the building.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. Three windows on each of the upper floors. The first floor has a mullioned, arched, 14-pane window with three-pane margin lights in the central bay, and two six-pane windows. The second floor has three 12-pane sashes, and the third floor has four-pane casement windows. All of the windows are in plain stone surrounds with curved internal sill ends; the first floor arched window has a keystone at the top of the arch. The north end of the building has quoin stones; the south end lies behind the north end of the neighbouring building. Stone gutter brackets. A two-flue stone chimney stack at the north end of the building just in front of the ridge.

Interior: The roof structure of the third floor was inspected in 1988. See Appendix 2 for the report.

Historical information: By 1748, the property on this site was being let by the Castle Estate to Matthew Alcock, a mercer^[1]. Twelve years later, he was granted a 40-year lease on the condition that he should spend at least £100 to re-erect the building^[1]. This does appear to

have been carried out because the Castle Estate Valuation of 1792 describes the property as a “hansom new house built by the tenant (called Oddy’s Tenement) on the west side of the High Street with barn stable small yard and garden”^[1]. By that time, Matthew Alcock had died and the tenant was his nephew William Alcock, also a mercer^[1]. William Alcock died in 1800 and his wife Mary continued as tenant for a number of years^[1]. However, by 1838, although Henry Alcock was the tenant, the building was occupied as a private residence by Isaac Dewhurst, a cotton spinner^[1].

By the time of the 1841 census, Isaac Dewhurst had moved into Henry Alcock’s house on the east side of the High Street (now No. 3, High Street) and James Heap, a grocer from Barrowford, had established his business in what is now No. 36, High Street^{[1][2]}. The grocer’s shop Heap & Co. remained here for many years. After James Heap’s death in 1875, it was initially run by his nephew Thomas Ellison, then by Ellison in partnership with William Mawson^[1]. Ellison died in 1904 and William Mawson retired in 1911^[1]. The shop was then taken by Miss E. Metcalfe for her business, a ladies’ and children’s outfitter^[1]. The 1911 census records James Leonard Kidd, an auctioneer, valuer and estate agent, and previously the proprietor of the Black Horse hotel, living here with his wife and son; the building had seven rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses^[2]. Kelly’s Directory of 1927 lists Frank Laycock, an antique furniture dealer, at this shop^[3]; in 1939, it became Ida Whitaker’s Treasure Galleries, fine art, china, pottery and glass; by 1966, Ramsbottom’s, television, radio and electrical goods; by 1984, Multisaver, clothing; by 1997, Next, clothing; and by 2015, Trespass, outdoor clothing and equipment^{[4][5][6]}.

Additional information: Photographs indicate that: 1) the chimney stack was completely rebuilt after the neighbouring library was built in 1910, and that the previous stack was much wider and shorter; and 2) the frontage was substantially altered c. 1950^{[7][8]}. The previous frontage had two bays rather than three with two sash windows on each of the upper floors; the northernmost window of the first floor was a bay window^[7]. In addition, there had been an integral ginnel at the south end of the building^[9]. After the alteration c. 1950, the ginnel entrance was removed and the shop front had a symmetrical arrangement: there were two identical, large multiple-paned bow windows flanking a central door^[10]. Interestingly, an advertisement sketch from 1966, when Ramsbottom’s was the occupier, shows that the southernmost bow window had been altered to allow the insertion of what appears to be a door at the south end of the building where the ginnel had been, set back relative to the central shop door, possibly in the same position as the current door^[5].

A print of the top of the High Street dating to 1840 shows this building with a single, central, small bay window on the first floor (although the accuracy of the depiction is unknown)^[11].

On the evening of Saturday 22nd August 1959, the building was damaged by fire^[12]. Ida Whitaker’s Treasure Galleries occupied the building at the time. The fire brigade managed to stop the fire spreading to neighbouring buildings, but the ground floor of No. 36, the staircase and the floor of the storey above were all badly burned^[12]. There was also smoke damage to the upper floors^[12]. Anthony Denney, a 17-year old labourer from Nelson, who had escaped from police custody the previous day, was accused of breaking and entering, stealing and arson^[12].

Issues: The frontage described in the listing of 1978 is the frontage we see today, which is a rebuild of c. 1950. This building’s address is No. 36, High Street; the address given in the listing is Nos. 34 and 36, High Street.

Recommendations: Consider removal from the national list.

Sources: [1] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927. [4] A potted history of Whitaker's Chocolatiers written as a newspaper column, original provenance unknown, image in Skipton Civic Society archive; [5] Skipton Official Town Guide, issued by Skipton Urban District Council, 1966; [6] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [7] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>. [8] "How Craven celebrated the Queen's Coronation", Craven Herald, Jun 8th 2013; [9] OS map of Skipton 25" to 1 mile 1950 (revised 1938); [10] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society; [11] anonymous print c. 1840, may be viewed on <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [12] Craven Herald, Aug 28th 1959.

Appendix 1 – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131879

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 34 AND 36, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 34 AND 36, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98995 51796

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (West Side) Nos 34 and 36 SD 9851/9951 1/67

II GV

2. Late Georgian. Ashlar with quoins. 4 storeys. Ground floor has a shop front with window curving to rear entry, fascia and dentilled cornice. 1st floor has centre Venetian window and flanking windows. 2nd floor has three 12-paned sashes. Top floor has 3 casements, all in stone architraves.

Listing NGR: SD9897551798

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323460

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Appendix 2

Report on the roof structure of No. 36, High Street, Skipton

By Susan Wrathmell

The visit took place on Tuesday 16th February 1988

The building is of four storeys. A narrow façade with a single room and a further room to the rear. When examined, the first floor was removed and access to the second floor was by a ladder from the rear room. Both the second and third floors were supported by two large wooden beams running from front to rear, with joists and floorboards considered unsafe to walk on in places.

The third floor (i.e. the 4th storey) is within the roof space. The front roofed parallel to the street, the rear room roofed at right angles. A plain straight flight of stairs, 19th century or later, gives access to the rear room and the roof truss there was examined closely; the flooring of the front room was not safe and the roof truss in that part of the building was viewed from the doorway in the partition wall.

Roof structure, front room: This is a king post truss composed of a cross beam built into the top of the front and partition walls of the building. On this is set a central vertical post which is anchored by two wooden pegs. This king post is thickened at the top and into it is set the ridge piece of the roof. The slope of the roof is made by the two angled principal rafters, the outer ends set into the cross beam inside the line of the walls, the inner ends fastened to the thickened top of the king post. Lesser timbers act as braces to stiffen this structure: two link the king post to the underside of the principal rafters and two more were set higher up the king post linking it to the underside of the ridge. This roof truss carries two tiers of purlins which, together with the ridge, have their further ends built into the rubble side walls of the building.

The timber is almost certainly oak, the cross beam of massive proportions and trimmed to shape with an adze, leaving leaf-like depressions on the surface of the timber which has a silver-grey colouring. The timbers are fastened together with mortice and tenon joints and pegged, some of the joints marked by two punched lines (carpenter's marks). The purlins and possibly the braces are reused timbers, having mortice holes and joint marks on surfaces not

used in the present structure. The purlins are each of two timbers, meeting on the back of the principal rafters which have recesses cut to receive them.

The rear room has a much simpler roof structure: the massive cambered cross beam carries two slight posts supporting the principal rafters. The two tiers of purlins are again reused timbers.

Historical significance: The king post truss was most used in this area in the 17th century, but may be earlier and in this case it has obviously been found suitable up to the present. The V-struts and ridge bracing are early features, a factor supported by the size of the timbers used. The rear roof may be later, but the simplicity of this form is difficult to date; the massive cross beam again appears to be early.

38, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of Jenson Samuel, menswear. Upper floors: office space for the Craven Herald newspaper.

Date: Probably c. 1760.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed gritstone and ashlar.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, three bays (as defined by first floor fenestration). A recessed entrance to the shop flanked by retail glazing; a narrow integral ginnel leading to the rear at the south end of the building.

Fenestration and other features: At the entrance is a mosaic in the Art Nouveau style with tulip motifs and the words "Skipton Stationery Co Ltd". Retail glazing on the ground floor with curved windows and delicate glazing bars. Upper floors have sash windows in moulded architraves: three on the first floor and two on the second floor (in the two outer bays). Those on the first floor are substantially taller than those on the second. There are ashlar pilasters at each end of the building and an ashlar band across the frontage below the second floor windows. A second ashlar band lies beneath a moulded eaves cornice. At the southern end of the roof are gable coping, a moulded kneeler and a corniced, coursed gritstone chimney stack on the ridge. Alternating crested ridge tiles.

Interior: Notes following an examination of the interior on January 5th 2024:

The upper floor and attached rear range are presently occupied as an office and storage space by the Craven Herald newspaper. The interior floor levels have been altered, with steps up from the west side of the building to the front rooms.

First floor: three windows light the single room with a large marble (or composite?) fireplace in the centre of the north wall. Dry-lining and dropped ceiling obscure other original features.

The fireplace appears to have been rebuilt or moved after considerable damage, with the thin panels of marble broken and repaired. The design, with stone slips, heavy reeded pilasters and frieze, and a distinctive central marble panel, is perhaps late 18th or early 19th century, i.e. dating from the changes in the town with the opening of the Leeds Liverpool Canal. The wide cast iron grate has shallow side pieces and vase finials and appears to be early 20th century; the cream tiled hearth is probably contemporary, dating from alterations when the shop was inserted at ground floor, after 1910.

Second (top) floor, formerly two rooms and now a single room facing High Street: walls lined, modern skirting, inserted low ceiling and the lower part of an oak cross beam visible, with lath marks along its north face indicating a room partition; missing markings indicate a former doorway in the western half. This visible timber beam has been trimmed; slight evidence of chamfers now visible.

A panel between the windows at the east (street) side of the inserted ceiling was lifted to view the roof structure; no access into the roof space. Visible from the small opening: the cross-beam is a cambered tie-beam with oak principal rafters, probably queen posts and a cross brace; clasped purlins. There is a single punched carpenter's mark, 'I', in the tie-beam end matching that in the end of the principal rafter. Above the inserted ceiling there is a substantial longitudinal notched ceiling beam extending from the tie-beam to the north house wall. Each end gable wall has lime-wash or plaster visible, extending to the original ceiling height.

Interpretation: The ground floor shop development (after 1910), appears to have resulted in raising of the front room ceiling, resulting in alterations to first floor and re-setting of the fireplace in what was the principal living room of the mid-18th house.

The integral ginnel has a blocked doorway which would have opened into rear rooms and stairs to upper floors, the stairwell is now a small room at both first and second floor levels.

Rear range: a second blocked doorway into the rear range, and a brick extension mid-20th century, printing premises for the Craven Herald. The rear stone range (kitchen/warehouse) is now office premises and is entered through an altered window and door opening. A late 20th century steel staircase.

Special features: The entrance mosaic, which is probably contemporary with the current shop front (post 1910); also the pilasters, ashlar bands and cornice.

Historical information: In 1760, a “new erected dwellinghouse or tenement with the back kitchen stable yard and garden on the west side of High Street” was leased by the Castle Estate to William Chippendale, a mercer and son of the landlord of the Black Horse, also William Chippendale^[1]. The latter had leased the property on this site from 1732 but had been subletting it after his move to the Black Horse in 1737^[1]. The last of his sub-tenants was George Burton, a glazier, who moved out in 1757, which was also the year that the mercer William Chippendale was married^{[1][2]}. Thus, it is possible that what became No. 38, High Street was built between 1757 and 1760 for the newly married couple. William Chippendale, the

mercator, died in 1785, and in 1792, the lease was renewed in the name of his widow Phyllis Chippendale on the condition that the property be rebuilt^[1]. It seems unlikely that the house was completely rebuilt only three decades after its construction, but a build date of c. 1795 for the current building cannot be ruled out. Alternatively, it may have been renovated or altered at this time. After Phyllis Chippendale's death in 1805, the tenancy passed to her son Robinson Chippendale, a partner in the Skipton Bank^[1].

Robinson Chippendale died in 1834 and his lease was sold the following year to John Tasker, a printer and bookseller, for £285^[1]. John Tasker & Son produced the first issue of the monthly Craven Herald newspaper in 1853^[1]. The newspaper continued to be printed here until 1858, when John's son James, who had taken over the business, became Skipton's postmaster^[1]. Two years later, he resigned as postmaster but continued with the stationery business until his retirement in 1874^[1]. James Tasker sold his business to the Skipton Stationery Company, which revived the Craven Herald as a Conservative-leaning publication to offer an alternative political outlook to the Liberal and nonconformist-leaning Craven Pioneer newspaper^[3]. The 1891, 1901 and 1911 censuses record Edmund Townsend, a newspaper editor, living in No 38 with his wife Margaret and son Arthur^[2]. According to the 1911 census, there were eight rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses^[2]. By 1900, the newspaper printing works filled the yard at the rear^[4]. The title of the Pioneer newspaper was sold to the Craven Herald in 1937, after which the newspaper's official name became the Craven Herald & Pioneer (but referred to locally as the Craven Herald)^[3]. Printing of the newspaper continued here until 15th April 1988^[4]. By 2008, the shop had become Thorntons, chocolates; and by 2016, Jenson Samuel, menswear^[5]. Office space for the Craven Herald newspaper remains above the shop and at the rear, accessed via the integral ginnel.

Additional information: The sills of the second floor windows were dropped in the first decade of the 20th century^[6]. There are several features that are probably contemporary with the shop front and shop entrance mosaic (post 1910): 1) the fascia supports; 2) a second, smaller and simpler mosaic at the entrance to the ginnel with a panelled ceiling above; and 3) a metal gate for the ginnel. There is a recess in the wall to accommodate a gate when opened, although probably an earlier gate.

Issues: The date of the building is probably c. 1760, whereas the listing states that it is Victorian. The listing also states that the shop front is Victorian. However, a photograph from 1910 shows a different shop front; therefore, the current one was inserted at a later date^[6].

Recommendations: Correct and update the list description.

Sources: [1] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] Rowley, R.G. 1983. "The Book of Skipton", Barracuda Books Ltd, pp 107-108; [4] "Skipton's Ginnels & Yards", Leaflet 2, Skipton Civic Society; [5] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [6] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1316953

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 38, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 38, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98992 51788

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (West Side) No 38 SD 9851 1/68

II GV

2. Victorian. 3 storeys. Ground floor has good Victorian shop front with curved windows, centre doorway and delicate glazing bars and colonnettes, paired pilasters, fascia and cornice, and panelled entry to yard on left. 1st floor has 3 sashes. Top floor has 2 sashes, all in moulded stone cases with band between floors. Giant stone pilasters to 1st and 2nd floors. Heavy top cornice. Wing down ally at rear has a round-arched doorway, and sash windows on 3 storeys.

Listing NGR: SD9897851791

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323461

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

40, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of Regatta Great Outdoors, outdoor clothing and equipment.

Date: c. 1960.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: First floor: coursed dressed gritstone; ground floor: ashlar cladding.

Plan: Two storeys, three bays. A wide recessed entrance to the shop between the central and northernmost bays. An integral ginnel at the south end of the building leading to Hardcastle's Yard.

Fenestration and other features: The building has a pared-down classical style. Retail glazing on the ground floor. Three two-light windows with plain stone surrounds on the first floor. Each window consists of two six-over-six sashes separated by a plain stone mullion. At the top of the frontage is a narrow projecting band with a parapet above. The roof is flat.

Historical information: Like the current frontage, the previous building on this site also had two storeys and three bays, but the eaves were much lower than the top of the current frontage^[1]. At the beginning of the 20th century, this earlier building had been divided into two shops occupied by W.A. & J. Simpson, tailors and outfitters (the larger, northernmost shop), and George Thompson, pawnbroker (the smaller, southernmost shop)^[2]. The 1901 and 1911 censuses indicate that both premises were uninhabited^[3]. According to an advertisement of 1907, W.A. & J. Simpson produced a wide variety of clothing, amongst which "motor & sporting garments" were "a speciality"^[4]. By the 1920s, the two shops had become one and the occupier was the Craven Motor Company^[1].

When the current building was constructed, the ginnel to Hardcastle's Yard, integral to the previous building, was retained. The Craven Motor Company continued trading at this property. A photograph from 1962 shows the company name along the parapet at the top of the frontage^[5]. By 1967, the Craven Motor Company had been replaced by Jesse Stephenson Ltd., a supermarket^{[2][6]}. By 1972, the shop had become Food Fair, a supermarket; by 1984, Le Gourmet, a delicatessen; by 1997, Dorothy Perkins, women's clothing; by 2008, Dorothy Perkins and Burton, women's and men's clothing; and by 2021, Regatta Great Outdoors, outdoor clothing and equipment^[7].

Additional information: In 2007, a Skipton resident remembered that, after WW2, the Craven Motor Company had a garage at the north end of the building, a retail shop at the south end and petrol pumps on the street frontage^[8]. A cast iron inspection cover with the words "Anglo-American Oil Company" can still be seen in the setts.

A mural of an early 20th century car, which was designed and painted by Fresh Perspective, can be seen in the integral ginnel of this building. It was commissioned by the Skipton High Street Heritage Action Zone project.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List. As a High Street-fronting property constructed for the sale of petrol and cars during the mid-20th century, the building has social significance relating to the history of motoring.

Sources: [1] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [5] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society; [6] Ellwood, K. 2009. "Skipton Through Time", Amberley Publishing, p 44; [7] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [8] "Skipton's Ginnels & Yards", Leaflet 2, Skipton Civic Society.

44 and 44a, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: No. 44a: Lighthouse Lane, art and gifts; No. 44: Just Jeans, clothing.

Date: 1968.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed gritstone with jumpers.

Roof: probably artificial stone slate.

Plan: Two storeys, three bays. A shop entrance at the northern end of both the central bay (No. 44) and the northernmost bay (No. 44a); the entrance to No. 44a is recessed. A wide integral cart-way with a segmental arch in the southernmost bay leading to Bay Horse Yard at the rear.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor (the central and northernmost bays): both shops have multiple-pane windows; No. 44a has a bow window. There is a band of ashlar above the shop fronts. On the first floor are two narrow, identically-sized single-pane windows in each bay, apart from the southernmost bay which has no windows. There are ashlar stone blocks, of the same width as the windows, above and below each window. Each ashlar-window-ashlar panel is recessed and extends from the ashlar band above the shop fronts to the eaves. There is a band of ashlar at the top of the frontage, below the eaves.

Historical information: There was an inn named the King's Arms Hotel on this site before the current building was erected. The hotel closed on the 7th November 1967, and the building was demolished shortly afterwards^[1]. The building had three storeys and three bays, and probably dated to the early 19th century. It had a wide integral cart-way with a segmental arch in the southernmost bay leading to Bay Horse Yard, replicated in size and position in the current

building. The entrance to the hotel was located between the central and northernmost bay and had a pedimented doorhead^[2]. There had been an inn on this site since at least the early 18th century, possibly the early 17th century^[1].

The replacement building was designed for retail. A photograph taken of the current building soon after construction, shows Silvio's bakery in No. 44a and The Gift Shop in No. 44^[2]. The shop fronts have not been altered since these businesses started trading here. By 1997, No. 44a had become Thurston Bakery; by 2008, Greggs the Bakers; by 2015, Ken Varey, outdoor clothing; by 2016, Lady, a clearance outlet for women's clothing; by 2017, The Rowan Tree, women's clothing; and by 2021 Lighthouse Lane, art and gifts^[3]. By 1997, No. 44 had become Just Jeans, as it is today^[3].

Sources: [1] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library.

46, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Former bank; currently the premises of Oxfam second-hand bookshop.

Date: 1898.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Architect: J.R. Whitaker (based in Leeds)^[1]; design of façade: Yorkshire Penny Bank^[1].

Material: Coursed dressed gritstone; some ashlar.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Two storeys, three bays (the central bay is substantially wider than the outer bays). Entrances at each end of the building.

Fenestration and other features: The fenestration on the ground floor consists of three plate glass panes with dropped sills in the central bay separated by moulded pilaster-style stone mullions. At the base of the mullions are the remains of a moulded stone sill band. The entrances at each end of the building have timber panelled doors. Above the doors are ashlar fascias with the word "BANK" inscribed on each. At the top of the ground floor are ten small windows: two in the southernmost bay, six in the central bay and two in the northernmost bay; they are separated by stone mullions, alternately plain and moulded. Ashlar fascias are present above these small windows: the dates 1859 and 1898 are inscribed on the fascias in the southernmost and northernmost bays respectively. The first floor has: a two-pane casement window in each of the southernmost and northernmost bays with plain stone sills and lintels, and moulded cornices; and a four-light window (each light consisting of a two-pane casement) in the central bay with projecting plain stone surrounds and mullions, moulded corbels below

the sill and a moulded cornice. The bays are flanked by pilasters surmounted by stone ball finials. At the southern end of the ridgeline is a narrow multi-flue brick chimney stack.

Special features: The inscriptions in the southernmost and northernmost bays.

Historical information: There was an inn named the Bay Horse on this site before the current building was erected. The Bay Horse was a small, two storey building probably dating to the second half of the 18th century^[2]; photographs show it dwarfed by the neighbouring three storey property on its northern side, another inn, the King's Arms^[3]. Joseph Maud was the last innkeeper of the Bay Horse, taking over from Mrs Sarah Ayrton in 1885^[2]. The inn closed in 1897 and the site was redeveloped for the Yorkshire Penny Bank^[2]. This bank was founded in 1859 as the West Riding of Yorkshire Provident Society and Penny Savings Society, becoming the Yorkshire Penny Bank in 1871^[4]. The current building was officially opened on the 1st September 1898 and the first bank manager was Mr M.G. Nightingale^[2]. The bank changed its name in 1959 to Yorkshire Bank and continued to trade at this location until 2019^{[4][5]}. Oxfam second-hand bookshop opened here on the 20th January 2024.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the office of the West Yorkshire Pioneer newspaper was located in this building, above the bank^[6].

Additional information: The two dates inscribed on the building denote the founding of the bank (1859) and the construction of the building (1898).

A photograph from the first decade of the 20th century shows a continuous moulded stone sill band directly below the pilaster-style mullions and rectangular ground floor window panes in the central bay^[3]. The sill band became discontinuous when a letter box and ATM for Yorkshire Bank were inserted below the two outer panes. Plain stone sills were added below the letter box and the ATM. After Yorkshire Bank vacated the premises, the letter box and ATM were removed. In 2023, the fenestration of the central bay was altered for Oxfam second-hand bookshop. Glazing was extended down into the areas where the letter box and ATM had been. An additional plain stone sill was inserted to accommodate an identical central pane.

Photographs also show that there used to be alternating crested ridge tiles until at least the late 1970s^{[3][7]}.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List for its architect and significance as purpose-built banking premises on the west side of the High Street.

Sources: [1] Jackson, K.C. 2011. Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 1, pp 204-205; [2] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yorkshire_Bank; [5] "Yorkshire Bank announces it is closing its Skipton branch", Craven Herald, May 16th 2019; [6] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [7] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection.

48 and 50, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the premises of Tog24, outdoor clothing.

Date: Façade 1963/4; possibly incorporating late 18th or early 19th century fabric.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed gritstone.

Roof: slate; orange ridge tiles.

Plan: Two storeys, three bays. A narrow integral ginnel at the north end leading to Sterling's Yard, and a recessed shop entrance in the central bay (off-centre towards the south end of the bay).

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor flanking the recessed shop entrance. The narrow integral ginnel entrance at the north end of the building has a plain stone lintel. Reused timbers are visible in the ginnel roof. Three windows on the first floor: the central window is a four-over-four sash; the other two are six-over-six sashes; all have stone surrounds with tie jambs. Narrow stone gutter brackets. At the northern end of the roof, at the rear, but on the southern side of the ginnel, is a tall two-flue stone chimney stack with one pot remaining.

Historical information: The Castle Estate Survey of 1792 described this property as "an old decayed house barn stable smith shop and garden on the west side of High Street. This house should be rebuilt being well situate in the Market, and with land suits a tradesman very well. It is therefore let to George Baynes to rebuild for 40 years"^[1]. George Baynes was a tanner and lived in the property until around 1815^[1]. After his departure, Robert Johnston, a Scottish draper and tailor, took the shop^[1]. According to Dr. James Henry Dixon in his "Chronicles and

Stories of the Craven Dales”, Mr. Johnston was the second person in Skipton to install gas lighting in his premises, the first being Mr. Thompson, the theatre manager^[2]. At that time, the gas for Robert Johnston’s shop derived from a private gasometer^[2]. Gas lighting was introduced more widely to the town in 1830, a few years later^[2].

The Johnston family lived and worked in this property until the 1880s. By 1851, Robert’s son James had taken over the house and business, and was employing five men at that time^[3]. The business must have been expanding because his employees numbered ten men and one youth ten years later^[3]. James Johnston died in 1881 and was succeeded by his son Robert^[1]. Robert sold the business in 1887 to John Hargraves, a draper and tailor, who moved here from Sheep Street^[1]. By 1889, the business had been sold again to Charles Edward Lowcock, but he moved to newly erected Exchange Buildings in 1895^[1].

After being associated with drapery and tailoring for most of the 19th century, the property became a footwear shop and remained as such for all of the 20th century and into the 21st. Scales and Sons, boot and shoe makers, were the first of several companies to trade here, providing a wide range of footwear “from the sturdy walking boots to the dainty dress shoe”, according to an advertisement of 1907^[4]. Censuses from this period record employees living here with their families: a boot and shoe salesman in 1901 and a boot manager in 1911^[3]. According to the 1911 census, the property had nine rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses^[3].

The Kelly’s Directories of 1927 and 1936 list Sterlings Ltd, boot makers and dealers, at this address^{[5][6]}. The Kelly’s Directory of 1936 also lists Ethel Perret, a ladies’ hairdresser, the Craven Courier newspaper and Skipton Printers Ltd at No 48, High Street, presumably on the first floor and/or at the rear^[6]. By c. 1950, the shop was occupied by Lennards Shoes; by 1997, Stead & Simpson, footwear; and by 2015, Tog24, outdoor clothing^{[7][8]}.

Additional information: A photographic slide developed in June 1964 and labelled “Lennards new front”, shows the current frontage^[9]. A photograph taken in Autumn 1962 shows the previous frontage^[10]. It appears to show an additional narrow entrance at the southern end of the building. The previous first floor windows had a similar size and appearance to the current windows: three windows, the central one being narrower; the outer windows were eight-over-eight sashes, while the central window was a six-over-six sash (rather than the six-over-six sash outer windows and four-over-four central window of today). Previously, there were prominent quoins, and the central part of the frontage encompassing the three first floor windows projected forward a few inches, a feature that can be seen on the OS map of 1852^[11]. This map also indicates a gas syphon outside this property, possibly relating to the draper Robert Johnston’s early adoption of lighting gas before 1830^[11].

Sources: [1] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Dixon, J.H. 1881. “Chronicles and Stories of the Craven Dales”, Edmondson & Co., Skipton, p127; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] “Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District”, 1907, Skipton Traders’ Association; [5] Kelly’s Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [6] Kelly’s Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [7] “Skipton in the Fifties”, Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [8] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [9] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection; [10] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society; [11] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850).

52, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the premises of Boots, opticians and hearing care (ground floor) and Kip McGrath Education Centre (first floor).

Date: Early to mid-19th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Painted (white) ashlar.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Two storeys, two bays. A wide, recessed shop entrance at the centre of the shop front, and a second narrow, modern entrance at the north end of the building leading to a staircase, which accesses the first floor.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor flanking the recessed shop entrance. Two eight-over-eight sash windows with wedge stone lintels on the first floor. Narrow stone gutter brackets in pairs. A single-flue gritstone chimney stack at the northern end of the building, at the rear.

Special features: The eight-over-eight glazing bars to the first floor windows.

Historical information: In 1760, Thomas Walker, a grocer, took a 21-year lease of the property on this site^[1]. For many years afterwards, it had an association with the grocery and/or alcohol trade^[1]. James Horsfield succeeded to the business in 1778, followed by his widow Sarah in 1810^[1]. After Sarah Horsfield's death, the business was taken over by her son-in-law Joseph Mattinson, who was described by a notice in the Leeds Mercury newspaper as "grocer, tea dealer, and also dealer in foreign spirituous liquors"^{[1][2]}. By 1838, John Greenwood was trading as a wine and spirit merchant here, although the census of 1841 suggests that the building was

uninhabited^{[1][3]}. Ten years later, the 1851 census indicates that the property was still uninhabited but being rebuilt^[3]. A date of c. 1851 is at the later end of the date range suggested by the architecture of the first floor frontage. However, whatever redevelopment was being carried out at that time may not have affected the frontage.

After the property was rebuilt, the Greenwood family moved in. By 1861, John Greenwood had died and the census records his widow Martha as the head of the household^[3]. Their son John W. Greenwood had taken over the business and is recorded as a wine merchant employing three men^[3]. After his early death in 1873, the business was acquired by Nicholas Waddington and his nephew Thomas Davis, trading as Waddington & Davis^[1]. In 1895, Thomas Davis, by then the sole proprietor, sold the business to the brewers Scott & Co. (formerly Scott & Robinson), who relocated their ale and porter stores from No. 43, High Street, which was to be rebuilt as a grocery shop^[1]. The censuses of 1881-1911 show that the property was also used as a dwelling for the store caretaker and his family^[3]. According to the 1911 census, the building had four rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices and warehouses^[3]. Scott and Co. were bought by Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries in 1912^[4]. Kelly's Directory of 1927 lists Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries at this address^[5]. By 1936, the property was occupied by Wendy's Café^[6]; by c. 1950, Anderton's, wines and spirits; by 1972, the Yorkshireman Bar; by 1984, Freeman, Hardy & Willis, shoes; and by 1997, Boots Opticians^{[7][8]}.

Sources: [1] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Leeds Mercury, Nov 4th 1820; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=A_History_of_Scott_%26_Co; [5] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [6] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [7] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [8] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library.

54 and 56, High Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of Boots, health and beauty products, pharmacy.

Date: 1928.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown but possibly James Hartley.

Material: Ground floor: ashlar; first floor: coursed gritstone.

Roof: slate; a strip of skylights at the southern end of the west side.

Plan: Two storeys, five bays. Wide central, recessed entrance to the shop; additional entrances at the north and south ends of the building.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor flanking the central entrance to the shop. The entrances at each end of the building are panelled timber doors with moulded stone architraves and cornices; above each cornice is a blocked rectangular space, previously a window; pilasters flank these doors and blocked window spaces. Five identically sized windows on the first floor: alternate two-light and single-pane windows, each with a moulded architrave and a cornice supported by moulded scrolls. An ashlar fascia with cornice above each floor, and a parapet at the top of the frontage. A narrow five-flue gritstone chimney stack at northern end of the building, to the rear of the ridgeline, four pots remaining.

Special features: The classical detailing and symmetrical design. This building is a plainer version of No. 59, High Street, which was also built in 1928. Perhaps both buildings were designed by the same architect; James Hartley was the architect for No. 59.

Historical information: For many years, the property previously on this site was an inn, recorded in Castle Estate documentation from the late 17th century as the Black Bull Inn^[1]. The name was changed in the early 19th century to the Sun Inn^[1]. By the end of that century, the property had been sold by the Castle Estate and there were two shops fronting the High Street^[1]. In 1927, just prior to demolition, No. 56, the smaller of the two, was occupied by Phillip & Son, butchers, while No. 54 was the premises of G.H. Mason & Sons, painters and plumbers^[2]. George Harrison Mason had founded his business in 1871 at the age of 24, and had moved to No. 54, High Street in 1875^[1]. The censuses of 1881-1901 record the Mason family living in the property, while No. 56 appears to have been uninhabited^[3]. After George Mason's death in 1907, his descendants continued running the business in the same premises. An advertisement from that year indicates a wide range of products and services: "newest styles of decorations in wall papers and raised materials"; "plain and decorative work skilfully executed"; "competent staff of plumbers, and large stock of all fittings for water supplies and sanitary apparatus"; "pictures framed, and artists' painting materials supplied"; and "electric bells fixed"^[4]. The firm purchased the freehold to the property in 1914 and the current building was erected in 1928, replacing the two smaller shops^[1]. Mason's continued to trade in these larger premises until 1974, in the later years selling televisions, radios, electrical goods and kitchen equipment^[5]. It is likely that there were other businesses in this property, probably with offices on the first floor; for example, Kelly's Directory of 1936 lists the West Yorkshire Pioneer newspaper here^[6]. In February 1975, Boots moved from No. 6, Sheep Street into this property^[1].

Recommendations: Local Heritage List for the work of a local architect during the post-World War 1 period.

Sources: [1] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [5] Craven Herald, Dec 24th 1997; [6] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936.

58, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of Bek's, electrical and hardware (ground floor); Eden, hair and beauty (first floor).

Date: c. 1760.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Ashlar.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, four bays. Two steps up to a recessed shop entrance in bay 3 (counting from the left/south end of the building); a narrow entrance to an integral ginnel in bay 1 at the southern end of the building leading to Manby's Yard and a rear range of buildings, No. 58A (also listed). There is an entrance into the rear of the building, accessed from the ginnel (right side), with stairs to the first floor.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor flanking the shop entrance. Four windows on each of the upper floors. The first floor windows are much taller than those on the second floor, which are square. All are sashes in plain stone surrounds. There are ovolo moulded stringcourses between floors. The narrow ginnel is paved and gated. Its entrance has a plain stone surround and a triangular pediment. There are stone gutter brackets. At the northern end of the roof are gable coping, a moulded kneeler and a multi-flue stone chimney stack on the ridge. Fenestration is also present on the south wall.

Interior: Possibly retains the original staircase from the ginnel entrance to the first floor.

Special features: The ovolo moulded stringcourses between floors. This building is one of the earliest surviving town houses dating from before the completion of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

Historical information: The property on this site had been owned by the Dixon family for a century when, in 1750, it was sold by Dorothy, the widow of John Dixon, and her second husband Thomas Becket to James Morley^[1]. Morley resided here through the 1750s, but by 1762 he had died and Charles Campbell, a tea dealer, became the tenant, while ownership of the property transferred to Josias Morley, a relation of James Morley^[1]. Charles Campbell was the occupier at the time of the 1771 Window Tax return, and his property, probably the current building, was recorded as having 12 windows^[2]. In 1784, the then owner Thomas Wilson Morley sold the property to Ann, the daughter of John Bailey, a woolstapler^[1]. She married David Hall, a surgeon and apothecary, in 1788, but was widowed ten years later^[1]. Ann Hall moved into this house after the death of her tenant, Charles Campbell, in 1800^[1]. Two of her sons, Stephen Bailey Hall and John Bailey Hall, were attorneys and had their offices here^[1]. After both John Bailey Hall and his mother Ann died within a fortnight of each other in the summer of 1822, Stephen Bailey Hall continued to live and work here^[2]. The censuses of 1841-1861 record him at this property with his wife, daughter and two female servants^[3]. His occupation is given as solicitor, but he was also a published poet and managed the office of Skipton Savings Bank from its establishment in 1818 until his death in 1866^{[1][3]}. This building is labelled as "Savings Bank" on the OS map of 1852^[4].

The building was next occupied by Richard Whalley, a grocer, who moved his business to Skipton from Steeton in 1868^[1]. He is recorded here in the 1871 census with his wife, four sons and one daughter^[3]. During the short period of time he occupied the premises, Whalley took on the Local Board of Health over his right to put out stalls in the street, and was acquitted of charges of obstruction at the Wakefield Quarter Session in April 1870^[1]. After Whalley's departure in 1875, Messrs Robinson & Robinson, solicitors, acquired the premises^[1]. They let the ground floor as a shop and converted the upper floors to offices^[1]. From 1876, Sellers & Co., sewing machine dealers, rented the shop^[1]. Thomas Whone, the sewing machine agent, was recorded as living in the property with his family in the 1881 census^[3]. From 1884, Benjamin Holmes was the sewing machine agent. According to the 1891 census, his shop at No. 58 was more of a general store^[3]. Between 1905 and 1911, the shop was occupied by Nicholas Smith, a piano dealer^[2]. The 1911 census indicates that the building was uninhabited by that time^[3]. Martins Clothiers took the shop but were quickly succeeded by Johnson Bros., dyers and cleaners, in 1913^[2]. Johnson Bros. remained here until 1964^[2]. By 1972, the shop had become the premises of Smiths, drycleaners^[5]. By 1984, it was occupied by Barratts, footwear; by 1997, Stylo Instep, footwear; by 2008, Xtras, fashion accessories; and by 2015, Bek's, electrical and hardware^[5].

The 1936 Kelly's directory lists two other businesses at this property, presumably with offices on the upper floors: Borough Building Society and Arthur C. Coe, accountant^[6]. In the 21st century, there have been several different businesses specialising in hair and beauty services trading on the first floor.

Additional information: The vertical stone surrounds of the first floor windows have inserts at their lower ends, indicating that the sills were lowered at some time in the past.

17th century or earlier weathered masonry has been re-used to form a gateway across the line of the ginnel at the rear; insertion of this gateway c. 2000 or later.

Issues: The planning history for this building is likely to be included with No. 58A at the rear.

Recommendations: Update the list description. An examination of the interior is recommended.

Sources: [1] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850). [5] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [6] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1301622

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 58, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 58, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98980 51722

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (West Side) No 58 SD 9851 1/72

II GV

2. C18-19. Ashlar with rusticated quoins, 3 storeys. Ground floor has modern shop front, and passage entrance to left with triangular pediment. Ovolo moulded stringcourses. 4 windows on each upper floor, tall and slender on 1st floor, square on top storey, all with plain reveals.

Listing NGR: SD9897451723

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323462

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

2, Sheep Street and 60, High Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: No. 60, High Street is currently the retail premises of Greggs, café and bakers; No. 2, Sheep Street is currently the retail premises of Vision Express, opticians.

Date: Late 18th century to early 19th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed gritstone.

Roof: No. 60, High Street, slate; No. 2, Sheep Street, stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, five bays. No. 60, High Street consists of the three northernmost bays; No. 2, Sheep Street the two southernmost bays. No. 60 has a wide shop entrance at the northern end of the building; No. 2 has a central recessed shop entrance. There is an arched integral ginnel at the centre of the building leading to Hallam's Yard at the rear.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor; No. 2, Sheep Street has a false Edwardian fascia (not present in the 1960s). Five windows on each of the upper floors, all with modern frames in stone surrounds. The stone surrounds of the three first floor and three second floor windows belonging to No. 60, High Street show signs of being sawn cut. They have been variously modified over the years: their vertical surrounds have inserts suggesting that the sills were lowered at some time in the past; the two northernmost first floor windows have more recently been shortened and the sills removed to accommodate the shop fascia. The central first floor window above the ginnel has a notch in the bottom edge of its lower horizontal stone surround. All three of No. 60's first floor windows are shorter than previously; the window openings have been blocked up below modern sills. The two first floor and two second floor windows of No. 2, Sheep Street have plain stone surrounds without signs of being

sawn cut. The first floor windows are significantly taller than the second floor windows, which are square.

At each end of the building are prominent ashlar quoins with vertical tooling marks. The ginnel entrance has a moulded stone arch with the remains of a keystone. The ginnel is stone-paved and has an iron gate fixed to the ginnel wall. No. 60 has narrow, metal gutter brackets. There are moulded kneelers, gable coping and narrow multi-flue gritstone chimney stacks at each end of the building's ridge and a narrow gritstone stack at the northern end of No. 2, Sheep Street, again on the ridge.

Special features: The small second floor windows (those of No. 60, High Street surviving with alterations); a possible taking-in door at the centre of the first floor, now a window. The building is likely to have been combined residential/warehousing/business premises.

Historical information: From the late 17th century until the mid-19th century, the freehold of the property on this site was owned by the Chamberlain family^[1]. It is this family that most likely instigated the construction of the current building. Records suggest that before redevelopment, the property included an inn, The Angel, which was next to what is now No. 58, High Street, and a "shop and chambers over"^[1]. At the end of the 18th century, the owner was Abraham Chamberlain, an ironmonger and timber merchant^[1]. He died in 1796 and the property on this site passed to his eldest son, George^[1]. The Chamberlain family sold it to James Hallam in 1853^{[1][2]}. Hallam was a worsted spinner and manufacturer and owned the worsted mill on Springs Canal^{[3][4]}. No. 2, Sheep Street and No. 60, High Street were inherited by his son William, who died in 1910 near Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland^[1].

No. 60, High Street: The date of closure of the Angel Inn, probably on the site of No. 60, High Street, is unknown. The inn may have remained here until the redevelopment of the property in the late 18th or early 19th century, or had closed sometime before then. It may have resumed trade after the rebuild, but this is perhaps more unlikely.

In 1831, Thomas Wilkinson, a chemist, moved here from No. 20, Sheep Street^[1]. The 1841 census records him as living at this property with his family together with Thomas Irving, an apprentice^[3]. By 1857, Mrs. Ann Ellison was the tenant and running a temperance hotel here, although according to the 1861 census, she was a confectioner along with her daughter rather than a hotel manager^{[1][3]}. Her vocal advocacy of temperance, addressing audiences on Sheep Street, earned her the nickname "Ranting Nanny"^[1]. The temperance hotel was taken over by Joseph Utley in the 1860s^[1]. Again, the census of 1871, lists him as a smith at a factory rather than a hotel manager^[3]. The 1881 and 1891 censuses record husband and wife Henry and Ann Cowman, a draper and milliner respectively^[3]. By 1901, the shop had been taken by John Hurst Lee, a boot and shoemaker, who moved to this property from No. 8, Sheep Street^[3]. In 1911, he was still here with his sisters Ann and Frances who assisted in the business; the property had ten rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[3]. John Hurst Lee is also listed at this address in the Kelly's Directory of 1927^[5]. By 1936, Annie Wilkinson, ladies' outfitters, had taken the shop; by c. 1950, Town Tailors of Leeds; by 1957, Weaver to Wearer, men's clothing; by 1972, Whittakers, bakers; by 1984, Hagenbachs Bakery; by 1997, Bakers Oven; and by 2009, Greggs, café and bakers^{[6][7][8][9]}.

No. 2, Sheep Street: After George Chamberlain died in 1822, his successor was looking to sell the ironmongery business and find a tenant for the property. A notice was placed in the Leeds Mercury newspaper describing a property that may have been No. 2, Sheep Street, as a shop

“situate in the centre of the Market Place in Skipton, where the above business has been beneficially carried on for more than 60 years by Mr Chamberlain’s family Mr Chamberlain will give a lease of the premises and warehouse adjoining, as may be agreed upon”^[10]. There is then a lack of information regarding the property until the 1851 census, which suggests that a retired farmer, Richard Pinder, was living here with his wife, sister, two children and a general servant^[3]. Richard Pinder was blind, presumably the reason for his retirement given that he was in his 30s at the time^[3]. Both his wife and sister were milliners and likely used the shop for their wares^[3]. The office of the Magistrate’s Clerk was also in the building around this time, and according to an OS map of 1852 (surveyed 1850), there was a bank here^{[1][11]}.

By 1853, William Phillip, a butcher, was the tenant^[1]. Then in 1868, the Skipton Industrial Co-operative Society relocated to these premises from their first shop in Currer Street (now Otley Street, east of Court Lane)^[1]. The Co-operative Society moved out in 1880 and the Globe Tavern, a branch of the Skipton Coffee Tavern Company opened here on the 19th February 1881^[1]. In 1907, the Globe Tavern advertised that it provided “comfortable dining and smoke rooms, ladies’ private tea rooms, hot dinners daily, splendid accommodation for cyclists, tourists and visitors, and good storage for cycles”^[12]. The Kelly’s Directory of 1927 lists the Skipton Coffee Tavern Company at this address along with James Pye & Son, estate agents, and Skipton Provident Dispensary^[5]. By 1936, the Skipton Coffee Tavern Company had been replaced by the Skipton Café & Restaurant Company, possibly only a change of name; the other two companies remained in the building^[6]. The café closed the following year and the premises were converted to a walk-round furniture shop by Jack Inman^[1]. By 1962, Lakeland, dry-cleaners, had taken the shop; by 1984, District Upholstery; by 1997, Lunn Poly, travel agents; and by 2009, Vision Express, opticians^{[9][13]}.

Additional information: A detailed map of 1832 shows that No. 60 had a bow window at that time^[14].

A postcard from 1934 indicates that the keystone on the ginnel arch was once more elaborate and extended upwards into the notch at the bottom edge of the central first floor window’s lower horizontal stone surround, which was then the sill for a taller window^[15]. The two other first floor windows of No. 60, High Street were the same size as those of No. 2, Sheep Street at that time. The central first floor window which was slightly taller than the other first floor windows could have been a taking-in door at some time in the past.

A photograph taken in 1962 shows much of the keystone having been removed and the windows shortened to accommodate a large shop fascia (for Weaver to Wearer, men’s clothing) that was both wider and taller than the one in place today^[13]. The stone surrounds of No. 2’s windows appear to have been sawn cut in this photograph, as can be seen today on those of No. 60.

The ginnel entrance is not narrow but would not have been wide enough to allow the passage of a cart.

The kneeler at the northern end of the building appears to be damaged.

A detailed description of the Skipton Coffee Tavern at No. 2, Sheep Street, in the mid-1920s, may be found in a memoir by Donald Wood, who was a schoolboy at Ermysted’s grammar school from 1924 until 1928: “I usually had my lunch in town at the Globe Restaurant in the High Street. This was more popularly known as the Coffee Tavern and of course we boys, as true disciples of Dr. Spooner, called it the ‘Toffee Cavern’..... We would reach the ‘Toffee

Cavern' via a route which passed the backs of a long, steeply rising street of terraced houses. The back-yards of these houses were separated by a brick wall and each contained an outside toilet and a coal house and were festooned with clothes-lines. What a nuisance we must have been to the householders, running and whooping and especially on wash-days when we ploughed through the drying sheets and shirts.

"Entering the Globe from High Street, the first room had a marble-topped bar, like a public house, on which were ornate water boilers and tea and coffee dispensers. In this room waitresses took orders from customers sitting at three-legged iron tables with intricate patterns. The next room was in fact a long passage and on the left was a redundant railway seat, with its back to the wall and still with the luggage rack and photographs of interesting places served by the London Midland and Scottish Railway. In front of this seat was a long table furnished with linoleum and opposite a similar table with a long, wooden bench. Thus, the further one was from the High Street, the meaner the fittings. The next room with a stone floor and wooden benches and bare, well-scrubbed tables was the kitchen and this was where schoolboys, cattle-drovers and people on hard-times were fed. This room had a door from the ginnel and leaving by this door one could go either to the High Street or towards the canal. This entrance was useful as 'down and outs' could get into the café without being seen entering by the front door. There was of course no service and we had to queue at the counter overlooking the range.

"The menu was limited, joint with two veg. (potato was one of the vegetables) and sausage and mash or meat and potato pie: all plain but enjoyable to hungry palates. The potato pie was made in a tin about three feet square, the pastry supported on a wire mesh where it was flavoured by the rising fumes of the contents and was never soggy. The contents were removed by cutting away a corner of the pastry lid and drawing the meat and potatoes to the corner, where it could be taken out by a long-handled spoon. The puddings were predictably rice, sago and such, but on high days and holidays treacle and jam sponge! The price for many years was main course 6d and pudding 3d, but sadly a notice appeared one day: 'Owing to complaints from Skipton Chamber of Trade we have been obliged to raise our prices from Wednesday next to main course 8d and pudding 4d'"^[16].

Issues: Analysis of the rear range of service rooms and cottages was written on June 29th 2023 as a heritage statement supporting a listed building consent (lbc) application for Heritage Action Zone mural plaques representing past uses of No. 60, High Street:

"The frontage building is a substantial house of the late C18 -early C19 for the Chamberlain family who owned the property from the late C17. Elsewhere, (Mill Bridge Gallery and No. 58 High Street) there is evidence of the earliest, south-facing, stone vernacular buildings from the High Street rebuilding of about 1650 and into the early 1700s. Here the rear range has similar structural characteristics and a weathered re-set datestone (probably 1708) can be seen close by, in Hallam's Yard. The rear wing of No.60 is also of irregular and coursed stone rubble, with a stone slate roof of shallow pitch and having low eaves; the roof structure (now Greggs Bakery) has not been examined. The proportions, along with some weathered chamfered stone blocks in former openings, indicate that this part was retained as a service range for the rebuilt frontage house. The south-facing walling has blocked doorways and windows likely to have been the result of changes and a variety of uses following the sale of the Chamberlain property to James Hallam, a worsted spinner, in 1853. The paved ginnel, terrace and cobbled roadway with cart ruts, and the high boundary wall to No. 58, all respect the rear wing of No.

60 and are part of its significant heritage setting. The blocked openings of mid to late C19 reflect the changing uses of the property, including chemist, temperance hotel, confectioner, draper, milliner, boot and shoe-maker. The entrance to Hallam's Yard, with its through-route and small workshops needing good south-facing windows, are a strong reflection of the heritage of the market town".

Recommendations: Update the list description.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] "Skipton's Ginnels & Yards", Leaflet 2, Skipton Civic Society; [5] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [6] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [7] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [8] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/>; [9] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [10] Leeds Mercury, Apr 17th 1824; [11] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [12] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [13] Photographs by G.G. Pace, architect, Margaret Robinson collection, Craven Museum; [14] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [15] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [16] Wood, D. and Rowell, V. (ed.). 1996. "Bolton Abbey: the Time of My Life", published by Donald Wood, Bolton Abbey, printed and bound by Lamberts Printers, Settle.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131881

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 2, SHEEP STREET

Statutory Address 2: 60, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 2, SHEEP STREET

Statutory Address: 60, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98965 51706

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (West Side) No 60 SD 9851 1/74

II GV

2. Includes No 2 Sheep Street. C18-C19. Stone with rusticated quoins, 3 storeys. Ground floor has modern shop fronts and central passage entrance (to Hallam's Yard) with moulded archivolt and heavy triple keystone. 5 windows on each upper floor, tall and slender on 1st floor, square on top floor, mostly now altered and enlarged.

Listing NGR: SD9896551706

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323464

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

4 to 8, Sheep Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: All currently retail premises. No. 4: The Works, arts, crafts, books, stationery and toys; No. 6: EE, mobile phones and broadband provision; No. 8: Zaman Mobile Zone, mobile phone and laptop sales and repair.

Date: c. 1800. The door surround of No. 6 may be original. Later in the 19th century, the fenestration was altered to include the first floor canted bay window of No. 4 and the ground floor arches of No. 6 (possibly at different times); the timber door of No. 6 is dated 1895.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed dressed gritstone. Ashlar at each end of the ground floor of No. 6.

Roof: slate apart from the west side of No. 4 and the west side of No. 8, which are both stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, five bays. Nos. 4 and 6 each consist of two bays. No. 4 has a wide, recessed central entrance; No 6, a central entrance; and No. 8, a recessed entrance to the shop at its northern end and an integral ginnel at its southern end leading to Canal Yard.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor; No.6 has two large single-pane plate glass windows below recessed segmental stone arches that flank the door. The door of No. 6 is glazed and has carved timber decoration including a date (1895) with the intertwined letters T and S; its surround consists of an open pediment on triple clustered columns with capitals and bases. No. 6 has four decorative ventilation grills towards the top of the ground floor.

There are five windows on each of the upper floors, each consisting of paired sashes with plain stone sills and lintels, apart from the first floor window at the southern end of No. 4 which is a canted bay window with four-pane sash.

For structural reinforcement, the frontages of Nos. 4 and 6 each have two metal tie plates (square-shaped for No. 4 and cross-shaped for No. 6); No. 8 has a single cross-shaped tie plate. There are narrow multi-flue rendered chimney stacks on the ridge between Nos. 4 and 6 and between Nos. 6 and 8, and gable coping, a moulded kneeler and a three-flue stone stack with pitched slates at the southern end of the building.

Special features: The door, door surround and ground floor stone window surrounds of No. 6.

Historical information: Until 1853, this building was part of the Duke of Devonshire's estate^[1]. Occupation of the building in the early 19th century is not easy to determine with any degree of certainty.

No. 4, Sheep Street: No. 4 appears to have been a grocer's shop during the first decades of the 19th century, the grocers being: c. 1801-1804, Joseph Roundell; c. 1805-1821, Robert Leyden; and from 1822, William Stockdale^[1]. William Stockdale and his wife Ann were in their early 20s when they established their business here. The censuses of 1841-1861 record them living in the property with their large family^[2]. William Stockdale retired in 1868 and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who formed a partnership with Huddersfield-born Thomas Fergus Hepworth, the business becoming "Stockdale & Hepworth"^{[1][2]}. The 1871 census shows Thomas Stockdale and Thomas Hepworth both living here^[2]. The latter left Skipton in 1876 and Thomas Stockdale continued the business on his own until 1892, when Charles Helm became a partner^[1]. The grocery business "Stockdale & Helm" remained in this property for many years. In 1955, it was bought by Melias, a grocery chain store, but the shop continued trading as "Stockdale & Helm" until 1966, when it was modernised to become a self-service store and its name finally changed to Melias^[3]. The newly refurbished shop closed soon after, in 1968, and became a branch of Currys, a chain store selling household electrical items^[3]. By 1997, Wots in Store had taken the shop; by 2008, New Look, clothing/fashion; and by 2019, The Works, arts, crafts, books, stationery and toys^[4].

No. 6, Sheep Street: At the beginning of the 19th century, No. 6 was likely to have been occupied by the Robinson family, followed by William Hawkswell^[1]. The business interests of the Robinsons and William Hawkswell are unknown. By 1822, Thomas Wilkinson, a corn merchant, was the likely occupier, and by 1840, the shop was let to William Astin, a tailor and draper^[1]. The censuses of 1841-1861 record Astin living in the property with his wife Susannah and large family^[2]. After his death in January 1865, he was succeeded by his son-in-law John Phillip, but the business failed within months^[1]. By December 1865, the shop had been taken by William Crump, a chemist and druggist^[1]. He had married Ann Elizabeth Kipling several years earlier; she was the aunt of the journalist and author Rudyard Kipling^[1]. When William Crump died in 1872 at the age of 36, Ann Crump had six children under ten years of age and was pregnant with the seventh, but took on the business and ran it until 1903 with various apprentices and assistants over the years, including her son Robert and her nephew Joseph Kipling^{[1][2]}. Thomas Bernard Illingworth was the next chemist trading here. The 1911 records Thomas and his wife Angelina living in the property, which had five rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices and warehouses)^[2]. Illingworth's pharmacy is listed in Kelly's Directory of 1936, but had been replaced by Boots the Chemists by c. 1950^{[5][6]}. By 1984, Hepper Watson, estate agent, had taken the shop; by 1997, Halifax Estate

Agent; by 2008, The National Trust, gifts; and by 2014, EE, mobile phones and broadband provision^[4].

No. 8, Sheep Street: A Court Leet document from 1828 suggests that Michael Gill was the occupier at that time^[7]. His line of work is not known. By 1851, William Gannon, a master cordwainer born in Dublin, was here with his wife Ann and apprentice Joseph Morville^[2]. Jonathan Lee, another cordwainer, took the shop in 1859^[7]. The censuses of 1861-1891 record him living in the property with his wife and family^[2]. He died in 1895 and was succeeded in the business by his son John Hurst Lee^[7]. The latter moved to No. 60, High Street in 1900^[8]. No. 8, Sheep Street became the premises of Eastmans, the butchers, who remained until 1913, the censuses of 1901 and 1911 showing that the property was unhabited during this period^{[2][7]}. The shop was then acquired by William Wilkinson, a watchmaker and jeweller^[7]. His business is listed at this address in the Kelly's Directories of 1936^[5]. By c. 1950, W. Hannam, jeweller, had taken the shop, followed by Zaman Mobile Zone, mobile phone and laptop sales and repair (by 2017)^{[4][6]}.

Additional information: During the mid-1890s, the shop windows of No. 6 were replaced with larger plate glass windows that extended further down the frontage to within a couple of feet of the ground; the door was also modernised^[1]. The carved timber date (1895) of the new door may have been the work of master joiner Thomas Thornton (1845-1936), whose craftsmanship can be seen elsewhere in the town. The smaller windows that existed before the modernisation of the shop front are visible on a photograph of unknown date, which also shows the stone arches above the windows and the elaborate door surround that are present today; these features must therefore date from before the mid-1890s^[9]. The door surround of No. 6 is very similar to that of No. 3, High Street (described as "newly erected" in 1785).

It is possible that the intertwined letters T and S on the door of No. 6 are the initials of Thomas Stockdale. Although Stockdale's grocery business was next door in No. 4, he may have been the owner of the whole building at the end of the 19th century; ownership after 1853 is currently unknown.

An advertisement from 1907 for Stockdale & Helm shows that the shop window below the canted bay window of No.4 had an arch that was identical to those of No. 6^[10].

Archaeological excavations in Canal Yard revealed Neolithic tools, a small stock pen built before AD 1100, and foundations, cess pits and pottery associated with 13th century High Street tenements (Craven Museum).

Issues: The tie plates on the frontage suggest possible structural problems between the first and second floors. The painting of the door surround of No. 6.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List for: the survival of early 19th century architectural detail and later 19th century window surrounds on the ground floor of No. 6; the very long association of No. 4 with the grocery business; and the association of No. 6 with Ann Crump, the aunt of author Rudyard Kipling.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] "Skipton self-service store closing", Craven Herald, Jan 26th 1968; [4] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [5] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [6] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [7] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [8] Craven Herald, Nov 30th 1900; [9]

Craven Herald, Dec 24th 1997; [10] “Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District”, 1907, Skipton Traders’ Association.

10, Sheep Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of WHSmith, books, stationery and gifts.

Date: Rebuilt c. 1800; 17th century roof trusses; an integral cart-way was knocked through the southernmost bay in the 1850s and removed in the 1960s to produce additional retail space; the date of the shop front of the northernmost bay is 1900; the shop front in the southernmost bay was significantly altered c. 1990.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Rendered and painted gritstone.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, two bays. The northernmost bay is wider than the southernmost bay. A recessed entrance at the centre of the northernmost bay and a wider recessed entrance at the centre of the southernmost bay.

Fenestration and other features: Ground floor, northernmost bay: a shop front dating to 1900; panelled fascia supports with Art Nouveau motifs; slim, decoratively carved wooden columns flanking the central entrance; the date 1900 carved above the door. Ground floor, southernmost bay: the entrance flanked by tall single-paned windows; banded ashlar quoins at each end; an ashlar segmental arch with keystone above the entrance and windows. Two windows on each of the upper floors; all are twelve- and eight-pane margin light sashes with moulded stone surrounds and flat-faced mullions. Projecting ashlar quoins from ground level to eaves at the northern end of the building, and on the two upper storeys at the southern end; the quoins on the first and second floors are painted. Moulded stone gutter brackets. At the rear are a blocked cart-way entrance in the southernmost bay and a round-headed, tall stair window in the northernmost bay. The stair window extends over the first and second floors,

six panes (including arched panes) above a transom and six below; margin-lights border each group of six panes; those bordering the upper set of panes are coloured.

Interior: Recorded in March 1990: an open well stair to the rear wing with a ramped rail and moulded string; a plaster ceiling rose and cornice on the stair well ceiling; fielded panels around the southernmost window of the second floor. Observed in June 2022: a gallery on the first floor at the front of the building with a plasterwork ceiling above; fielded panels around both first floor windows.

Special features: The late Victorian (1900) shop front in the northernmost bay; the first floor gallery.

Historical information: This was a freehold property at least as early as 1631^[1]. By the late 17th century, the house belonged to John Howarth, an apothecary^[1]. After his death in 1703, he was succeeded by his son Peter, also an apothecary^[1]. Peter married in 1710 but died a few months later^[1]. The house then belonged to his widow Mary, who remarried in 1713^[1]. Her second husband was George Chamberlain, an ironmonger who, a year before, had inherited the freehold of the property on the site of what is now No. 60, High Street and No. 2, Sheep Street^{[1][2]}. The Chamberlain family owned both properties and occupied the house at No. 10, Sheep Street for the following 140 years^[1]. George and Mary were followed by their daughter Mary and her husband Jonathan Colton, a schoolmaster, then possibly Mary Colton's brother Abraham Chamberlain from 1773^[1]. It may have been Abraham, an ironmonger and timber merchant, who rebuilt the property, or his son William, also a timber merchant, who inherited it in 1796 and lived here until his death in 1824^{[1][2][3]}. William's son George then occupied the house, but by the time of the 1841 census, four other children of William Chamberlain, Fanny, Mary, John and Elizabeth, all of independent means, were the residents along with Ann Featherston, a female servant^{[1][4]}. The 1851 census records three of the siblings remaining^[4]. However, two years later, the Chamberlain family sold their property to James Hallam^[1]. He was a worsted spinner and manufacturer and owned the worsted mill on Springs Canal^{[4][5]}.

There is some evidence to suggest that before the sale, towards the end of the period of Chamberlain ownership, part of the property may have been converted to a house and shop and let to Christopher Demaine, a joiner^[1]. Censuses and maps indicate that Craven Terrace at the rear of the property was built between 1850 and 1861, probably after the sale to James Hallam^{[4][6]}. Access to Craven Terrace from Sheep Street was obtained by knocking an integral cart-way through the southernmost bay of No. 10.

In 1854, John Wilkinson, a draper, opened his shop in the building^[1]. He was followed the next year by John Stockdale, a draper from Keighley, who named the premises "Manchester house"^[1]. The property remained a draper's shop for the following three decades. By 1865, the drapers were Allison & Paley, followed by James Shuttleworth, then Scarborough & Sons^[7]. Mary Scarborough was a staymaker and her son-in-law Samuel Brunyate was a draper^[4].

In 1885, Samuel Brunyate left the property and Edmund Hargraves, a newsagent, stationer and bookseller, moved his business here from the neighbouring building, No. 12, Sheep Street^[7]. The shop has continued in this line of retail ever since. Edmund Hargraves and his wife Isabella did not have any children, and by 1911, Joseph John Waterfall was running the business^[7]. The 1911 census records him living in the property with his widowed sister-in-law Sarah Waterfall, who was acting as housekeeper, and his niece Kathleen^[4]. The property had seven rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[4]. Joseph

Waterfall's succession was, in fact, a continuation of the family business; at the beginning of 1912, Joseph Waterfall married Edith Whincup, the niece of Edmund and Isabella Hargraves^[4]. After Joseph died in 1944, his sons Arnold and Sidney ran the firm, the business continuing to trade as J.J. Waterfall^[8]. In 1969, Arnold's son Roger set up Waterfall Travel in the southernmost bay of the building^[8]. This is probably when the integral cart-way leading to Craven terrace was blocked up. The address of Waterfall Travel became No. 10A, Sheep Street. The firm J.J. Waterfall was bought in 1978 by Alfred Preedy & Sons^[9]. Waterfall Travel moved to No. 12, Sheep Street in 1979, and Preedy's combined Nos. 10 and 10A into one shop^[8]. By 1990, WHSmith had acquired the property.

Additional information: The wooden features of the shop front of the northernmost bay (fascia supports, columns and date plaque) are likely to have been carved by master joiner Thomas Thornton (1845-1936), whose craftsmanship can be seen at Nos. 62 and 64, High Street^[10].

In 1980, a shop fascia, assumed to have been put up in 1900 with the name E. Hargraves, was discovered under the fascia of J.J. Waterfall when the shop was taken by Preedy's^[9]. The E. Hargraves fascia, which was described in 1980 as being of teak and produced by the finest craftsmanship, was covered up again^[9].

In January 1990, at the time of the listing, the shop front of the southernmost bay had a late Victorian appearance, complementing that of the northernmost bay. Although the shop front of the northernmost bay dates to 1900, that of the southernmost bay was a reproduction. A photograph taken in 1962 shows the integral cart-way believed to have been created in the 1850s in the southernmost bay^[11]. The reproduction shop front was probably constructed when Waterfall Travel was set up as a separate business in the southernmost bay c. 1969 (becoming No. 10A, Sheep Street).

Estimated dates of the observed interior features: the upper floor margin light sash windows 1780-1810; the stair window at the rear c. 1900 (for its renewal, the frame is older); the first floor gallery c. 1900; the staircase (existence today unknown) 18th century; the plaster ceiling rose on the stair well ceiling (existence today unknown) 1780-1810.

Issues: The listing includes inaccuracies. The appearance of the ground floor of the southernmost bay was substantially altered c. 1990 when the shop front of the southernmost bay, previously reproduction late Victorian, complementary to that of the northernmost bay, was replaced by the wide arched shop entrance present today. The rear stair window is not a sash window, as listed. Also, it is not known whether the internal features such as the staircase and plaster ceiling rose are still in existence.

Recommendations: Update the list description.

Sources: [1] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] Baines, E. 1822. "History, Directory & Gazetteer, of the County of York; Vol. I. – West Riding", viewed on <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4>; [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] "Skipton's Ginnels & Yards", Leaflet 2, Skipton Civic Society; [6] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [7] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [8] "Family business changes hands after a century", Craven Herald, April 6th 2001; [9] Craven Herald, Nov 13th 1980; [10] "Skipton's

Historical Middle Row", Leaflet 1, Skipton Civic Society; [11] Photographs by G.G. Pace, architect, Margaret Robinson collection, Craven Museum.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1317001

Date first listed: 15-Jan-1990

Statutory Address 1: 10, SHEEP STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 10, SHEEP STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98964 51680

Details

SD 9851 - SD 9951 SKIPTON SHEEP STREET (west side)

3/132 No 10

GV II

The description shall be amended to read:

Shop, formerly 2 shops. Late C18 with some earlier fabric incorporated c1900 and. late C20 alterations. Originally a single-depth range with rear stair wing (of c1800 and a late C19 rear wing. The left-hand section originally contained a carriage entry. Coursed rubble, rendered and painted. Slate roof with gable stacks, rusticated quoins. Bracketed eaves. 2 bay, 3 storey. Ground floor has a pair of late C19 shop fronts. Both with recessed central glazed doors and flanking shop windows. The right shop front has wooden pilaster surround dated 1900. Above a triple glazing bar sash to the left, and a later 3 light casement to the right. Above 2, triple glazing bar sashes, all the windows have moulded ashlar surrounds. Rear: round-headed stair sash-window. Blocked carriage way. Interior contains first floor gallery in right hand shop. Open well stair with square-section between, ramped rail and moulded string; raised panelled doors (in mitred surrounds) and internal shutters, dado and soffit (to 2nd floor); stair hall

ceiling with stamped anthemion frieze. Two king-post strutted trusses to roof. All C1800. Later features include panelled doors and shutters, and minor fittings.

----- SD 9851 - SD 9951 SKIPTON SHEEP STREET (west side)

3/132 No 10

GV II

Shop, formerly 2 shops. Late C18 and late C19. Coursed rubble, rendered and painted. Slate roof with gable stacks, rusticated quoins. Bracketed eaves. 2 bay, 3 storey. Ground floor has a pair of late C19 shop fronts. Both with recessed central glazed doors and flanking shop windows. The right shop front has wooden pilaster surround. Above a triple glazing bar sash to the left, and a later 3 light casement to the right. Above 2, triple glazing bar sashes, all the windows have moulded ashlar surrounds. Interior contains first floor gallery in right hand shop. Included for group value only.

Listing NGR: SD9896451680

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323524

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

12, Sheep Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of IWJ (Isaacs Working Jewellers).

Date: Late 18th century or early 19th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed gritstone.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, one bay. A recessed entrance close to the centre of the bay.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. The shop front retains features from c. 1900, with later modifications. The building projects relative to the neighbouring property (Nos. 14 and 16). The shop front extends onto this left return and comprises a corner window with moulded corner entrance quoins above (the building probably had a corner entrance originally). One window on each of the upper floors, both four- and two-pane margin light sashes with plain stone surrounds and flat-faced mullions; there is a replacement section of the lintel on the first floor window. On the left return are a two-pane sash style window on the first floor and a taller six-pane window on the second floor. Projecting ashlar quoins at the corner at the southern end of the building. Moulded stone gutter brackets, some damaged or missing. At the northern end of the building are gable coping and a tall three-flue stone stack in front of the ridge (two flues with pitched slates, one with a pot); a narrow multi-flue brick stack at the southern end of the ridge.

Special features: The moulded corner entrance quoins.

Historical information: An estate map dating from 1757 indicates that a burgage property comprising buildings on the sites of Nos. 12 to 16, Sheep Street, and land at the rear extending

westwards to what is now Coach Street, was a freehold property belonging to the Chamberlain family^[1]. Further documents record that Abraham Chamberlain, an ironmonger, was the owner until his death in 1737, succeeded by his wife Jane (d. 1761), his son Thomas (d. 1789) and his great-grandson Thomas (d. 1826)^[2]. It seems reasonable to suggest that either Thomas Chamberlain the son or Thomas Chamberlain the great-grandson may have been responsible for the redevelopment of No. 12.

It is likely that No. 12 was a grocer's shop in the early 19th century. William Horner, grocer and tea dealer, was probably trading here by 1807, followed by his cousin Thomas Horner^[2]. In 1818, a newspaper "to let" advertisement described the shop as an "old-established and well-accustomed grocer's shop, situate upon the Sheep Street Hill in Skipton in the County of York, with an excellent cellar, warehouses, stable, garden and other conveniences, well adapted for the trade, now in the possession of Mr Thomas Horner"^[3]. John Stead took the shop and continued the grocery business here^[2]. Occupation and use of the shop during the following two decades is unclear, but by 1841, Edward Brumfitt, a cabinet maker, was living here with his wife, seven children and two apprentices^[4].

The following decade saw a change in ownership of the building. In 1843, Abraham Chamberlain's great-great-grandson Richard Dyneley, the then owner, sold his property to Robinson Lockwood, a grocer living and trading at what is now No. 24, Sheep Street^[2]. The merchandise on offer at the shop in No. 12 changed under Lockwood's ownership. In an account written in 1901, Richard Balderstone Cragg, a Skipton solicitor and antiquary, stated that a Mr Nuttall started a business here selling second-hand books to the young men of the town with a thirst for knowledge but insufficient funds to buy new books^[2]. By 1847, John Winterbottom, a bookseller and stationer, had taken the shop^[2]. In that year, a public meeting was convened in a room above the shop to consider the advantages of re-establishing a Mechanics' Institute in Skipton^[2]. There had been one previously, but it had folded in 1845^[5]. The 1851 census records John Winterbottom living in the building with his wife, two boarders, both drapers and tea dealers from Scotland, and a house servant^[4]. John Winterbottom remained here until he retired to Burnley in 1874^[2]. Thomas Slater Edmondson briefly took the bookseller's business, then sold it on to Edmund Hargraves^[2]. In 1886, the shop became a draper's shop after Hargraves moved next door to No. 10^[2]. James E. Moorhouse is recorded here as a draper in the 1891 census, and he was followed by G.E. Whiteley^{[2][4]}. By 1899, the shop had been taken by Lipton, a grocer's, which remained until the property was converted to a men's outfitters by Currer Peel Breare in 1920^[2]. The firm C.P. Breare continued here until 1979 when Waterfall Travel moved from No. 10A (next door) to No. 12^[6]. By 1997, Universal Books was trading in the property; by 2008, Mountain Warehouse, outdoor clothing and equipment; by 2017, Riviera Boutique, women's clothing, in the ground floor shop, and IWJ (Isaacs Working Jewellers) elsewhere in the building; and by 2021, IWJ (Isaacs Working Jewellers) in the ground floor shop^[7].

Issues: The listing inaccurately states that the building material is stone rubble.

Recommendations: Update the list description with more detail.

Sources: [1] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [2] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] Leeds Intelligencer, Feb 9th 1818; [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] Gibbon, A.M. 1958. "Skipton Mechanics' Institute", Skipton Mechanics' Institute (printed by The Craven Herald Ltd., Skipton); [6] "Family business

changes hands after a century”, Craven Herald, April 6th 2001; [7] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1157466

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 12, SHEEP STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 12, SHEEP STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98962 51672

Details

1. 5336 SHEEP STREET (West Side) No 12 SD 9851 1/133

II GV

2. C18. Coursed stone rubble, rusticated quoins, 3 storeys. Early C20 shop front with pilasters, fascia, cornice and colonnettes to glazing, One 3-light window to each upper storey, with plain reveals and no glazing bars. Modillions at eaves, and one springer to gable coping.

Listing NGR: SD9896251672

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323506

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

14 and 16, Sheep Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently the premises of Costa Coffee.

Date: c. 1850.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Ashlar.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, three bays. The southernmost bay (probably corresponding to No. 16) is wider than either of the other two bays (together probably corresponding to No. 14). A wide, recessed shop entrance, central to the shop front (slightly to the south of the centre of the building) and an integral ginnel at the northern end of the building, leading to Victoria Street at the rear.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. Three eight-over-eight sash windows on each of the upper floors, unevenly spaced with stone sills and wedge lintels. Gable coping at the southern end of the building (front only).

Special features: An early Victorian classical style.

Historical information: An estate map dating from 1757 indicates that a burgage property comprising buildings on the sites of Nos. 12 to 16, Sheep Street, and land at the rear extending westwards to what is now Coach Street, was a freehold property belonging to the Chamberlain family^[1]. Further documents record that Abraham Chamberlain, an ironmonger, was the owner until his death in 1737, succeeded by his wife Jane (d. 1761), his son Thomas (d. 1789), his great-grandson Thomas (d. 1826) and his great-great-grandson Richard Dyneley^[2]. In 1843, Richard Dyneley Chamberlain sold his property to Robinson Lockwood, a grocer living and

trading at what is now No. 24, Sheep Street^[2]. The building on the site of Nos. 14 and 16 was, at that time, described as a dwellinghouse occupied by James Moore^[2]. According to Pigot's Directory of 1841, James Moore was a clogger on Sheep Street^[3]. After Robinson Lockwood's death in 1856, his executors sold the building to his son-in-law William Stockdale^[2]. At the time of this transaction, the property was described as a dwellinghouse that had recently been demolished and replaced by two houses occupied by William Demaine and John Metcalfe^[2]. In fact, it is likely that rebuilding had occurred sometime between 1843, when Robinson Lockwood bought the property, and 1854, when the property was described in the Church Rate as two houses let to William Demaine and the Misses Irving^[2].

The 1861 census records William Demaine as a tailor and draper employing four men, living in the northernmost house with his two daughters, his mother and a servant^[4]. He remained here until his death in 1877, after which his draper's business was acquired by a partnership, Thomas B. Cockshott and Francis Wilkinson^[2]. The 1881 census records that Thomas Cockshott lived in No. 14 with his wife^[4]. In 1882, the partnership was dissolved, but Cockshott continued here until 1885^[2]. His business and shop, then known as "Commerce House", were taken by another partnership, Fort & Johnstone^[2]. From 1893, Henry Fort ran the business on his own account^[2].

The southernmost house had more varied occupants. Those at the time of the 1854 Church Rate, the Misses Irving, were confectioners^[2]. By 1857, the property had been taken by John Metcalfe who, in the 1861 census, was listed as an agricultural labourer^{[2][4]}. However, the association with confectionery remained. Metcalfe's daughter Isabelle was recorded in the same census as a confectioner, and two years later, a "shop and dwellinghouse now occupied by Mrs Metcalfe, confectioner, Sheep Street" were advertised to let^{[2][4]}. David Hepworth, a dyer who had been living in Victoria Street at the rear, became the tenant briefly, followed by Henry Smith, a pork butcher^[2]. The 1871 census shows that Henry and his wife Wilhelmina were both born in Germany, while their two young children were born in Sheffield and Skipton respectively^[4]. The Smiths moved to Wigan in 1874 and the shop was occupied by hairdresser George Cork Geldart and his family until 1888^[2]. By 1891, James Chew, a printer (compositor) was living here with his wife and two sons^[4].

In 1898, the draper Henry Fort combined No. 16 with his existing premises at No. 14^[2]. A photograph taken around 1905 shows the fascia of the shop prominently advertising mantles, dresses, hosiery and corsets, suggesting that Fort's specialised in women's clothing^[5]. Fort's remained in this building for several decades, Henry's son Arthur eventually succeeding him in the business. In 1947, the business was sold due to Arthur Fort's ill health^[6]. By c. 1950, C. Wilkinson, a dress shop, had taken the shop; by 1966, R.A., outfitters; by 1971, Greenwoods, a chain of menswear stores; by 2005, Phones 4U, a mobile phone retailer; and by 2012, Costa Coffee^{[7][8][9]}.

Recommendations: Update the list description with more detail.

Sources: [1] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [2] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] Pigot and Co. 1841. "Royal National and Commercial Directory and Topography of the Counties of York, Leicester & Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, and Nottingham", viewed on <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4>; [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [6] "Nostalgia: Fort's drapers shop, Sheep Street, Skipton",

Craven Herald, Sep 21st 2021; [7] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [8] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection; [9] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131857

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 14 AND 16, SHEEP STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 14 AND 16, SHEEP STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98958 51664

Details

1. 5336 SHEEP STREET (West Side) No.14 and 16 SD 9851 1/134

II GV

2. C18. Stone ashlar, 3 storeys. Modern shop front and entry to Craven Terrace. Three 16-paned sash windows on each upper floor with stone sills and lintels. Old slate roof.

Listing NGR: SD9895851664

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323507

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

18, Sheep Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix 1 for listing information).

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of Cooplands bakery.

Date: Early 18th century frontage with timbers dating to the 17th century or earlier.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Painted render.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, two bays. A wide, recessed central entrance. The upper floors are recessed relative to the neighbouring buildings on either side.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing and a modern shop front on the ground floor. Modern upper floor windows: two twelve-pane windows on the first floor and two nine-pane windows on the second floor; all have painted stone surrounds. There is sagging between the bays, visible on the frontage of the upper floors, causing significant angling of the sills and lintels of all four windows. There are two circular tie plates situated centrally between the two bays, one on each floor. Between the tie plates is a decorative, metal shop sign support.

Interior: See Appendix 2 for observations made in 1991.

Special features: See Appendix 2 for interior features.

Historical information: Records suggest that in the late 17th century, in terms of freehold ownership, there may have been one property where Nos. 18 and 20 are now situated^[1]. How this property relates to the footprints of the current buildings is unknown. Samuel Swire owned the freehold at the time of the Hearth Tax Returns in 1672, when he was assessed for having six hearths^[1]. He died in 1701, and by his will of 1698, bequeathed the property to his

nephews William and Robert Kitching^[1]. Upon Robert's death in 1719, his son John inherited his "half part of the undivided messuage house in Skipton"^[1]. John Kitching became the owner of the whole property in 1725, when he bought out his uncle William^[1]. He lived in Carleton and was an absentee landlord, renting his Skipton property to a succession of tenants^[1]. John Sugden, a barber, tenant at the time of the buy-out, was replaced by John Heelis (1726-1731); by 1738, the tenant was George Dixon, who was a horse jockey, then later a victualler; and by 1748, the tenant was Emanuel Lowcock^[1]. In 1749, Peter Sheldon, a linen weaver, bought the freehold from the Kitching family and moved into the property, while Emanuel Lowcock relocated to run the Ship Inn^[1]. According to the Churchwarden's Accounts of 1755, wine was supplied by someone named Peter Sheldon^[1]. By 1757, the house was occupied by George Wharton (who was an innkeeper at a different Skipton property by 1762)^[1]. The limited information we have regarding the aforementioned tenants suggests that the property was associated with the provision of alcohol during the mid-18th century.

Peter Sheldon died in 1762, and his son and heir Thomas died 10 years later, after which the "full whole and entire mansion house" was sold to Joseph Thackeray, a grocer and spirit dealer^[1]. By 1777, Thackeray's business was based in Bradford, and he sold the Skipton property to William Spencer, a raff dealer (raff was timber, mostly fir or pine, imported from Prussia and the Baltic)^[1]. Spencer's first named tenant was James Horsfield, a grocer^[1]. By 1790, William Spencer owned all the property between and including what are now No. 18 and No. 24, Sheep Street. It seems quite likely that soon after this amalgamation of property ownership the current building, comprising Nos. 20-24, was built.

In 1799, William Spencer's estate was divided between his sons Thomas and William, Thomas becoming the owner of the Skipton property^[1]. At that time John Campbell, a grocer born in Argyllshire, appears to have been the tenant of what is now No. 18, possibly taking over the business and premises of his brother-in-law Richard Slinger who had died in 1793^[1]. By 1808, Mrs Ann Bland, widow of William Bland, a plumber and glazier, was the tenant, and by 1810, Joshua Lockwood, a gardener and seedsman, had taken the shop^[1]. In 1816, when Thomas Spencer sold the property to Robert Leydon, it was described as a "dwellinghouse and shop fronting Sheep Street Hill and back kitchen in the yard behind occupied by Joshua Lockwood & Son"^[1].

Records suggest that Edward Tindal, a linen and woollen draper, and postmaster, may have occupied this building during the 1830s, remaining until 1838, when he moved the post office to a property on the site of the town library^[1]. In 1839, John Watson, a cordwainer, was the tenant, although the 1841 census suggests that he was living in Middle Row around this time^{[1][2]}. The 1851 census records John Watson, at that time employing 5 men, and John Laycock, a clogger and shoemaker employing 3 men, residing at this property with their families, but by 1861, only the Laycocks remained^[2]. By 1871, John Laycock, described as a boot manufacturer, was living in Albert Street^[2]. It is presumed that he retained No. 18 as his business premises. John Laycock died in 1876, whereupon his widow Mary and son Henry moved to Northampton, a major centre for the manufacture of footwear (Henry is recorded in the 1881 census as a boot and shoe manufacturer employing 80 people)^[2]. The Skipton business was sold to John Willan, who was succeeded by his son George Wilson Willan after his death in 1901^[1]. George Wilson Willan, boot makers, is listed in the 1927 Kelly's Directory at No. 18, but by the 1836 edition, Earl & Earl, boot and shoe dealers, are listed here^{[3][4]}. By c. 1950, Lotus and Delta Footwear had taken the property; by 1969, it was Lizabeth B, clothing;

by 1971, House of Briavale, fabrics; by 1977, Wiltex, clothing; by 1984, Northeast Gas showroom; by 1997, Clinton Cards; and by 2021, Cooplands bakery^{[5][6][7]}.

Additional information: Structural reinforcement of the building, indicated by the presence of tie plates, was carried out sometime between 1977 and 2008^{[6][8]}.

Issues: The shop fascia does not respect the proportions of this historic building. The list description is now out of date, particularly the upper floor window descriptions.

Recommendations: Update the list description.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [4] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [5] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [6] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection; [7] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [8] Google Street View (www.google.co.uk/maps).

Appendix 1 – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1316981

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 18, SHEEP STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 18, SHEEP STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98956 51657

Details

1. 5336 SHEEP STREET (West Side) No 18 SD 9851 1/135

II GV

2. C18. Painted stone, 3 low storeys, old slate roof. Modern shop front, 2 sash windows on 1st floor, 2 blocked windows on top floor, all in plain stone architraves.

Listing NGR: SD9895651657

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323508

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Appendix 2

Visit by Susan Wrathmell on the 14th January 1991 to check the description of the gallery on the first floor given by Mrs Margaret Robinson.

No. 18, Sheep Street was a gas showroom at the time. Mrs Clarke was the manager.

Features seen:

Ground floor: no historical features apart from a curved flight of stairs up to the first floor and a straight flight down to the cellar below.

Cellar: brick and stone walling, 20th century floor joists. Below the street line at the front; the rear (earlier) filled up almost completely.

First floor/stairs from the ground floor: evidently a “show piece” – curved through 90°, against the rear portion of the building. Closely-set, turned balusters and finely ramped handrail rising to short “landing” section in southwest corner of first floor front room. Late 19th century.

Gallery: D-shape, boarded-up balusters (probably plywood casing). A small amount prised away to show the top of a baluster – they seem to be square section all the way down and stained in a 1930s style.

Roof: access from a straight flight of stairs in the southeast part of the building. One king post truss, the king post over 6 foot high; top braces to underside of principals and a further pair of braces from the tie beam to the principal rafters. Pegged joints; mortice holes indicate the position of the longitudinal braces to the ridge, which is square set. Evidence for re-use or partition. The roof pitch has been reduced in the past (and upper floor windows therefore became possible, probably with a rebuild of the frontage). Timbers are bolted. Stone gable walls (not examined in detail).

20 to 24, Sheep Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: No. 20: Riviera Boutique, women's clothing; No. 22: Vodafone, mobile phones and broadband; No. 24: O₂, mobile phones and broadband.

Date: Frontage c. 1790; 17th century features at the rear of No. 22 (including an early 17th century mullioned window).

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed gritstone.

Roof: east side, slate; west side, stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, seven bays. No. 20 consists of the two northernmost bays; No. 24 the three southernmost bays; and No. 22 the two bays between Nos. 20 and 24. There is a wide, arched integral cart-way in the southern bay of No. 20, leading to Victoria Square at the rear. The entrance to No. 20 is recessed, central to the property, and between the integral cart-way and the shop window. The entrances to Nos. 22 and 24 are both recessed and central to each property.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor; No. 20 has a pre-WWI shop front and tiled patterning at the entrance. Seven windows on each of the upper floors, all in plain stone surrounds; those in the two northernmost bays have single panes, and the remainder are two-light windows. The integral cart-way is stone paved and the entrance has an ashlar segmental arch. There are quoins at each end of the building (obscured by the shop front at the northern end). Moulded stone gutter brackets, missing in places and replaced by narrow, metal brackets in the two northernmost bays. There are a moulded kneeler, gable coping and a multi-flue brick chimney stack at the northern end of the ridge. There are two further stacks on the ridge: a three-flue rendered stack at the northern end of No. 22, three pots remaining; and a two-flue brick stack closer to the centre of No. 22.

The rear shows evidence of an older building: a doubly recessed mullioned window (probably dating to the early 17th century) on the second floor of No. 22 with two moulded stone mullions remaining (originally a five-light window with four mullions); possible evidence for another early window on the first floor of No. 22 (next to the existing first floor window on its north side); a small window in moulded stone surrounds on the north-facing wall of No. 22, towards the rear of the integral cart-way; and red sandstone quoins at the northwest corner of No. 22. Re-used timbers on the roof of the integral cart-way.

Interior: Observations (including measurements) were made by Susan Wrathmell on 7th August 2009 at Mo's, No. 20. Sheep Street: First floor right (office): fireplace on wide wall; two re-set doors (six panel, fielded); four deep cross beams, over-papered. Top floor right: painted mural of holiday makers (?1920s/30s); wall may have fireplace (hollow sound); straight flight of stairs; partition against south side of cross beam full width of building – pine, circular saw. Top floor: both front rooms have tongue and groove boarding, lowered ceiling. Top floor rear centre: bathroom and toilet ("SHANKS Patent Tubal Closet No. 1, patent combination bottom stream and afterflush"). Top floor rear right: corner has a chimney breast and stair-head.

Information about No. 24 gathered in 2009 by Skipton Civic Society members: first floor has no original internal walling.

Special features: The early features at the rear including the doubly recessed mullioned window (probably dating to the early 17th century) on the second floor of No. 22, and the red sandstone quoins at the northwest corner of No. 22.

Historical information: The visible remains of earlier architectural features and the estate map of 1757 suggest that before the current structure was built, there were two neighbouring properties with different ownership histories: one on the site of Nos. 22 and 24, and the other where Nos. 18 and 20 are currently situated^[1]. In the mid-17th century, the freehold of the precursor to Nos. 22 and 24 appears to have belonged to Henry Goodgion^[2]. After his death in 1664, and the deaths of his eldest son Robert and his (Henry's) wife Mary in 1686 and 1702 respectively, the property passed to John Jackman, an attorney, who had married Henry and Mary Goodgion's eldest daughter Eleanor in 1667^{[2][3]}. A similar inheritance pattern arose in the next generation with the Jackmans' son-in-law Samuel Swire, gentleman, acquiring the property in 1722 through his wife (also Eleanor, née Jackman)^[2]. Ownership remained in the Swire family for several decades via their son John, a mercer, followed by his wife Alice^[2]. Records suggest that Eleanor Jackman and members of the Swire family were residents as well as owners of the property, Alice Swire being the last^[2]. In 1778, she moved to Cononley and let her Sheep Street house to Thomas Tindal^[2]. Alice Swire died in 1786, and by 1790, "Swirehouse" had been sold to William Spencer, a raff dealer (raff was timber, mostly fir or pine, imported from Prussia and the Baltic)^[2]. William Spencer then owned all the property between and including what are now No. 18 and No. 24, Sheep Street, having bought the neighbouring property in 1777^[2]. It is quite likely that soon after this amalgamation of property ownership the current building, comprising Nos. 20-24, was built. In 1799, William Spencer's estate was divided between his sons Thomas and William, Thomas becoming the owner of the Skipton property^[2].

No. 20, Sheep Street: William Grave appears to have been the occupier at the end of the 18th century^[2]. He was an ironmonger in partnership with Thomas Spencer, the property owner^[2]. Spencer sold the property in 1816, still occupied by William Grave, to James Brown^[2]. By this time, Grave was experiencing financial difficulties^[2]. He died in 1820 aged 47^[2]. Thomas

Wilkinson, a chemist who had married into the Brown family, established his business in this shop, remaining until 1831, when he moved to what is now No. 60, High Street^[2]. Occupiers during the following years cannot be identified with confidence. Joseph Lee, a draper, may have had the shop in the 1840s, but by the time of the 1851 census, John Faraday, a grocer, was residing here with his wife Sarah, baby son, two apprentices and a house servant^{[2][3]}. In 1854, Faraday and his family moved to what is now No. 24, High Street, but he continued to use the ground floor of the Sheep Street premises as a lock-up shop, whilst the upper floors were let to the Skipton Mechanics' Institute (until 1862)^[2]. In 1861, Faraday became Skipton's postmaster and the post office was located here^[2]. Four years later, he moved his business and the post office to a shop on the High Street that was later demolished to allow construction of the public library building^[2].

William Greenwood, a greengrocer, was next to take the Sheep Street shop, and in 1872, he bought the freehold from the Brown family^[2]. At that time, the upper floors were let to the Skipton Liberal Association^[2]. According to the 1871 census, William Greenwood was living in Albert Street at the rear with his wife Elizabeth, five children and a shop boy^[3]. By 1880, Greenwood had retired and his son-in-law Edwin Garnett, a game dealer, had taken over the business^[2]. Later in the decade, Garnett moved his business to the rear of the property and the front shop was let separately, initially becoming a hat shop^[2]. By 1888, Garnett was struggling financially^[2]. He closed down his business and became a stone mason, and the property was sold the following year to James Henry Shuttleworth, a draper^[2]. Shuttleworth renovated the property and lived here with his widowed sister and two nieces, all dressmakers^{[2][3]}. In 1901, the business was acquired by Jane Pickard^[2]. The 1911 census records her as a 77 year old widow living here with her daughter Elizabeth A. Gallagher, also a widow, and five grandchildren; the property had six rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[3]. Elizabeth Ann Gallagher took over the business in 1914^[2]. She is listed in the Kelly's Directory of 1927 at No. 20, Sheep Street, but by 1936, her daughter Daisy Horner had replaced her in the directory^{[4][5]}. By 1939, the shop was Whalley, baby and children's clothing; by c. 1950, Bibbys Cattle food was upstairs above Whalley, baby and children's clothing; by 1984 (until 2011), the shop was Mo's, women's fashion; by 2015, Cushionflex, footwear; and by 2021, Riviera Boutique, women's clothing^{[3][6][7]}.

No. 22, Sheep Street: At the end of the 18th century, this property appears to have been occupied by William Hodgson, stone mason and innkeeper, and his wife Mary^[2]. In 1808, the property was described as a "dwellinghouse now used as an inn and known by the sign of the Mason's Arms occupied by Mrs. Mary Hodgson widow", then in 1810, as a dwellinghouse "lately used as an inn", in the possession of William Hodgson, also a stone mason, who was William and Mary's son^[2]. It appears that during the early 19th century, there may have been a private school in one of the upstairs rooms overlooking the street^[2]. Thomas Spencer, the owner, attempted to sell the property around the same time as he sold No. 20 to James Brown, an advertisement of 1817 claiming an "excellent cellar"^[2]. However, Wood's map of 1832 suggests that there was no sale, at least not to anyone external to the Spencer family; Nos. 20 and 22 are annotated with the names Brown and Mr Spencer respectively^[8].

Occupiers of the property during the 1820s and 1830s, have not been identified. By 1840, the tenants were Thomas Hogg, a joiner, and Richard Thornton, an ironmonger and tinplate worker^[2]. The 1841 census records Thomas Hogg residing in Spencer's Yard at the rear, while Richard Thornton was living with his mother and siblings further up the High Street^[3]. By 1851, Thornton was living in the Sheep Street property with his wife Mary and children^[3]. The

Thornton family was still here in 1861; by then, Richard Thornton was employing two men and two boys^[3]. Between 1861 and 1869, the firm was Thornton & Co^[2]. In 1870, the shop was taken by Barwick Bros, musical instrument dealers^[2]. The rooms upstairs were used as pianoforte rooms, possibly for both sales and lessons^[2]. The firm suffered financially later in the decade, and James Maule, a watchmaker from Coldstream, Scotland, acquired the shop in 1878^[2]. Maule, who became the first president of the Skipton Literary Society in 1885, was recorded by the 1881 census as living in the property with his sister Margaret^[3]. He relocated his business to Ship Buildings in 1889, and took up residence in a house on Keighley Road^{[2][3]}.

William Boothman, a butcher, had bought the premises for £1900 in 1886^[2]. The Craven Household Almanac of 1890 records that the “old two-window shop on Sheep-street hill, that used to be occupied by Mr Maule, has been greatly improved by the owner Mr. Boothman, who occupies it himself”^[9]. William Boothman died in 1905 and his son Thomas succeeded him in the business^{[2][3]}. The 1911 census records him living in No. 22 with his wife Sarah, two sons and a daughter; the property had six rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[3]. The firm Thomas Boothman & Son remained here until 1965, when William Boothman, Thomas Boothman’s son, retired^[10]. Electoral registers indicate that various Boothman family members continued residing in the property until this time^[3]. By 1972, the shop had been taken by Harrisons, butchers; by 1984; Porters, clothes and gifts; by 1997, Birthdays, cards and gifts; by 2008, Max Spielmann, photograph printing; and by 2021, Vodafone, mobile phones and broadband^[7].

No. 24, Sheep Street: At the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th, this property was occupied by Joshua Lockwood, a grocer and mercer^[2]. By 1808, the tenant was John Knowlson; by 1810 William Ingham and Ann Bland; by 1815, Thomas Reynolds, a druggist and Ann Bland^[2]. Thomas Spencer, the owner, attempted to sell the property around the same time as he sold No. 20 to James Brown, an advertisement of 1817 naming the occupiers as Mr Reynolds and Thomas Robinson^[2]. However, there was no sale, at least not to anyone external to the Spencer family; in 1834, Robinson Lockwood, a grocer and Joshua Lockwood’s son, was the tenant of a property owned by a William Spencer, very likely this property^[2]. Robinson Lockwood is recorded as the head of the household in the 1841 and 1851 censuses^[3]. In 1854, his son-in-law William Stockdale took over the business, remaining here until 1876^[2]. There then followed two short occupancies: G. & R. Smith, glaziers, painters, paper hanger and general designers, until 1881, then John Hargraves, a draper, until 1887^[2]. Freeman, Hardy & Willis, a boot and shoemaking firm based in Leicester with branches elsewhere, was next to occupy the shop, remaining for many years until c. 1980^[2]. Successive censuses record employees living with their families in the property: 1891 John S. Jowett, boot and shoe salesman; 1901 and 1911 Marmaduke Drake, boot shop manager (retail)^[3]. The 1911 census records that the property had seven rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[3]. Edmund Whincup was the manager from the early 1920s until his retirement in 1960^[10]. Electoral registers from 1924 until 1958 record him residing at No. 24, Sheep Street^[3]. By 1997, the shop had been taken by Dixons, electrical products; and by 2008, O₂, mobile phones and broadband^[7].

Additional information: A school magazine, the Chronicles of Ermysted, from 1932 states: “Another good example of Skipton’s past glory is No. 24, Sheep Street. This house is now occupied as a shoe shop by Messrs. Freeman, Hardy & Willis, this firm having been there for the last 50 years. There is no doubt that in the 17th Century this place was the home of some wealthy and prosperous Craven worthy. I am told there was a stone in one of the walls dated

1676. Three of the upstairs rooms still show some fine squares of oak panelling of that period. The beams are exceptionally large and in good condition. The walls are from four feet to four and a half feet thick. The old Inglenook has a span of 12 feet, with an immensely wide open chimney, going to the roof^[11]. Dr Rowley quoted this in his second notebook adding that he understood there to be a date of 1687 on a fireplace in No. 24^[2].

Between 1979 and 2008, the central column of the pre-WWI shop window frame of No. 20 was removed^{[12][13]}. A kneeler and coping at the southern end of building have also been removed.

Old signage has been revealed on the external wall of No. 20, just inside the entrance to the integral cart-way, with the words "GALLAGHER'S LADIES & GENTS OUTFITTER. FUNERAL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO". This sign has recently been restored, funded by the Skipton High Street Heritage Action Zone Project.

Issues: The list description states that there are three 17th century, stone mullioned windows at the rear. Only one remains.

Recommendations: Update the list description. An internal examination is recommended to determine the survival of features described in 1932 (see Additional information above).

Sources: [1] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [2] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [5] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [6] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [7] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [8] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [9] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [10] Craven Herald, Dec 24th 1997; [11] The Chronicles of Ermysted, No. 67, Christmas 1932; [12] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society; [13] Google Street View (www.google.co.uk/maps).

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1157477

Date first listed: 25-Oct-1977

Statutory Address 1: 20-24, SHEEP STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 20-24, SHEEP STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98958 51652

Details

1. 5336 SHEEP STREET (West Side) Nos 20 to 24 (even) SD 9851 1/136 25.10.77.

II GV

2. C18-19. Stone, 3 storeys. Flush long and short quoins, springers to gable copings. No 20 has a late C19 shop front with pilasters, fluted brackets, dentils to moulded cornice with modillions, Composite colonnettes to glazing, with ornamented spandrels. 7 windows on each upper floor, with plain reveals and no glazing bars. 3 C17, stone mullioned windows at rear. Plain entry to Albert Street.

Listing NGR: SD9895851652

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323509

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

26, Sheep Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of Clarks, footwear.

Date: Re-fronted since being listed in 1978.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Frontage: coursed dressed re-used gritstone.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, two bays. Central, wide, recessed entrance.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor flanking the entrance. Two windows on each of the upper floors, all two-light windows with modern frames in plain stone surrounds; those on the first floor are taller than those on the second floor. A metal shop sign support complete with sign (Clarks) at the northern end of the first floor. Modern stone gutter brackets with simple, rectangular cross-section. The building projects relative to the neighbouring building on its south/left side (No. 30) by a small amount.

Historical information: In 1752, the freehold of the property on this site was sold to John Stead, a flaxdresser^[1]. He moved into part of the property, which by then had been divided to accommodate a number of tenants, and is likely to have included several dwellings at the rear^[1]. John Stead also bought the neighbouring property to the south, which had been under different ownership^[1]. By 1773, John Stead had died and his heirs sold the two properties to Roger Smith, a currier^[1]. At the time of this transaction, James Bailey, a bread baker, was probably the occupier^[1]. He died in 1785, after which Roger Smith appears to have been the owner-occupier for much of the period before his death in 1822^[1]. Ownership is unclear during the next 18 years. Roger Smith's brother Edward Smith of Carlisle may have become the

owner^[1]. By 1823, the tenant was Edward Brumfitt, a cabinet maker^[1]. Subsequent tenants were: William Smallpage, a linen draper, 1828-1836; Elizabeth Howson, a milliner, 1836-1839; and John Turlay, by 1840^[1]. Richard Smith became the owner in 1840; it is not known whether he was related to the previous owners^[1].

In 1846, Thomas Little Irving established a chemist's business in this property that was to remain until 1981^[1]. Born in Keighley in 1825, Irving had been apprenticed by Thomas Wilkinson at what is now No. 60, High Street^[2]. He is recorded as living in this Sheep Street property with various family members in all of the censuses from 1851 to 1901; from 1861, he is described as a druggist and grocer^[2]. Thomas Little Irving died in 1904 and was succeeded by his son Francis Irving, who had studied pharmacy in London^[2]. The 1911 census records Francis Irving, aged 31, living in this property with his older sister Ada^[2]. The property had six rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[2]. The chemist's shop continued to be run as a family business until it was purchased by Geoffrey Swinglehurst (by 1949)^{[1][2]}. In 1959, the West Yorkshire Co-op bought the pharmacy business, and in 1981, relocated it to the Co-op's new Sunwin House store on Swadford Street^[3]. Until then, the business retained the name of its founder, with "Irving's" on the shop fascia at the time of closure^[4]. Clarks had taken the shop by 1997^[5].

The censuses of 1851 to 1871 indicate that there was a separate little shop in the southern part of the building^[2]. It was occupied by Richard Proctor, a saddler, in 1951, followed soon after, for a short period, by Thomas Kendall who manufactured tobacco in Smith's/Roger's Yard at the rear and sold it in the shop^{[2][6]}. William Spencer, a bookseller and stationer, began trading here in 1855^[1]. He died in 1877, and by the time of the 1881 census, the shop had been incorporated into Thomas Little Irving's premises^[2].

Issues: The frontage has been rebuilt since being listed in 1978 with the loss of substantial quoins at the southern end of the building^[7]. It has also been reroofed in slate. The windows now have modern frames rather than being sash windows. The address is now No. 26, Sheep Street rather than Nos. 26 and 28, as stated in the listing.

Recommendations: Reconsider the building's listed status.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] Craven Herald, Dec 24th 1997; [4] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection; [5] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [6] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>. [7] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131858

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 26 AND 28, SHEEP STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 26 AND 28, SHEEP STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98951 51630

Details

1. 5336 SHEEP STREET (West Side) Nos 26 and 28 SD 9851 1/137

II GV

2. C18. Stone, 3 storeys, steep roof of old slate with stone copings, modern shop front, 2 sash windows on each upper floor, stone brackets to eaves.

Listing NGR: SD9895151630

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323510

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

30, Sheep Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of Holland & Barrett, health foods and natural remedies.

Date: Mid-18th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed stone.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, two bays. A wide, recessed entrance a little to the north of the centre of the building. An integral ginnel at the northern end of the building leading to Smith's/Roger's Yard at the rear.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor flanking the entrance. Two windows on each of the upper floors, all with modern frames in slightly projecting, painted, plain stone surrounds. The first floor windows are taller than those on the second floor and are sash style windows. On the second floor, the southernmost window has a single pane, whilst the northernmost window is a two-light window. There are quoins at the southern end of the building, more apparent on the left return. There is a small blocked window with stone surround on each of the upper floors on the left return. Stone gutter brackets, crudely moulded and/or weathered. A moulded kneeler and gable coping at the southern end of the roof. The building projects relative to the building on its south/left side (No. 32) by approximately 1 metre (first and second floors) and is recessed relative to the building on its north/right side (No. 26) by a lesser extent.

Special features: Survival of an early building.

Historical information: In 1753, the freehold of the property on this site was sold by Esther Young to John Stead, a flaxdresser^[1]. The following year, John Stead also bought the neighbouring property to the north, which had been under different ownership^[1]. He lived in the neighbouring property and let this house to Robert Heelis, a cordwainer^[1]. By 1773, John Stead had died and his heirs sold the two properties to Roger Smith, a currier (someone who dresses and finishes leather after it has been tanned)^[1]. William Haighton, a tin plate worker, may have been the tenant of No. 30, Sheep Street by 1792, followed by John Wigglesworth, a grocer and linen draper^[1]. Subsequent tenants were: by 1805, Thomas Robinson, a basket maker; by 1823, William Prior, a watchmaker; and by 1840, John Chapman, a hosier and stocking manufacturer^[1]. Mary Chapman, of independent means, is recorded here in the 1841 census^[2]. Ownership of the freehold is unclear after Roger Smith's death in 1822; his brother Edward Smith of Carlisle may have acquired it^[1]. Richard Smith became the owner in 1840, but it is not known whether or how he was related^[1].

The 1851 and 1861 censuses record Charles Barrett, a draper and cotton manufacturer, residing here with his wife Jane and son Charles^[2]. By 1871, James Shuttleworth had purchased the business and had moved into the property^{[1][2]}. After his death in 1883, he was succeeded by a relative, James Henry Shuttleworth, who remained here until 1889, when he relocated to No. 20, Sheep Street^[1]. From 1890 to 1895, Robinson Swire, a cabinet maker, had the shop, followed by John Metcalfe, a glass, china and earthenware merchant, until 1898^[1]. John S. Fielden, a tailor and draper, then traded here until 1918^[1]. According to an advertisement of 1907, Fielden was a men's, youths' and boys' outfitter ("juvenile clothing a speciality")^[3]. By the end of the 19th century, the building was not being used as a dwelling^[2]. The Kelly's Directories of 1927 and 1936 list Herbert Mason, florist, at this address^{[4][5]}. By c. 1950, Super Radio TV had taken the shop; by 1962, Ramsbottoms, electrical goods; by 1972, Kay Cooper, women's fashion; by 1984, Famous Army Stores, camping equipment, outdoor clothing and army surplus; by 2008, Millets, outdoor clothing and accessories; and by 2015, Holland & Barrett, health foods and natural remedies^{[6][7]}.

Issues: Loss of earlier window frame style. Since listing in 1978, the building has been reroofed with slate; one kneeler remains at the southern end of the building (above the street frontage).

Recommendations: Update the list description.

Sources: 1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [4] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [5] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [6] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [7] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131859

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 30, SHEEP STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 30, SHEEP STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98951 51623

Details

1. 5336 SHEEP STREET (West Side) No 30 SD 9851 1/138

II GV

2. C18. Stone, 3 storeys, old slate roof with stone copings and kneelers, 2 sash windows on each upper floor. Yard entry to right.

Listing NGR: SD9895151623

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323511

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

32 and 34, Sheep Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently retail. No. 32: Dacre, Son & Hartley, estate agents; No. 34: Martin House, charity shop for hospice care for children and young people.

Date: c. 1800. Much alteration to the frontage, particularly the addition at the end of the 19th century of canted bay windows on the upper floors, and their removal in the mid-20th century. No. 32 retains a shop front dating to c. 1910.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed dressed gritstone.

Roof: east side, slate; west side, stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, four bays. No. 32 consists of the two northernmost bays; No. 34 the two southernmost bays. The southernmost bay of the building is narrower than the other three bays. The entrance to No. 32 is recessed and central to that property, between the two northernmost bays of the building; the entrance to No. 34 is wide and recessed, and in the northernmost bay of that property. There is a tall narrow entrance to an integral ginnel at the southern end of the building leading to Cook's Yard.

Fenestration and other features: Two slightly worn steps up to the ginnel entrance. Both No. 32 and No. 34 have two ventilation grills just above pavement level each side of their entrances. Retail glazing on the ground floor. At the entrance to No. 32 there is a mosaic with the words "J Birdsall & Sons" and the address, probably contemporary with the shop front, which has curved glass, delicate glazing bars and tiling. No. 34 has a step up to the entrance on which there is a mosaic. Four windows on the first floor and three on the second; evidence of much alteration around them. All have mid-20th century timber frames; those of No. 32 are top-hinged, those of No. 34 are side-hung casements. The first floor window in the

southernmost bay of No. 34 is narrower than all the other windows. The second floor of the southernmost bay shows evidence of a previous opening, now blocked with coursed dressed gritstone. The southernmost window on the first floor has a painted, plain stone sill but no stone jambs; all remaining windows have plain stone jambs but no stone sills.

Projecting stone bands on both upper floors extend across the full width of the building at lintel level, wider above the first floor windows than above the second floor windows; the banding across No. 34 has been painted and may include timber replacements; the number 32 in Victorian-style lettering is visible at the southern end of the first floor banding on No. 32. There is also similar banding (painted) above the ginnel entrance at the southern end of the building. Narrow metal gutter brackets; those on No. 32 are bigger than those on No. 34, more widely spaced and fixed to the upper projecting band (apart from one). There is a drainpipe between the two properties with a moulded hopper at the top. Quoins at each end of the building at the rear (none at the front). There is a narrow multi-flue coursed gritstone chimney stack at the northern end of the building in front of the ridge, one pot remaining, and a narrow multi-flue brick stack at the centre of the building straddling the ridge.

Interior: There are pavement lights in front of the southern bay of No. 32, indicating a cellar.

Special features: The entrance mosaic and shop front of No. 32 (c. 1910).

Historical information: In 1791, the freehold of the property on this site was transferred from Ann Colton to her cousin William Chamberlain, a timber merchant, as “messuages cottages or dwellinghouses occupied by Joshua and Robinson Lockwood and Joseph Ibbotson purchased of Richard Ecroyd”^{[1][2]}. Richard Ecroyd of Colne was the owner of the neighbouring property Brick Hall until 1797^[1]. Ann Colton and William Chamberlain were grandchildren of George Chamberlain, an ironmonger, who had owned the freeholds to the properties on the sites of No. 60, High Street and No. 2, Sheep Street, and No. 10, Sheep Street, properties that remained in the possession of his branch of the Chamberlain family until 1853^{[1][2]}.

Property documentation suggests that subsequent occupiers of Nos. 32 and 34, Sheep Street were: by 1799, William Haighton, a tin plate worker, and Christopher Proctor; by 1806, Widow Haighton and Joseph Wade; and by 1810, Widow Haighton and William Smith^[1]. In deeds of 1817 and 1823, the property is described as being occupied by William Chamberlain, the owner, possibly as his business premises since he is believed to have resided in what is now No. 10, Sheep Street, which he had inherited in 1796^{[1][2]}. William Chamberlain died in 1824 and there is little documentary evidence pertaining to the owners and occupiers during the following few years^[2]. William Chamberlain’s heirs must have mortgaged the property because it was sold by their mortgagees in 1853 to John Robinson, who also owned Brick Hall^[1].

No. 32, Sheep Street: The 1841 census records Christopher Chapman living with his family in this property^[3]. He is described as an agricultural labourer, although in Pigot’s Directory for that year, he is listed as a china, glass and earthenware dealer^{[3][4]}. By 1845, John Hurst had moved into the property^[1]. Born in Leicester, he was a stocking maker in Middle Row at the time of the 1841 census, but was described as a draper and tailor employing two men and one woman ten years later^[3]. John Hurst’s business became a family concern. The 1861 census entry for this property includes John, described at that time as a woollen draper, his daughter Hannah, a milliner, and his sons John and George, a tailor and woollen draper respectively^[3]. After their father’s death in 1873, siblings Hannah, John and George bought the freehold from the Robinson family^[1]. The business continued at this address; various grandchildren of John

Hurst Senior are recorded in the censuses of 1881 and 1891 living and working here as drapers^[3]. George Hurst died in 1897 aged 54^[3]. According to his obituary, he had been in business all his working life at the family's Sheep Street premises^[1]. By the turn of the 20th century, there was a second Hurst family business at Belmont Bridge^[3]. George's widow Elizabeth and son George W are recorded in the 1901 census as employers, whilst seven other children of George and Elizabeth are listed as workers^[3]. In the Illustrated Guide to Skipton of 1907, there are advertisements for both Geo. Hurst & Co. at Belmont Bridge and John Hurst & Sons at No. 32, Sheep Street^[5]. John Hurst (John Hurst Senior's other son) died in 1907, and the following year the freehold of No. 32, Sheep Street was acquired by John William Birdsall, a watchmaker, jeweller and optician^[1]. The firm J. Birdsall & Son remained at No. 32, Sheep Street until the 1950s^[1]. In 1959, the freehold was sold to Mr and Mrs W.J. Allen, and the jewellery business became W.J. Allen (Skipton) Ltd^[1]. It closed in 1966 and the property was sold to Dacre, Son & Hartley, estate agents^{[1][6]}.

No. 34, Sheep Street: The 1841 census records Maria Platt of independent means living in this property^[3]. She is listed as a beer retailer in Pigot's Directory for that year^[4]. James Platt, a coachmaker, was living here alone in 1851^[3]. By 1853, John Cork, a hairdresser, was the occupier^[1]. The 1861 census records him as a widower with two sons, two daughters, one of whom was only one month old, and a niece of 20 years acting as house servant^[3]. His son Thomas was also a hairdresser and, by 1871, he had taken over the hairdressing and tobacco business, and was living with his wife Susannah and three children in this building^[3]. Thomas Cork bought the freehold of the property from the Robinson family in 1874^[1]. By the end of the 19th century, No. 34 was uninhabited^[3]. However, the Cork family business remained in these premises until 1979, its focus changing over the years^[7]. In the late 19th and early 20th century, the hairdressing business was predominant. There were first, second and ladies' "saloons" on the upper floors and a third class room on the ground floor^[8]. There was also a variety of tobacco-related products for sale; a photograph taken c. 1900 shows an advertisement on Cork's shop window for F. & J. Smith's "Glasgow Mixture" and "Wild Geranium" cigarettes^[9]. Over the years the business moved away from hairdressing and, by the time of closure, the shop was a tobacconist^[7]. The Cork family then let the shop to A. Sutcliffe Footwear of Accrington^[7]. By 1984, Lucky Shoes was trading here; by 1997, Maple Leaf Images, photographic processing and printing; and by 2008, Martin House, charity shop for hospice care for children and young people^[10].

Additional information: A photograph taken in the 1920s (before 1928) shows that all four of the upper floor windows of No. 32 and the two upper floor windows at the north end of No. 34 were canted bay windows arranged in three stacked pairs of identical appearance^[11]. It is likely that they were added to both addresses at the same time in the late 19th century. A photograph from 1957 indicates that they had been removed by then^[12]. In 1957, the replacement windows of both addresses were identical side-hung three-light casements suggesting that the bay windows were removed concurrently^[12].

There is evidence in the masonry that the southernmost first floor opening of No. 34 (now a window) once extended downwards as far as the projecting band above the ginnel entrance. It may have been a narrow taking-in door. Similarly, the blocked up opening above it on the second floor may have been a wider taking-in door.

Issues: Unsympathetic modern window frames to first and second floors. Loss of the canted bay windows.

Recommendations: Consider for grade II listing, otherwise Local Heritage List for the entrance mosaic and shop front of No. 32.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] Pigot and Co. 1841. "Royal National and Commercial Directory and Topography of the Counties of York, Leicester & Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, and Nottingham", viewed on <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4>; [5] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [6] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection; [7] Craven Herald, Jan 27th 1979; [8] "Skipton's Ginnels & Yards", Leaflet 2, Skipton Civic Society; [9] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [10] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [11] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [12] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/>.

36 and 38, Sheep Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: No. 36: Market Cross Jewellers; No. 38: The Woolly Sheep Inn, a public house with accommodation.

Date: Original construction 1672/3. Frontage rebuilt mid- to late 19th century. An 18th or early 19th century building at the rear.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Brick: 17th century handmade irregular bricks inside and at the rear; the frontage appears to be constructed from larger 19th century bricks, rendered and painted, possibly incised to define the brickwork.

Roof: stone slate apart from the east side of the street-facing part of the building and the south side of the 17th century (east) part of the rear wing, which are both slate.

Plan: Sheep Street frontage: three storeys, three bays, irregular fenestration. No. 36 consists of the northernmost bay (ground floor; upper floor partitioning not precisely known); No. 38 the two southernmost bays. The northernmost bay is the widest, approximately the same width as the two southernmost bays combined. A recessed shop entrance at the centre of the northernmost bay; a second entrance in the central bay fronting an integral ginnel. No. 38 extends westwards at the rear: part of the original 17th century building and an adjoining 18th or early 19th century gritstone rubble building (perhaps a former warehouse or factory). Both rear wing buildings have three storeys.

Fenestration and other features: Description of Sheep Street frontage:

Basement: the northernmost bay has two blocked openings indicating a cellar, and stonework at ground level.

Ground floor: the northernmost bay has retail glazing flanking the entrance, supported by coursed gritstone masonry; coursed gritstone pilasters at each end of the shop front support the fascia board; the entrance in the central bay has two steps (lower step worn) leading up to a panelled door with moulded stone jambs, lintel and a cornice; the southernmost bay has a top-hinged four-pane sash-style window with a plain, painted stone surround.

First floor: the northernmost bay has a large plate glass single-pane window with stone jambs; a stone lintel for a previous window lies a few inches above this window in line with other first floor lintels; the central and southernmost bays have top-hinged two-pane sash-style windows with plain, painted stone lintels and jambs; the window in the central bay is narrower than that in the southernmost bay; there is a painted sill band below the windows of the central and southernmost bays.

Second floor: three equally-sized windows, one per bay, all with plain, painted stone lintels and chamfered jambs; there is a painted sill band under all three windows across the whole frontage; the northernmost window is a four-pane sash; the central window is a top-hinged four-pane sash-style window; the southernmost window is a top-hinged two-pane sash-style window.

Running across the top of the frontage is a moulded stone band supporting closely spaced moulded stone brackets, which in turn support a plain stone cornice and gutter. There are crested ridge tiles. Two chimney stacks: a tall six-flue stone stack at the southern end of the ridge, built into the neighbouring building and shared with it, coursed dressed gritstone at the bottom and ashlar at the top with a moulded crown, six pots remaining; and a tall brick stack at the northern end of the ridge.

Brief summary of the rear wing: at the west end, a wide entrance on the ground floor with stone jambs and lintel, an arched window on the first floor with a stone surround and keystone, and a smaller window on the second floor with a stone surround. Two chimney stacks: a tall three- or four-flue brick stack at the eastern end of the rear wing, two of the flues with pitched slates; and a single-flue brick stack at the west end of the 17th century brick portion of the rear wing, off the ridge towards the south side.

Interior: Information regarding No. 38. There are cellars under the front room and under the former warehouse building at the rear. Re-used timber in the front cellar (observed 2008). A 17th century staircase with Jacobean style strapwork and newel posts, probably in its original position in the front room. The timber rails and balusters rise through to the second floor in short flights with half-landings, but with alterations to some lengths (observed Jan 2024). The baluster profile is typically late 17th century. According to the landlord, the stair treads are timber throughout. Exposed timber ceiling beams on the ground floor front and rear rooms. Possible historic features on the south side of the rear room (behind the bar). Fireplaces on the ground floor and in the basement of the former warehouse building (observed 2008). A sketch plan of the ground floor was made in 1989 (Skipton Civic Society archive).

Special features: The 17th century staircase and the 17th century brickwork, mainly stretcher bonded, visible in the ginnel and on the north wall of the rear wing. At the front of the building, the doorway into the ginnel and the sill band of the second floor windows.

Historical information: In the mid-17th century, the site encompassing both Nos. 36 and 38, Sheep Street was owned by Henry Goodgion^[1]. After his death in 1664, the property was left to his wife Mary for life, and then to his eldest son Robert^[1]. In 1673, Mary and Robert

Goodgion mortgaged a “lately erected messuage burgage or dwellinghouse called the Brick House in Skipton wherein John Jackman gent. doth now inhabit”^[1]. John Jackman was an attorney who had married Henry and Mary Goodgion’s eldest daughter Eleanor in 1667^{[1][2]}. A precise construction date of 1672/3 can be inferred from the above mortgage description of 1673 and the Hearth Tax Return of 1672, which indicates that John Jackman paid tax on six hearths including three that were “not yet finished”^[1]. By 1689, John and Eleanor Jackman appear to have been residing elsewhere (possibly the precursor to Nos. 22 and 24, Sheep Street). Instead, there was a series of tenants including: 1689-1691, William Banks, an attorney; 1700-1702, Richard Davy; 1702-1705, Ellen Clarke, widow; 1705-1708, Elizabeth Alcock; and 1708-1720, John Swire^[1]. By 1719, the Rev. William Banks (son of William Banks, the attorney and previous tenant), was the owner and the Rev. Richard Leadall, then Master of Skipton Grammar School, the tenant^[1]. In 1727, the “Brick Hall” was sold by the Rev. William Banks to Mrs Elizabeth Norton of Grantley (near Ripon), who lived here until 1731^[1]. She was succeeded as owner-occupier by George Smith, an apothecary, then from 1743, Benjamin Smith^[1]. By 1783, Mrs Ecroyd was the owner^[1].

The year that this building became an inn is not precisely known. A brewhouse at the rear was mentioned in conveyance documentation drawn up for the sale in 1727, and a trial at York in 1763 recorded attempts by Skipton’s water corn mill owner to prevent Benjamin Smith from grinding his own and other inhabitants’ malt using a portable steel mill. However, the first occupier described as an innkeeper was Peter Gooden in 1777^[1]. Gooden was bailiff for the Duke of Devonshire in the 1790s^[1]. His daughter Lucy married Richard Robinson, a tailor, in 1795 and took over the running of the inn, but died in childbirth the following year^[1]. Richard Robinson married Ellen Edmondson a few months later^[2]. It appears that they managed the inn concurrently with Richard Robinson’s business as a mercer/draper/tailor^[1]. In 1797, the property was sold by Richard Ecroyd of Colne to John Robinson, Richard Robinson’s brother^[1]. Around this time, certainly by December 1801, the name of the inn was changed from Brick Hall to the Devonshire Arms^[1]. By the following December, John and Richard Robinson had died, both in their thirties^[3]. John Robinson’s four children inherited the property, each child acquiring a quarter share, and Ellen Robinson continued running the mercer/draper/tailoring business and the inn^[1]. In 1807, she married Thomas Farrow (or Farrar) of Bradford, a spirit merchant, and by 1811, the Farrows had moved to the Black Horse^{[1][4]}.

No. 36, Sheep Street: It appears that around this time (c. 1810), the property was partitioned into two. In a mortgage document of 1814, what is now No. 36, Sheep Street was described as a “messuage or dwellinghouse adjoining the said inn and lately part thereof but by recent alterations separated therefrom and now occupied by the said Robert Robinson as a house and shop”^[1]. Robert Robinson, also a mercer/draper/tailor, was one of John Robinson’s children. In 1822, a year after his death, No. 36 was described as “adjoining the Devonshire Arms and some time ago part thereof lately occupied by Robert Robinson as a house and shop and now by Thomas Little for the same purpose”^[1]. Thomas Little was a draper from Dumfries, Scotland^[2]. He and his family remained in the house and shop for many years, Thomas’s son Robert taking over the business in 1865^[1]. Robert Little retired due to ill-health in 1882 and sold the business to James Henry Hartley, after which the property became largely uninhabited^{[1][2]}. By 1907, Anthony Taylor and William Hannam, drapers and silk mercers, had taken the shop; their business remained here until around 1950^[1]. It was replaced by Betty Hardcastle (women’s clothing), which closed in 1964^[5]. In 1972, the shop was occupied by

Color Brush, wallpaper, paint, etc.; by 1974, Carruthers, jeweller; by 1997, Thomas's, jeweller; and by 2015, Market Cross Jewellers^[6].

No. 38, Sheep Street: James Huison appears to have followed the Farrows as landlord but he soon ran into financial hardship, and by 1814, Jeremiah Phillip had succeeded him^[1]. By 1830, Storey Watkinson had taken over, and in the 1841 census William Core is recorded as the innkeeper^{[2][7]}. The 1841 census records the Core family together with one male servant, a boat builder, two farmers and two soldiers^[2]. William Core was succeeded by John Hallam in 1853, who was the innkeeper of the "Brick Hall Inn" at the time of the 1861 census return^{[1][2]}. The building appears as the "Devonshire Arms Inn" on the OS map of 1852 (surveyed 1850) but reverted to its former name around the same time^{[7][8]}.

John Hallam was followed by James Hunter, who left the inn in 1869, probably due to financial difficulties^[1]. A few days after his departure, his wife was found drowned in the canal^[1]. By the time of the 1871 census, Thomas Wharton was the landlord living here with his wife Jane and their six children^[2]. Jane Wharton ran the business after Thomas died in 1872^[1]. She is recorded as the publican in the 1881 census living here with three adult daughters and her sister, none with specified occupations but all probably helping in the business, together with a domestic servant and an ostler^[2]. William Cartman was the landlord from 1891 to 1901, followed by Wright Smithies, Robert Dale and Septimus Longmire^{[1][2]}. By the time of the 1911 census, Bridget Longmire was the "hotel proprietress" and publican (the establishment was known as a hotel in the 1891, 1901 and 1911 censuses)^{[1][2]}. She had taken on the business in 1906 after the death of her husband. In 1911, the property had 15 rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[2]. The Kelly's Directories of 1927 and 1936 list Emily Hird and George Hugh Purves respectively for the Brick Hall Hotel^{[9][10]}.

Additional information: A newspaper article from 1813 describes the inn as "all that old-established and well accustomed inn, most eligibly situated in the Market Place in Skipton and known by the sign of the Devonshire Arms, and consisting of an excellent cellar, a good kitchen, bar, and four sitting rooms upon the ground floor, five good bedrooms upon the first and four more on the second floor; also a cellar in the yard behind the said house, with a Brewhouse, in which there is a large set-pan, &c. and a spacious yard behind the premises, with three excellent stables therein, containing stands or stalls for 15 horses, with other conveniences, outbuildings for pigs, poultry &c.... The house has recently been neatly (but not extravagantly) furnished ..."^[11]

A map of 1832 indicates that the owner of the inn was a Mr Robinson at that time, presumed to be a descendant of John Robinson, the owner who had died in 1802^[12]. In 1860, the Brick Hall Inn was acquired by the Skipton brewers Scott & Robinson (later Scott & Co.)^[13]. Scott and Co. were bought by Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries in 1912^[13]. Whitbread & Co. acquired Bentley's properties in 1968^[14]. Since c. 2000 it has been owned by Timothy Taylor's.

James Henry Hartley is believed to have updated the shop frontage (No. 36) in 1883 by fitting large plate glass windows^[1]. In a photograph taken c. 1905, the building (inn and shop) appears to have a brick frontage with four-paned sash windows throughout, apart from the ground floor of No. 36 which had a typical late Victorian shop front^[15]. The first floor window of No. 36 consisted of two four-pane sashes separated by a moulded stone mullion, very much in keeping with the other sash windows^[15]. The first floor sill band extended across the whole building at that time^[15].

The four-pane sash windows seen in the c. 1905 photograph and the large brick size indicate that the frontage was rebuilt in the second half of the 19th century, possibly c. 1860 when the brewers Scott & Robinson acquired the building, or c. 1880 at around the time the shop front was updated.

By 1957, the shop front had been “modernised” and the first floor window of No. 36 had been replaced by the current large plate glass window^[16]. Although the replacement window appears to be of a similar size to the previous mullioned window, it was positioned a few inches lower. Perhaps this was necessary due to structural problems. The first floor sill band across No. 36 had been removed to accommodate it^[16]. By then, the frontage of the whole building had been rendered. A photograph taken in 1974 shows the present shop front^[17].

By the 1960s, the name Brick Hall Hotel had reverted to Brick Hall Inn; in the late 1990s, the name was changed to The Woolly Sheep.

Issues: Application for listing was considered in 2023/24 but not pursued.

Recommendations: The 17th century brickwork is so far unique within Skipton’s historic core. This property should be reconsidered for listing, otherwise Local Heritage List.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] www.familysearch.org; [4] Leeds Mercury, Nov 28th 1807; [5] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection; [6] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [7] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [8] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [9] Kelly’s Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [10] Kelly’s Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [11] Leeds Mercury, July 24th 1813; [12] John Wood’s map of Skipton 1832 (in “Historic Maps and Views of Skipton”, a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [13] http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=A_History_of_Scott_%26_Co; [14] http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=Bentley%27s_Yorkshire_Breweries_Ltd; [15] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [16] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/>; [17] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society.

Ship Corner: 2-12, Swadford Street and 40-44, Sheep Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Ground floor: No. 12, Swadford Street: The Skipton Audiologist; No. 10, Swadford Street: Caffé Capo; No. 8, Swadford Street: Out of the ORDinary, hand-crafted gifts; No. 6, Swadford Street: The Flip Side, crêperie; No. 4, Swadford Street: Oxfam, charity shop; No. 44, Sheep Street: Kibble Bakery, coffee house and bakery; Nos. 40 and 42, Sheep Street: Café Nero. Residential apartments on the upper floors.

Date: 1888-1890.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Architect: Robert Arthur Robinson (b. 1860, d. 1894)^[1].

Material: Coursed dressed gritstone.

Roof: slate; clay ridge tiles.

Plan: Three storeys, 17 first floor windows on the frontage and two further windows along the left return into a service lane at the west (left) end of the building. Further along the left return, the building has two storeys with six first floor windows. Current entrances: two doorways along the left return (in the two-storey section of the building); a central, wide, integral carriage entrance and five shop entrances on Swadford Street; a wide, arched doorway at the junction between Swadford Street and Sheep Street; and two shop entrances on Sheep Street.

Fenestration and other features: The whole building was constructed as a single edifice on a corner site in a Jacobethan style. It originally comprised (from left to right) a post office, a shop, a hotel and a second shop. Currently there is retail glazing on the ground floor; at Nos. 40 and 42, Sheep Street, which was one of the two original shops, the original wide, shallow-arched window surrounds have been retained. The carriage entrance on Swadford Street has stone cart stops, timber doors and a wide segmental arch on which the word “GARAGE” can be seen, painted over the word “STABLING”, which is also partially visible. The former hotel entrance at the junction between Swadford Street and Sheep Street has a panelled timber door, a decorative leaded overlight with roundel motifs, and a moulded arch incorporating carvings of the date “1888” and the letter “S”.

Sash windows on the upper floors. Fenestration is varied: one, two, three and four light windows reflecting differing room uses. The Jacobethan style is evident through the use of mullions, transoms and oriel windows. There are four first floor oriel windows: on the corner at the left (west) end of the building; above the integral carriage entrance; above the former hotel entrance; and at the left (south) end of Nos. 40 and 42, Sheep Street. The oriel window at the left (west) end of the building is narrower than the other three and rounded. The three wider oriel windows are flanked by narrow pilasters that rise to the eaves. The building has moulded bands between floors, gables and a plain parapet, which are further examples of Jacobethan-style features, as are its chimney stacks. There are six ashlar stacks along or close to the main ridge, of which five have moulded crowns. From left to right: a narrow stack with four flues; a stack with three flues (three pots); a narrow stack with four flues (four pots); an L-shaped stack with five flues (five pots); a multi-flue stack with no crown; and a stack with six flues (six pots) shared with the neighbouring building (38, Sheep Street). There is also a roof ventilator at the west (left) end of the main ridge.

Interior: Several original features were observed in 2000 after much of the interior had been redeveloped: three marble fireplaces; two staircases with fine, moulded handrails; decorative leaded staircase windows with stained glass and roundel motifs, some with galleon motifs; and a floor mosaic inside the former hotel entrance with the words “Ship Hotel”.

Special features: Two significant entrances: the former hotel entrance at the junction between Swadford Street and Sheep Street, and the carriage entrance on Swadford Street, both with oriel windows above. The original ground floor frontage of Nos. 40 and 42, Sheep Street.

Historical information: This building was constructed as part of a road widening scheme. Previously, the width of the road leading into Caroline Square from Swadford Street was so narrow that two vehicles could not easily pass each other^[2]. On the west side of this pinch point was the old Ship Hotel, a solid, rectangular building characterised by large three-light windows and dating to c. 1800, which had been sold by the Castle Estate to the Skipton brewers Scott & Robinson in 1860^{[2][3][4][5]}. The narrowness and sharp angle of the road at Ship Corner led to many accidents, and Scott & Robinson eventually redeveloped the property, selling sufficient land to the Local Board of Health to allow the corner to be widened substantially^[2]. At the end of July 1887, the Craven Herald newspaper reported that “the Ship Corner alterations have been commenced, the contractors being now engaged in razing to the ground the buildings in proximity to the house of Dr Birtwhistle, on which land new buildings will be erected ‘ere the hotel itself is taken down’^[6]. Photographs taken between 1885 and demolition show what appear to be two small shops (neither with purpose-built shop fronts) and an integral carriage entrance in a two storey building adjoining the old Ship Hotel on Swadford Street^{[5][7]}. Censuses record that for many years during the 19th century, these two shops had been occupied by the family of John Platt, a gardener and grocer, and the Hardisty family, of which the male members were smiths and the female members confectioners^[8]. In the mid-19th century, Baldisaro Porri and his family occupied the property that adjoined the old Ship Hotel at the southern end of Sheep Street^[8]. Porri, a glass and china merchant, was responsible for the redevelopment of the property on the High Street/Newmarket Street corner in the 1860s. Later in the 19th century, his son Charles took over the business and the Sheep Street premises^[8]. A photograph taken between 1885 and demolition shows a purpose-built, well-stocked shop front^[5]. Also demolished were premises formerly used as auction rooms by John Alderson, an auctioneer and valuer^[9].

After redevelopment, the town's principal post office occupied the west end of the new building and there were also two new integral shop premises, one on Swadford Street directly to the left (west) of the new carriage entrance, the other at the southern end of Sheep Street^{[5][10]}. The Ship Hotel itself occupied the curved corner site between the carriage entrance on Swadford Street and the Sheep Street shop^{[5][10]}. According to "The Century's Progress: Yorkshire Industry and Commerce 1893", the hotel's "entrance hall is of noble proportions, and the staircases are embellished with artistic lead-lights. The ground floor comprises the commercial and coffee rooms, which are splendidly furnished and appointed, and also the luxurious smoke-rooms as well as private bars, offices, &c. On the first floor are private sitting-rooms and a magnificently furnished dining-room some fifty by thirty feet, with a most convenient service-room adjoining, fitted with plate-warmers and other arrangements which ensure a well-cooked dinner being well served. The kitchen is a model of cleanliness, and here may be seen all that ingenuity has devised to assist the chef in the preparation of those dainty dishes for which the house is so well known. There are several lofty, well-lighted, and ventilated bedrooms At the rear of the hotel is the very extensive stabling and coach-houses A large number of first-class horses are kept, and vehicles of every description are at all times in readiness for picnic and other parties, while post horses and other conveyances are provided for trips to Bolton Abbey, Kilnsey, Ilkley, and other pleasure resorts"^[11]. Francis Addyman was the last innkeeper of the old Ship Hotel and the first of the new establishment^{[3][11]}. He was followed by William Sangwine, who died of dropsy ten months into the job at the age of 38, and then Miles Ackernley, who wrote numerous articles in the "Craven Pioneer" during the 1870s under the pseudonym "Arty Momus"; he died in 1902^[2]. The hotel continued trading for approximately two more decades, finally closing on the 30th June 1924^[2]. The ground floor was then converted into more shops.

Ground floor businesses from left to right^{[3][8][9][12][13][14][15]}:

No. 12, Swadford Street: Initially the post office, until c. 1995; by 1997, The Pumpkin Card and Balloon Company, cards and gifts; by 2015, Home & Kitchen, cookware and bakeware; and by 2022, The Skipton Audiologist.

No. 10, Swadford Street: Initially the post office, until c. 1995; by 1998, Specsavers, opticians; by 2005, Fractions, children's clothing; and by 2015, Caffé Capo.

No. 8, Swadford Street: After the redevelopment of 1888-1890, this was a shop, initially Verity Bros, stationers; from 1899, Taylor's Drug Co.; from 1908, H. Brown & Co. (possibly wine merchants and grocers of Leeds); from 1911, until c. 1995, part of the post office; by 1997, Global Video, video rental; by 2008, William Hill, betting shop; and by 2022, Out of the ORDinary, hand-crafted gifts.

No. 6, Swadford Street: Initially part of the Ship Hotel; by 1927, Joseph Simpson, tailor and outfitter; by 1936, Greenwoods, menswear; by 1972, Hartleys, women's clothing; by 1997, Dalesox, socks; by 2015, Amelia's of Skipton, wedding dresses; and by 2018, The Flip Side, crêperie.

No. 4, Swadford Street: Initially part of the Ship Hotel; by 1927, T. Redman & Co., grocer (later Redmans); by 1984, vacant; by 1997, Wisebuys, household goods; by 1998 Just Wot U Need, discount shop; by 2008, Oxfam.

No. 44, Sheep Street: Initially part of the Ship Hotel; by 1927, Taylor's Drug Co. Ltd.; by c. 1950, Timothy Whites & Taylors, dispensing chemists; by 1972, Army & Navy Surplus Stores,

menswear; by 1984, Rainbows, stationery and cards; by 1997, Skipton Fashion Centre; by 2008, The Candle Shop; and by 2018, Kibble Bakery, coffee house and bakery.

Nos. 40 and 42, Sheep Street: After the redevelopment of 1888-1890, this was a shop: initially let to John William Wilson, a saddler. The censuses of 1901 and 1911 record that he and his family lived in the property. According to the 1911 census, there were seven rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices. By 1927, it was Barclays Bank; by 1972, York County Savings Bank; by 1984 Trustee Savings Bank; by 1997, Howards Textiles, soft furnishings; by 2005, Dollond & Aitchison, opticians; and by 2015, Café Nero.

After the Ship Hotel closed in 1924, the upper floors were converted to office space. Kelly's Directory of 1927 lists the following occupiers in "Ship Buildings" in addition to the ground floor shops: Charles Parkinson Cass, solicitor; Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.; The Craven Club; Robert Bethune Steel, surgeon-dentist; George Stephenson, chiropodist; and Nellie Wilman, ladies' hairdresser^[12]. By 1936, they are: Louis Busfield, masseur; Charles Parkinson Cass, solicitor; Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.; The Craven Club; Provident Clothing & Supply Co. Ltd., clothiers; George Stephenson, chiropodist; and George Stephenson, ladies' hairdresser^[13]. More recently, the upper floors have been converted to include apartments.

Additional information: Robert Arthur Robinson, the architect, was local to Skipton.

The name of the inn previously on this site, "The Ship", was in use as early as 1757^[2]. The reasoning behind the use of this name is not currently clear.

In 1891, the architect, surveyor and land agent John William Broughton (b. 1864, d. 1938) had an office in the "Post Office Buildings" on Swadford Street^[16].

A colourful mural, designed by Fresh Perspective and inspired by the stained glass windows inside the building, has been painted onto the timber doors of the carriage entrance on Swadford Street. It was commissioned by the Skipton High Street Heritage Action Zone project.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List as a purpose-built hotel with retail including the town's principal post office, designed by a local architect.

Sources: [1] Jackson, K.C. 2011. "Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town", unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 1, p 205; [2] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [5] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [6] Craven Herald, July 30th 1887; [7] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [8] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [9] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [10] OS map of Skipton 10 feet to 1 mile 1891 (surveyed 1890); [11] "The Century's Progress: Yorkshire Industry and Commerce 1893", Brenton Publishing 1971 (first published by the London Printing & Engraving Co. 1893); [12] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [13] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [14] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library [15] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [16] Slater's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1891.

14 and 16, Swadford Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: No. 14 (ground floor): Specsavers, opticians. No. 16 (upper floors): Sitting Pretty, beauty treatments and products; Chelker Design Ltd., engineering design, product design, and manufacturing.

Date: 1890/91^{[1][2]}.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Possibly John Varley^[1].

Material: Coursed gritstone, thin courses on the second floor.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys. On the first floor: four windows facing directly onto Swadford Street; seven along the right return into the service lane between this building and No. 12, Swadford Street; and one window facing the corner. Two entrances facing Swadford Street: one entrance at the left (west) end of the building opening directly onto a staircase; and a wide recessed entrance off-centre, closer to the right (east) end of the frontage; there is also a former entrance on the right return, closer to the right (north) end of that frontage.

Fenestration and other features: The entrance at the left end of the Swadford Street frontage has a rectangular overhead light; both door and overhead light have moulded stone surrounds. The second entrance facing Swadford Street is a glazed door, and is flanked by large plate glass windows; the entrance and the window to its right are set back such that the corner of the building on the ground floor is an open, outside space with a supporting steel column. The former entrance on the right return, now a window, has a moulded stone surround, and is flanked by large plate glass windows with what may be original, decorative cast iron colonnettes and spandrels; above the window to the left of the former doorway is a decorative frieze or ventilation grill. Above the former doorway and the windows flanking it on the right

return is a former shop fascia board that may also be original. At the right (north) end of the right return is a cast iron cart stop.

The pattern of fenestration is identical on both upper floors: the four windows facing directly onto Swadford Street and the corner window have a 1-3-1 arrangement but have the appearance of being regularly spaced. Those along the right return, from left to right (south to north), are arranged as follows: pair-pair-single-pair; the single windows are above the former entrance; there is a projecting chimney stack between the two pairs at the left end. All upper floor windows are sash windows. Those on the first floor are arched and have chamfered ashlar sills; the arched surrounds of the four windows facing Swadford Street, the single window in the corner bay and the pair of windows at the left (south) end of the right return have moulded chamfers; these windows are linked by a continuous hood-mould. A projecting, moulded stone band is present below the second floor windows facing Swadford Street, continues across the corner bay and along the right return as far as and including the chimney stack. All second floor windows are rectangular and have ashlar surrounds with chamfered sills and plain lintels. There is a moulded cornice.

The left (west) end of the Swadford Street frontage significantly projects relative to the stone façade (first and second floors) of the neighbouring property (Nos. 18 and 18A); the left return has no windows. The roof is hipped at the north and south ends and, rather than a ridge running approximately north-south, there is a narrow, flat, triangular area. On the west side of the roof is a row of eight contiguous skylights. There are two narrow, four-flue coursed gritstone chimney stacks. Both are tall, corniced and rise from the bottom of the roof: one is on the east side of the building and has four pots; the other is on the north side of the building and has three pots.

Special features: The first floor windows; the decorative cast iron window frames on the right return.

Historical information: In March 1888, the Craven Herald newspaper reported that the building previously located here, a “cottage now occupied by Mr. Wilson and used as an eating house will shortly be pulled down, and on the site substantial business premises will be erected by Messrs Laycock & Son”^[3]. Titus Wilson, a dining room keeper, his wife Catherine and son Levi are recorded living here in the 1881 census^[4].

Although the owner of the property was the grocer William Laycock, the current building was let to Ingham Chadwick, a clothing manufacturer and retailer, immediately after construction^[1]. The censuses of 1891 and 1901 indicate that Chadwick was also a jeweller, pawnbroker and bootmaker^[4]. He lived with his wife and children in No. 20, Swadford Street (designated No. 14 in the late 19th century), having relocated his business and family there in 1881 from smaller premises at No. 2, Newmarket Street^{[2][4]}. His business continued to expand and additional premises at Nos. 14 and 16, Swadford Street (designated No. 10 in the late 19th century) were opened in 1891^[2]. “The Century’s Progress: Yorkshire Industry and Commerce 1893” describes the new building as having “capacious plate-glass show-windows, all of which are tastefully and attractively dressed with a varied selection of high-class dress goods and trimmings, millinery, laces, mantles, jackets, furs, and general drapery; carpets, bedding, rugs, gentlemen’s outfitting, and an endless variety of goods. These windows constitute one of the sights of the town and they are never free from a crowd of admiring spectators. The interior is handsomely and elaborately fitted up with counters, show-cases, and appliances for displaying the goods to the best advantage, and the whole establishment is lighted by electricity”^[2]. The

business premises of Chadwick & Co. were substantial in the 1890s. The shop at Nos. 24 and 26, Swadford Street (current address) was also taken by Chadwick & Co., for the sale of boots and shoes^[5]. In addition to the shops, there were show-rooms, workshops and warehouses^[2]. Work rooms were present in this building, Nos. 14 and 16, Swadford Street^[1].

Chadwick & Co.'s occupation of this building was short-lived. By 1900, the shop had been taken by the drapers Highton & Co., managed by Arthur E. Wright^[5]. They were followed by tailors Joseph Hepworth & Son (by 1907), then from 1916, outfitters W.A. & J.T. Simpson Ltd^{[5][6]}. The latter remained in this property until at least 1984^[7]. By 1997, Denise Jones, women's clothing, had taken the shop; and by 2005, Specsavers, opticians^[7].

Regarding occupation of the upper floors, a postcard photograph probably dating to between 1900 and 1906 shows "Office to let" signs in the upper floor windows^[8]. By 1907, Refuge Assurance Co. Ltd. was in this building^[6]. Kelly's Directories of 1927 and 1936 also list Refuge Assurance Co. Ltd. here; their upper floor accommodation was known as "Craven Chambers"^{[9][10]}. A photograph taken in 1974 suggests that Refuge Assurance may still have been in this building at that time^[11]. By 2008, Sitting Pretty, beauty treatments and products, and Chelker Design Ltd. had taken upper floor rooms.

Additional information: The skylights on the west-facing roof were not present in 1911 but were inserted sometime before 1928^{[8][13]}.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List for the building's probable local architect and its description in Century's Progress when it was a new addition to the premises of Chadwick & Co., clothing manufacturer and outfitter.

Sources: [1] Jackson, K.C. 2011. "Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town", unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 1, p 202; [2] "The Century's Progress: Yorkshire Industry and Commerce 1893", Brenton Publishing 1971 (first published by the London Printing & Engraving Co. 1893); [3] Craven Herald, Mar 31st 1888; [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>. [6] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [7] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [8] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [9] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [10] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [11] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society; [12] Google Street View (www.google.co.uk/maps); [13] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>.

18 and 18A, Swadford Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: No. 18: Phonecare, mobile phones and accessories, trade and repair; No. 18A: The Swadford Lounge, café bar.

Date: Mid-18th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed gritstone and ashlar. The rear is rendered and painted.

Roof: north side, stone slate; south side, slate.

Plan: Three storeys, five bays. The ground floor projects forward relative to the upper floors, and contains two modern shop fronts. The shop front of No. 18 comprises the easternmost two bays of the building; its entrance is wide, recessed and central. The shop front of No. 18A comprises the westernmost three bays; its entrance is wide, recessed and off-centre towards the right (east).

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. There are five evenly spaced windows with moulded architraves on each of the upper floors; those on the first floor are taller and have 12 panes, those on the second floor have nine. The central bay of the upper floors is constructed of ashlar and projects a small amount. At the left (west) end of the frontage there are prominent rusticated quoins (upper floors only) and a moulded kneeler. Closely spaced moulded stone gutter brackets.

At the rear are two windows on the first floor in the western half of the building including a small, arched window at the west end. The second floor has three windows and a blocked window above the arched window. There is also a door with an overlight and an external

staircase (probably a fire escape route) at a mezzanine level between the first and second floors in the eastern half of the building.

Three chimney stacks at the west end of the roof: two narrow multi-flue stacks close to and on either side of the ridge; and a tall single-flue stack further from the ridge at the rear of the building. Two multi-flue stacks at the east end of the building on either side of the ridge. The stacks at the front of the building have been rendered, those at the rear are of coursed gritstone.

Special features: The ashlar panel at the centre of the upper floor frontage contrasting with the coursed gritstone of the flanking masonry. This building is one of the earliest surviving town houses dating from before the completion of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

Historical information: In 1713, the property on this site was sold by the heirs of John Mitchell junior to Gilbert Johnson^[1]. Fifteen years later, the burgage “wherein Gilbert Johnson deceased formerly dwelt” was mortgaged by his heirs to Henry Currer, who is recorded in a deed as living here in 1745^[1]. The architectural style of the current building indicates that it may have been built during the period of Henry Currer’s ownership, between 1728 and his death in 1750. In 1756, Henry Currer’s heirs sold the “burgage in Swadforth Street” wherein “Jane Currer widow now dwells” to William Baynes^[1].

After William Baynes’ death, his widow Anna Maria remarried^[2]. In 1771, her second husband Thomas Heelis, an attorney, was taxed for a property with 18 windows, believed to be this building^[1]. By 1777, Anna Maria’s son John Baynes had inherited the property and was living here^[1]. He was succeeded in 1820 by his nephew William Netherwood, the son of Ann Netherwood (née Baynes, John Baynes’ sister) and banker Christopher Netherwood^{[1][2]}. William Netherwood, of independent means, is recorded living here in the 1841 census with a single female servant, Ann Mason^[3]. Ten years later, there were 12 people living in the property: John Dewhurst, the founder of Dewhurst’s mill, was the head of the household; other residents were his wife Alice, two adult children, various other members of his family and two servants^[3]. Dewhurst bought the property and was still here in 1861, aged 74, described then as a “master cotton spinner and manufacturer employing 547 persons”^{[1][3]}.

John and Alice Dewhurst died in the mid-1860s, and little is known about the subsequent ownership of this house. The 1871 census records Richard Hebden, a landowner and cotton spinner employing 40 people, residing here with his family (ten years earlier, they had been living and farming in Hartlington, Burnsall)^[3].

There followed a period of several decades when this property was a doctor’s residence. By 1875, Dr William Birtwhistle had moved here, and by 1890, Dr George Edward Fisher had become his partner^[1]. The latter soon succeeded to the practice and is shown as head of the household in the 1891 census, living here with his wife Lilian and three servants^[3]. The Fishers remained in the house until the mid-1930s. The 1901 census records that George Edward and Lilian Fisher had two sons: George Annesley (8 yrs) and Henry Brian (5 yrs)^[3]. George Edward Fisher’s nephew Dr Robert Cary Fisher was also living with the family at that time^[3]. He subsequently had his own practice at No. 3, High Street. According to the 1911 census, Nos. 18 and 18A, Swadford Street (then designated No. 12) had 15 rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices (the doctor’s surgery was probably regarded as an office)^[3]. In 1911, George Annesley Fisher was a medical student^[3]. He became a qualified doctor and worked alongside his father in Skipton. Kelly’s Directory of 1927 lists

George Edward Fisher as a surgeon and certifying factory surgeon, and George Annesley Fisher as a physician and surgeon; this property was listed as both their commercial property and private residence^[4].

In 1936, the Fishers moved out of this building to separate addresses elsewhere in Skipton (Dr G.E. Fisher to “The Paddock” and Dr G.A. Fisher to “Ashgarth”)^{[1][5]}. The Swadford Street property was remodelled as a retail establishment for clothiers Joseph Hepworth & Son Ltd^[1]. A local newspaper article written in early 1937 reflected wistfully that the property had been a “picturesque family house ... the old homestead, standing a step or two back from adjoining shops, has always been a feature of Swadford Street It was in autumn, however, that it attracted most attention; heavily shadowed in creeper, it brought both colour and beauty to the street”^[1]. The house had had a small garden at its front with railings and a central gate in line with the neighbouring shop fronts. Conversion to a shop entailed the demolition of the ground floor frontage and expansion to include what had been the front garden. Sometime between c. 1950 and 1972, the retail space was split into two^{[6][7]}.

No. 18: By 1972, Freddie Truman, sports equipment; in 1984, vacant; by 1997, Age Concern, charity shop; by 2015, Age UK, charity shop; by 2022, Style Edit; and by 2023, Phonecare, mobile phones and accessories, trade and repair^[7].

No. 18A: By 1972, Hepworths, hand cut tailoring; by 1984, Nikolas Shaw, amusements; by 1997, Skipton Amusement Centre; by 2005, Casino Amusements; by 2015, Marshall & Marshall, fashion accessories; by 2021, Elif Su Patisserie; and by 2022, The Swadford Lounge^[7].

Additional information: In 1901, this property was owned by the grocer William Laycock, also the owner of the neighbouring property to the east (Nos. 14 and 16, Swadford Street)^[8]. Dr Fisher was the tenant^[8].

Detailed OS maps of 1852 and 1891 show a sizable garden to the rear of this property^{[9][10]}. This garden existed well into the 20th century. An aerial photograph taken in 1928 shows that it had a large expanse of lawn^[11]. By 1949, according to a later aerial photograph, the garden had been divided into what appear to be small allotments^[12]. Perhaps this change in use came about during WW2. By 1972, however, much of this formerly green space had been become part of the Post Office Yard^[7].

J.P. Mewies & Co., solicitors, were occupying the upper floors in 1974^[13].

Issues: Top hinged casements have replaced small paned sash window frames on the upper floors. The original pedimented front door, or parts of it, may still exist. The mid-20th century projecting shop fronts on the ground floor are not in keeping with the building.

Recommendations: Update the list description. An examination of the interior is recommended. Check for the survival of the original front door.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.familysearch.org; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] Kelly’s Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [5] Kelly’s Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [6] “Skipton in the Fifties”, Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [7] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [8] Dr Rowley’s blue loose-leaf files, Rowley Ellwood Collection, Skipton Library; [9] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [10] OS map of Skipton 10 feet to 1 mile 1891 (surveyed 1890); [11] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>; [12]

<https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [13] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1157531

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 18 AND 18A, SWADFORD STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 18 AND 18A, SWADFORD STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98887 51580

Details

1. 5336 SWADFORD STREET

Nos 18 and 18A SD 9851 1/151

II

2. C18. Stone rubble, 3 storeys, with one central feature of ashlar breaking forward a little. Was originally a large house, set back from the road, but the ground floor is now built forward and contains 2 modern shop fronts. 5 evenly spaced windows on each upper storey with moulded architraves. Rusticated quoins. Modillioned eaves.

Listing NGR: SD9888751580

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323514

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

20, Swadford Street



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of Rooms, soft and hard furnishings.

Date: Between c. 1800 and 1830, but much alteration during the late 20th century including the rebuilding of the upper floor frontage.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed gritstone.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, three bays. The ground floor projects forward relative to the upper floors, and contains a modern shop front. Two entrances: a recessed entrance at the left (west) end of the building, and a wide shop entrance, which is in the central bay but closer to the right (east) end of the building.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor flanking the wide shop entrance. The recessed entrance at the left end of the building is an imitation 18th century door, located behind an ornate, modern wrought iron gate. On each of the upper floors are three evenly spaced two-pane sash (or sash-style) windows with projecting plain stone sills and plain stone lintels. Those on the first floor are a little taller than those on the second. There is a moulded cornice.

There is a sizable, two-storey, modern extension at the rear. The rear masonry, where visible, is coursed on the western half of the principal building but not coursed on the eastern half; there is one window on the first floor and two on the second; also quoins at the west end of the rear.

Interior: The second floor ceiling has been removed to reveal original roof timbers: three original queen post trusses with large pine tie beams showing carpenters' marks. Possibly an original staircase and moulded arch. End wall fireplaces on upper floors. Otherwise, there has been much alteration to the interior.

Special features: The roof timbers.

Historical information: During the first half of the 18th century, the owner of the property on this site was the 3rd Earl of Burlington, descendant of Lady Anne Clifford's cousin Henry Clifford. According to a will of 1718, the tenant at that time was probably Richard Squire who bequeathed to his only son John his "right title and interest to the house in Swadforth which I hold under my most honourable Richard Earl of Burlington"^[1]. Currently, nothing further is known of the tenants until the mid-19th century; the Skipton Valuation of 1840 suggests that the tenant then was Mrs. Isabella Abbotson and the owner was the Duke of Devonshire^[1]. This was William Cavendish, the 6th Duke of Devonshire, whose grandfather, the 4th Duke of Devonshire (also William Cavendish), had married Charlotte Boyle, the daughter of Richard Boyle, the 3rd Earl of Burlington.

In 1851, Isabella Abbotson, a widow, was still living here with two adult children, Jane and John, and a female servant^[2]. The brewer Thomas Robinson became the next tenant after Isabella Abbotson's death in 1855^{[1][2]}. The 1861 census records him residing in this property with his wife Eliza, their five young daughters, a governess, a cook, a nurse and a housemaid^[2]. Thomas Robinson had become a partner in the Scott & Robinson brewery in 1855^[3]. He died ten years later in his mid-30s^[4]. Eliza Robinson remained in the house with her family; her occupation is described as "common brewer" in the 1871 census^[2].

In 1881, the property's use was changed. The Craven Pioneer newspaper reported that "the new shop in Swadford Street constructed out of a house lately occupied by Mrs. T. Robinson will be entered into a fortnight hence by Mr. Chadwick, pawnbroker and tailor"^[1]. The censuses of 1891 and 1901 record Ingham Chadwick living with his wife Elizabeth and their children in No. 20, Swadford Street (designated No. 14 in the late 19th century), having relocated his business and family there in 1881 from smaller premises at No. 2, Newmarket Street^[2]. According to "The Century's Progress: Yorkshire Industry and Commerce 1893", the new premises in Swadford Street consisted of "an extensive double-fronted shop and various show-rooms and warehouses, all thoroughly well fitted up with every appliance for the display and accommodation of the immense stocks held. At the rear are several workshops which have been specially constructed for the requirements of the trade. They are spacious, lofty, and well lighted, and afford accommodation for a numerous staff of workpeople, under the superintendence of a first-class West-End cutter, who has had twenty years' experience in a house that numbers among its patrons many members of the Royal Family and also the Emperor of Germany"^[5]. Chadwick & Co. continued to expand, and additional premises at Nos. 14 and 16, Swadford Street (designated No. 10 in the late 19th century) were opened in 1891^[5]. The neighbouring shop, now Nos. 24 and 26, was also taken by Chadwick & Co. for the sale of boots and shoes^[1]. During the 1890s, the business was reputed to be the largest of its kind for many miles around, Chadwick describing himself as "tailor, clothier, hatter, clothing manufacturer, booter, draper, milliner, dressmaker, costumier, mantle-maker, outfitter, and jeweller"^[5].

By 1900, the Chadwick empire was shrinking, and Nos. 14 and 16 had been taken by another business^[1]. By 1911, Ingham Chadwick and his family had moved to the Waverley Temperance

Hotel, Fleece Street, Keighley, and No. 20, Swadford Street was uninhabited^[2]. The 1911 census lists him as a pawnbroker, outfitter and jeweller while his wife Elizabeth was the proprietress of the hotel^[2]. The business Chadwick & Co continued to occupy No. 20 until 1916, but was managed from 1914 by Arthur Clifford, an employee of 24 years^[1]. Joseph Hepworth & Son, tailors, were next in this property, remaining until at least 1936^[6]. The 1939 Register records Herbert Williamson, a furniture stores manager, living in this building^[2]. The name of the business is not recorded but it may have been JAS Woodhouse, furnishers, which traded here c. 1950; by 1997, it was Fosters Furniture; and by 2021, Rooms, soft and hard furnishings^{[7][8]}.

Additional information: The Crow map of 1757 shows two smaller buildings on this site, their Swadford Street frontages projecting forward of the neighbouring house to the east (now Nos. 18 and 18A); the latter is believed to have already been built by then^[9]. By the 1830s, the two smaller buildings on this site had been replaced by a larger property set back like the neighbouring house and appearing to have the footprint of the current building^{[10][11]}. The architecture (from old photographs), roof timbers and maps suggest that this building was originally built between c. 1800 and 1830.

An undated postcard, but estimated to be from the 1920s, suggests that the entrance at the west (left) end of the building led to a billiard hall at that time^[12]. Kelly's Directories of 1927 and 1936 list W. Holt (Burnley) Ltd, billiard rooms, in Swadford Street^{[6][13]}. A large building at the rear of No. 20 is shown on aerial photographs taken in 1928 and 1949^{[14][15]}. It appears to have been built between 1907 and 1928; a map of 1909 (revised 1907) shows a smaller building at the rear which was probably a workshop or warehouse built for Chadwick & Co.^{[14][16]}. The billiard rooms, still run by W. Holt (Burnley) Ltd., remained until at least the 1950s^[7]. However, by 1972, the hall was being used by Embassy Bingo Club^[8]. Maps suggest that it was demolished in the early to mid-1980s^{[8][17]}.

Issues: After listing in 1978, the upper floor frontage has been completely rebuilt. Photographs indicate that this was carried out sometime between 1982 and 1998^[18]. The ornate wrought iron gate at the west (left) end of the building was added during the same period. There has also been much alteration to the interior.

Recommendations: Reconsider the building's listed status due to the rebuild. Local Heritage List for its roof timbers and possible original staircase.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.ancestry.co.uk; [3] http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=A_History_of_Scott_%26_Co; [4] www.familysearch.org; [5] "The Century's Progress: Yorkshire Industry and Commerce 1893", Brenton Publishing 1971 (first published by the London Printing & Engraving Co. 1893); [6] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [7] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [8] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [9] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [10] Plan of Skipton (anon.) for Henry Tufton Earl of Thanet c.1830 (North Yorkshire County Record Office ref. no. ZTY,MIC 2133/72-78); [11] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [12] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [13] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [14] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>; [15]

<https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [16] OS map of Skipton 25" to 1 mile 1909 (revised 1907); [17] OS map of Skipton 25" to 1 mile 1979 (revised 1977); [18] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131861

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 20, SWADFORD STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 20, SWADFORD STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98878 51577

Details

1. 5336 SWADFORD STREET

No 20 SD 9851 1/152

II

2. Early C19. Originally set back from road but with modern shop front built out in front of ground floor. Stone with cornice, 3 storeys, formerly with 4 sash windows on each floor (one on each floor now blocked, the others 12-paned).

Listing NGR: SD9887851577

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323515

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

24 to 28, Swadford Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Nos. 24 and 26: Coral, bookmaker; No. 28: News Shop, newsagent.

Date: 1887/1888^[1].

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed rock-faced masonry; thinner courses on the second floor. The exposed part of the east gable end is rendered.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys, three bays. The ground floor shop of No. 28 comprises the left (west) bay; its entrance is at the left (west) end of the building. The ground floor shop of Nos. 24 and 26 comprises the central and right (east) bays of the building; its shop entrance is wide, recessed and in the right (east) bay. There is a third entrance, which is recessed and at the right (east) end of the building.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. Three modern two-light windows (top-hinged casements) on each of the upper floors. All six have identical stone surrounds with chamfered tie-jambs and shallow arches with keystones. Stone gutter brackets. The building projects relative to the neighbouring building on its east side. The rendered surface of the east gable end retains the remains of an advertisement for Chadwick & Co. (late 19th – early 20th century outfitter and clothing manufacturer): "CHADWICK & CO. EMPLOY OVER 1000 TAILORS CUTTERS AND WORKPEOPLE". There is a single coursed gritstone, narrow multi-flue chimney stack straddling the ridge above and towards the left (west) end of the central bay, between No. 28 and Nos. 24 and 26.

Special features: The unusual masonry to frontage and the ghost advertisement on the east gable end.

Historical information: In March 1888, the Craven Herald newspaper reported that next to the Cock & Bottle public house “on the same side of the street, the premises owned by Mr Jonathan Gill have been pulled down and two large shops erected, a great improvement having thereby been effected”^[1]. Jonathan Gill, a boot and shoe maker, had bought the property in 1884 after the deaths of the absentee lease-holder Charles Abbotson and the sub-tenant John Watson, a cabinet maker, who had occupied the building for more than two decades^[2].

Nos. 24 and 26: Jonathan Gill occupied this shop, and is recorded here in the 1891 census with his wife Mary Jane, eight children and a lodger^[3]. He went bankrupt the following year, and the property was sold to the grocer Matthew Laycock^[2]. Chadwick & Co., the outfitter and clothing manufacturer, took over the shop for the sale of boots and shoes, adding it to their other Swadford Street premises at No. 20 and Nos. 14 and 16 (current addresses), reputedly becoming the largest business of its kind for many miles around^{[2][4]}. A photograph taken in 1911 suggests that the shop sold bicycles by then; the name of the business is unclear: Wharfedale [-?-] & Cycles (possibly Wharfedale Rubber Co., which is listed as being on Swadford Street in the Craven Household Almanack of 1911)^{[5][6]}. Subsequent occupation of this shop is not currently known until c. 1950 when it was Murphy’s Hardware; and by 1972, Joe Coral, betting office (later Coral)^{[7][8]}.

No. 28: This shop was let to Thomas Harrison Swire, a stationer, newsagent and tobacconist. The 1901 census records him living in the property with his wife Charlotte and four children^[3]. An advertisement of 1907 and a photograph taken in 1911 show that T.H. Swire also offered shaving and haircutting^{[5][9]}. By 1911, he and Charlotte had moved to Raikes Avenue, and their son Fred, a shop assistant, was in the Swadford Street premises with his family. According to the census of that year, their property (then designated No. 16a, Swadford Street) had seven rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[3]. When Thomas H. Swire retired in 1912, his newsagent’s business was acquired by the professional Yorkshire County cricketer Haworth Watson^[2]. Watson did not keep the business for very long; he moved to Bingley in about 1916 to run the Old Queens Hotel^[2]. The Swadford Street newsagent’s was sold to John Walter Overend, who is listed at this property in Kelly’s Directories of 1927 and 1936, and recorded as living here with his family in the 1939 Register^{[2][3][10][11]}. This shop has continued to be a newsagent’s until the present day. By c. 1950, it was Smith’s; by 1984, Rushton’s; by 1997, The News Shop; by 2008, Wheatley’s News Shop; and by 2016, News Shop^{[7][8]}.

Additional information: The shop entrance to Coral has “24/26” above it. According to modern maps, No. 26 is the front of the building and No. 24 is the rear^[12].

An OS map of 1891 indicates that the property when newly built had a central entrance and integral ginnel shared by the two shops^[13]. The integral ginnel appears to have since been incorporated into the front part of the easternmost shop (No. 26).

Issues: Soot staining detracts from the distinctive character of the frontage. Inappropriate window frames.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List for its distinctive frontage wall construction, the ghost advertisement on the east gable end, and the continuity of use of No. 28 as a newsagent.

Sources: [1] Craven Herald, Mar 31st 1888; [2] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] "The Century's Progress: Yorkshire Industry and Commerce 1893", Brenton Publishing 1971 (first published by the London Printing & Engraving Co. 1893); [5] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [6] Craven Household Almanac collection, Skipton Library; [7] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [8] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [9] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [10] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [11] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [12] OS map of Skipton 25" to 1 mile 1979 (revised 1977); [13] OS map of Skipton 10 feet to 1 mile 1891 (surveyed 1890).

30, Swadford Street, The Cock and Bottle



Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Public house.

Date: Parts of the property may have an early 18th century origin (1729 date on a wall plaque); reused medieval roof timbers are present. There has been much alteration since the early 18th century: the building was probably re-fronted and an open ginnel at its west end incorporated in the 19th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Painted render.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Two low storeys with gabled attics, two bays. There is one entrance, which is off centre and closer to the left (west) end of the frontage.

There is a two-storey rear wing facing a narrow yard; ground floor entrances approximately half way along, and at its northern end. There is also a first floor entrance at the south end of the rear wing, with a modern, metal staircase leading down into the yard.

Fenestration and other features: The off-centre entrance consists of a timber panelled door with a plain surround. To the left (west) of the door is a four-over-four metal frame window with a stone surround; its jambs are chamfered. To the right (east) of the door is a wide mullioned window with four-over-four panes each side of the mullion, metal frames and a stone surround; the left and right jambs are splayed. On the first floor are two oriel windows supported on concave, timber, arched rib-brackets; each window has five lights, chamfered stone mullions and a cornice. There are two small ventilation grills under the left oriel window, and a larger air extraction or ventilation unit under the right. The attic floor has two smaller

three-light windows in a Gothic style with splayed stone mullions and hood-moulds; the central light of each is arched and taller than those flanking it. Both windows have leaded lights with a roundel motif; they project above the eaves and are gabled. Projecting from the sill of the left attic window is a metal bracket for a flagpole.

The rear wing fenestration is predominantly on the west side overlooking the yard. There is a plaque above one of the ground floor rear windows with the inscription “KS 1729”.

There are four coursed gritstone chimney stacks: at the east end of the street-facing building close to and forward of the ridge, a very tall stack with two flues that has the appearance of having been raised twice; towards the south end of the rear wing ridge, a multi-flue stack, one pot remaining; on the east side of the rear wing, approximately half way along, a double-flue stack; and at the north end of the rear wing, a stack with at least two flues. There is also a modern extraction flue on the east side of the rear wing.

Interior: Roof timbers in the attic space at the centre and eastern part of the street-facing building are the remains of crucks, which are of medieval construction but reused from either a previous building on this site or from a building elsewhere in the town. At the west end of the attic space is a more modern roof truss. Photographs of these timbers and sketches relating to the interior, taken/drawn in 2008, may be found in the Skipton Civic Society archive.

Special features: The first floor oriel windows and three-light gable windows above, the date plaque at the rear, and the reused cruck blades in the roof construction.

Historical information: At the end of the 17th century, from at least as early as 1689, the freeholder of the property on this site was Richard Sugden^[1]. After Richard’s death in 1703, the property was inherited by his son Thomas, who then sold it to his mother Mary^[1]. Mary Sugden died in 1711 and, by her will, left to her daughter Katherine the “messuage wherein I now live in Swadforth some time since purchased by my late dear husband”^{[1][2]}. John Manks, described as a “victualler”, became the tenant in 1731^[1]. By 1755, the property was known as the “Cock & Bottle”^[1]. Manks still occupied the property when Katherine Sugden died in 1761 leaving her dwellinghouse and brewhouse to Samuel Swire of Cononley^{[1][2]}. The following year, Swire conveyed to John Manks a dwellinghouse with shop, sometimes used as a weaver’s shop, and a brewhouse^[1]. The innkeeper John Manks died in 1767, and the inn was transferred to John Smith, a glazier, who was the husband of Manks’ daughter Mary^{[1][2]}. According to the Window Tax return of 1771, this property had 11 windows^[1].

The inn was owned by the Smith family until 1868^[1]. Around the turn of the 19th century, Ambrose Smith occupied the property and was likely to have been the landlord^[1]. In 1803, “the horsing step in front of Ambrose Smith’s House in Swadforth Street” was deemed a nuisance by the Court Leet jury^[1]. He was succeeded by his widow Ann, followed by William Smith (by 1817)^[1]. By 1837, Thomas Preston was the publican and John Smith was the owner^[1]. The 1841 census records Thomas Preston as the innkeeper, living here with his family, a female servant and three soldiers^[3]. By 1851, Tamar Cowburn was the innkeeper^[3]. Richard Slack ran the Cock & Bottle from 1860 until his death in 1877, after which his wife Ann took over^[1]. Thomas Wignall was the publican from 1882 until 1902, followed by Frederick Laycock, who remained here until sometime after 1936^[4]. According to the 1911 census, the property had 13 rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[3].

Additional information: The plaque at the rear with the inscription “KS 1729” may indicate the year in which major building work was carried out; for example, the building or rebuilding of

the rear wing, or the rebuilding of the main house. Perhaps this was when the medieval crucks from a previous building were repurposed for use in the attic space of the current one. The initials “KS” are those of Katherine Sugden, the property owner at the time.

The OS map of 1852 show an open ginnel at the left (west) end of the property leading from what was then called Swadforth Street to Cock & Bottle Yard at the rear^[5]. In contrast, the OS map of 1891 shows no ginnel, either open or integral^[6]. The more modern roof truss at the west end of the attic space probably dates to when the ginnel was infilled. A photograph taken in 1911 shows a door at the left (west) end of the building with the word “VAULT” on its lintel^[7]. This door appears to have been removed and blocked up between 1928 and 1949^{[8][9]}.

The Swadford Street frontage is asymmetric: the door is off centre and closer to the left (west) end of the building, and the ground floor windows have significantly different widths. In addition, the first floor oriel windows do not directly align with those on the second (attic) floor; they are closer to the left (west) end of the building, although not symmetrically positioned with respect to the door. Barry Rawson, retired architect, previously a partner of the Skipton firm Wales, Wales and Rawson, suggests that the upper floor windows are likely to be Victorian replicas of earlier architectural styles. It seems likely that before the ginnel was infilled, the door and windows of the then narrower building were symmetrically arranged, and that the re-fronting of the building and the infilling of the ginnel occurred at the same time, between 1852 and 1891.

Barry Rawson’s conclusion (2014): “the front façade of the building is a wonderfully romantic reproduction of earlier times created in the mid-19th century to be enjoyed by all. Much of the structure behind however, must date to at least as early as 1729, if not Medieval times. This is, in my opinion, a very important historic building in Skipton and worthy of further detailed study in greater depth”.

In 1906, William Harbutt Dawson, journalist, civil servant and Skipton historian, wrote the following regarding the Cock & Bottle: “The inn had originally two flights of stairs – the back stairs of the cork-screw type, the steps being set round a central pillar, and the front staircase, which was of beautiful oak. When the internal arrangements of the old inn were remodelled, many years ago now, the back stairs were completely done away with, and the valuable oak staircase was replaced by common deal, the oak of the staircase being used to make a big comfortable settle”^[1]. Perhaps this internal remodelling was carried out when the ginnel was removed and the building re-fronted.

There was a major refurbishment of the pub interior in 1992. Before then, it had two small rooms, with a horse-shoe shaped bar at the rear of the front one^[10]. The gents toilets were on the west side at the front^[10]. At the rear of the two small rooms were the tenant’s accommodation and the ladies toilets^[10]. In 1992, the customer area was opened up into one larger room, and part of the tenant’s accommodation was converted into a kitchen for the pub^[11]. The gents toilets were relocated to the rear, their original site becoming a visible cellar^[11].

Recommendations: Update the list description with more detail including the important survival of reused cruck blades in the roof structure.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.familysearch.org; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] Kelly’s Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [5] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852

(surveyed 1850); [6] OS map of Skipton 10 feet to 1 mile 1891 (surveyed 1890); [7] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [8] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>; [9] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk/>; [10] <http://cockandbottleskipton.co.uk/>; [11] Information supplied by licensee Erik and Lorraine Wilkinson c. 2008.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131862

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: COCK AND BOTTLE PUBLIC HOUSE, 30, SWADFORD STREET

Location

Statutory Address: COCK AND BOTTLE PUBLIC HOUSE, 30, SWADFORD STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98855 51581

Details

1. 5336 SWADFORD STREET

No 30 (Cock and Bottle public house) SD 9851 1/153

II

2. C18, Gothicised later. Painted stone, steep stone flag roof, 3 very low storeys. Panelled door off centre, one small-paned casement window to left and 2 to right. 1st floor has 2 oriels with chamfered stone mullions and cornice on concave arched brackets. Top floor has 2 small Gothic windows of 3 lights with chamfered stone mullions, the centre light being arched and higher, with arched labels in 2 gables. Long 2 storeyed wing at rear with sash windows.

Listing NGR: SD9885551581

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323516

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

32, Swadford Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Swadford Hub, a community centre with Well Being Café (ground floor) and meeting rooms.

Date: Mid-19th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed dressed gritstone; graduated courses.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: Three storeys, three bays. A recessed entrance in the right (east) bay. A 20th century flat-roofed extension at the rear.

Fenestration and other features: The remains of a late Victorian/Edwardian shop front are present on the ground floor, comprising carved timber fascia supports on rusticated stone pilasters at each end of the frontage and two decorative cast iron columns flanking the centre of the building. There is modern glazing between the pilaster at the left (west) end of the building and the recessed doorway, consisting of glazed arches of equal width supported by several courses of gritstone. The door is partially glazed and has a two-pane overhead. In the central bay of the first floor is a large window with modern paired six-pane frames and a plain stone surround. In the left and right bays of both the first and second floors are eight-over-eight sashes with plain stone sills and lintels. In the central bay of the second floor, there is a blocked window of the same dimensions as the sash windows with a plain stone sill and lintel; directly above the sill and at the centre of the lintel are metal brackets for a flagpole. Paired stone gutter brackets. A blocking piece above the centre of the frontage.

Special features: The ground floor cast iron columns.

Historical information: Like the Cock & Bottle pub next door, the property on this site belonged to Katherine Sugden in the mid-18th century^[1]. After her death in 1761, it became the property of the Colton family^{[1][2]}. By the late 1780s, the owner was Ann Colton, and by 1792, she had sold the property to her cousin William Chamberlain, a timber merchant^{[1][2]}. Ann Colton and William Chamberlain were grandchildren of George Chamberlain, an ironmonger, who had owned the freeholds to the properties on the sites of No. 60, High Street and No. 2, Sheep Street, and No. 10, Sheep Street, properties that remained in the possession of his branch of the Chamberlain family until 1853^{[1][3]}.

A mortgage document of 1818 suggests that at that time, William Chamberlain's "messuage or dwellinghouse fronting Swadforth Street" was occupied by a tenant, William Grierson, rather than members of the Chamberlain family^[1]. By 1845, the Chamberlains owned two properties on Swadford Street, occupied by William Jackman and William Bell^[1]. Censuses indicate that these two properties were adjacent to each other on the site of No. 32, Swadford Street^[4]. The upper floor architecture suggests a mid-19th century date. If correct, then it is possible that the current building was constructed by the Chamberlain family c. 1840 as two adjacent shops. The Chamberlains sold the freehold to a family named Smith c. 1860^[1].

The easternmost shop (designated No. 20, Swadford Street in the late 19th century): William Jackman died in 1845 and his widow Ann married John Richardson in 1847^[2]. The censuses of 1851 to 1871 record John Richardson, a grocer, living here with Ann and their children including Joseph Jackman, his step-son^[4]. Ann Richardson continued running the grocer's shop after her husband's death in 1880; she died in 1886^[2].

The westernmost shop (designated No. 22, Swadford Street in the late 19th century): William Bell, a shoemaker, occupied this shop from 1844 until his death in 1878^{[1][2]}. The censuses of 1851 to 1871 record him here with his wife Sarah and their children^[4]. In 1861, he employed four men and a 14 year old apprentice from Leeds, William Myland, who was also living in the property^[4]. Thomas Mitchell, a pork butcher, occupied the building in 1880 and 1881, and was followed by William Graham, who opened a draper's shop here in 1882^{[1][4]}.

In 1889, the two shops in this building were combined into one^[1]. By this time, William Graham had formed a partnership with Squire Mitchell, and the firm traded from the larger shop^[1]. The partnership was short-lived, dissolving in 1890^[1]. Squire Mitchell then continued the business alone, trading in this shop but living in Salisbury Street with his sister; the Swadford Street building became uninhabited^{[1][4]}. According to a 1907 advertisement, Squire Mitchell's merchandise included "Ready to wear specialties: ladies' tailor-made costumes, coats, dress skirts, and blouses. Stylish millinery and dressmaking at most moderate charges"^[5]. From 1918 until sometime after 1936, the shop was occupied by John Smith Fielden, an outfitter, whose previous shop was at 30, Sheep Street^{[1][6]}. By c. 1950, the building was being used as the "Old Folks Rest Centre"^[7]. By 1997, it was the "Swadford Centre", still focussed on Skipton's older residents; and by 2023, it had been renamed "Swadford Hub"^[8].

Additional information: Photographs show that the frontage was altered in 1968 or 1969^[9]. On the ground floor, the previous almost full-height glazing was replaced by the current arched glazing and the supporting courses of gritstone. In addition, the central entrance was relocated to the right (east) bay. On the first floor, the central window was modified by raising the sill, and a cornice above the lintel was removed. All upper floor windows were re-glazed. Mapping suggests that the flat-roofed extension at the rear was built at the same time, replacing several small buildings^{[6][7]}.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List for its mid-19th century frontage style and later cast iron columns; also for its current community use.

Sources: [1] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.familysearch.org; [3] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [6] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [7] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [8] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [9] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection.

34, Swadford Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Ground floor: Domino's Pizza (delivery or takeaway); Upper floors: residential.

Date: 1867.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Architects: Sugden & Smith^[1].

Material: Coursed dressed gritstone.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Three storeys; two bays facing Swadford Street, the right (east) narrow, the left (west) much wider; four bays along the left return into Coach Street; and one bay facing the corner. There is a corner entrance, and two further entrances in the third and fourth bays of the left return into Coach Street, counting from the south (Swadford Street) end.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing (large single-pane plate glass windows) on the ground floor in the left (west) bay facing Swadford Street and the first bay of the left return along Coach Street, counting from the south (Swadford Street) end. These windows have projecting stone sills. There are several courses of masonry between the sills and the pavement level. Below each window are three ventilation grills just above the pavement level. The corner entrance has two tiled steps and a glazed door. Pilasters flank the corner entrance and the large plate glass windows. Along the left return into Coach Street: a blocked, arched doorway in the second bay; a modern door in the third bay flanked by pilasters; and a wide panelled door in the fourth (northernmost) bay, which leads to a small yard via a short ginnel. There is a cellar trap door within this ginnel. A late 20th century fascia board wraps around the whole of the building, apart from the fourth (northernmost) bay of the left return.

Renewed plate glass sash windows on the first and second floors; those on the first floor are taller than those on the second. On the first floor, the window in the narrow right (east) bay facing Swadford Street is blocked, while the window in the left (west) bay is an oriel-style canted bay window of three lights with fielded panels below, stone mullions and a shallow, blind parapet. Apart from the canted bay window, all first floor windows have cambered-arch stone lintels. Those on the second floor have flat stone lintels. Moulded projecting sill bands are present below the first and second floor windows, apart from the canted bay. There is a modillioned eaves cornice.

Three bays are recessed: the narrow right (east) bay facing Swadford Street; the corner bay; and the second bay along the left return into Coach Street, counting from the south (Swadford Street) end.

The roof is hipped above the corner bay. On the roof: a north-facing skylight close to the ridge that runs parallel to Swadford Street; gable coping at the east end of the Swadford Street-facing part of the building and at the north end of the left return into Coach Street; and a narrow multi-flue gritstone chimney stack on the ridge above and between the third and fourth bays along the left return into Coach Street, counting from the south (Swadford Street) end.

Interior: The principal first floor room has original joinery and plasterwork including: moulded skirting boards; panelled dado; panelled window reveals; a moulded picture rail and cornice; and a moulded plaster ceiling rose with an elaborate floral design. Some of these features are present in other first floor rooms and corridor. Several doors have original surrounds. A staircase with a ramped handrail and turned balusters leads from the ground floor to the upper floors. There is a basement with a large former fireplace at the east end of the Swadford Street-facing part of the building.

Special features: The oriel window on the first floor, which lights the first floor principal room; the ceiling rose and other plasterwork in the first floor principal room.

Historical information: This property was built for Baldisaro Porri in 1867^[1]. Born in northern Italy, Porri had resided in Skipton for several decades and was variously described as a jeweller (1840s/1850s); an optician (1850s); a glass, china and earthenware merchant (1860s); and a rag merchant (1850s/60s)^{[2][3]}. The 1851 and 1861 censuses record him living with his family in a property located between the Ship Hotel and Brick Hall Inn^[2]. During the early 1860s, Porri bought and redeveloped the corner of Newmarket Street and High Street, letting the resulting property to his son-in-law Innocent Fattorini, a jeweller and watchmaker^[4]. According to an obituary written for Porri in 1872, he then “took possession of another street corner and erected the capital dwelling-house and shop, at the angle made by Swadford-street and Coach-street”^[5].

By the time this property was built, Baldisaro Porri had retired and his son Charles had taken charge of their business^[4]. An advertisement of 1867 describes B. Porri & Son as a “wholesale and retail glass, china, & earthenware establishment”, which provided “a large assortment of new and good patterns in dinner, breakfast, tea, and toilet services Also, a beautiful variety of cut table glass” with prices “suitable for all classes”^[6]. The 1871 census records Charles Porri residing in the property between the Ship Hotel and Brick Hall Inn with his wife and a servant, while Baldisaro was living on Coach Street, probably in this building, with two daughters, two grandchildren, a female servant and a shop boy^[2].

Baldisaro Porri's obituary of 1872 goes on to suggest that this property had "proved a poor speculation, however much it may add to the good looks of the town, but its better day is coming, and perhaps soon"^[5]. Porri may have intended to rent out this building to another business. It is not known whether the ground floor shop was occupied at this time. However, by 1875, according to electoral registers, James Shuttleworth, a draper, occupied a house and shop in Swadford Street, likely to be this property^[2]. Kelly's Directory of 1881 lists Shuttleworth at No. 24, Swadford Street, which was this property's address (or part of this property's address) in the late 19th century, and the 1881 census shows that the Shuttleworth family also lived here^{[2][7]}.

The 1891 census records Arthur R Stockdale, a wine merchant, living with his wife Marie and a servant at No. 2, Coach Street, which was probably this building^[2]. Marie Stockdale (née Fattorini) was Baldisaro Porri's granddaughter^[2]. It is likely that the business Porri & Son was occupying the ground floor, its previous shop between the Ship Hotel and Brick Hall Inn having been demolished during the redevelopment of Ship Corner in 1888-1890. Porri & Son were certainly trading in Swadford Street by 1894^[8]. By this time, Charles Porri and his wife Santina had died and their son Baldisaro had inherited the business. The 1901 census records him as a glass and china merchant living at No. 56, Keighley Road with his wife Maria and a servant, while William Burrows, a club steward, was renting No. 2, Coach Street with his wife, three sons, a daughter and four lodgers^[2].

Photographs taken in the first decade of the 20th century show the ground floor shop being utilised by Porri & Son, the words "GLASS & CHINA MERCHANTS" on the Coach Street fascia and "PORCELAIN MERCHANTS" on the Swadford Street fascia^[9]. Porri & Son continued to trade here until sometime after 1936^[10]. By c. 1950, it was occupied by York County Savings Bank; by 1972, Sands, menswear; by 1984, Interiors, furniture; by 1997, Heber Wines, wine merchant; by 2005, Eight, delicatessen; by 2008, Verdes, delicatessen and coffee shop; by 2015 Taste, delicatessen and café; by 2016, Emi's, tearoom and delicatessen; and by 2021, Domino's Pizza^{[11][12]}.

Additional information: The appearance of the discontinuity of the first floor projecting sill band caused by the oriel window suggests that this window may have been inserted after building construction, perhaps several years later in the late 19th century, replacing an earlier window positioned above a continuous sill band.

An aerial photograph taken in 1928 appears to show a narrow entrance at the eastern end of the building facing Swadford Street. Modification of the masonry here does suggest the blocking of an entrance at some time in the past; there is a letterbox within this stonework. The building currently has a single staircase to the upper floors where two might be expected. Perhaps a secondary staircase was once accessed via this entrance.

The first floor flat currently has two addresses: No. 2, Coach Street and No. 34, Swadford Street.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List as a prominent corner building associated with the Porri family; also for its oriel window overlooking Swadford Street, sill bands, plate glass sash windows and internal plasterwork.

Sources: [1] Jackson, K.C. 2011. Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 1, p 202; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] White, W. 1854. "Directory of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield,

Wakefield ... and all the villages in the Yorkshire Clothing Districts", viewed on <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4>; [4] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [5] Craven Pioneer, May 1872; [6] Craven Household Almanack 1867, accessed via <https://books.google.co.uk/?hl=en>; [7] Kelly's Directory of West Riding of Yorkshire, 1881, viewed on <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4>; [8] White, W. 1894. "Directory of Leeds & the Clothing District", viewed on <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4>; [9] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [10] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [11] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [12] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library.

Central Buildings: 3 and 5, Swadford Street and 3 to 6, Central Buildings



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: No. 5, Swadford Street: Stitch Express, clothing alterations and repairs; No. 3, Swadford Street: The Craven Bakery; No. 3, Central Buildings: The Barbers Shop, gents and ladies hairdressers; No. 4, Central Buildings: Meadowcrofts Shoe Repairs, also key cutting; No. 5, Central Buildings: vacant; No. 6, Central Buildings: Scented Creations, handmade scented products for body and home.

Date: Two phases of development: the earlier part of the property, comprising Nos. 3 and 5 Swadford Street and Nos. 3 and 4, Central Buildings, was constructed in 1845-46; a later addition, comprising Nos. 5 and 6, Central Buildings, was constructed in 1901, when the earlier building was converted into shops.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Architect: William Railton – the earlier part of the property^[1].

Material: Coursed dressed gritstone (painted and rendered).

Roof: slate.

Plan: Two storeys. Four bays facing Swadford Street: No. 5, Swadford Street, one bay (the west end of the building); No. 3, Swadford Street, two bays; and No. 3, Central Buildings (the corner property), one bay. Four bays facing Keighley Road: No. 3, Central Buildings (the corner property), one bay; No. 4, Central Buildings, one bay; No. 5, Central Buildings, one bay; and No. 6, Central Buildings, one bay (the south end of the building). Shop entrance locations with respect to each shop front: No. 5, Swadford Street, at the left (east) end; No. 3, Swadford Street, central, recessed; No. 3, Central Buildings, at the corner of the building; No. 4, Central Buildings, close to the right (north) end; No. 5, Central Buildings, central; No. 6, Central Buildings, at the left (south) end.

Nos. 5 and 6, Central Buildings (the second phase of development) extend further back from the street than No. 3, Central Buildings (part of the first phase of development). The later phase also has a higher ridge than the earlier development, although the height of the frontage is the same. No. 5, Swadford Street (part of the first phase of development) has a rear extension (mapping suggests this was built during the first phase of development, rather than as a later addition^[2]).

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. On the first floor are four windows facing Swadford Street and four facing Keighley Road. All eight are similarly sized apart from that of the second bay along Keighley Road (counting from the corner with Swadford Street), which is wider. This wider window is a margin-light sash window. The fourth (southernmost) bay along Keighley Road has a sash window; the remaining windows are top-hinged casements. There is a rectangular plaque with the words "CENTRAL BUILDINGS" on the first floor between the second and third bays facing Keighley Road. There are rusticated quoins at the right (west) end of the Swadford Street frontage (both storeys), the left (south) end of the Keighley Road frontage (both storeys) and at the corner between the two roads (first floor only). At the top of both the Swadford Street and Keighley Road frontages is a moulded cornice, above which is a low parapet.

The roof has gable coping at the west and south ends of the building, and at the west and east ends of the rear extension of No. 5, Swadford Street. There are seven ashlar chimney stacks: 1) a two-flue stack at the west end of the roof above Swadford Street, on the ridge; 2) a two-flue stack at the west end of the rear extension of No. 5, Swadford Street; 3) a two-flue stack above and between the third and fourth first floor windows along Swadford Street (counting from the corner with "Keighley Road), forward of the ridge; 4) a two-flue stack above and between the first and second first floor windows along Keighley Road (counting from the corner with Swadford Street), forward of the ridge; 5) a two-flue stack above and between the second and third first floor windows along Keighley Road, on the ridge; 6) a four-flue stack above and between the third and fourth first floor windows along Keighley Road, on the ridge; and 7) a four-flue stack at the south end of the roof above Keighley Road, on the ridge. Currently, the seven stacks retain all of their pots. Those of stacks (1), (3) and (4) are in the form of truncated square pyramids with decorative moulding.

Special features: The former vicarage building is still recognizable, an example of the varied building types in the historic core of the town. The chimney pots in the form of truncated square pyramids.

Historical information: Central Buildings was constructed in two phases. The earlier part of the property, comprising Nos. 3 and 5, Swadford Street and Nos. 3 and 4, Central Buildings, was constructed in 1845-46 as a vicarage for Christ Church, a new church that had been completed in 1839 on a plot of land at the corner of what is now Cross Street and Keighley Road^[3]. The vicarage replaced most of Skipton's old tithe barn, which had been donated to the Church by Christ Church College, Oxford, in 1842^[3]. The tithe barn had extended westwards along the south side of Swadford Street from the corner of Keighley Road^[4]. After the vicarage was built, only the west end of the tithe barn remained, on the site of what is now Nos. 7 to 11, Swadford Street^{[2][5]}. The following is a list of ministers who would have resided in the vicarage: Rev. John Blair, appointed 1846, resigned 1849; Rev. Wright Willett, appointed 1849, died 1862; Rev. William H Clarke, appointed 1862, resigned 1883; Rev. George A. Blair appointed 1883, died 1898; and Rev. Richard Thorman, appointed 1899, resigned 1927^[3]. The censuses of

1851-1901 record that they resided here with one or two servants and with family members, apart from Rev. Richard Thorman, who was unmarried at the end of March 1901 when the census was taken^[6]. He married a few weeks later^[6].

Rev. Richard Thorman and his wife Elizabeth went to live in a new vicarage, built on Carleton Road at the edge of town in 1901^{[1][6]}. The original vicarage was extended and converted into shops, becoming "Central Buildings"^[1]. The 1911 census summary book describes the property as five lock-up shops and a bank^[6]. Postcards and a 1907 guide to Skipton indicate the following occupancy (using current addresses): No. 5, Swadford Street, a bank (precisely which bank is not currently known); No. 3, Swadford Street, Samuel Birdsall, jeweller and J. Ernest Birdsall, optician; No. 3, Central Buildings (the corner property), Abraham Altham Ltd, tea merchants; No. 4, Central Buildings, Greenhalgh's Ltd, dyers and dry cleaners; No. 5, Central Buildings, Margaret Annie Hardisty (Miss), dressmaker, ladies' and children's outfitter; and No. 6, Central Buildings, currently unknown^{[7][8]}. It is likely that some or all of these businesses occupied the building from when it was first converted into shops. The full census of 1911 also records a family living in the building, the address given as Central Buildings, 3a, Swadford Street: widow Sarah Ann Ayrton, described as a housekeeper, her son Tom Frederick Ayrton, a fruiterer, and her daughter-in-law Nellie Parker Ayrton, also a housekeeper^[6]. Their dwelling had four rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices and warehouses^[6]. Perhaps it was located on the first floor on the Swadford Street side of the building. Sarah Ann Ayrton died in 1914 and the property appears to have become uninhabited^[6].

Information regarding the occupancy of the shop premises during the following decades is somewhat sketchy. The 1927 edition of Kelly's Directory lists the following in Central Buildings: Birdsall Jas. Ernest, optician, Swadford Street; Driver Jn. S., grocer, Swadford Street; Driver Herbt., milliner, Keighley Road; and Quarmby & Co. Ltd., boot and shoe dealers, Keighley Road^[9]. All are still present in the 1936 edition, apart from Herbert Driver's millinery business^[10]. Electoral registers record that, by 1939, James Ernest Birdsall's business had moved to the Keighley Road side of Central Buildings; photographs taken in the 1960s indicate that it occupied No. 6, Keighley Road^{[6][11]}. Electoral registers also suggest that by c. 1960, James Birdsall had retired and Arthur Wilson had taken over the practice^[6]. Photographs from the 1950s and 1960s show that John. S. Driver's grocery shop had expanded to incorporate much or all of the earlier phase of the building (Nos. 3 and 5, Swadford Street and Nos. 3 and 4, Central Buildings)^{[7][11]}. That corner of the town became known locally as "Driver's Corner". By 1969, Driver's had closed and Central Buildings was split up into six business premises as it had been when first converted to shops^[11]. Occupancy of each shop from the 1960s to the present day was as follows^{[11][12][13]}:

No. 5, Swadford Street: by 1969, DER, television rentals; by 1972, Fashions, woman's clothing; by 1979, Jeans Fashions; by 1984, Burtons, fruit & vegetables; by 1997, Fractions, women's and children's clothing; by 2005, The Craven Bakery; and by 2015, Stitch Express, clothing alterations and repairs.

No. 3, Swadford Street: by 1969, Smith & Wilkinson, fruit, vegetables and florist; by 1979, Distinctive Lighting, furnishings and carpets; by 1997, Berries Florist; by 2010 Lillie Mai Designs; and by 2015, The Craven Bakery.

No. 3, Central Buildings: by 1969, Pearl May dry cleaners; by 1984, Supasnaps, film development; by 2005, Amoeba, sports goods; by 2008, The Ladies Shop, hairdressers; and by 2010, The Barbers Shop, gents and ladies hairdressers.

No. 4, Central Buildings: by 1969, Carpets; by 1979, Craven Cobblers, shoe repairs and key cutting; and by 1984, Meadowcrofts Shoe Repairs.

No. 5, Central Buildings: by 1969, Frank Cooper, footwear; by 1972, Jacks of Skipton, china and glass; by 1984, House Proud, homewares; by 1997, Choice, household goods; by 2015, Shake-a-Mania, milkshakes, smoothies and ice cream; and by 2022, Skipton Bread House, bread, pastries, cakes and vegetables (closed in 2023).

No. 6, Central Buildings: by c. 1960, Arthur Wilson, optician; by 1984, Dalesgate Video; by 1997, Keighley & District Bus booking office; by 2005, Link Telecom, mobile phones (service and repair); by 2008, Subway, fast food sandwiches; by 2015, Game On, games, consoles, laptops and mobile phones; by 2023, Scented Creations, handmade scented products for body and home.

Additional information: A photograph of Christ Church vicarage taken before 1901 shows that the chimney stack closest to the corner, designated stack (4) above, had cylindrical pots at that time, while stack (2) (on the rear extension) had pots in the form of truncated square pyramids^[5]. This is the reverse of the current situation where stack (2) has cylindrical pots and stack (4) has truncated square pyramidal pots. The pyramidal pots were probably moved from stack (2) to stack (4), possibly when the vicarage was converted to shops in 1901, but certainly by 1924^[5].

Photographs from the 1950s and 1960s show a canopy above the shop fronts extending around the whole building^{[7][11]}.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List as a prominent landmark corner building with a varied history of use.

Sources: [1] Jackson, K.C. 2011. "Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town", unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 1, pp 202-203; [2] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [3] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [5] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [6] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [7] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [8] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [9] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [10] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [11] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection; [12] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [13] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society.

7 to 11, Swadford Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Ground floor: Skipton Post Office; Subway, fast food sandwiches; and Shake-a-Mania, milkshakes, smoothies and ice cream. First floor: self-catering holiday apartment.

Date: 1901.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Architect: James Hartley^[1].

Material: Coursed dressed gritstone.

Roof: slate; clay ridge tiles.

Plan: Two storeys with gabled attic, three bays. Two entrances: one entrance at the left (east) end of the frontage, and a wide recessed entrance in the central bay.

Fenestration and other features: On the ground floor, from left to right (east to west): a five-panel door with a moulded ashlar surround incorporating a segmental arch with an elongated keystone, an open pediment and a datestone (1901); a narrow modern window; a wide flattened ashlar archway with four projecting voussoirs and an elongated keystone framing the wide central entrance (the top of the arch is partially obscured by a modern, unsympathetic fascia); and two modern windows. A projecting moulded band extends across the top of the ground floor frontage. The first floor consists of three bays of 1:2:1 windows with modern frames. The outer windows each have a moulded ashlar segmental arch with two projecting voussoirs and a keystone. The two central windows are narrow and rectangular. A projecting moulded sill band extends across the building frontage under the first floor windows. There is a moulded cornice and parapet. The attic has a two-light window in a stone surround; pilasters flanking the window and forming the central mullion support a moulded ashlar panel with a

slender obelisk finial. Pilasters extend from ground level to the parapet; they are also capped by obelisk finials.

On the roof are two north-facing skylights above the left and right bays, and two south-facing flat-roofed dormer windows. There are four tall four-flue coursed gritstone chimney stacks with moulded caps: two at the rear of the building at each gable end, between the ridge and the eaves; similarly, two at the front of the building, although the easternmost stack, while being above the left bay, is not at the gable end. All have retained their pots (possibly original) except the stack at the rear of the west end of the building, which has three pots remaining (one possibly original) and one capped flue.

Interior: There is a cellar.

Special features: The datestone above the door at the left (east) end of the building. This is a whimsical building with a variety of architectural details. There are design similarities with No. 43, High Street.

Historical information: This building was constructed on the site of what remained of Skipton's old tithe barn^[2]. Originally the tithe barn had extended eastwards along the south side of Swadford Street to the corner of Keighley Road^[3]. In 1845, much of it was demolished and replaced by a vicarage for a new church, Christ Church, that had been completed in 1839 on a plot of land at the corner of what is now Cross Street and Keighley Road^[2]. The previous owners of the tithe barn, Christ Church College, Oxford, had donated the barn, its yard and two cottages to the Church in 1842^[2]. Once the vicarage had been built, only the west end of the tithe barn remained, still in use as a smaller building^[4].

In January 1900, Arthur Rawsthorne Stockdale, a wholesale wine and spirit merchant, bought the plot of land upon which the remains of the tithe barn stood^[2]. By October the following year, he had demolished the barn and replaced it with the current building^[2]. 1901 was also the year in which a new vicarage for Christ Church was built on Carleton Road at the edge of town, and the original vicarage extended and converted to shops, becoming "Central Buildings"^{[2][5]}. Electoral registers record Arthur Stockdale's freehold property in Swadford Street as a warehouse and offices^[6]. A 1907 advertisement describes Stockdale as the "holder of a large stock of old bottled and vintage ports, sherries, clarets, burgundies, champagnes, hocks, and moselles", an "importer of old vintage cognacs", a "blender and bottler of fine old matures whiskies", and a supplier of ales, stout and cigars^[7]. F.K. Chew & Co. appears to have acquired the business around 1929, and remained in this building for many years^{[6][8]}.

According to local memory, Fred and Doris Chew opened a bar here before WW2, which became popular in the 1960s with older couples. In 1972, the ground floor was still F.K. Chew, off licence and bar; by 1997, Chew's Bar, public house; by 2005, Breeze, public house; by 2013, Skipton Post Office and Subway, fast food sandwiches; and by 2021, Skipton Post Office, Subway, fast food sandwiches, and Shake-a-Mania, milkshakes, smoothies and ice cream^[9].

Offices in the upper floors were available for rent from when the property was first built. James Hartley, the architect who had designed this building, rented an office here from around 1903; previously he had an office in "Exchange Buildings" (No. 88, High Street), a building that he also designed^[6]. The firm James Hartley & Son, architects, remained at Nos. 7 to 11 Swadford Street for many years. Also recorded here, during the post-WW2 period, was the firm T.H. Taylor & Son, chartered auctioneers, estate agents and valuers^[10].

Additional information: Skipton Civic Society has a copy of the architect's plan of this building's frontage, obtained courtesy of Richard Pearson, architect, James Hartley & Son, Pinder Bridge House, Cross Street, Skipton. It indicates that the upper floor offices were known as "Swadford Chambers", accessed from the entrance at the left end of the building; also that the window at the right end of the building was formerly a door.

According to William Harbutt Dawson's "History of Skipton", the old tithe barn was a popular meeting place where Skipton's inhabitants would gather to be entertained by companies of "strolling players"^[11]. Dawson does not make it clear whether such entertainment happened in the much-reduced tithe barn that existed after Christ Church vicarage was built, or in the previously larger barn.

The modern window frames on the first floor were fitted between 2018 and 2021, replacing what may have been the original frames.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List for its distinctive and unusual character, and its position on the site of Skipton's tithe barn.

Sources: [1] Pers. comm., Richard Pearson, architect, James Hartley & Son, Pinder Bridge House, Cross Street, Skipton; [2] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] John Wood's map of Skipton 1832 (in "Historic Maps and Views of Skipton", a collection compiled by Skipton Civic Society, can be viewed in Skipton Library); [4] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [5] Jackson, K.C. 2011. "Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town", unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 1, pp 202-203; [6] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [7] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [8] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [9] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [10] www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk; [11] Dawson, W.H. 1882. "History of Skipton (W. R. Yorks.)", Simpkin, Marshall & Co. (London), p 360.

13 and 15, Swadford Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: No. 13: The Treehouse, cocktail bar; No. 15: Speakeasy, bar.

Date: 1880.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Thin coursed gritstone.

Roof: slate.

Plan: Two storeys, two bays. The left (east) bay is No. 13; the right (west) bay is No. 15. There is a deeply recessed entrance at the centre of each bay.

Fenestration and other features: Retail glazing on the ground floor. No. 15 has a glazed frieze with a floral design extending across the bay above the main display windows. It also has carved timber fascia supports, probably dating to c. 1900. Each bay on the first floor has a paired mullioned plate glass sash window in a moulded ashlar surround with rounded corners and a flat keyed lintel. There are closely spaced stone gutter brackets. On the roof are four skylights at the front and two at the rear.

Historical information: A map from the mid-19th century shows a row of what appear to be small back-to-back cottages extending westwards from the remains of the old tithe barn, which was on the site of Nos. 7-11, Swadford Street (current address)^[1]. The cottages were owned by the Castle Estate, and when their leases expired in 1879, they were demolished and the plots sold off for redevelopment^[2]. John Manley, a butcher, bought the two easternmost plots on which Nos. 13 and 15, Swadford Street were constructed^[2]. The newly built property consisted of “handsome and commodious shops”, according to the local newspaper^[3]. John Manley occupied No. 15 (the westernmost shop, then designated No. 5), while Robinson Swire,

a cabinetmaker, moved his business into No. 13 (then designated No. 3)^[4]. The 1881 census records that both men resided in the building with their families^[4].

No. 13, Swadford Street: By 1891, John Hargreaves, a draper, was occupying the shop, while the butcher and owner John Manley, then retired, lived in the property with his wife Isabella^{[2][4]}. The Leeds Clothing Company took the shop in 1892, followed by the Cash Clothing Drapery Company in 1897^[2]. From c. 1930 until the early 1950s, the premises were occupied by Mary Longbottom and Margaret Augusta White for their ladies' outfitters business; electoral registers indicate that they also lived in the building^[4]. By 1972, the shop was Willeys, wallpaper and paint; by 1997, Simpsons, ladies and menswear; and by 2022, The Treehouse, cocktail bar^[5].

No. 15, Swadford Street: By 1891, Oates Manley, John Manley's son, had taken over the butcher's shop, and lived in the building with his wife Elizabeth, their son and a servant^[4]. Around this time, the butchering business was sold to Messrs White of Carleton^[2]. The 1911 census records William Edward White, both butcher and farmer, in this property with his wife Margaret, five daughters, one son and a niece; their dwelling had six rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[4]. One of William White's daughters was Margaret Augusta White, who would become one of the partners in the ladies outfitters trading next door in No. 13 from c. 1930. By 1927, the shop in No. 15 had been taken by Argenta Meat Co. Ltd., which remained here until sometime after 1936^{[6][7]}. By 1972, it was occupied by the butcher Dewhurst^[5]. Both Argenta Meat Co. Ltd. and Dewhurst were chains. By 1997, it was Brodys Bar & Bistro; by 2005, Brodys, French restaurant; by 2009, E-pan, Chinese restaurant; by 2015, Skipton Sound Bar, independent record shop and bar; and by 2023, Speakeasy, bar^[5].

Additional information: This building has a rear extension which respects a land boundary running at an angle of approximately 45° to Swadford Street (other boundaries are approximately perpendicular to the street). Crow's map of 1757 indicates that this boundary was aligned with the old road to Carleton (now Gas Street and Carleton Street), suggesting that further back in the past, it formed part of the route between Carleton and Skipton, possibly terminating at the west end of the old tithe barn^[8].

Recommendations: Local Heritage List for its historical record of combined residential and retail usage. It is possible that the first floor sash windows are original.

Sources: [1] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [2] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] Craven Pioneer, Dec 11th 1880; [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [6] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [7] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [8] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds).

17 to 31, Swadford Street



Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Bays 1-5, counting from the left (east) end of the building: Boyes, discount store; bays 6-9: Sports Direct.com, sports goods.

Date: 1980-81 (completed March 1981).

Architect/Builder/Designer: Probably an in-house architect of the West Yorkshire Co-operative Society.

Material: Steel frame, stone cladding.

Roof: flat roof; slate on sloped edges.

Plan: Two storeys, nine bays. Wide entrances in bays 2 and 7, counting from the left (east) end of the building. The entrance in bay 2 is recessed.

Fenestration and other features: Ground floor: entrances are glazed; retail glazing consisting of large rectangular plate glass windows in all remaining bays. First floor: large three-light mullioned windows in bays 1, 3 and 9. There is a gable above each first floor window. The roof is predominantly flat with sloped edges above the north and west sides of the building.

Historical information: This property, named Sunwin House, was built for the West Yorkshire Co-operative Society and opened in March 1981^[1]. It replaced the Society's former premises on this site.

The earliest Co-operative Society in Skipton was the Skipton Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., which through amalgamation and takeover eventually became incorporated into the West Yorkshire Co-operative Society. The Skipton Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. was established in 1861 and opened its first shop in Otley Street (then named Curren Street)^[2]. During the following two decades, the Co-op moved twice: in 1868 to what is now No. 2, Sheep Street, then in 1880 to the south side of Swadford Street^[2]. A map from earlier in the

19th century shows a row of what appear to be small back-to-back cottages extending westwards from the remains of the old tithe barn, which was on the site of Nos. 7-11, Swadford Street (current address)^[3]. These cottages were owned by the Castle Estate, and when their leases expired in 1879, they were demolished and the plots redeveloped^[2]. The two easternmost plots were acquired by John Manley, a butcher, and redeveloped as Nos. 13 and 15, Swadford Street (current addresses)^[2]. The remaining three plots were redeveloped by the Co-op as shops; two were occupied by the Co-op itself, and the third was rented out to Calvert Horner, a plumber and painter^[2]. The newly built property consisted of “handsome and commodious shops”, according to the local newspaper^[4]. Horner moved out of his shop around 1890, and the property was incorporated into the Co-op’s neighbouring premises^[2].

By 1901, the Co-op had also acquired property at the west end of Swadford Street, opposite the corner with Coach Street^[5]. Expansion allowed the Co-op to provide a wider variety of goods and services. According to an advertisement from 1907, “businesses carried on” were “grocery, drapery, boots, furnishing, coal, butchering, boot repairing and clogging”^[6]. The property at the west end of Swadford Street was redeveloped in 1915 and included assembly rooms^[7]. The new shop had large plate glass shop windows and two gables facing Swadford Street^[8].

Thus, in the early twentieth century, the Co-op owned two blocks of property on the south side of Swadford Street. Between them stood only one building, an old mansion called Swadforth House. Before 1858, this had been a freehold property, but after that date, it belonged to the Castle Estate^[2]. John Varley, a local architect and surveyor, resided here with his family from 1865 until the turn of the 20th century^{[2][5]}. He was followed by George Greenshields Sloane, who opened a dental practice here in 1903^[2]. The 1911 census records him living here with his wife Hannah and three adult children; the same census indicates that the house had 10 rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices (the dentist’s surgery was likely to have been regarded as an office)^[5]. There were 17 rooms in total^[9]. By 1923, George Sloane had moved to Embsay-with-Eastby, and his son William Archer (Archie) Sloane had taken over the practice in Swadford Street^[5]. After William Sloane’s death in 1928, Swadforth House was purchased by the Co-op and demolished soon afterwards^[2].

A magazine produced by Ermysted’s Grammar School provides a short summary about Swadforth House, written around the time of demolition: “Swadforth House, an architectural relic of old Skipton, was formerly the home of the Swires, an old, well-known local family, whose crest is still to be seen on the leaden down spouts. The lead work also bears the initials S.I.S. with the date 1724 In the interior is a fine old Jacobean staircase, some oak-panelled rooms and a fine old fireplace, 12 feet across. Unfortunately, all these historical relics have been sold and are leaving the town, much to the regret of antiquarian lovers, who had hoped that at least a spouthead and the date would have found a resting place in the Craven Museum, as relics of old Skipton’s past history”^[10].

The site of Swadforth House was redeveloped in the same style of gabled architecture as the Co-op’s premises at the west end of Swadford Street. Photographs indicate that the Co-op’s property to the east of the Swadforth House site was also rebuilt or re-fronted producing one large façade in a single architectural style extending along much of Swadford Street^{[11][12]}. These premises were demolished in 1979/80 to make way for the current building, Sunwin House^[1]. The latter extends further to the rear (southwards) than the previous building, as far

as the bus station. Initially, this was West Yorkshire Co-op's superstore/department store with a food supermarket on the ground floor on the Swadford Street side of the building^{[13][14]}. Skipton's principal post office moved from Nos. 8-12, Swadford Street into the ground floor c. 1995. By 2008, the building had become Westgate Department Store. The Co-op food supermarket and the post office were on the ground floor, and Debenhams, a department store, was on the first floor (also on the ground floor, at the rear, fronting the bus station). Debenhams' premises were later taken by Beales department store. In 2012, the Co-op food supermarket and Beales closed, and the post office moved to Nos. 7 to 11, Swadford Street^{[15][16]}. The building interior layout was then altered to accommodate the current occupants, Boyes and Sports Direct.

Additional information: Further details and descriptions of Swadforth House may be found in Notebook 2, pp 38-43, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, which may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>.

A photograph of the Swadford Street frontage of Swadforth House may be viewed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>. There is also a sketch of the frontage in Craven Museum, Skipton: MS 1929 (museum accession H44).

Five different photographs of the interior and back garden of Swadforth House have been located:

- one photograph of oak panelling and fireplace – may be viewed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>;
- one photograph of an oak panelled room – “Skipton House of Beauty”, [unidentified newspaper]†, March 13th 1954;
- one photograph of oak panelling and fireplace – in Skipton Civic Society photograph archive;
- one photograph of the kitchen range – in Skipton Civic Society photograph archive;
- one photograph of William (Archie) and Alice Sloane in the back garden – in Skipton Civic Society photograph archive.

The three photographs in Skipton Civic Society photograph archive were given to Ella Hatfield, a Civic Society member, by Frederick Wragg, William Sloane's godson.

Sources: [1] Binns, D. 1999. “Skipton-in-Craven in the 20th Century”, Trackside Publications, Skipton, p 44; [2] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [4] Craven Pioneer, Dec 11th 1880; [5] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [6] “Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District”, 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [7] Craven Herald, Dec 11th 1915; [8] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [9] “Skipton House of Beauty”, [unidentified newspaper]†, March 13th 1954; [10] The Chronicles of Ermysted, No. 65, Easter 1929; [11] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [12] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society; [13] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection; [14] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [15] “Co-op store closes after 150 years in Skipton”, Craven Herald, April 5th 2012; [16] “Skipton Post Office set to reopen”, Craven Herald, May 10th 2012.

† Skipton Civic Society has a poor quality photocopy of the newspaper article but the name of the newspaper is not visible.

62 and 64, High Street



East (High Street) frontage



North frontage



West (Sheep Street) frontage

Heritage category: Listed Building, grouped with No. 66, High Street (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of Phase Eight, womenswear.

Date: Mid-18th century extension on the north and east sides of an older core; the southern bay of the west (Sheep Street) frontage is likely to be a much altered remnant of a 17th century building. An Edwardian shop front (1903).

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: East (High Street) frontage: gritstone rubble; the ground floor is rendered. North frontage: coursed dressed gritstone. West (Sheep Street) frontage: the northern bay is rendered gritstone, the southern bay is painted coursed gritstone.

Roof: slate.

Plan: East (High Street) frontage: three storeys, two bays.

North frontage: three storeys, two bays (currently one first floor window but historically two); a central, recessed entrance.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: three storeys, two bays; the northern bay is blank; the southern bay projects by approximately 1.5 metre.

Fenestration and other features: East (High Street) frontage: there is evidence for a basement in the form of blocked openings in both bays with an air extraction or ventilation grill between them. The ground floor is used for retail advertising. The first and second floors each have two windows with plain stone surrounds; the second floor windows are taller than the first floor windows. The two windows in the southern bay are sash-style windows (an air extraction or ventilation grill has been inserted into the second floor window). The two windows in the northern bay are blind. There are both metal and moulded stone gutter brackets.

North frontage: the ground floor has a finely crafted Edwardian shop front with fluted pilaster fascia supports, retail glazing with colonnettes and spandrels, and a fascia with a dentilled cornice; the date 1903 is carved on the door. The first floor has a large single-pane plate glass display window in an Edwardian carved surround with fluted pilasters and cornice. The second floor has two small single-pane windows with plain stone surrounds, and a clock face between the windows in a moulded keyed stone surround. Coursed dressed gritstone pilasters from ground level to eaves at each end of the frontage; a stone band across the frontage at the level of the second floor window lintels with a moulded cornice above.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: the northern bay has no windows. The southern bay has retail glazing on the ground floor and a four-pane sash-style window with painted plain stone surround on each of the upper floors; a ventilation grill on each side of the first floor window. The left return of the southern bay has a four-pane sash-style window with painted plain stone surround on the first floor and a blocked taking-in door with painted plain stone surround on the second floor. Painted quoins on the first and second floors at the northern end of the southern bay. Stone gutter brackets, which are moulded in the northern bay.

Two chimney stacks: a narrow multi-flue brick stack at the southern end of the building just off the ridge towards the west (Sheep Street) frontage, two pots remaining; and a smaller stone stack off the ridge above the left return of the southern bay of the west (Sheep Street) frontage, one pot remaining.

Interior: There are substantial cellars.

Special features: The Edwardian shop front (1903) and the public clock (1912).

Historical information: In 1650, the property on this site, which was owned by the Castle Estate, was leased to Robert Smith, a saddler, for 21 years^[1]. It was described as a “shop and chamber over” and continued to be leased by the Smith family into the 18th century^[1]. Robert Smith’s grandson Thomas was the tenant until 1722, followed by John Weatherhead (1722-1726), George Ashton (until 1732) and Thomas Peel^[2]. All were saddlers but Weatherhead and Ashton also had connections with the licensing trade suggesting that this property may have been a beerhouse as well as a saddler’s shop during this period^[2]. After Thomas Peel’s death in 1737, William Hudson, a saddler and hardwareman, resided here^[2].

This property was certainly a public house by the end of the 18th century. In 1760, John Hunter, a linen draper, was granted a lease^[2]. He was Town Constable in 1762, a duty often assigned to

new licensees^[2]. During the same year, George Wharton moved here from the Angel Inn, which was on the site of No. 60, High Street^[2]. By 1771, the occupier was Benjamin Hutton, described as an innkeeper; he is listed in the window tax assessment for that year and was taxed for nine windows^[1]. After his death in 1790, his widow Mary continued the tenancy of the “Sun Public House and shop at the upper end of Middle Row”^[2]. Mary Hutton soon remarried, and her new husband Geoffrey Hare, a tanner from Hampsthwaite near Harrogate, became the next landlord^[2]. In 1810, the Hares were succeeded by Mary’s daughter Ann and her husband John Bradley^[2]. However, later that year, the Bradleys relocated to the Black Bull Inn, which stood on the site of Nos. 54 and 56, High Street, and renamed it the Sun Inn^[2].

By 1817, John Manby had taken what is now Nos. 62 and 64, High Street^[2]. Initially a watchmaker and jeweller, he soon expanded his business interests to include ironmongery, brass founding, cutlery and nail making, and bought a foundry in Lower Union Street that manufactured heating stoves, kitchen ranges and wringing machines^{[2][3]}. The Manby family firm, originally “John Manby & Son”, and from the 1870s “Fred Manby & Bro.”, remained here for around 170 years, passing through the generations from father to son^{[2][3]}. John Manby’s son Fred purchased the freeholds of this property and that of No. 66 for £1900 by auction from the Castle Estate in 1891^[2]. The sale here of a great variety of tools and equipment for farming, housing and industry made it a highly valued shop.

Manby’s finally closed in 1985 and their premises were sold to a property company^[3]. By 1997, the shop had been taken by Jumpers (clothing), followed by Base (menswear) and Fanny Adams (womenswear) sharing the premises, then from 2008, Phase Eight (womenswear)^[4].

Additional information: Originally the building on this site would have been significantly smaller. The coursed gritstone of the southern bay of the west (Sheep Street) frontage may be a remnant of the building described as a “shop and chamber over” in 1650^[1]. The current architecture suggests that the north and east sides of the building were extended in the mid-18th century, possibly at the time it became an inn. The shape of the footprint of this building on the Crow map of 1757 is the same as that of the current building, indicating that the extension may have been completed by that date^[5].

The clock was added to the north frontage in 1912. The local newspaper announced that “the distinction of having the first public illuminated clock in Skipton falls to Messrs Manby Bros, ironmongers, who are having a magnificent turret timepiece fixed in the business premises in the Middle Row”^[6]. The clock has the words “MANBY’S CORNER” on its face.

The Edwardian shop front (1903) was produced by Thomas Thornton (1845-1936), a master joiner who was born in Skipton and lived in the town^{[7][8]}

The words “MAKERS OF GAS AND OIL ENGINES”, from the era of Fred Manby & Bro., are still visible on the second floor window to the right of the clock on the north frontage.

In 2008, a local resident remembered Carradice’s sweet shop, a one room shop to the left of Hodgson’s greengrocer and fish and game dealer’s shop in Sheep Street. Hodgson’s occupied the Sheep Street side of No. 66, High Street. Thus, Carradice’s sweet shop would have been in the southern bay of the west (Sheep Street) frontage of Nos. 62 and 64. Electoral registers from c. 1950 confirm that Francis E. Carradice had this shop, the address at that time given as No. 1, Sheep Street^[7]. According to a map of Skipton in the 1950s produced by a local newspaper, it was called “Middle Row Sweets & Tobacco”^[9].

Until c. 2000, painted representations of glazing bars could still be seen on the blind windows in the northern bay of the east (High Street) frontage.

Issues: Loss of the painted representations of glazing bars on the blind windows in the northern bay of the east (High Street) frontage. Unsympathetic screening on the ground floor of the east (High Street) frontage.

Recommendations: Upgrade the list description to include historical details.

Sources: [1] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] "Town's oldest business closing. End of an era for Manby's", Telegraph & Argus, Nov 16th 1985; [4] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [5] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [6] Craven Herald, May 17th 1912; [7] "Skipton's Historical Middle Row", Leaflet 1, Skipton Civic Society; [8] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [9] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131882

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 62-66, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 62-66, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98989 51704

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (West Side) Nos 62 to 66 (even) SD 9851 1/76

II GV

2. Probably late C18, previously the Sun Inn, now a shop. Stone rubble with ashlar pilasters and front. Nos 62 and 64 are 3 storeys and have 2 square sash windows on each upper floor. The

north end has a good Victorian shop front with fluted pilasters, colonnettes and spandrels to glazing, and centre door, fascia and dentilled cornice, and large window on 1st floor with similar pilasters, fascia and cornice, and 2 small windows and a clock at the top in a moulded eye. Curved cornice. No 66 has a similar shop front, and a panelled door, and an upper bayed oriel, 2 storeys, old roofs.

Listing NGR: SD9898951704

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323466

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

66, High Street



East (High Street) frontage



West (Sheep Street) frontage

Heritage category: Listed Building, grouped with Nos. 62 and 64, High Street (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: Currently The Chocolate Works, a chocolate and coffee café.

Date: The building originates from the mid-17th century but with much alteration since, particularly c. 1910.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: East (High Street) frontage: painted render. West (Sheep Street) frontage: painted coursed rubble.

Roof: stone slate.

Plan: East (High Street) frontage: historically two storeys, two bays (now one large window on the first floor); a deeply recessed entrance to the café close to the centre of the east frontage, and a second entrance at the southern end.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: two storeys, two bays; a recessed entrance to the café at the southern end of the northern bay.

Fenestration and other features: East (High Street) frontage: the ground floor has an Edwardian shop front with three fluted pilaster fascia supports (one at the northern end of the building and one each side of the door at the southern end), and retail glazing with colonnettes and spandrels flanking the café entrance. The entrance at the southern end of the building is a timber panelled door with a six-pane semi-circular over-light; a single worn step in front. The door to the café has a six-pane rectangular over-light; on a low step in front is an area of glazed tiling with a geometrical design. The first floor has a single large bay window consisting of a central four-pane light flanked by narrower two-pane lights. Narrow metal gutter brackets.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: the ground floor café frontage extends across approximately two thirds of the width of the building; it consists of retail glazing flanking the recessed entrance and Edwardian fascia supports. In the southern bay are two narrow single-pane windows with plain, painted stone surrounds. The first floor has three windows with plain, painted surrounds: a side-hung casement window in the northern bay; and two windows in the southern bay, comprising a side-hung casement and a narrow top-hinged window. Narrow metal gutter brackets.

A stone chimney stack at the southern end of the building off the ridge towards the west (Sheep Street) frontage.

Interior: No observations recorded recently. The additional information section below includes memories of the layout of a previous shop in the Sheep Street side of the building.

Special features: A small building evoking its early origins. Although a modern reproduction, the presence of a first floor bay window is of interest; also the narrow door at the southern end of the east (High Street) frontage, which would have accessed stairs to the first floor.

Historical information: In 1655, Skipton Castle Estate leased a plot in the Market Place between the houses of Robert Smith (now Nos. 62 and 64) and William Smith (now No. 68) to Samuel Greene, a merchant draper^[1]. The lease was granted on the condition that a two story building comprising a shop on the ground floor and a chamber on the first floor should be built within a year^[1]. Further documents suggest that, by 1658, two back-to-back properties, both with shops, had been built for Samuel Greene on this site, although Hearth Tax returns from the early 1670s indicate that Greene paid tax for only one hearth^[1]. After Greene's death in 1673, his widow Mary married Robert Lund and they continued to occupy the two properties until Samuel and Mary's son, also Samuel, reached the age of 21 in 1684, when he was granted a new 21-year lease^[1]. By 1697, John Mitchell, a shopkeeper and later gentleman, had taken the property after Samuel Greene the younger's untimely death in 1690^{[1][2]}. He was followed in 1711 by various members of the Tunstall family who were blacksmiths and ironmongers^[1]. William Smith, having married into the family, appears to have succeeded to the blacksmith's/ironmongery business and occupied the property from 1732 to 1743, the last of the Tunstall family to do so^[1]. By 1748, John Grainger, a joiner, had taken the property^[1]. After his death in 1752, his widow Martha remained here until 1756^[1]. William Dale, a flaxdresser, occupied the property between 1757 and 1762^[1]. By 1771, Dorothy Burnistone appears to have been the tenant, and by 1792, William Waite, a saddler, had moved in^[1].

There then followed a period of over a century when the property was a saddler's shop and residence. William Waite was followed by William Bentley, who was succeeded by his apprentice Richard Proctor after his death in 1835^[1]. The latter remained here until around 1847, after which the property was taken by John Richardson^[1]. Richardson's tenancy here was longstanding; he is recorded as living in the building with his wife Jane in all the censuses from 1851 to 1881^[3]. By 1891, John Richardson had died and James Busby was the saddler, residing here with his wife Louisa and five children^[3]. In 1893, James Busby attempted suicide and by 1895, John Alfred Chaddock, an American-born saddler and harness maker, had taken the premises^[1]. Chaddock and his family lived elsewhere in the town and No. 66, High Street became uninhabited^[3].

Back in 1891, Fred Manby had purchased the freeholds of this and the neighbouring property, Nos. 62 and 64, High Street, from the Castle Estate for £1900^[2]. Nos. 62 and 64 were the

premises of the Manby family business. By 1910, John Chaddock had moved his business and family to No. 29, High Street and No. 66 was redeveloped by the firm Fred Manby & Bro. into three business units, two on the ground floor and one on the first floor^[1].

East (High Street) frontage ground floor shop: by 1911, the shop was occupied by Frank Abram's cycle depot and motor engineers^[4]; by 1927, George Douglas Medd, motor engineer^[5]; and by 1936, Ursula Manby, ladies' hairdresser^[6].

West (Sheep Street) frontage ground floor shop (No. 3, Sheep Street): by 1920, Gilbert Sutherland, fishmonger^[3]; by 1936, William Hodgson, greengrocer and fish and game dealer^[6].

First floor: by 1911, Robert Burrow Bainbridge, draper^{[3][4]}; and by 1936, Eagle, Star & British Dominions Insurance Co.^[6].

By 1962, Fred Manby & Bro. had expanded into the ground floor of this building (both sides) from Nos. 62 and 64, High Street^{[7][8]}. Manby's sold a great variety of tools and equipment for farming, housing and industry and was a highly valued and long-established local business. It finally closed in 1985 and their premises were sold to a property company^[9]. No. 66 became a separate shop extending from High Street through to Sheep Street. By 2008, the shop had been taken by Tog24, outdoor clothing; by 2015, Filmore and Union, café; and by 2021, The Chocolate Works, a chocolate and coffee café^[10].

Additional information: Photographs indicate that a first floor bay window on the east (High Street) frontage was added between 1903 (the date of the Edwardian shop front of Nos. 62 and 64) and June 1911 (the coronation of George V), replacing two widely separated sash windows^{[4][7]}. Photographs also suggest that the shop fronts on the east and west sides of the building were redeveloped at the same time, almost certainly c. 1910 when Fred Manby & Bro. created three business units after John Chaddock, the saddler and harness maker, relocated^{[1][4][11]}. There have also been alterations to the west (Sheep Street) frontage windows: the first floor window in the northern bay had a central mullion before 1910; the two narrow ground floor windows replaced an earlier window when the shop front was redeveloped c. 1910; by 1962, sash windows had been replaced by casement and top-hinged windows^{[4][8]}.

Large first floor display windows became popular from the late Victorian period when goods could be viewed from the upper deck of a passing omnibus. Having a prominent bay window on the east (High Street) frontage of this building would have also provided increased light levels for Mr. Bainbridge's drapery business. The window was poorly reproduced in the 1960s^[12].

The first floor would have been accessed using the door at the southern end of the east (High Street) frontage; a staircase led upwards from behind this door. In recent years, the ground and first floors have belonged to the same business and access to the staircase is from the ground floor retail space.

In 2008, a local resident remembered the layout of William Hodgson's greengrocer and fish and game dealer's shop in what was then No. 3, Sheep Street (before 1962): "Ground floor shop on Sheep Street only, premises owned by Manby Bros. To the right of the sales area was a small 'scullery' type room with washing facilities etc. (two small windows can still be seen). A small wooden office area was on the left at the back of the shop. At the rear and to the right, there was a large trap door in the floor, wooden stairs led to a large cellar. The heavy glass windows of the cellar can be seen in the pavement in front of the present shop. The upstairs premises (once occupied by Bainbridges tailors) and the shop on the High Street were let by

Manby's to other businesses, with the entrances to them on High Street. The shop is now Tog24 and goes straight through to the High Street. To the left of Hodgson's shop was Carradice's sweet shop, a one room shop on Sheep Street only. Premises also owned by Manby Bros.". Evidence for the cellar is no longer visible in the pavement outside.

Recommendations: Update the list description to include historical details.

Sources: [1] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [5] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [6] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [7] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [8] Photographs by G.G. Pace, architect, Margaret Robinson collection, Craven Museum; [9] "Town's oldest business closing. End of an era for Manby's", Telegraph & Argus, Nov 16th 1985; [10] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [11] Craven Herald, Dec 24th 1997; [12] "Skipton's Historical Middle Row", Leaflet 1, Skipton Civic Society.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1131882

Date first listed: 02-Mar-1978

Statutory Address 1: 62-66, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 62-66, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98989 51704

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (West Side) Nos 62 to 66 (even) SD 9851 1/76

II GV

2. Probably late C18, previously the Sun Inn, now a shop. Stone rubble with ashlar pilasters and front. Nos 62 and 64 are 3 storeys and have 2 square sash windows on each upper floor. The north end has a good Victorian shop front with fluted pilasters, colonnettes and spandrels to glazing, and centre door, fascia and dentilled cornice, and large window on 1st floor with similar pilasters, fascia and cornice, and 2 small windows and a clock at the top in a moulded eye. Curved cornice. No 66 has a similar shop front, and a panelled door, and an upper bayed oriel, 2 storeys, old roofs.

Listing NGR: SD9898951704

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323466

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

68, High Street



East (High Street) frontage



West (Sheep Street) frontage

Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of Carling Jones, estate agents.

Date: Mid-19th century; cellar may be earlier.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Painted, rendered gritstone.

Roof: slate.

Plan: East (High Street) frontage: three storeys, one bay; a recessed entrance at the northern end.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: three storeys, one bay; a recessed entrance in the northern half of the building.

The ridge of this building runs across Middle Row such that the gable ends face High Street and Sheep Street. It is the only Middle Row building with this orientation.

Fenestration and other features: East (High Street) frontage: a large rectangular stone slab on the pavement immediately in front of the southern half of the building and stonework at ground level under the shop window indicate the presence of a cellar. The ground floor has an Edwardian shop front comprising fluted pilaster fascia supports, retail glazing with a decoratively carved colonnette and spandrels, and timber panelling on the north wall of the recessed entrance. A single four-pane sash window on each of the upper floors with painted stone surrounds; the first floor window has plain surrounds; the second floor window has chamfered stone surrounds and a cornice above the lintel. These windows are centrally

located below the gable apex. There is a small second floor window at the east end of the north wall of the building above the roof line of No. 66, High Street.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: Retail glazing on the ground floor; the shop front has some Edwardian features (e.g. the spandrels) with more recent alterations. A four-pane sash window on each of the upper floors with plain, painted stone surrounds. These windows are centrally located below the gable apex. On the first floor, there is also a small, narrow two-light window in a painted stone surround with curved internal sill ends at the northern end of the building.

Interior: There is a cellar which is accessed by a steep flight of stairs from the ground floor. The top of the stairs is accessed by a door close to the Sheep Street end of the ground floor and the staircase is orientated west-east next to the northern wall of the building. The cellar is spacious with plenty of headroom. It appears to extend across whole width of the building (from High Street to Sheep Street) and under the High Street pavement. A large, horizontal wooden beam is present within the south wall of the cellar at door lintel height, roughly estimated to be around 2 metres long.

Special features: This is the only building in Middle Row orientated so that its gable ends are street-facing, adding to the interest of the Middle Row elevations.

Historical information: In the early to mid-17th century, the property on this site was a house owned by the Winterborne family^[1]. By 1655, the owner was William Smith of Embsay and later Gargrave^[1]. In 1729, George Smith, a descendant and yeoman of Gargrave, sold a house and shop in Middle Row to John Cottam, a staymaker of Skipton, who resided in the house, unlike the Smith family^[1]. In 1742, George Green of Leeds purchased the property from John Cottam's executors, and let the house and shop to William Wharton, a grocer^[1]. The building remained a grocer's shop for several decades, with various members of the Wharton family being the tenants, until 1773, when George Green's executors sold it to the then occupier John Wharton^[1]. After Wharton's death in 1794, the grocer Isaac Garrs purchased the freehold and moved into the building in 1796^[1].

By 1809, under Garrs' ownership and occupation, the property had become an inn known as the Mason's Arms^[1]. It remained an inn for around a century. In 1810, it was bought by John "Tubber" Smith, a cooper^[1]. He remained the landlord until 1829 when Thomas Atkinson, a spirit merchant of Halifax, acquired the freehold and leased it to commercial traveller John Greenwood, also of Halifax^[1]. The lease document describes the property as the Fountain Inn. In 1839, Greenwood became the owner-occupier^[1]. The 1841 census records Elizabeth Greenwood keeping a "dram shop" here^[2]. By 1846, the innkeeper was David Hepworth, a porter merchant^[1]. Successive innkeepers were: by 1851, Ann Millar; Edmund Metcalfe; by 1858, John Hargreaves, another cooper; by 1861, Elizabeth Hyde; by 1871, John Hallam; from 1875 to 1878, William Thornton, a joiner; from 1878, William Green; from 1882, Joseph Petyt; from 1900, Elizabeth Tillotson; from 1902, William Culpan; and from 1904, a second John Hallam^{[1][2]}. Meanwhile, after John Greenwood's death in 1859, ownership of the property had passed to his son John William Greenwood^[3]. In 1890, Greenwood's executors sold it to John Scott, the brewer, and in 1908, Scott's executors sold it to Thomas Manby^[3].

In 1907, a year after the closure of the High Street cattle market, the licence for the Fountain Inn was not renewed and the building was converted into a house and shop^[1]. The shop was let to Frank Abram and was a cycle shop until Abram moved to No. 66, High Street in 1910^[1]. Karl Lavendar Hunt, a saddler and harness maker, took the shop next; according to the 1911

census, he was a widower living in the property with his son, daughter and a housekeeper; there were five rooms (not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, offices or warehouses)^[2]. By 1938, Karl Hunt was living on Shortbank Road, but his business continued at No. 68 until c. 1950^[2]. The shop next became Dorothy Ward, fancy goods, until at least 1972^[4]. By 1984, it was Double H, barber; by 1997, Candies, confectioners; by 2005, Rock Shop, gifts; by 2008, Candles; by 2009, InterSport, sportswear and equipment; and by 2016, Carling Jones, estate agents^{[4][5]}.

Additional information: The current owner was told that the cellars of Middle Row, including that of No. 68, were once linked and were all prison cells for the Old Town Hall (not yet verified).

An aerial photograph taken in 2020 appears to show evidence in the stonework of the neighbouring chimney stack that the ridge of No. 68 was once parallel to those of its neighbours and of a similar height to that of No. 66^[6]. No. 68, like No. 66, would have been a two story building, but at some time in the past, an extra storey was added and the ridge rotated through 90 degrees. The appearance of the building suggests reconstruction during the middle of the 19th century. This may have been carried out by John Greenwood after he bought the freehold in 1839. The 1841 census records only one person residing in the property, Elizabeth Greenwood, who kept a “dram shop” here^[2]. Ten years later, Ann Millar, described as innkeeper, was living here with three teenage children and two visitors^[2]. These census returns suggest that an increase in size of the property may have occurred between 1841 and 1851. However, this is far from conclusive. It is also possible that reconstruction occurred after John Greenwood’s son John William inherited the property in 1859.

At the end of the 19th century, when this building was the Fountain Inn, the first floor window on the east (High Street) frontage was of a similar size to the second floor window above it and also had a matching chamfered stone surround^[7]. The second floor window has retained its chamfered surround while the first floor window has been through two significant alterations: by 1911, it had been widened and changed to a bay window, probably when the building was converted into a house and shop after the Fountain Inn licence was not renewed^[8]; the bay was later removed (after 1983^[9]), and the window reverted to being the same width as the second floor window but with a plain stone surround.

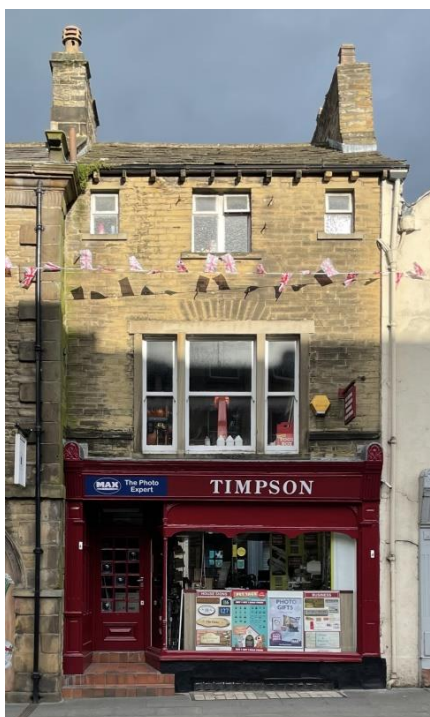
The small, narrow two-light window on the first floor of the west (Sheep Street) frontage may indicate the presence of older (17th century) fabric. Alternatively, it may be a 20th century insertion. Inspection of the interior may provide more information.

Issues: A deep fascia obscures the first floor window of the west (Sheep Street) frontage.

Recommendations: Grade II listing, otherwise Local Heritage List for its proportions and contribution to the Middle Row historic buildings group.

Sources: [1] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [5] Google Street View (www.google.co.uk/maps); [6] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>; [7] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [8] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [9] <https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/3612134> (Photo © Dr Neil Clifton (cc-by-sa/2.0)).

70, High Street



East (High Street) frontage



West (Sheep Street) frontage

Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of Timpson, shoe and watch repairs, engraving and key cutting.

Date: Late 18th century; cellar may be earlier; first floor fenestration 20th century, possibly c. 1920.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: East (High Street) frontage: coursed, dressed gritstone. West (Sheep Street) frontage: painted, rendered (pebble-dash) gritstone.

Roof: east side, stone slate; west side, slate.

Plan: East (High Street) frontage: three storeys, one bay; a recessed entrance at the southern end.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: three storeys, one bay; a central, recessed entrance.

Fenestration and other features: East (High Street) frontage: The presence of a cellar is indicated by a rectangular area of pavement lights with, directly above, a single row of small lights at the bottom of the frontage. Tiled steps lead up to the shop door. The ground floor has an Edwardian shop front comprising fluted pilaster fascia supports, retail glazing with a decoratively carved colonnette and spandrels, a fascia with a dentilled cornice, and timber panelling on the south wall of the recessed entrance. The first floor has a single, large margin light sash-style window with a plain stone surround and mullions. It is flanked by the remains of a projecting stone sill band (three courses above the current sill). Above the lintel are the

voussoirs of an arch from a previous window. The second floor has three windows with stone sills and lintels: a central four-light window with a smaller two-light window at each end of the building; all three windows are considerably smaller than the first floor window. Stone gutter brackets of varying dimensions. The neighbouring building to the south projects relative to this building.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: Timber shop front (probably mid-20th century – it obscures the sill of the first floor window) with retail glazing and a prominent cornice. The first floor has a single large window with stone jambs and a wide stone lintel. On the second floor, off-centre towards the south (right), is a single, smaller, four pane sash-style window with a plain stone surround. Narrow stone gutter brackets. The southern end of the building projects relative to the neighbouring building.

At the north end of the ridge is a narrow, multi-flue coursed gritstone chimney stack with four pots remaining.

Special features: The Edwardian shop front and retention of pavement lights on the east (High Street) side of the building.

Historical information: There was a “dwellinghouse and shop” here as early as 1664, when it was part of the Dixon family’s freehold^[1]. However, the current building, with its small second floor windows, probably dates from the late 18th century. John Wainman, apothecary and surgeon, bought the freehold of the property on this site in 1748, and the Wainman family still owned the property in 1825^[1]. Thus, it is probable that a reconstruction of the property was instigated by a member of the Wainman family.

The Window Tax Return of 1771 records that John Whitehead, a staymaker, grocer and occupier of the building, paid tax for seven windows^[1]. However, it cannot be determined whether he was taxed with respect to the current building or the previous one. After Whitehead’s death in 1803, Roger Shackleton, a bookseller, became the tenant, followed by John Willis, a grocer and druggist, in 1821^[1]. Willis also sold guns and fishing tackle^[1]. The 1841 census records him living in the property with his wife Hannah, three other adults (probably his mother and two sisters) and nine children^[2]. He remained here until 1865 when his business was acquired by John Moore^[1]. During Moore’s tenancy, the property was widely advertised as being the “Double Entrance” shop with entrances in Sheep Street and Market Place (now High Street)^[1]. By 1875, Moore was in business as a dentist as well as a chemist and druggist^[1]. In 1883, Ann Elizabeth Crump, already established as a chemist and druggist at No. 6, Sheep Street, took over Moore’s business at No. 70, High Street, and ran both shops until 1899^[1].

After nearly 80 years as a chemist’s shop, the premises were taken by Mrs Mary A. Wilkinson, a dressmaker. By 1908, Susannah Speight and her niece Jane Haigh ran a milliner’s shop here^{[1][2]}. They lived in the building along with Annie Speight who acted as a general domestic servant^[2]. The 1911 census records that the property had four rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[2]. In October 1914, the Misses Speight and Haigh had a clearance sale at No. 70, High Street, and the following month, Nicholas Smith (assumed to be a music dealer) took over the premises^[3]. In 1919, Smith’s business was acquired by the firm J. Wood & Sons, which had branches in Huddersfield and Bradford, and had been established by Joe Wood in Huddersfield c. 1850^{[1][4]}. The firm sold a wide range of pianos, wireless receivers and gramophones^[4]. Harold Wood, the director of the

new Skipton shop, aimed to provide the people of Craven with an equivalent service to what might be expected in any city^[4]. J. Wood & Sons remained in this building until at least 1957^[5]. However, by 1962, the premises had been taken by W & A Hodgson, fish, fruit, game and poultry^[6]; by 1984, it was Pearson & Pearson, fancy goods and gifts; by 1997, Impressions, ladies wear; and by 2008, Timpson, shoe and watch repairs, engraving and key cutting^[7].

Additional information: An aerial photograph taken in 2020 appears to show that the chimney stack at the north end of the ridge was extended at some time in the past to include one or more additional flues^[8].

When High Street and Sheep Street were numbered in the 1870s, this property became 70, High Street and 5, Sheep Street^[3].

The Edwardian shop front is very similar to that of Nos. 62 and 64, High Street, so could have been produced by the same individual: Thomas Thornton (1845-1936), a master joiner who was born in Skipton and lived in the town^{[2][9]}.

A photograph taken before 1903 shows a previous much narrower, arched window on the first floor of the east (High Street) frontage^[10]. The voussoirs visible above the current window are the remains of this window. An aerial photograph taken in 1928 may show a much larger window^[8]. It is possible that after the firm J. Wood & Sons, music dealers, moved into the property in 1919, a first floor showroom with larger windows was created. Alternatively, the opening on the west (Sheep Street) side may have been a taking-in door for the delivery of pianos rather than a window (currently, there is no early-mid 20th century photographic evidence to determine whether this was the case).

Issues: The Sheep Street façade is in poor condition.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List for its contribution to the Middle Row historic buildings group.

Sources: [1] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] West Yorkshire Pioneer & East Lancashire News, Feb 21st 1930; [5] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/>; [6] Photographs by G.G. Pace, architect, Margaret Robinson collection, Craven Museum; [7] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [8] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>; [9] "Skipton's Historical Middle Row", Leaflet 1, Skipton Civic Society; [10] Ellwood, K. 2009. "Skipton Through Time", Amberley Publishing, p 36.

72 and 74, High Street and 9, Sheep Street (the Toll Booth or Old Town Hall)



East (High Street) frontage



West (Sheep Street) frontage

Heritage category: Listed Building (see Appendix for listing information).

Function of building: No. 72, High Street (ground floor): Skipton Interiors, furniture and accessories; No. 74, High Street (ground floor): Nant (Need a New Top), women's clothing and accessories; No. 9, Sheep Street (first floor): currently vacant. Both ground floor shops have entrances on each side of the building.

Date: Late 18th century with mid-17th century cellars; it is possible that the cellars may include fragments of an earlier building, but they have not yet been examined.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Coursed gritstone and ashlar.

Roof: slate.

Plan: East (High Street) frontage: Two storeys, five bays. A wide entrance in the central bay at basement level; two ground floor doors in the second and fourth bays. No. 72 corresponds to the three northernmost bays of the ground floor, No. 74 the two southernmost bays of the ground floor.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: Two storeys, five bays. Two ground floor doors in the second and fourth bays; a larger first floor entrance (to No. 9, Sheep Street) in the central bay.

Fenestration and other features: East (High Street) frontage: The wide entrance at basement level in the central bay has stone jambs and a stone lintel, and is accessed by a flight of stairs from the pavement running parallel to the building frontage. Railings surround this basement access. There is also a blocked basement opening in the southernmost bay. The ground floor has three single-pane plate glass windows in the first, third and fifth bays, arranged alternately with the two shop doors, inside an arcade of five arches with moulded round arches on pilasters. There are steps up to both doors, which have stone lintels and jambs; the southernmost door has railings by the steps. There is a projecting stone band extending across the frontage directly above the arches at first floor level. The first floor has five tall twelve-over-twelve sash windows, which have plain stone surrounds with tie jambs. Alternating with the windows are pilasters with moulded bases and vertically fluted caps. Horizontally spanning the tops of the pilasters, across the width of the frontage at the eaves, is a frieze ornamented with vertical flutes, and paterae above each window and pilaster. Above the frieze is a moulded cornice. The northern end of the building projects relative to the neighbouring building.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: The ground floor has prominent projecting 20th century retail glazing in the first and fifth bays, and steps down to both shop entrances, which flank a wide central external flight of steps to the first floor. At street level, each side of the central flight of steps, are slotted stones, which are the remains of Skipton's old stocks; the area below the steps is obscured by timber screening. There is a projecting stone band at first floor level. The central steps have iron railings either side and lead up to the wide first floor entrance, which has a moulded surround (replaced in 1993) consisting of fluted pilasters and lintel, paterae above each pilaster and a pediment. On each side of the first floor entrance are two tall twelve-over-twelve sash windows, which have plain stone surrounds with tie jambs. The jambs of the windows in the first and fifth bays extend downwards towards the projecting stone band. Between neighbouring windows and each side of the entrance are pilasters with moulded bases and vertically fluted caps. Horizontally spanning the tops of the pilasters, across the width of the frontage at the eaves, is a plain frieze and a moulded cornice. The neighbouring building to the north projects relative to the stone façade of this building.

There are prominent quoins at all four corners of the building. At each end of the building are gable coping, moulded kneelers and a narrow, multi-flue coursed gritstone chimney stack on the ridge with three pots remaining.

Interior: The ground floor shops and first floor restaurant all have modern interiors. The basement area and the roof structure have not been examined.

Special features: A unique building in the town. Although the interiors have been modernised, the exterior displays the characteristics of a high status building.

Historical information: This is probably the site of Skipton's medieval moot hall, which would have been closely associated with the town's market^[1]. The market would have been regulated

through at least two courts that met in the moot hall: the Court of Pie Powder, which dispensed immediate jurisdiction over offences taking place in the market; and the Court Leet, which regulated the whole town's affairs as well as the market^[1]. In the 1650s, Lady Anne Clifford funded the construction of a "house for a jayle, with ireon windows, in Skipton" to replace the medieval moot hall^{[1][2]}. This new building probably had an open arched ground floor for market purposes, a court room on the first floor and prison cells in the basement^[1]. The surviving cellars of the current building are likely to date from that time, although it is possible that they may include fragments of an earlier building. Payments for market stalls (tolls) and fines for market-related offences would have been collected here. By the late 18th century, the accumulation of fines and the expansion of town business may have encouraged the lord of the manor (Sackville Tufton, Earl of Thanet) to instigate a further rebuilding of the property^[2].

No. 72, High Street (ground floor): Possible early tenants of this property are: in 1799, William Boocock; by 1810, Ann Boocock; and from 1814 to 1816, John Robinson^[3]. By 1828, the Ovington family had taken the premises^[3]. Trade directories from the late 1820s and early 1830s record that John Ovington and his wife Ann were confectioners while several of their daughters were milliners and/or dressmakers^[3]. By the census of 1841, John Ovington had become a letter carrier (Skipton's only postman) and Ann remained a confectioner^[4]. Their daughters had moved out but there were three dressmaking apprentices living with them in this property^[4]. After the deaths of John and Ann Ovington during the 1840s, their daughter Dinah, a dressmaker, moved back in; the censuses of 1851 and 1861 record her here with her niece Mary Ann Butler, who was also a dressmaker^[4]. The latter married Ralph Walker, a tailor, and by 1871, Ralph and Mary Ann were living in the property with four children^[4]. In addition to his tailoring business, Ralph Walker also acted as the caretaker and librarian for Skipton Mechanics' Institute, which then occupied the first floor of the building^[5]. In 1886, the ground floor premises became a watchmaker's/jeweller's shop, run by Ralph Walker's son Christopher^[3]. Soon after, alterations were made to incorporate a confectionary shop, the latter set up by a Miss A. Walker, probably Christopher Walker's sister Angelina who appears on the 1891 census as a confectioner^{[3][4]}. The property became uninhabited^[4]. Christopher Walker had moved to Potternewton in Leeds by 1901^[4]. No. 72 remained a confectionary shop for several decades; by 1920 it was being run by Jane Ellen Hartley and Louisa Spencer, and by 1936, the confectioner was Maggie Hartley^{[4][6]}. By c. 1950, Nos. 72 and 74 appear to have become one property, The Tea Shop, a café; by 1963, Yi Din Haw, a Chinese restaurant; and by 1993, Hemingways the Tea Shop (possibly only No. 72)^{[7][8][9]}. By 1997, the two properties were separate again; No. 72 was vacant^[10]. By 2005, it was Passion, gifts; Rosebuds of Haworth, home accessories, had the property afterwards but closed in 2008; by 2009, it was Motor World; by 2015, Jenson Samuel, menswear; by 2017, Coolcrafting, crafting and sewing supplies; and by 2021, Skipton Interiors, furniture and accessories^[10].

No. 74, High Street (ground floor): For these premises, the Castle Estate Valuation of 1792 lists "William Broughton. House and shop under the Town Hall. Same tenant to hold for 14 years"^[5]. William Broughton, a staymaker, died the same year, but his son, then his grandson, both named William and both staymakers, continued the tenancy of this property^[5]. By 1841, the third William Broughton, by then around 60 years old, was residing here with his wife Ann, his daughter Mary, his son-in-law, George Hird, a woolcomber, and the Hirds' children^[4]. John Cork, a hairdresser, also occupied part of this property^[4]. Rate Books of 1858-1865 record that by then, the property was occupied by Jane Cork, John Cork's daughter, who had a house and

a cellar, and George Hird, who had three rooms^[5]. The census of 1861 lists Jane Cork as a dressmaker living with two sisters, one a hairdresser and the other a dressmaker, and George Hird, by then an umbrella maker, with his wife and six children^[4]. During the following years, George Hird continued as an umbrella maker but also became a general dealer^[4]. After his death in 1900 at the age of 85, Cardus Bros. then adapted the premises for use as a cycle depot and the property became uninhabited^[5]. By 1907, they were also advertising as “Motor Engineers. Any make of car supplied”; they sold petrol and motor accessories such as accumulators, spark plugs, lubricating oil and tyres^[11]. By c. 1950, Nos. 72 and 74 appear to have become one property, The Tea Shop, a café; by 1963, Yi Din Haw, a Chinese restaurant; and by 1993, Hemingways the Tea Shop (possibly only No. 72)^{[7][8][9]}. By 1997, the two properties were separate again; No. 74 was Hamiltons Ladieswear^[10]. By 2009, it was Alice Collins, clothing outlet store; by 2015, Tia Charity Shop, a greyhound charity; by 2016, VIP, vaping shop; and by 2022, Nant (Need a New Top), women’s clothing and accessories^[10].

No. 9, Sheep Street (first floor): Quarter and Petty Sessions were held in the first floor courtroom until the mid-19th century^[1]. In 1847, the Quarter Sessions moved to the new County Court House on Court Lane^[1]. After the new Town Hall was opened in 1862, the Petty Sessions also relocated and Skipton Mechanics’ Institute moved their headquarters, library and reading room into the first floor of the old Town Hall building, paying a nominal rent to Sir Richard Tufton of Skipton Castle^[12]. Educational classes were held here as well as, during the 1860s, the highly popular fortnightly “Penny Readings” at which prose and poetry were read aloud, interspersed with musical interludes^[12]. In 1873, the Mechanics’ Institute established a branch of the Yorkshire Penny Bank in the building, open once a week for an hour on a Saturday evening^[12]. The Mechanics’ Institute was heavily involved in the setting up of the town’s Free Public Library which was erected in 1910^[12]. By then, however, membership of the Institute had dwindled and it had become little more than a small committee^[12]. The Mechanics’ Institute probably vacated the Old Town Hall in 1910, the directors having sold its books to the Urban Council for use in the new library^[12]. There were a variety of occupants during the remaining 20th century (details not known), including the Tourist Information Centre (by 1997)^[10]. By 2005, it had become Yorkshire Collectables, toys and games; and by 2015, Brody’s Bistro & Pizzeria, renamed Brody’s @ Sheep Street Social by 2021; currently vacant^[10].

Additional information: According to a local newspaper article written in 1908, the prison cells in the basement were used until the mid-1850s; the “lock-up” for men, which was accessed from Sheep Street, “had the reputation of being a very vile den, while that for women (approached at that time from the High Street) was more respectable”^[13].

There has been speculation that the ground floor of this building was once open. However, the use of a blind arcade, while possibly echoing the form of an earlier toll booth, was an architectural style used in country houses of the period.

The extended jambs of the windows in the first and fifth bays on the west (Sheep Street) frontage suggest that these openings may once have been doors rather than windows. In each case, the area below the current sill has been blocked up with masonry of a different size to the rest of the building. There is also a difference between the masonry used in the two blocked-up areas suggesting that they may have been altered at different times. A watercolour painting from 1880 of the west (Sheep Street) frontage shows a balcony extending across the first floor, but there is no suggestion of doorways at each end^[14]. The existence of a balcony has not been verified by any physical or photographic evidence.

In 1993, the door surround of the central first floor entrance on the west (Sheep Street) frontage was renovated, involving the replacement of stone jambs, lintel and pediment. Although photographs taken previously show that the jambs and pediment were rather weathered, the carved lintel appears to have been in reasonably good condition in 1993^{[9][15]}.

Issues: The carved paterae on the door surround of the central first floor entrance on the west (Sheep Street) frontage are not accurate replicas of the original paterae. Addresses require checking: in the listing, the statutory Sheep Street address is given as 9, 9A and 11, Sheep Street, whereas the most recent occupier Brody's used No. 9, Sheep Street.

Recommendations: Update the list description. An examination of the interior is recommended, particularly the basement area and roof structure.

Sources: [1] Notes about the Toll Booth by Arthur Raistrick in a letter dated Sep 19th 1962, probably sent to the local council, now in the possession of Skipton Civic Society; [2] "Skipton's Historical Middle Row", Leaflet 1, Skipton Civic Society; [3] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [6] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [7] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [8] David Watkinson Photograph Collection, Skipton Civic Society; [9] Skipton Civic Society archive; [10] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [11] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [12] Gibbon, A.M. 1958. "Skipton Mechanics' Institute", Skipton Mechanics' Institute (printed by The Craven Herald Ltd., Skipton); [13] Craven Herald, Jan 24th 1908; [14] 'The Old Town Hall or "Tollbooth", Sheep Street, Skipton', watercolour painting on paper by W.T. Shuttleworth, 1880, Craven Museum, Skipton; [15] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection.

Appendix – Listing information

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1157344

Date first listed: 28-Apr-1952

Statutory Address 1: 9, 9A AND 11, SHEEP STREET

Statutory Address 2: THE TOLBOOTH, 72 AND 74, HIGH STREET

Location

Statutory Address: 9, 9A AND 11, SHEEP STREET

Statutory Address: THE TOLBOOTH, 72 AND 74, HIGH STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: North Yorkshire

District: Craven (District Authority)

Parish: Skipton

National Grid Reference: SD 98986 51676

Details

1. 5336 HIGH STREET (West Side) Nos 72 and 74 (The Tolbooth) SD 9851 1/78 28.4.52.

II GV

2. Includes Nos 9, 9A and 11 Sheep Street. C18. 2 storeys, stone rubble and ashlar. Ground floor has 3 windows and 2 doors set alternately inside an arcading of 5 arches with moulded archivolt on pilasters. Flush quoins to ground floor, broad string between storeys. Upper storey has projecting long and short quoins, 5 long windows, plain reveals, an entablature at the eaves carried on pilasters, one between each pair of windows. The pilasters have moulded bases and vertically fluted caps. The frieze of the entablature is ornamented with a series of vertical flutes, with paterae above each window and each pilaster. Springers to the gable copings.

Listing NGR: SD9898651676

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 323467

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

76, High Street



East (High Street) frontage



West (Sheep Street) frontage

Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of Tarbett's, fishmongers.

Date: Addition of a third storey and extensive alteration (possibly complete reconstruction) c. 1880. The cellar is likely to be earlier.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: East (High Street) frontage: painted, rendered gritstone. West (Sheep Street) frontage: coursed gritstone.

Roof: slate.

Plan: East (High Street) frontage: three storeys, one bay; an entrance at the southern end.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: very narrow (narrower than the east frontage); three storeys, one bay; an entrance at the northern end; the west frontage is recessed relative to the neighbouring building to the south.

Fenestration and other features: East (High Street) frontage: Retail glazing on the ground floor; A timber canted bay sash window on each of the upper floors, arranged as a stacked pair, which is supported by three moulded timber brackets below the first floor window.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: Retail glazing on the ground floor. A small window with a modern frame and a plain, weathered stone surround on each of the upper floors. Two iron pintles on the southern (right hand) jamb of the first floor window.

Special features: An exceptionally narrow frontage on Sheep Street. Retention of stacked canted bay windows on the east (High Street) frontage.

Historical information: The early history of the property on this site is difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy. The very narrow west (Sheep Street) frontage suggests possible infill of a ginnel next to the Old Town Hall/Toll Booth. This is what one owner-occupier of No. 78, Dorothy Cragg, believed. In 1880, she sued her neighbour Henry Mitchell, who lived in No. 76, for damage to her property, claiming in court that “originally there must have been a passage between the Old Toll Booth and [No. 78], and [No. 76] must have been built by putting up a front and back wall and covering them with a roof There was no living witness to speak to the houses, which were very old ones”^[1]. On Crow’s map of 1757, the property appears to be represented as a building rather than a ginnel, and is shaded in red indicating that it belonged to the Castle Estate, whilst the neighbouring property to the south is shown as unshaded indicating a freehold property^[2]. Alternatively, Dr Geoffrey Rowley believed that Nos. 76 and 78 may have formed part of the same freehold property, although some documents suggest a more complicated situation with the Sheep Street and High Street sides under different freeholds, the latter being owned until the mid-1840s by Clitheroe School^[3]. It is possible that the ownership of No. 76 changed over time: perhaps it initially belonged to the Castle estate, first as a ginnel then as a building, but became part of the neighbouring freehold(s) at a later date, for example when the current Town Hall/Toll Booth building was constructed in the late 18th century.

Nos. 76, 78 and 80 were two-storey premises until the late 19th century, as may be seen in a print of Skipton produced c. 1840 and photographs taken in 1870 and 1875^{[4][5]}. The 1870 photograph also shows a bow window on the ground floor of the east (High Street) frontage of No. 76^[5]. At that time, and for several decades previously, this building had been the home and work premises of Francis Wade, a saddler^[6]. Henry Mitchell, a pork butcher, moved here in 1879^[3]. The court case of 1880 mentioned above came about because Dorothy Cragg (No. 78) alleged that Mitchell had damaged her wall when building an additional storey onto his property^[1]. A photograph taken in 1897 suggests that the building had been extensively altered, perhaps completely rebuilt: it had lost its ground floor bow window, the first floor ceiling had been raised and there were three storeys with a stacked pair of canted bay windows on the first and second floor, as there is today^[5]. In 1897, the pork butcher’s business was acquired by George Schulz^[3]. The 1901 census records that he lived here with his wife Kathe (both German-born), two daughters (Skipton born) and two female domestic servants (both German-born)^[6]. By 1911, there were only three people in the house: George, Kathe (now Kate) and their oldest daughter Ivy, aged 13; the building had four rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[6]. Schulz’s slaughter house, in a row of old cottages in Sweeps Yard (now Canal Yard), was reached from the Sheep Street side of No. 76^[7]. By 1938, the premises had been taken by Harry Bean, also a pork butcher, who lived here with his wife Nora^{[3][6]}. The pork butcher’s shop then became J. Stanforth (probably sometime in the 1950s)^[8]. By 1962, the premises had been taken by Hepper & Sons, an estate agent^[9]. By 1984, it was Huggy Bears, women’s clothing; by 1997, Collections, gifts; by 2005, Recollections, gifts; by 2009, Lunch, café bar; by 2015, Café 76, café and deli; by 2017, The Sugar Club, beauty, cosmetic and personal care; by 2022, Pocket Geek, tech repair; and by 2023, Tarbett’s, fishmongers^[10].

Additional information: A photograph taken in 1957 shows a rendered finish for the east (High Street) frontage, incised to emulate ashlar^[11]. This photograph also shows evidence for a cellar below the ground floor shop window of the east (High Street) frontage^[11].

Recommendations: Local Heritage List for its exceptionally narrow Sheep Street frontage, the stacked canted bay windows and its contribution to the Middle Row historic buildings group.

Sources: [1] Craven Pioneer, Dec 18th 1880; [2] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [3] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] "Waller Print" c. 1840, may be viewed on <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [5] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [6] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [7] "Skipton's Historical Middle Row", Leaflet 1, Skipton Civic Society; [8] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection; [9] Photographs and sketches by G.G. Pace, architect, Margaret Robinson collection, Craven Museum; [10] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [11] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/>.

78, High Street



East (High Street) frontage



West (Sheep Street) frontage

Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the premises of The Three Sheep, tea shop.

Date: c. 1880 is the probable date of the addition of a third storey. Older building fabric may be present in the lower floors and cellar (if present).

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: East (High Street) frontage: painted, rendered gritstone. West (Sheep Street) frontage: painted, rendered gritstone.

Roof: east side, slate; west side, stone slate.

Plan: East (High Street) frontage: three storeys, one bay; an entrance at the southern end.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: three storeys, one first floor window; wider than the east frontage; an entrance at the southern end.

Fenestration and other features: East (High Street) frontage: Retail glazing on the ground floor. The first floor has a centrally located, large timber canted bay window supported by two carved timber brackets with braces. The second floor has a three-over-three sash window, which is offset from the centre towards the northern end of the frontage. Narrow metal gutter brackets.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: The ground floor has an Edwardian shop front comprising fluted pilaster fascia supports, retail glazing with decoratively carved spandrels and a dentilled cornice. The door has carved timber jambs and lintel. The first floor has a two-over-two sash window with a slightly projecting, painted, plain stone lintel and jambs (the left jamb appears

to be a tie jamb). The second floor has a two-over-two sash window with a painted, plain stone lintel and traces of a weathered stone sill (painted). These windows are at the centre of the frontage and similar in width, but the first floor window is taller. There is also a much smaller two-light window close to the eaves at the southern end of the second floor with a slightly projecting, painted stone sill (curved internal sill ends). Narrow metal gutter brackets. The northern end of the building projects relative to the neighbouring building. There is a projecting stone slab at this end at first floor level which also projects along the left return.

There is a three-flue brick chimney stack with three pots at the northern end of the property, off the ridge towards the west (Sheep Street) frontage.

Special features: The modern first floor canted bay window on curved brackets on the east (High Street) frontage. The well-proportioned Edwardian shop front on Sheep Street.

Historical information: On Crow's map of 1757, the property on this site is not shaded in red, indicating that it was freehold property and did not belong to the Castle Estate^[1]. There is some documentary evidence suggesting that the Sheep Street and High Street sides were under different freeholds, the latter being owned until the mid-1840s by Clitheroe School^[2]. By 1858, the whole property appears to have been owned by Henry Hird, described in the census returns as a boat owner (1851) and a retired coal merchant (1861)^[3]. Hird, who probably never resided in the building himself, transferred ownership to his daughter, Mary Cragg in 1861^[2]. The 1861 and 1871 census returns record Mary, her husband Richard Barrow Hardcastle Cragg, a painter, gilder and paper hanger, and their adult daughter Dorothy, living here^[3]. Mary was listed as a toy dealer in 1861^[3].

When the information for these censuses was collected, this building and the neighbouring buildings either side (now Nos. 76 and 80) were two-storey premises, as may be seen in a print of Skipton produced c. 1840 and photographs taken in 1870 and 1875^{[4][5]}. These images of their High Street frontages show that No. 78 was then orientated with its gable end facing the street^{[4][5]}. In 1878, the house and shop were reported to have been recently enlarged^[2]. It is possible that this was when the third storey was added. Richard Cragg had died in 1872 and Mary Cragg in 1878^[6]. The alteration to the property may have been instigated by their only child Dorothy immediately after inheriting the property. Dorothy Cragg ran a children's clothing shop in the premises^[2]. In 1881, she lived here alone, but the following year moved to Newmarket Street^{[2][3]}. The shop was initially taken by a confectioner, Miss Twisleton, before being added, in 1883, to the neighbouring shop in No. 80 occupied by William Scott, a cooper^[2]. This is an alternative possible date for the addition of the third storey. The upper and back rooms were used by Richard Balderstone Cragg, a solicitor (not closely related to Dorothy Cragg); his address was 15, Sheep Street^[2].

Tom Edward Robinson, a bootmaker and shoe repairer (and William Scott's brother-in-law), bought the property in 1894^[2]. The 1911 census records him living here with his wife Elizabeth, daughter Ruth and Elizabeth's aunt Ann Foster; the building had seven rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[3]. After Tom Robinson's death in 1913, his widow continued to reside in the property and ran a confectioner's shop in the Sheep Street side of the premises^[2]. The 1927 Kelly's Directory lists Elizabeth Robinson, confectioner, at No. 15, Sheep Street, and Arthur English, electrical engineer, at No. 78, High Street^[7]. By 1936, both had been replaced: Edith Hewitt, confectioner, at No. 15, Sheep Street, and Wm Roberts & Son, coal merchants, at No. 78, High Street^[8]. According to electoral registers, Edith Hewitt also lived here^[3]. By c. 1950, the two shops had

become one and had been taken by Robert Laycock Ltd., fuel supplies; by 1997, Just Books; by 2008, Gourmet, takeaway and restaurant; and by 2015, The Three Sheep, tea shop^{[9][10]}.

Additional information: A photograph taken in 1897 shows Nos. 76, 78 and 80 with three storeys^[5]. The similar appearance of Nos. 78 and 80 then and now suggests that the addition of a third storey was carried out at the same time (probably 1878 or 1883).

In 1897, the first floor window of the east (High Street) frontage of No. 78 was of a similar size and shape to that of No. 80, but by 1911, it had been replaced by a canted bay window^[5]. Tom Edward Robinson, the owner of No. 78 between 1894 and 1913, would have been responsible for this alteration. Robinson's canted bay window was still present in 1957, but the current window is a modern replacement^[11].

The projecting stone slab at first floor level at the northern end of the west (Sheep Street) frontage may have been part of the fabric of an earlier building phase. The ground floor plan of what became Nos. 78 and 80 shown on the OS map of 1852 indicates that there were three properties at that time: two similarly sized properties at the east side of Middle Row (with two adjacent frontages on the High Street), and a single property on the west (Sheep Street) side running across the backs of the other two properties. Perhaps the projecting stone slab relates to this earlier Sheep Street property^[12].

Although there is no visible external evidence for a cellar, there is likely to be one given the neighbouring buildings each have one.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List for its contribution to the Middle Row historic buildings group.

Sources: [1] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds); [2] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] "Waller Print" c. 1840, may be viewed on <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [5] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [6] www.familysearch.org; [7] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [8] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [9] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [10] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [11] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/>; [12] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850).

80, High Street



East (High Street) frontage



West (Sheep Street) frontage

Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of Hustle, a bar.

Date: Much of the present building is likely to date from c. 1880, when major alterations, including the addition of the third storey and possible lowering of the ground floor, are believed to have been carried out.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: East (High Street) frontage: painted, rendered gritstone. West (Sheep Street) frontage: painted, rendered gritstone.

Roof: east side, slate; west side, stone slate.

Plan: East (High Street) frontage: three storeys, one bay; an entrance at the southern end.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: three storeys, two bays (the southern bay is wider than the northern bay); an entrance in the northern bay.

Fenestration and other features: East (High Street) frontage: There is evidence for a cellar in the paving directly in front of the ground floor shop front. The shop front has an 18-pane bow window and post-Edwardian (pre-WW2) fascia supports^[1]. There is an eight-over-eight sash window on each of the upper floors. The first floor window is larger than the second floor window and has a projecting, painted, plain stone surround. The second floor window shows traces of a weathered stone surround (painted). The southern end of the building projects relative to the stone façade (first and second floors) of the neighbouring property, No. 84. The

southern end of the building also extends a small amount across the frontage of No. 84. There are narrow metal gutter brackets.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: On the ground floor, the door in the northern bay has plain stone jambs and lintel; there are Edwardian-style fascia supports (added after 1975^[2]) and retail glazing in the southern bay. There is a six-pane window on each of the upper floors in the northern bay and a nine-pane window on each of the upper floors in the southern bay. All four of the upper floor windows have painted, plain stone sills and lintels. The southern end of the building projects relative to the stone façade (first and second floors) of the neighbouring property, No. 84. The southern end of the building also extends a small amount across the frontage of No. 84. There are narrow metal gutter brackets.

Historical information: Generations of one family, the Scotts, occupied the property on this site from the eighteenth century until the 20th century^[3]. Stephen Scott, a cooper, and his wife Isabel were living here by 1783^[3]. According to Richard Balderstone Cragg, a local solicitor writing in 1903, the property was “a beer shop and underneath Stephen Scott carried on his coopering business. They also brewed in the cellar, and when the alterations were made some years ago, and the ground floor lowered, they found two wells of purest water below it 16 to 18 feet deep, and they also found the foundation for the vat”^[3]. Descendants of Stephen and Isabel continued the coopering business throughout the 19th century^[3]. A print of Skipton produced c. 1840 shows a cooper working in the street outside the Scott family’s Middle Row premises, then a two-storey building^[4]. This practice caused complaints in the early 19th century, and there were frequent references to members of the Scott family in the Court Leet records^[3]. For example, a complaint in 1826 was made against George, William and Thomas Scott for “lighting fires by the side of the public street for the purpose of burning tubs and lying materials on the public footpath”^[3].

The 1841 census records Elizabeth Scott, 60 years old, and her son George, 20 years old, as coopers in this property^[5]. They both appear in the 1851 census but by that time, George had a wife and four children; 16-year old apprentice Jonas Crossley was also present^[5]. Elizabeth Scott died in 1853^[5]. The census of 1861 records George Scott and his wife Mary Ann in the property with their nine children aged between one and 18 years^[5]. George was described as a cooper and basket dealer and sons William and John were apprentice coopers^[5]. By 1871, George had died; Mary Ann continued the basket dealing part of their business while their sons William and George were both coopers^[5]. William Scott married Ann Elizabeth Robinson in 1875 and Mary Ann died 1876^[5]. It is likely that No. 80 was significantly restructured c. 1880, most noticeably by the addition of a third storey. The alterations made then may have also included the lowering of the ground floor, as described by Richard Balderstone Cragg^[3]. A photograph taken in 1870 shows Nos. 76, 78 and 80 with two storeys, whereas a photograph taken in 1897 shows them with three^[1]. The similar appearance of Nos. 78 and 80 after reconstruction suggests that the building work was carried out at the same time. This may have been in 1878, when No. 78 was reported to have been recently enlarged, or perhaps 1883, when the shop of No. 78 was added to William Scott’s shop in No. 80^[3].

William Scott worked in this property until sometime between 1911 and 1920. The 1881, 1891 and 1911 censuses record him and his family living here, but in 1901 they were living in Gladstone Street and the Middle Row premises were uninhabited^[5]. He is described as a cooper and churn maker in the 1891 and 1901 censuses^[5]. In 1911, the building had seven rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[5].

William Scott's sons did not continue in the family trade and the Scott family vacated the property. By 1920, it had been taken by Percy Aldersley, a bootmaker, who lived here with his wife Eleanor and son James until sometime between 1939 and 1951^[5]. Percy and James were described as boot and shoe makers, dealers and repairers in the 1939 Register^[5]. Aldersley's shop appears to have remained at No. 80, High Street until at least 1957^[6]. By 1972, the premises were occupied by Benjamin, optician; by 2005, Time To, jewellery and clothing; by 2008, Sandwich Cuisine; by 2015, Munchkins Gifts & Interiors; by 2017, The Wooleys, yarn shop; by 2021, Two Doors Inn; by 2023, Hustle, a bar^[7].

Additional information: On Crow's map of 1757, the property on this site appears to be shaded in red, suggesting that it then belonged to the Castle Estate^[8]. Dr Rowley's notes have little information on ownership apart from stating that the house and shop were offered for sale in 1885^[3]. The seller, buyer and subsequent owners are not currently known.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List for its contribution to the Middle Row historic buildings group.

Sources: [1] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection; [3] Notebook 2, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [4] "Waller Print" c. 1840, may be viewed on <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [5] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [6] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/>; [7] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [8] Plan of the Honor and Lordship of Skipton in Craven by James Crow 1757 (Yorkshire Archaeology Society Archives, Leeds).

84, High Street and 19, Sheep Street



East (High Street) frontage



West (Sheep Street) frontage

Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of Dale Eddison, estate agents, and Linley & Simpson, letting agents.

Date: Described as “newly erected” in 1813; cellar probably earlier.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: East (High Street) frontage: painted, coursed gritstone. West (Sheep Street) frontage: painted, coursed gritstone.

Roof: stone slates.

Plan: East (High Street) frontage: three storeys, one bay; an entrance at the southern end at the top of a flight of steps from the pavement.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: three storeys, two bays; an entrance in the southern bay.

Fenestration and other features: East (High Street) frontage: The ground floor has prominent projecting 20th century retail glazing with two ventilation grills in masonry below. There are railings beside the steps up to the door. A single four-pane sash window on each of the upper floors, off-centre, closer to the northern end of the building; the first floor window is taller than the second floor window. Both have painted stone sills with curved internal ends, and wedge stone lintels with incised voussoirs. To the left of the first floor window is a small ventilation grill. Stone gutter brackets. The neighbouring building on the northern side projects relative to this building.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: The ground floor has prominent projecting 20th century retail glazing with two ventilation grills in masonry below. At the southern end of the ground floor is another ventilation grill close to pavement level, above which is a small single-pane window with a projecting, painted, plain surround. The first floor: in the northern bay, a four-pane sash window with a projecting, painted stone sill with curved internal ends, and a painted, incised wedge stone lintel; at the southern end of the building, a very small single-pane window. The second floor: in the northern bay, a window opening in which the glazing has been replaced by a grill, with a projecting, painted stone sill with curved internal ends, and a painted, incised wedge stone lintel; in the southern bay, a four-pane sash with a painted, plain surround with projecting sill (there is a small ventilation grill in one of the panes). Stone gutter brackets. The neighbouring building on the northern side projects relative to this building.

This building has a higher roof than the adjacent buildings; the uppermost part appears to have been built up on the wall tops of the adjacent buildings. At the northern end of the ridge is a narrow 12-flue rendered chimney stack with seven pots (the remaining five flues have pitched slates).

Interior: The building has a cellar. Skipton Civic Society has copies of photographs taken c. 1970 and a sketch of the cellar layout, deduced from the photographs. The original photographs are probably in the Rowley Collection (Skipton Library, not viewable online). They show wooden benches with carved ends ranged along the cellar walls; also the remains of a diamond-patterned band above the benches (possibly wallpaper) and a fireplace with a deep lintel.

Special features: The wedge stone lintels with incised voussoirs of the upper floor windows on the east (High Street) frontage.

Historical information: Documentary evidence suggests that there was a house on this site in the 18th century, leased to the Robinson family by the Castle Estate^[1]. From 1799, the house was sub-let to John Whiteoak, a shoemaker^[1]. He died in 1812, after which the property appears to have been rebuilt^[1]. In 1813, Francis Woodward, a cabinet maker, began a 40-year lease of “a newly erected dwellinghouse in Sheep Street or Middle Row adjoining on the North to a house occupied by Elizabeth Scott widow and on the South by a house in the occupation of M.L. Gill”^[1]. By 1838, the lease had been transferred to Francis Woodward’s wife Dorothy, and the occupiers of the property were: John Myers, house and premises; Joshua Crossley, house and premises; and Thomas Wharton, cellar^[1]. Two years later, Richard Smith and Edmund Metcalfe had replaced John Myers and Thomas Wharton respectively^[1]. The 1841 census records the following heads of household: Joshua Crossley, stonemason; Mary Smith, tea dealer; and Edmund Metcalfe, possibly an ostler^[2]. Although Joshua Crossley was a stonemason, he was also a retailer of beer in Sheep Street, according to a trade directory of 1841^[3]. The census of 1851 records Joshua Crossley and his wife Martha living in the building, and suggests that they were still running a beerhouse here; Martha Crossley’s occupation is listed as innkeeper^[2]. Also residing in the property, recorded as a separate household, were the Crossleys’ daughter Mary and her husband Jesse Fairbank, who was listed as a clog and patten maker (clogs and pattens are types of wooden-soled footwear)^[2].

By the time of the 1861 census, Martha Crossley had died and Joshua Crossley and his son William, also a stonemason, were living with Jesse and Mary Fairbank and their family as one household^[2]. Although there is no reference in this census to the alcohol trade in relation to this property, the beerhouse may have continued here as late as 1866^[1]. It had a “more than

doubtful" reputation which remained long after closure^[1]. Known as "Hell's Kitchen", the beerhouse was remembered in newspaper articles of the 1930s as being located in the cellar and patronised by "loose characters"^[1].

According to Richard Balderstone Cragg, a local solicitor writing around the turn of the twentieth century, the property, previously back-to-back houses, was knocked into one and Jesse Fairbank concentrated on his clogging business^[1]. He died in 1875 and his son William, also a clogger, remained here until 1881^[1]. By this time, the Sheep Street side of the premises was once again separate and had the address 19, Sheep Street^[1]. John Binns, a baker and confectioner, had a shop here in the late 1870s, as did David Hepworth, a dyer and cleaner, during the early to mid-1880s^[1]. Later in the 19th century, George Cork Geldart and his son ran a barbershop at 19, Sheep Street^[1]. The cellar was also sub-let, one of the sub-tenants being Joseph Wade who had a hot pea saloon here (before 1901, but precise dates are not known)^[1].

Photographic evidence indicates that Gilbert Sutherland, fish, fruit and poultry salesman, had his shop on the Sheep Street side of this building in the early 20th century^[4]. Sutherland had relocated his shop to No. 3, Sheep Street (behind No. 66, High Street) by 1920^[2]. Gills Wool Shop, with branches in Bradford, Leeds, Harrogate and York, was at 19, Sheep Street in 1962 (Parkinson & Co., insurance brokers occupied the upper floors at that time)^[5]. By 1972, Moran Fashions, ladies wear, had taken the Sheep Street shop, and by 1977, it had become part of Bradford & Bingley Building Society, already established in the High Street side of the building^{[6][7]}. Since then, the ground floor from High Street to Sheep Street has been occupied by a single business.

Returning to the late 19th century, the High Street fronting shop was taken by plumber James Fagan in 1881^[1]. In 1891, he was living in the building with his wife Elizabeth and granddaughter Sarah^[2]. Fagan was also an inventor and applied for several patents during the 1880s relating to improvements in toilet cisterns^[1]. After his death in 1896, the plumbing business was acquired by Joseph Boyle^[1]. The 1911 census records that Boyle was a plumber and painter^[2]. He resided here with his wife Catherine, an elementary school teacher, and nephew Francis Michael Boyle, an assistant in the shop; the property had four rooms not including rooms such as sculleries, halls, bathrooms, shops, warehouses or offices^[2]. By 1927, the building was uninhabited, according to electoral registers, and the business had become Boyle & Williams Ltd., heating engineers^{[2][8]}. By 1939, the premises had been taken by another plumbing firm, R. Caswell Ltd.; Edward and Minnie Caswell were living in the building^[2]. By 1962, the property was occupied by Bingley Building Society (Parkinson & Co., insurance brokers occupied the upper floors at that time)^[5]; Bingley Building Society merged with Bradford Equitable Building Society to become Bradford & Bingley Building Society in 1964^[9]. It remained in this building until the early 2000s. By 2015, the property was occupied by Dale Eddison, estate agents; and by 2021, Dale Eddison, estate agents, had been joined by Linley & Simpson, letting agents^[6].

Additional information: The present entrance and ground floor window on the east (High Street) frontage have been built out over the access to the cellars: an example of inappropriate treatment and materials. Photographs indicate that this alteration was carried out sometime between 1957 and 1962, probably by Bingley Building Society^{[5][10]}.

The masonry below the window in the southern bay of the second floor on the Sheep Street side of the building suggests that there was once a taking-in door here instead of a window.

The High Street address was No. 82, High Street in the early 20th century (1901 and 1911 censuses), but No. 84 both before (1881 and 1891 censuses) and afterwards.

Issues: The modern shop fenestration.

Recommendations: Local Heritage List for its contribution to the Middle Row historic buildings group.

Sources: [1] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] Pigot and Co. 1841. "Royal National and Commercial Directory and Topography of the Counties of York, Leicester & Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, and Nottingham", viewed on <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4>; [4] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [5] Photographs and sketches by G.G. Pace, architect, Margaret Robinson collection, Craven Museum; [6] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [7] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection; [8] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [9] www.company-histories.com/Bradford-Bingley-PLC-Company-History.html; [10] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/>.

86, High Street



East (High Street) frontage



South frontage



West (Sheep Street) frontage

Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the retail premises of The Snug, gifts and furniture (the ground and first floors); and Le Caveau, a restaurant (the cellar).

Date: Mid-18th century.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: East (High Street) frontage: coursed gritstone. South frontage (gable end): painted, rendered gritstone. West (Sheep Street) frontage: partially coursed, irregularly-sized gritstone.

Roof: east side, slate; west side, stone slate.

Plan: East (High Street) frontage: three storeys, two bays (number of second floor windows); a south-facing entrance to the cellar and a ground floor shop entrance, both in the southern bay.

South frontage (gable end): three storeys, one bay.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: three storeys, four bays (number of second floor windows); two entrances: a fire exit at the northern end of the building, and a shop entrance in the southernmost bay.

Fenestration and other features: East (High Street) frontage: The entrance to the cellar in the southern bay is accessed from the pavement at the south-east corner of the building via a flight of steps, with handrail, running parallel to the east frontage. There are also steps up to the ground floor shop door, which is glazed and recessed relative to the stone façade of the building. Retail glazing in the form of prominent stacked box bay windows on the ground and first floor; the box bay window on the ground floor is in the northern bay to the right of the shop entrance, while that on the first floor is directly above the ground floor window but also extends across most of the frontage (including above the entrance). There are three ventilation grills in stonework below the ground floor window. In each bay of the second floor is a small square six-pane window with a plain stone surround (the southernmost of these has had two panes replaced by ventilation grills). Metal gutter brackets. Quoins at each end of the building; those at the north end extend into No. 84, High Street.

South frontage (gable end): Air extraction units at the bottom of the frontage at the western end, and in front of them on the pavement, a rectangular metal cover. Retail glazing consisting of a large, rectangular single-pane window on the ground floor and a prominent, wide canted bay window on the first floor, both approximately central to the south frontage. Large retail signage above the first floor window.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: The shop door in the southernmost bay is glazed and has stone jambs and lintel. The fire exit at the northern end of the building has stone tie jambs and lintel. Retail glazing in the form of stacked box bay windows on the ground and first floor; the width of this stacked box bay is such that it extends across the whole of the frontage between the two entrances on the ground floor. There is a ventilation grill in stonework below the ground floor window. In the southernmost bay of the first floor, above the shop door, is a two-pane sash-style window with a plain stone surround and a ventilation grill in the upper pane. There are four windows on the second floor; from north to south (left to right): a small leaded window, a larger twelve-pane window, a small single-pane window and a small three-pane window. The three small windows have plain stone surrounds, the larger window, a timber surround. Metal gutter brackets. Quoins at each end of the building; those at the north end extend into No. 84, High Street.

There are six skylights on the roof: three above the southern end of the east (High Street) frontage, close to the eaves; two above the southern end of the west (Sheep Street) frontage, close to the eaves; and one on the Sheep Street side of the roof, off the ridge, between the centre of the building and its northern end. There is gable coping at the southern end of the building and a small stone chimney stack close to the centre of the ridge.

Special features: The small second floor windows including the leaded window on the west (Sheep Street) frontage. The cellar is accessible to the public as a restaurant.

Historical information: In 1761, James Gill, a yeoman from Bradley, took a 60-year lease of this property, which belonged to the Castle Estate^[1]. It was described in the Lease documentation as a “messuage dwellinghouse or tenement lately built by the said James Gill whereon there formerly stood three cottages and a smith’s shop lately in the possession of Edward Smith”^[1]. After James Gill’s death in 1762, his wife Martha, the daughter of grazier Thomas Birtwhistle,

continued as tenant until the 1790s^[1]. By 1792, the property was being described as a “house in two tenements”^[1]. Martha Gill was succeeded by her son Martin Luther Gill, who was described in 1824 as a draper, hosier and druggist, and in 1828 as a grocer and bookseller^[1].

Although the Gill family remained in the property, by the 1820s, the building lease had been assigned to Joseph Smith, a painter^[1]. Martin Luther Gill died in Sheffield in 1836, but his son Thomas, a woolcomber, remained in Skipton and lived in this property^{[2][3]}. During the mid-1830s, a Mrs Senior also resided here^[1]. By the time of the 1841 census, Thomas Gill and Joseph Smith were living in the building with their families, recorded as separate households^[3]. Ten years later, Thomas Gill, by then a house painter, was living in Newmarket Street^[3]. Joseph Smith remained in the Middle Row property, occupying the tenement at the gable end, while the northern tenement comprised the post office (the High Street side of the building), postmaster Thomas Cockshott’s residence, and Joseph Smith’s sitting room (apparently behind the post office, overlooking Sheep Street, according to a local newspaper article written in 1903)^{[1][3]}. The OS map of 1852 (surveyed 1850) shows a division into two properties; the northern part of the building is labelled “post office”^[4]. The post office was in this property from 1847 until 1858, when Thomas Cockshott retired from the position of postmaster^[1].

After Joseph Smith’s death in 1854, his business was initially taken on by his nephew John Bailey, but only two years later, Bailey died at a young age, and was succeeded by William Smith, a second nephew of Joseph Smith^[1]. William and his wife Jane moved into the property, and the room that had been the post office was incorporated into their residence and became a sitting room^[1]. By 1871, the business appears to have expanded under William’s management: he was employing 12 men and three boys, whereas twenty years earlier, his uncle Joseph had employed only three men^[3]. A photograph taken in 1875 shows that William Smith took advantage of the gable end of the building (at that time having only one ground floor window) by prominently advertising as a “plumber, glazier, gas fitter, painter, paper-hanger, gilder, grainer, decorator &c”^[5]. Unfortunately, the business then ran into financial difficulty, and in 1880, was acquired by G. & R. Smith^[1]. George Smith, his wife Elizabeth and their seven month old daughter were living here in 1881 but moved elsewhere in the town in 1886, after which William Mattock took the Middle Row premises for his corn merchant’s business^{[1][3]}.

The building then became uninhabited^[3]. In 1887, the local newspaper reported that John William Broughton, land surveyor and architect, had “opened an office at 88 High Street adjoining Mr. W. Mattock’s Corn Stores in Middle Row” (at that time, the above-ground building appears to have comprised two addresses: Nos. 88 and 90, High Street)^[1]. Broughton moved his office into No. 19, High Street in 1893^[1]. A photograph taken in 1897 shows that the room that had been the old post office was by, that time, separately let to a hairdresser^[5]. This was probably Thomas Cherry, who certainly worked here in the first half of the 20th century until at least 1939, and lived in Birtwhistle’s Yard on the other side of Caroline Square^[3].

During the early 20th century, the main shop remained in the Mattock family, passing to Henry Mattock, then to J.G. Mattock^[1]. The property was next taken by the County of York Agricultural Co-operative Association, which also obtained High Corn Mill^{[1][6]}. In 1924, corn miller Alfred John Clayton acquired both properties^[6]. After Clayton died in 1946, his former business partner George Leatt took over the business and retained the Middle Row shop (it was George Leatt who renovated High Corn Mill during the late 1960s)^[7]. By 1972, No. 86 was

occupied by Roy Marlor, menswear tailor (closed 1977); by 1984, Edinburgh Woollen Mill, clothing (closed by 2021); and by 2022, The Snug, gifts and furniture^{[8][9]}.

The cellar: A brazier (someone who made or repaired brass household items) named John Hird is believed to have made use of the cellar in the 1820s^[1]. In 1853, it was let as a “Temperance Coffee and Eating House” to Ann Ellison, nicknamed “Ranting Nanny” due to her strong advocacy of Primitive Methodism^[1]. By 1857, Ellison had moved to No. 60, High Street, and Margaret Slater had taken over the cellar^[1]. By 1866, Margaret Graham had a coffee and eating house in Sheep Street, which may have been the same establishment, and a directory of 1875 lists John Hodgson having an eating house at No. 92, High Street (this is likely to have been the address of the cellar at that time)^[1].

By the end of the 19th century, the activity carried out in the cellar had changed; Fred Wear, a tinsplate worker, had a shop here^[1]. John Henry, also a tinsplate worker, took over the cellar in 1901, followed by William Richmond Hodgson in 1904^[1]. The latter, who lived in Carleton, is described as an iron and tinsplate worker in the 1911 census^[3]. He was succeeded by his son John Richmond Hodgson, an ironmonger, whose shop remained in the cellar of this building until at least 1936^{[1][10]}. By 1969, the cellar had become the Dalesman restaurant, and by 1983, Le Caveau restaurant^{[11][12]}.

Additional information: From c. 1840 until the mid-1950s, the east (High Street) frontage of this building resembled two similar, adjacent properties (the building was described in 1792 as a “house in two tenements”)^{[13][14]}. On the ground floor, each had a door on the left and a window on the right (door-window-door-window, moving from the southern to the northern end of the building). Each adjacent property had a single window on the first floor and a smaller, square window on the second floor. Between 1954 and 1957, George Leatt, who was responsible for the building’s current appearance, began his transformation of the building by replacing the door and ground floor window in the northern half of the High Street frontage with a prominent box bay window^{[14][15]}. By 1962, the building had been altered to accommodate the current ground floor and first floor box bay windows on both the east (High Street) and west (Sheep Street) frontages^[16]. At the same time, the ground floor single-pane window and the first floor canted bay window of the south frontage were inserted, and a narrower ground floor window at the east end was removed (until then, this had been the only window on the south frontage, and present since at least the first half of the 19th century).

Issues: Loss of original walling.

Recommendations: Borderline Local Heritage List for: the survival of early second floor fenestration; being a conspicuous site illustrated in early 19th century engravings and photographs; and cellar access.

Sources: [1] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] Leeds Mercury, Oct 8th 1836; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] OS map of Skipton 5 feet to 1 mile 1852 (surveyed 1850); [5] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [6] “Old Skipton Firms: A.J.Clayton”, West Yorkshire Pioneer and East Lancashire News, Feb 21st 1930; [7] “Skipton’s historic corn mill was opened to the public for the first time 50 years ago”, May 29th 2020; [8] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [9] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection; [10] Kelly’s Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [11] “Old Jail as Restaurant”, Telegraph & Argus, Nov 26th 1969; [12] <https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/3612134> (Photo © Dr Neil Clifton (cc-by-sa/2.0)); [13]

“Waller Print” c. 1840, may be viewed on <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [14] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [15] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/>; [16] Photographs and sketches by G.G. Pace, architect, Margaret Robinson collection, Craven Museum.

88, High Street, Exchange Buildings



East (High Street) frontage and
north-east corner



West (Sheep Street) frontage

Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Currently the premises of NatWest Bank.

Date: 1895/6.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Architect: James Hartley^[1].

Material: Ashlar apart from the ground floor of the west frontage and the west part of the ground floor of the north frontage, which have stone cladding. Painted, rendered gritstone on the south wall above the roof of No. 100, High Street.

Roof: extensively glazed with slates close to the ridge, on the north hipped section, above the eaves on the east side, and part way down the roof on the west side.

Plan: East (High Street) frontage: Three storeys, five bays.

North-east corner (rounded): Three storeys, one bay; an entrance.

North frontage: Three storeys, three bays.

North-west corner (rounded): Two storeys, one bay.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: Two storeys, six first floor windows; a fire exit at the southern end of the building.

Fenestration and other features: East (High Street) frontage: On the ground floor are five six-pane windows with moulded sills, separated by paired pilasters. The northernmost window is shorter than the other four to accommodate an ATM below it; otherwise, the windows are identical. There is a bank deposit box below the central window. NatWest's fascia runs along the top of the pilasters and windows; directly above the fascia is a projecting moulded stone band. Both fascia and stone band extend across the whole of the east frontage. There are five sash windows on each of the upper floors; those on the first floor are taller than those on the second and have incised sills and lintels; the second floor windows have plain sills and incised lintels. On both upper floors there are pilasters at each end of the frontage and flanking the central window; those on the first floor are fluted. Between the first and second floor windows

is a projecting moulded stone band; at the eaves is a moulded cornice. Both extend across the whole of the east frontage. Above the cornice and the central bay of the east frontage is an ashlar pediment with moulded scrolls.

North-east corner (rounded): The entrance has a moulded ashlar surround and a segmental pediment; two doors: an outer panelled timber door and an inner glazed door. There is a sash window on each of the upper floors that, in terms of dimensions and surrounds, resemble those on the equivalent floors of the east frontage; however, the corner windows and surrounds are rounded. The fascia, stone bands and cornice of the east frontage extend across the north-east corner. Above the cornice is an ashlar pediment with moulded scrolls, on which the words "EXCHANGE BUILDINGS" are carved.

North frontage: The easternmost (left) bay of the ground floor has a window flanked by paired pilasters; the window and pilasters resemble those on the ground floor of the east frontage. The other two ground floor bays contain three windows with modern frames. There is a painted stone pilaster at the west end of the ground floor. The fascia and associated projecting moulded stone band of the east frontage and north-east corner extend across the easternmost bay of the north frontage. At a higher level, a second fascia and projecting plain stone band are present above the ground floor frontage of the central and westernmost bays. There are three sash windows on each of the upper floors that, in terms of dimensions and surrounds, resemble those on the east frontage, except that the two westernmost first floor windows do not have incised lintels. On both floors are three pilasters: flanking the easternmost window and at the west end of the frontage; those on the first floor are fluted. The projecting moulded stone band between the first and second floor windows and cornice of both the east frontage and the north-east corner continue across the north frontage. The cornice terminates at its west end.

North-west corner (rounded): The fascia and plain stone band of the central and westernmost bays of the north frontage continue across the north-west corner. On the first floor is a curved sash window with an incised stone lintel, resembling that on the first floor of the north-east corner, with a plain stone sill band below. The projecting moulded stone band between the first and second floor windows of the north frontage continues across the north-west corner. Above it, topping the corner, is an ashlar screen wall with moulded scrolls stepping down from the three storeys of the north frontage to the two storeys of the west frontage.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: At the northern end of the ground floor is a painted stone pilaster; to the south (right) of the pilaster are three windows with modern frames: a wider single-pane window flanked by two narrower windows. The fire exit at the southern end has a panelled timber door. To the left of the door are two ventilation grills close to ground level. The stone-clad ground floor frontage between the windows and door includes two recesses; the northernmost of these recesses is wider, contains a small ventilation grill and was formerly an entrance. The fascia and plain stone band of the north-west corner continues across the west frontage. Six first floor sash windows with incised lintels: wider outer windows, in the rhythm of 1-4-1. Four fluted pilasters: at each end of the frontage and flanking the central two windows. The projecting moulded stone band above the first floor windows of the north-west corner becomes the eaves cornice of the west frontage.

South frontage (above the roof of No. 100, High Street): On the second floor are two large ventilation grills resembling windows.

The roof is hipped at the north end. It is extensively glazed with three rows of contiguous skylights, running parallel to the ridge. The west side of the roof has two pitches. Immediately above the eaves, the pitch is steeper, and this part of the roof is fully glazed with long, contiguous skylights. There is a second row of smaller skylights on the less steep section of the roof close to the ridge. The east side of the roof is similar in terms of pitch to the upper part of the west side, and also has a single row of smaller skylights. There is a rectangular, partially rendered multi-flue stone chimney stack close to the northern end of the ridge where it meets the top of the hipped section, and a narrow, multi-flue coursed gritstone stack at the southern end of the ridge.

Special features: The glazing on the roof. Roof glazing is an original part of the upper floor workrooms for drapery/tailoring purposes. The prominent corner entrance with decorative panel including the name “EXCHANGE BUILDINGS” above.

Historical information: Immediately prior to the construction of this building, the property on this site was occupied by several different businesses: at the north-east corner were the “colliery offices” of Henry Robinson & Son, coal agents; also at the north end of the site were the premises of John Metcalfe, auctioneer; on the south side of Henry Robinson & Son was the shop of Tom Edward Robinson, boot and shoe maker; and occupying the southern end of the site was Jonas Andrew, ironmonger, steel merchant and nail maker^{[2][3]}. Charles Edward Lowcock, a draper, was the property owner^[4]. At the Spring Quarter Sessions at Wakefield, 8th April 1895, an order was made to alter the footprint of Lowcock’s property, adding a strip of land to the north side *in exchange* for a similar sized area on the west side which would be lost from the property in order to widen and improve Sheep Street:

“It is ordered that a portion of a certain public highway known as Sheep Street Hill, situate wholly within the said township of Skipton which portion of highway is 3 feet in width, contains (inclusive of the site of the steps there) an area of 99½ square feet and extends from east to west along the northerly side of and immediately adjoins the northerly wall of the shops and premises in Sheep Street Hill and Caroline Square in the occupations respectively of Mr. John Metcalfe and Messrs. Henry Robinson & Son be stopped up and for the giving and receiving in exchange therefor for the purpose of widening and improving Sheep Street aforesaid a strip of ground 87 square feet in area on the west of a line drawn from the point one foot distant from the north west corner of the said shop occupied by Mr. John Metcalfe to the north west corner of the house and shop in Sheep Street occupied by Mr. Hogg. The whole of the strip of land proposed to be given and received in exchange as aforesaid is the property of Mr. Charles Edward Lowcock which said footway ordered to be stopped up as aforesaid and the new highway approved by the Court here is more particularly shewn upon the plan ordered to be enrolled as aforesaid”^[4].

This exchange of land is believed to have been the inspiration for the name of the current building, “Exchange Buildings”, which was built on the newly defined footprint. Construction was completed by March 1896; during that month the Craven Herald newspaper recorded that “Mr C. Lowcock gave a supper at the Sackville Street coffee tavern to 60 workmen who had been employed on the new Exchange Buildings, and his own employees, about 30, also sat down”^[5]. Also present was Mr Hartley, the architect, who said that “a good building had been erected, which was at once a monument to Mr Lowcock’s enterprise and an honour to himself”^[5].

The newly constructed building comprised two ground floor shops, six offices on the first floor and four workrooms with skylights on the second floor^[1]. The shops and workrooms were occupied by Lowcock & Co., which was advertised as a “tailoring, clothing, outfitting, and linen and woollen drapery establishment” providing “garments of every description” including waterproof clothes, underclothing “of superior quality”, military and clerical garments, hats, ties, suits, dresses, mantles, boots and shoes^[6]. After the redevelopment of the site in 1895/6, Henry Robinson & Son, coal agents, who had previously had offices in the north-east corner, moved into offices on the first floor, which were to let^[2]. James Hartley, the architect who had designed the building, also rented an office here, until around 1903, when he took office space in what is now Nos. 7 to 11, Swadford Street, a building that he also designed^{[3][7]}.

By 1911, the colliery agent and coal merchant Robert Laycock had an office in Exchange Buildings, possibly taking over the business of Henry Robinson & Son^[3]. Lowcock & Co. remained here until 1917^[2]. Kelly’s Directory of 1927 lists for this property: National Provincial Bank; Robert Laycock Ltd., coal merchants; Frank Suddards, architect; and John Williams, tailor^[8]. Kelly’s Directory of 1936 has the same list with the addition of John Whalley Davies, insurance broker (firm: Suddards & Davies)^[9]. Suddards & Davies remained on the first floor until at least 1962^[10]. Photographs show that the National Provincial Bank occupied the east side of the ground floor^[11]. The precise locations of the other occupiers have not been determined. By c. 1950, the north-west corner on the ground floor was the shop of Whitakers, pork butchers, dairy and confectioners, and the south-west corner was Taylor’s greengrocers^[12]. One of the few photographs of the west (Sheep Street) frontage, taken in 1962, shows Whitakers and E. Ralph, fruiterer^[10]. Whitakers closed in 1968^[13]. The same year, National Provincial Bank announced that it was merging with Westminster Bank, and from 1970, the merged bank traded as National Westminster Bank^[14]. Since 1995, it has been trading as NatWest despite being acquired by the Royal Bank of Scotland in 2000^[14]. By the end of the 20th century, the Skipton branch had expanded into the whole of the ground floor of Exchange Buildings and the neighbouring building to the south, No. 100, High Street^[15].

Additional information: Photographs indicate alterations to the east frontage over time. After construction, while Lowcock and Co. occupied the building, there were two shop fronts on the High Street^[16]. The northernmost one had a symmetrical appearance with a central recessed entrance. The southernmost one was probably identical or similar^[16]. Between the shop fronts was a doorway flanked by pilasters^[16]. These ground floor pilasters were directly below the central two pilasters of the upper floors that are still present today^[16]. A photograph taken c. 1930 shows that the central ground floor pilasters and doorway had been retained by the National Provincial Bank, but the shop fronts had been modified and their entrances removed^[11]. By c. 1940, the arrangement of windows and paired pilasters was as it is today^[11].

The stone pilasters flanking the north-west corner of the building are remnants of the shop front of Whitakers, butchers and confectioners^[13].

Photographs suggest that the building was originally fitted with two prominent finial-styled roof ventilators just to the west side of the ridge^{[11][17]}. They were removed between 1945 and 1962^{[10][11]}.

Issues: Poor 20th century treatment to the ground floor of the west (Sheep Street) frontage.

Sources: [1] Jackson, K.C. 2011. Skipton-in-Craven, 1865 to 1914: a study of urban growth in a small textile town. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Bradford, Vol. 1, p 202; [2] Notebook

1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [3] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [4] Yorkshire, England, Quarter Session Records, 1637-1914, accessed via www.Ancestry.co.uk; [5] Craven Herald, Mar 13th 1896; [6] "Illustrated Official Guide to Skipton, and the Picturesque Craven District", 1907, Skipton Traders' Association; [7] Pers. comm., Richard Pearson, architect, James Hartley & Son, Pinder Bridge House, Cross Street, Skipton; [8] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [9] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1936; [10] Photographs and sketches by G.G. Pace, architect, Margaret Robinson collection, Craven Museum; [11] Rowley Postcard Collection, Skipton Library; [12] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [13] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection; [14] <https://www.natwestgroup.com/heritage/companies.html>; [15] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [16] <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [17] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>.

100, High Street



South frontage and east (High Street) frontage



West (Sheep Street) frontage

Heritage category: Not listed.

Function of building: Part of NatWest Bank (ground floor).

Date: Early to mid-19th century, possibly earlier.

Architect/Builder/Designer: Unknown.

Material: Grey stone cladding on the ground floor; Painted, rendered coursed gritstone on the upper floors.

Roof: slate.

Plan: East (High Street) frontage: three storeys, two bays.

An entrance at the south-east corner of the building. The corner is rounded above the entrance.

South frontage (gable end): three storeys, two bays.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: three storeys, two first floor windows; a recessed entrance at the northern end of the west frontage.

Fenestration and other features: East (High Street) frontage: Three large plate glass windows, currently covered, with metal surrounds on the ground floor; a large ventilation grill below the southernmost window. Two windows on each of the upper floors with painted, plain stone sills and lintels (sills projecting). The windows on the first floor are two-over-one sashes and are taller than those on the second floor, which are two-pane mock sashes. The remains of three narrow stone gutter brackets.

The door at the south-east corner of the building is a modern emergency exit.

South frontage (gable end): Three large plate glass windows, currently covered, with metal surrounds on the ground floor. A two-over-one sash window with a painted, plain stone surround (sill projecting) at each end of the first floor. No windows on the second floor.

West (Sheep Street) frontage: A single large plate glass window with painted, projecting timber surround. Two small square ventilation grills, one below the window and one to the left of the window. The recessed door at the northern end of the building is glazed and accessed via two steps. Irregular fenestration on the upper floors. The first floor has two windows, one close to the centre of the building, the other at the northern end of the building. The latter is taller than the former. Both have modern frames and painted, plain stone surrounds. To the left of the central window is a small rectangular ventilation grill. There are three windows on the second floor, all with painted, plain stone surrounds; from left to right: a small single-pane window at the northern end of the building; a larger two-pane sash with a projecting surround off-centre towards the north; and a smaller two-pane sash with a projecting surround towards the southern end of the building. Narrow stone gutter brackets.

Special features: Rounded south-east corner.

Historical information: At the end of the 18th century, the occupier of the Castle Estate property on this site was Thomas Boocock, a shoemaker^[1]. After his death in 1805, his son Joseph Boocock continued his father's business in these premises^[1]. Joseph is recorded living here in the 1841 census, aged around 70, with his wife Grace and daughter Elizabeth^{[2][3]}. He died later that year, and by 1847, the building had been taken by Thomas Hogg, a joiner and cabinet maker^{[1][3]}. The Hogg family remained tenants for many years, until the early 20th century^[1]. Thomas Hogg's business passed to his sons John and William after his death in 1859^[1]. By 1874, John Hogg had moved out to become the innkeeper of the Ship Hotel, while William remained in the property and continued the furniture business, naming his shop "Craven Furnishing Warehouse"^{[1][4]}. In 1882, it became "The Skipton Pantechnicon, Music Warehouse", after William Hogg broadened his interests to include the sale of pianos and harmoniums^[1]. By the following decade, he had changed his business again. The censuses of 1891 and 1901 record him as a fish and game merchant residing in this property with his wife Hannah and daughters^[2].

In 1904, the premises were acquired by Francis Shiers Watkinson, a draper^[1]. He sold the lease to this property to Richard Wilson, a solicitor, later in the decade, but continued to trade here until sometime after 1927^[5]. In 1939, army recruiter Edward Bellamy and his wife Florence Maud were living at No. 100, High Street^[2]. Perhaps the recruiting office was in the building. By c. 1950, the Silver Library, a private lending library, was here^[6]. By 1962, the Provincial Building Society had acquired the ground floor, while solicitors J.P. Mewies & Co. occupied the upper floors^[7]. By 1997, NatWest Bank had expanded into the building from the neighbouring Exchange Buildings, and Howarth & Hollings, licensed conveyancers, occupied the upper floors (Howarth & Hollings vacated the building before 2010)^{[8][9][10]}.

Additional information: Between 1957 and 1962, the external walls of the building were revamped with render on the upper floors and grey stone cladding on the ground floor^{[7][11]}. Photographs taken in 1957 and earlier show a single window at the west end of the south frontage (gable end). The window at the east end was added between 1957 and 1977, possibly when the external walls were revamped c. 1960^{[11][12]}.

Sources: [1] Notebook 1, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [2] www.Ancestry.co.uk; [3] www.familysearch.org; [4] Notebook 3, The Rowley Collection, Skipton Library, may be accessed via <https://rowleycollection.co.uk>; [5] Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1927; [6] "Skipton in the Fifties", Craven Herald, 5th Jun 1998; [7] Photographs and sketches by G.G. Pace,

architect, Margaret Robinson collection, Craven Museum; [8] Goad plans of Skipton 1972-present, may be viewed in Skipton Library; [9] Skipton Civic Society Archive; [10] Google Street View (www.google.co.uk/maps); [11] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/>; [12] Skipton Civic Society photographic slide collection.