

North Yorkshire (W.R.)

Modern county (Historic county)

4461/062/004

office use

Horton-in-Ribblesdale

Parish or township

Eysdey Barn

Name of building

SD 812 697

National Grid ref.

not known

Owner or occupier

Helwith Bridge,

Address

Horton-in-Ribblesdale,

Settle, North Yorkshire,

BD24

Postcode

No.

Building listed? Grade?

Date of record; names of recorders

Note of major alterations or  
demolitions since the survey

Arnold Pacey,

July 1991

## DESCRIPTION

1) Building type / purpose

Field barn.

2) Materials

Silurian "slate" or flagstone from  
the Horton Formation.

Oak and ash timber, much of it re-used.

3) Exterior detail

(especially detail not clear on drawings, e.g. label moulds, sections of mullions)

Barn has rough walls of "slate" with slabs used for lintels of openings except for the cart entrance which has a timber lintel re-using a former cruck blade. There are forking holes in the gable end walls.

An outshut, which is clearly a later addition (straight joint in north wall), has a neat shute under its mucking-out hole to direct muck away from the adjacent field wall, and a buttress supporting its west wall. The latter is of gritstone rather than "slate". The outshut roof has been replaced in corrugated iron. There was formerly a shallow porch to the cart entrance, one wall of which stands now like another buttress.

4) Interior detail

(especially detail not clear on drawings, e.g. chamfer stops)

In the main body of the barn, there is a shippon at the south end with cranked boskins. The skelbuse is formed partly of slate slabs. Where the outshut has been added, rough holes have been cut in the wall through which cattle in the outshut can be fed; boskins there are very roughly made.

One of the two trusses is of the common morticed apex type; the other has principals formed by re-used cruck blades, joined near the apex by a king-block which carries the ridge. Together with the re-used cruck timber in the lintel over the cart entrance, at least two pairs of crucks are represented. (A tawny owl was roosting on the tie-beam of the king-block truss but flapped silently out of the forking hole at the south end without being measured.)

## 5) Plan form

Standard laithe plan, with outshut shippon added.

## DATING

6) Identify the oldest part of the building and indicate a likely date

The cruck timbers are the oldest feature: 16th or 17th century.  
Main body of the barn, mid to late 18th century.

7) Major extensions or alterations

Outshut, late 19th century?

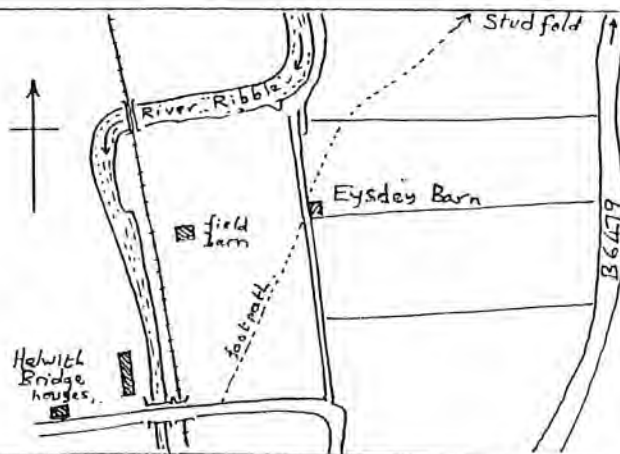
## SETTING

8) Orientation

Axis runs north-south;  
cart entrance and shippon  
door face west.

9) Relationships

See sketch plan for situation  
on alluvial soils of flood  
plain of River Ribble.



## OTHER INFORMATION

10) Initials / Datestones

None.

11) Oral information from owner / occupier

None.

Another nearby building with a king-block truss, also probably 18th century, is Higher Studfold Farmhouse, about 800 metres due north. As in this barn, the principals appear to be re-used crucks. See attached drawing.

12) Documentation: maps, inventories, etc.

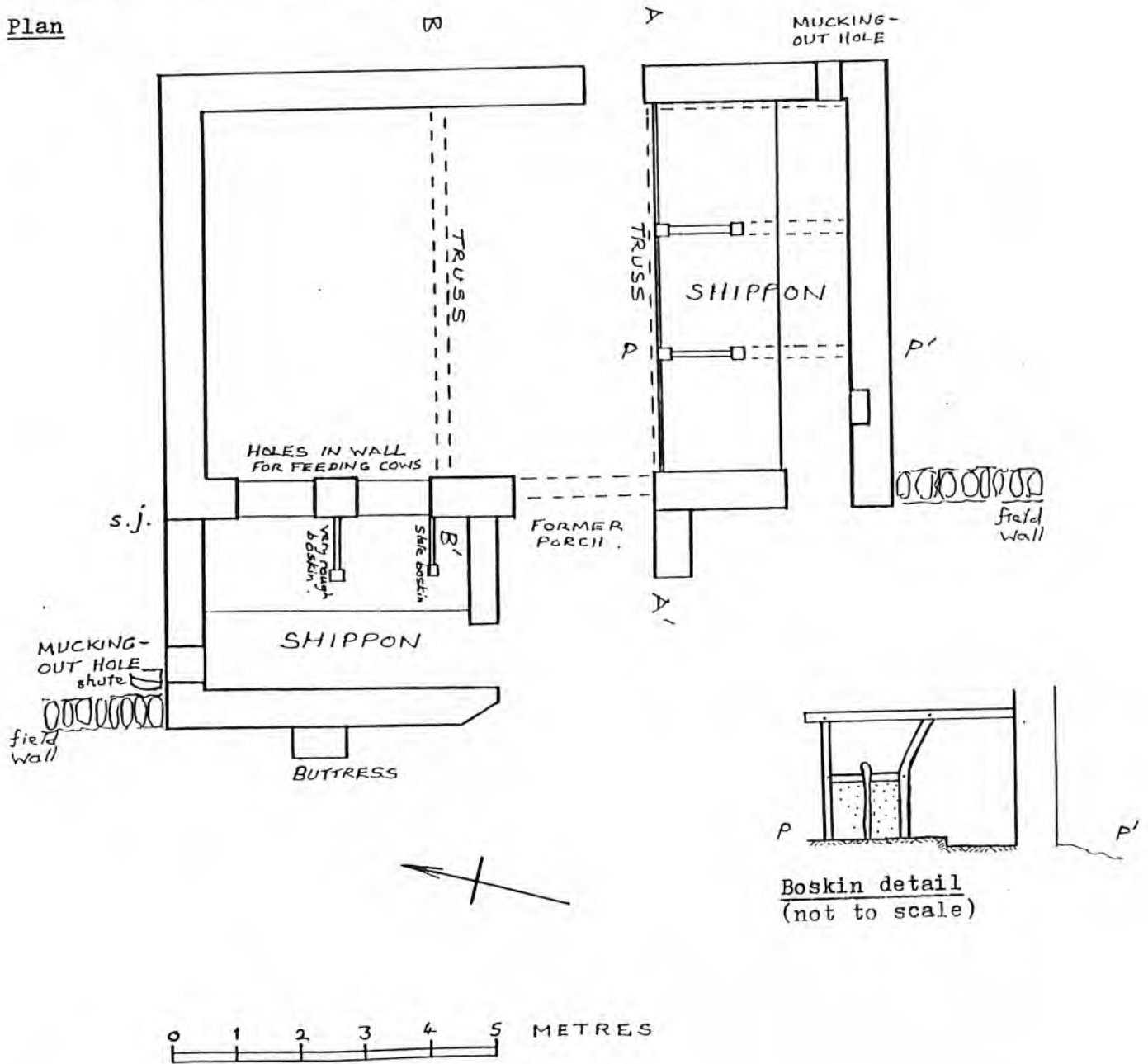
1st edn. o.s. map; also 1890 edn. and modern 1:25 000 map.  
(1890 map gives spelling of name)

13) Plans, etc., annexed (please tick)

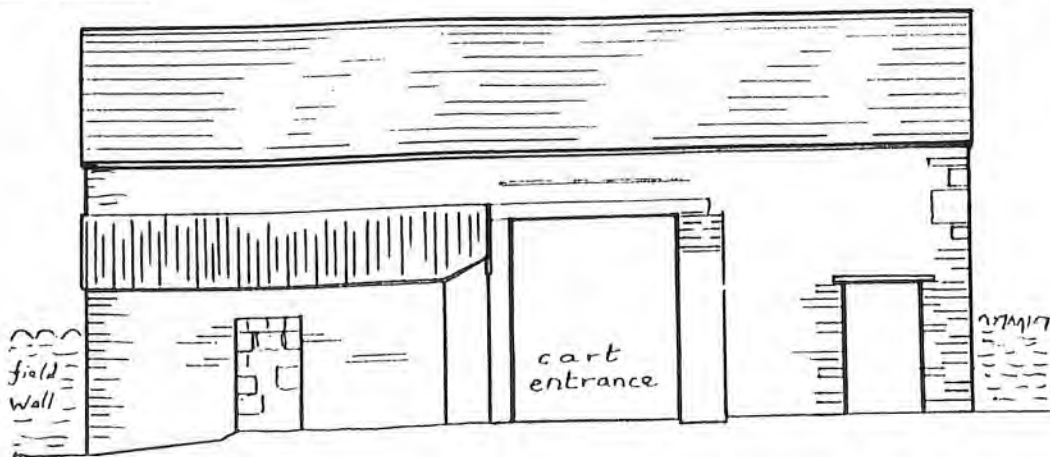
- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| - block plan of site — <del>above</del> | ✓ - sections      |
| ✓ - ground floor plan                   | ✓ - elevations    |
| - first floor plan                      | - detail drawings |
| - analytical plan                       | - photographs     |
| - copies of inventories, maps, etc.     |                   |

EYSDEY BARN, Horton-in-Ribblesdale

Plan



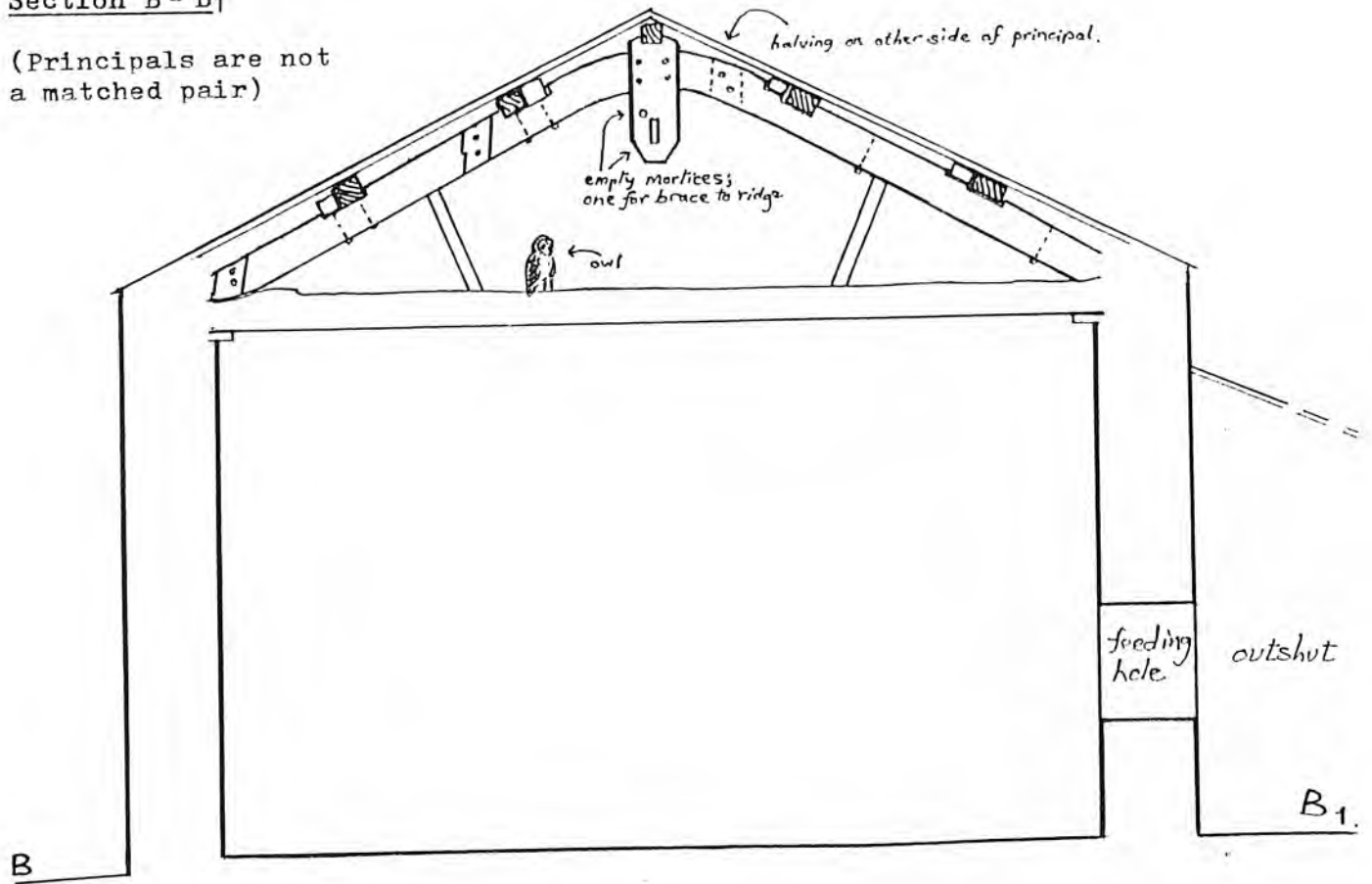
West elevation



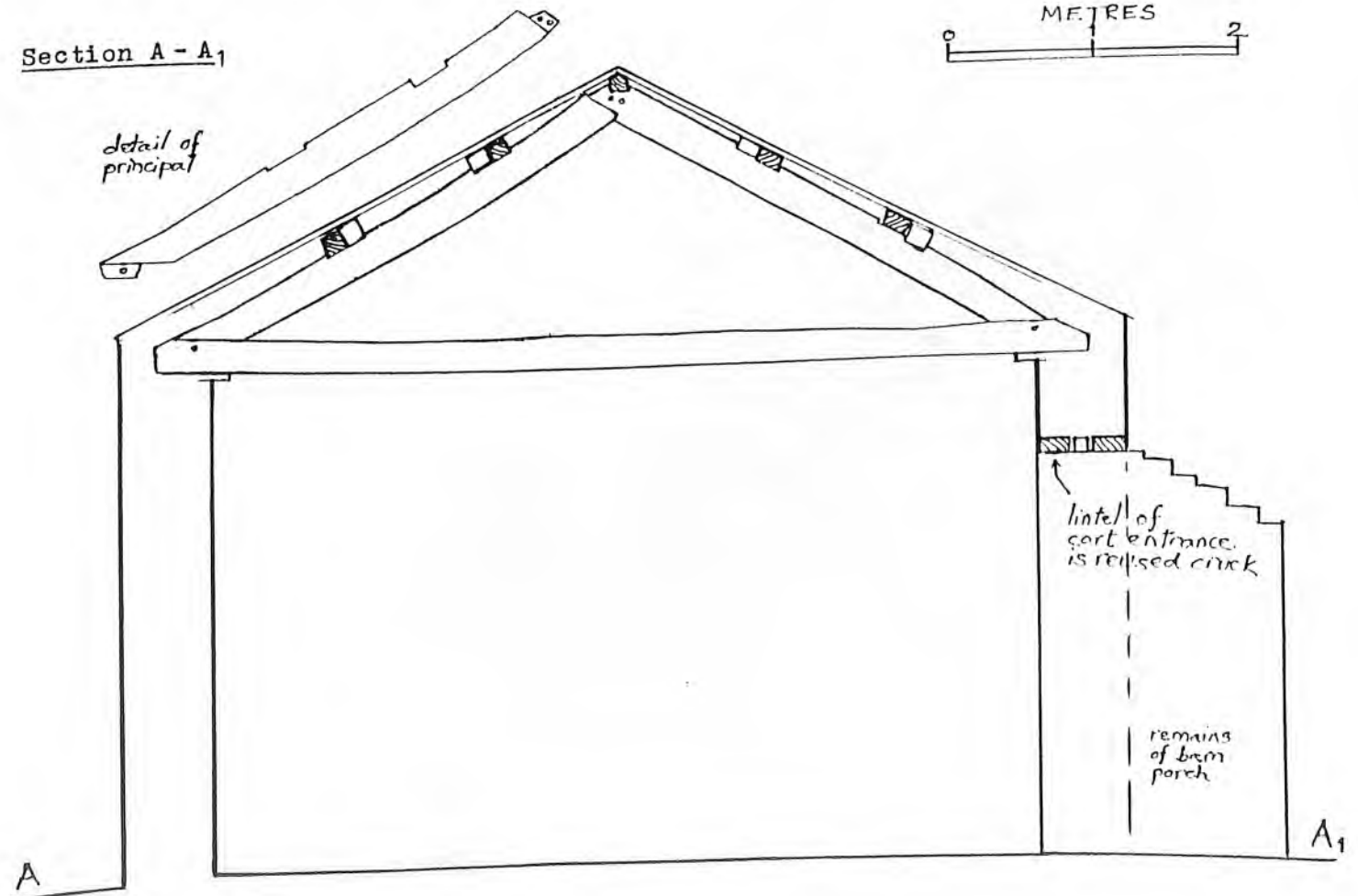
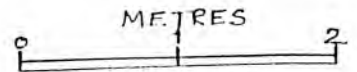
EYSDEY BARN, Horton-in-Ribblesdale

Section B - B<sub>1</sub>

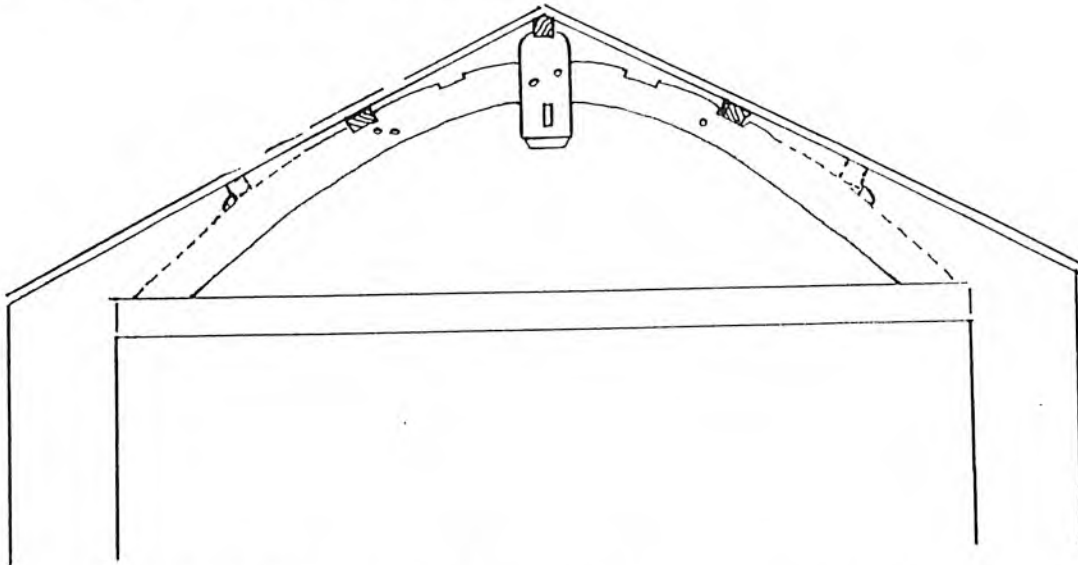
(Principals are not a matched pair)



Section A - A<sub>1</sub>



for comparison with Eysdey Barn



King-block roof-truss in Higher Studfold Farmhouse, SD 813705

The principals are clearly of re-used timber, and the opposite face, which is inaccessible, almost certainly shows halvings derived from cruck techniques of construction.

It may be that the king-block was favoured by local carpenters when dealing with curved timbers as a means of adjusting the height of the ridge relative to the purlins. Here, as at Eysdey Barn, there is an empty mortice in the king-block.

(based on a drawing by Henry Barker of Horton Local History Group)

EYSDEY BARN

Tentative reconstruction of original use of the cruck timber forming the left-hand principal in the drawing of section B-B<sub>1</sub>.

