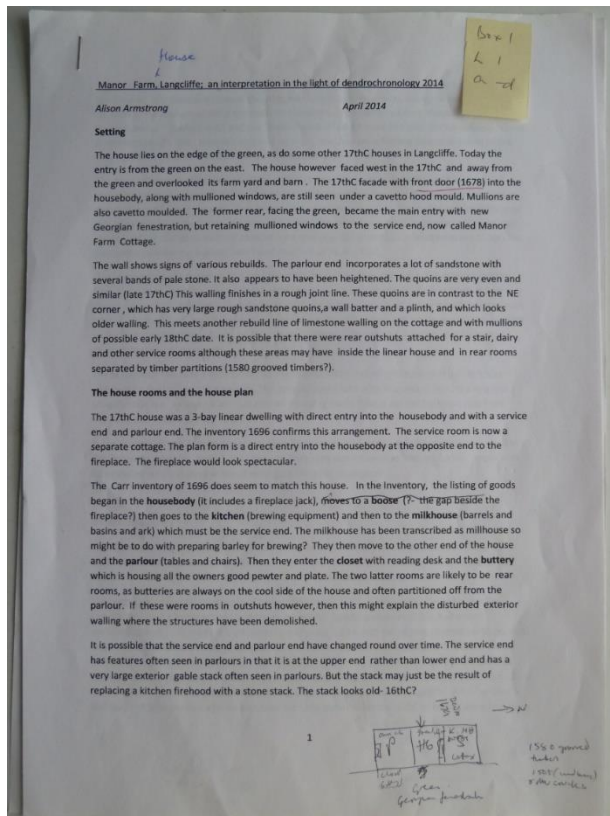


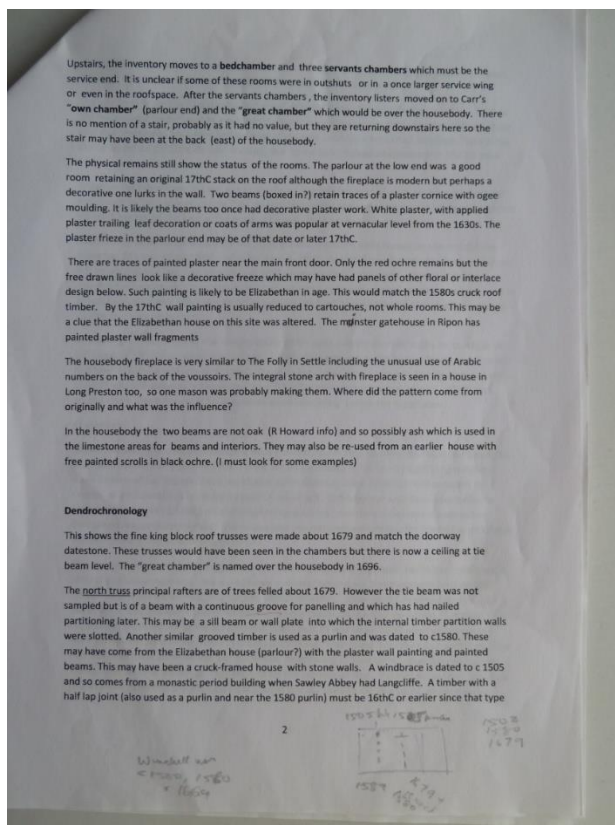
Alison Armstrong Collection – Cataloguing Sheet

Title	Langcliffe Wallet																																																																																									
Storage location	Ingleborough Community Centre, Alison Armstrong Collection, Box 1																																																																																									
About this record	<table> <tr> <td>L1 a-d</td> <td colspan="5">Manor Farm House, Langcliffe; interpretation of dendrochronology</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L2 a-g</td> <td colspan="5">Manor Farm House; sketches of roof beams</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L3</td> <td colspan="5">Manor Farm House; roof truss image (copyright, Harrison and Hutton)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L4</td> <td colspan="5">Manor Farm House; fireplace image (copyright, Harrison and Hutton)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L5 a-r</td> <td colspan="5">Manor Farm House; dendrochronology report NTRDL 2014 (copyright)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L6</td> <td colspan="5">Manor Farm House; inventory 1696/7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L7 a-b</td> <td colspan="5">Some Field Barns in Langcliffe; report</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L8</td> <td colspan="5">Leys Barn, Langcliffe; photograph and sketch</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L9 a-m</td> <td colspan="5">Langcliffe village tour; handwritten notes and sketches</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L10 a-k</td> <td colspan="5">1 New Street, Langcliffe; building survey report and photos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L11 a-d</td> <td colspan="5">Houses on Green, Langcliffe; notes and sketches</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L12</td> <td colspan="5">Old Vicarage, Langcliffe; sketch</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L13</td> <td colspan="5">Langcliffe Church; sketch of porch</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L14</td> <td colspan="5">Langcliffe Conservation map (copyright)</td> </tr> </table>						L1 a-d	Manor Farm House, Langcliffe; interpretation of dendrochronology					L2 a-g	Manor Farm House; sketches of roof beams					L3	Manor Farm House; roof truss image (copyright, Harrison and Hutton)					L4	Manor Farm House; fireplace image (copyright, Harrison and Hutton)					L5 a-r	Manor Farm House; dendrochronology report NTRDL 2014 (copyright)					L6	Manor Farm House; inventory 1696/7					L7 a-b	Some Field Barns in Langcliffe; report					L8	Leys Barn, Langcliffe; photograph and sketch					L9 a-m	Langcliffe village tour; handwritten notes and sketches					L10 a-k	1 New Street, Langcliffe; building survey report and photos					L11 a-d	Houses on Green, Langcliffe; notes and sketches					L12	Old Vicarage, Langcliffe; sketch					L13	Langcliffe Church; sketch of porch					L14	Langcliffe Conservation map (copyright)				
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Creator	Alison Armstrong																																																																																									
Contributor	Name David Johnson				Contact IAG																																																																																					
Date of creation																																																																																										
Date of coverage																																																																																										
Place	Langcliffe																																																																																									
Exact location	Manor Farm House, Leys barn, 1 New St, The Green, Old Vicarage, Church																																																																																									
Format (original)	Audio	* Document	* Drawing	Family tree	*Inventory	Mag. cutting																																																																																				
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Key word(s)	Vernacular buildings, Architecture, Dendrochronology																																																																																									
Data entry by	M. Slater																																																																																									

Langcliffe wallet L a to d



L1 a



L1b

of carpentry, often used on cruck structures, was not much used after 1600. This was not sampled. However other timber with half-lap joints were dated in the southern truss.

The southern truss has two principal rafters of different dates. The east timber dated to c 1589 as did the grooved timber used as a purlin in the north truss. However sketches (made by Mike) show that this timber also has a long half lap joint of the type associated with cruck buildings. Such joints can be found on 12/13thC timber framing, but in the Dales halved-on carpentry of 1587 is most likely a cruck structure.

Drawings (by Mike) show the west truss also has a long half lap joint of cruck type but that timber was dated to 1505 as was a brace. This principal rafter also appears to be a cruck blade with notches for cruck purlins on the back of the cruck. This truss then re-uses two cruck blades.

Documentary evidence shows that in the 17thC old cruck timbers were reused on site and did not move far. It is only in the 19thC and sometimes in 18thC that timber was stockpiled from elsewhere. It is interesting that the Carr inventory of 1696 seems to start in the barns. Then, just before entering the housebody, is recorded "ash and oakwood, carts and wheels" so this may have been in an outbuilding nearby. What was he doing with this timber? At Low Winstkill, Nicholas Bulough was a carpenter about that time.

Interesting, at Low Winstkill, the dendro dating of the barn produced similar dates for crucks in the barn roof of c1500 (sap wood missing) and c 1560. This was part of the former "great barn" which had been in two parts by the later 16thC. The later may have been a repair to the old barn and cruck building was still common in Craven to about 1600. Dendro at Long Preston (crucks c1527) and Bolton Priory Great Barn (1517/18) indicate much rebuilding before the Dissolution.

Conclusion

Whilst monastic accounts (for Fountains Abbey and Bolton Priory) do show roofing stone quarrying and stone houses being built in 14thC, there are also accounts in 15th and 16thC for provision of cruck timbers of oak brought from woodlands some distance away. 16thC Clifford accounts for Cracoe show houses and barns being built of oak or ash. Oak however was always preferred for construction due to its hardness and long-lasting qualities. Internal ash beams are seen in the limestone area, probably because it was local and cheaper and was suitable for internal work where weather proof qualities were less important.

The dendro results here could suggest a cruck-built medieval hall with open hall in the middle and a parlour end and service end. This would make a modest farmhouse. Some examples still exist in Yorkshire. It is still a linear building not one with cross wings. Some crucks dendro-dated to 1505 but other crucks, and some plates for holding timber partitions (parlour partitions?), date to 1589 suggesting continued use of the old medieval cruck hall. (It was about 1590 when village people were purchasing parts of the manor?) Braces of 1505 may have come from the cruck partitions. The hall may have been stone walled but piecemeal heightening in later 16thC, possibly making two storeys over parts of the house, may account for the exterior walling. Painted stone walls and new timber room partitions and perhaps replacement crucks added to the late 16thC modernisation.

3

L1c

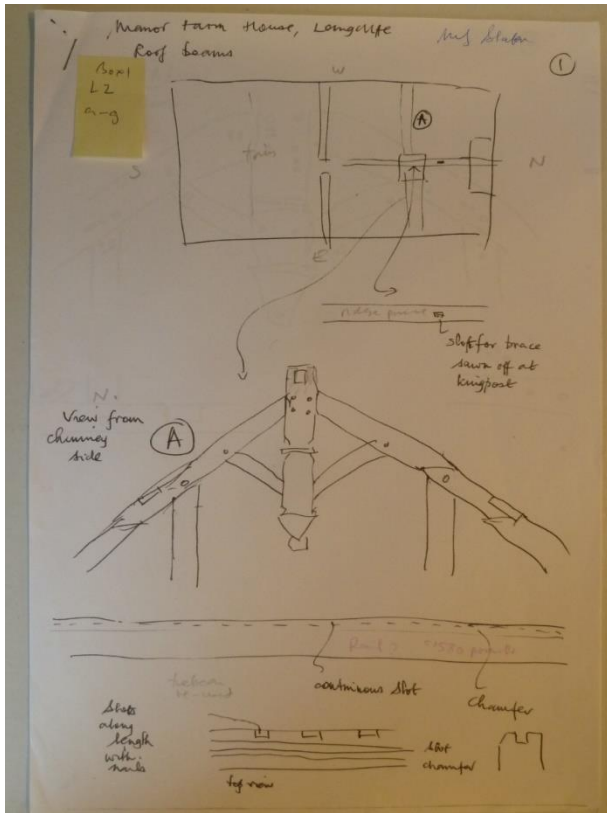
The house was remodelled nearly a century later in 1679 as a good stone house but retaining some old timber to save on costs. As in many places it took several generations for freeholders to rebuild. It is uncertain if the two painted spine beams in the housebody are 16th or 17thC in date.

end

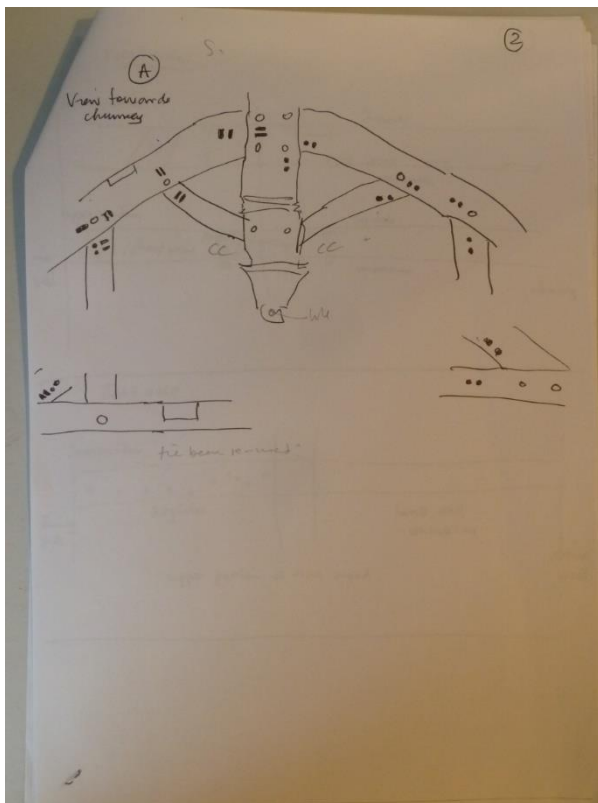
4

L1d

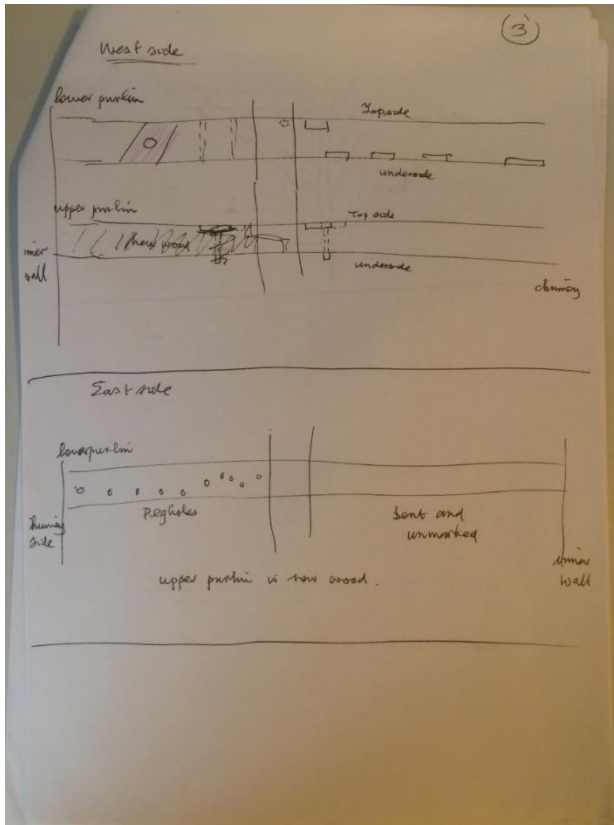
Box 1 Langcliffe L2 a to g



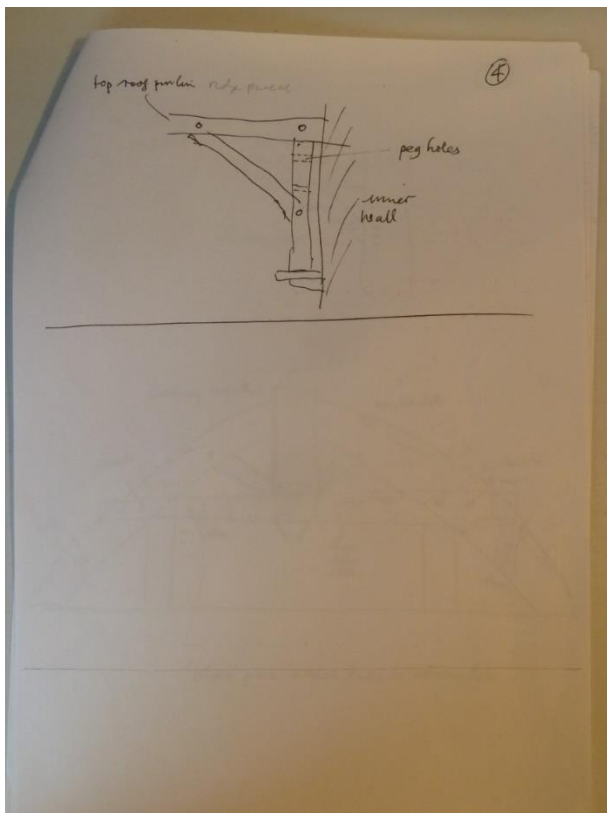
L2 a



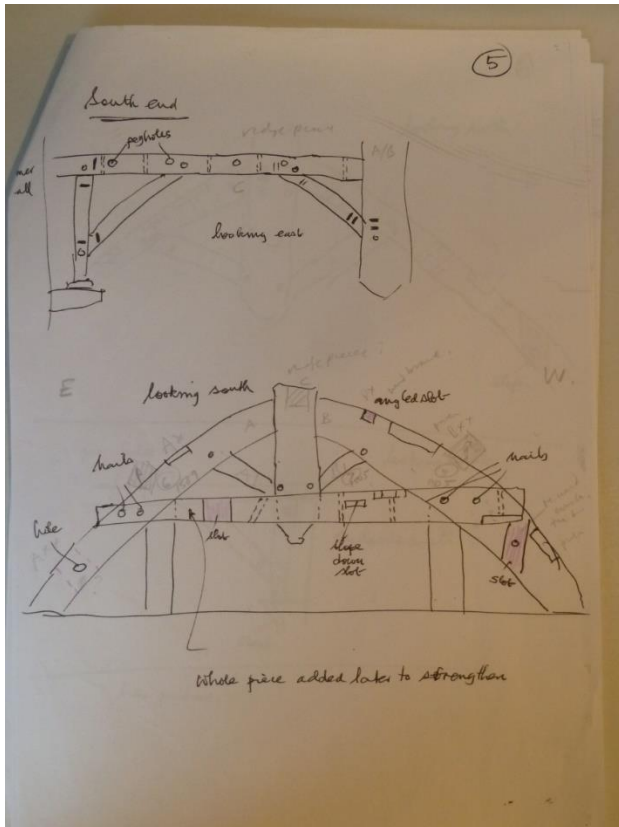
L2b



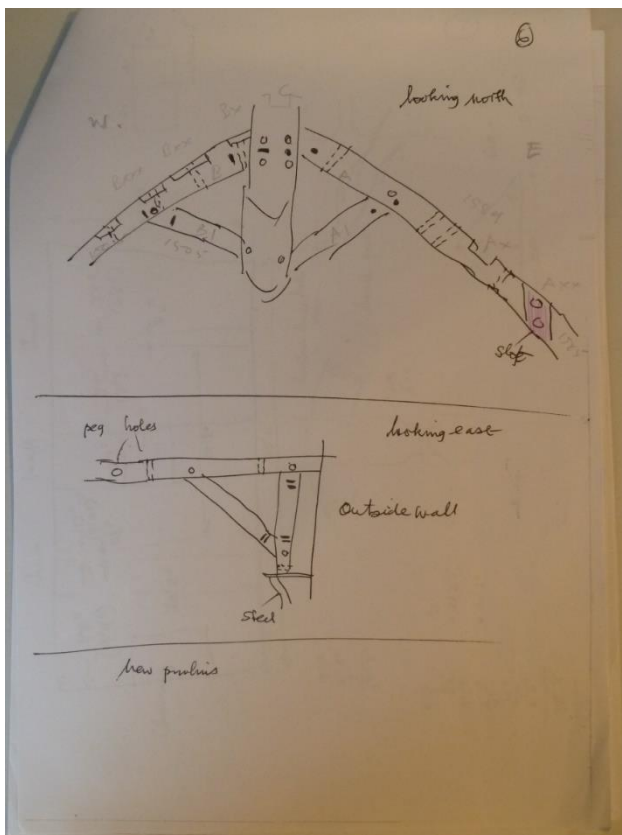
L2 c



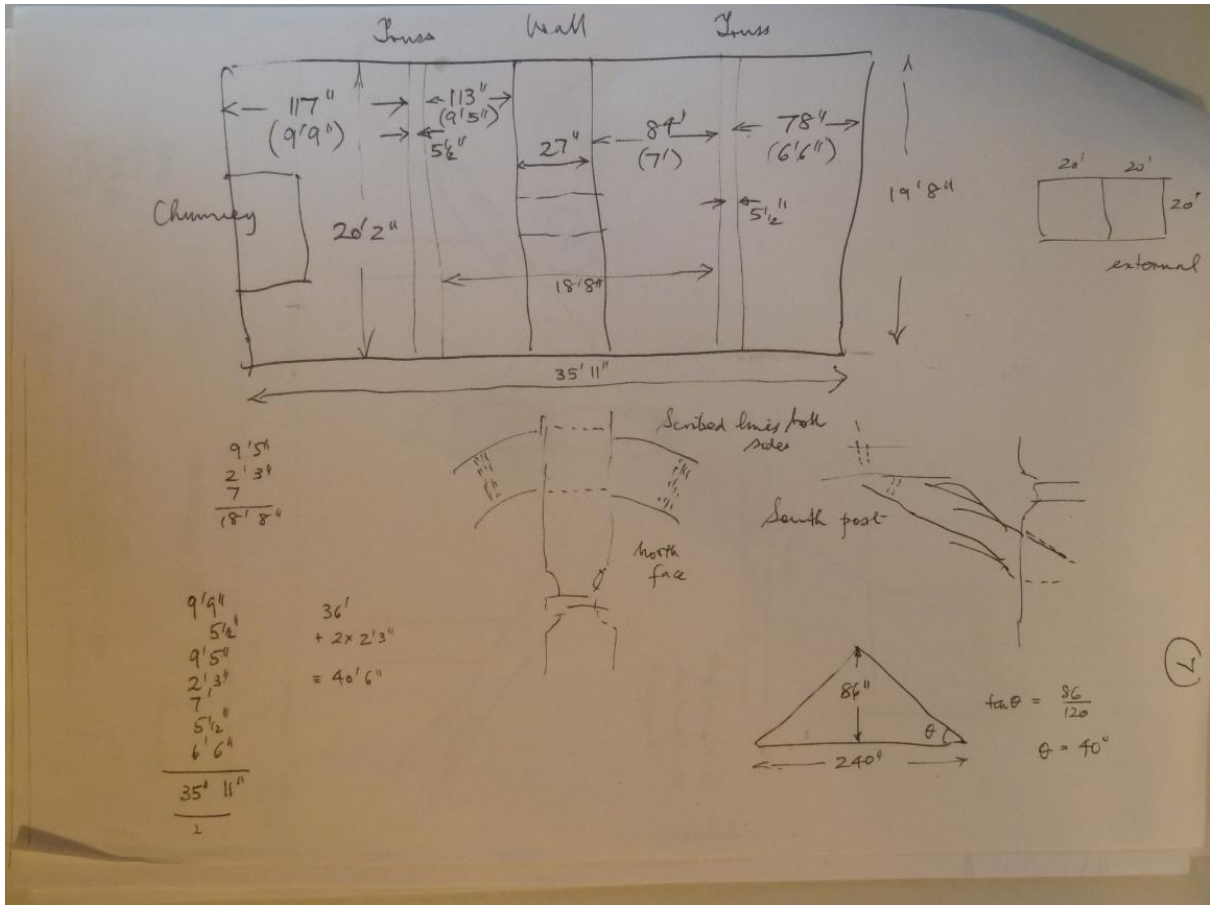
L2 d



L2 e



L2 f



L2 g

Box 1 Langcliffe L7 a to b

Box 1
L7
a-b

Some field barns in Langcliffe

A c. 18

Two days helping the FBS revealed an interesting variety of outlying fieldbarns and confirmation that no two barns are the same but reflect changing economies and landuse from the 16thC

There were two field barns that were new build 19thC. The first was at Claypits (LP11) where the rather "estate" looking barn stood amidst straight-walled meadows that were probably early 19thC grassland improvements. Site of a ruin in 1850 the site however is alongside a long hollow-way that is probably medieval. In spite of the grey-green "Westmorland" slates and neatly cut gritstone quoins and dressed work the barn appears to have a traditional 2-door plan with ventilator holes and gable owl holes (complete with Little Owl when we visited). The plan however was not of the usual shippon and mew but two shippons facing a central well-lit foddergang with continuous hay balks above. This unusual plan which accommodated 11 or 12 cows again reflects an estate style by a progressive 19thC farmer who could provide enough grass and perhaps other fodder to overwinter so many cows. There was however only one hay forking hole and that faced the meadow. The barn was the third largest of the five. The interior had Horton slate boskins, typical of the area and a fine cobbled booses (stalls) with sandstone settle stones along the group. The single roof truss of imported timber and of bolted kingpost type was one we were to see often. The barn had a small enclosure and a bathtub now holds the water supply where cows would have been let out daily in the winter for water and for mucking out. The midden manure providing essential fertiliser to spread to the meadows in spring.

Not far away near Overclose a field barn (LP12) of the 18thC told of land improvements and increased numbers of overwintered cows as shippons were added to it in the 19th and 20thC. Overclose has straight field walls and was probably late enclosed pasture lying N of the hollowway from Langcliffe to medieval Mastles Lane and the great wall around Langcliffe Scar pasture. The earlier barn at the centre of the complex is a classic two-door field barn with entry for shippon and for mew and probably accommodating 5 cows. The use of limestone for dressed work, rather than sandstone, may suggest a 17thC date or a lack of quarried stone. It has a sandstone roof flag in the farming boom at the turn of the 19thC a SW shippon was added with foddergang access from the older mew door. The old barn shippon door was blocked and a new one made from the lane. The old barn was probably re-roofed and heightened to cover the outshut and the bolted kingpost like the estate barn was added with "tusled tenon" purlins in the shippon. Boskins are of timber not slate and roof of greenish slate. About 1900, a very late date, another shippon was added and the old barn became one large hay mew, with enlarged forking hole, supplying the two shippons and perhaps 14 cows. The demand for fresh dairy produce in towns and with railway access probably encouraged this late development.

Older field barns survive in Langcliffe too. A small L-shaped barn in the south (LP14), just at the top of Springs Wood the old closes with their linear earthworks may be the site of one of the earliest near the head dyke wall and cut into the steep limestone hillside. Although a small two-door field barn with shippon and mew it is cut into the hillside and is a bank-barn in the Cumbrian tradition. The mew provides an almost continuous floor over the shippon. Features that suggest a c. 1600 date include the large double plinth on the low end, the use of limestone quoins, a raised roofline. Inside, large boulders may be the footings of cruck trusses for the two early 18thC roof

L7 a

trusses are made up from good cruck blades with another as a purlin. There may have been more but many purlins are modern. The present roof of sandstone flags (with a slaty cleavage - Studfale sandstone?) went with the rebuilt trusses that are carpenter marked 1 and 11. One tie beam has halved joints for braces in a cruck sturure with blades 4.80 apart which would match a central cruck truss in this barn. One blade halving is notched and may be medieval. The cruck pieces indicate a structure with tie beam, collar and two sets of purlins but the apex type is unclear. The small barn overwintered 4 cows and there are broken remains of slate boskins. Graffiti, possibly 19thC includes "EH"

The last site was Cowside and oval enclosure, at an altitude of over 300m (ft) around Cowside beck and divided into several meadows and perhaps of 16thC date when the farms began with demand for land and farms. The surrounding wall has no ortostats but there is a head dyke feature. The farmstead lies on its S edge but the meadows include 2 fieldbarns. There are features which may be to do with water management.

The upper barn (LP 8) is a large 3 bay 19thC one with gable end entry shippon which probably had a central foddergang from the mew. BOLTED KINGPOST TRUSSE OF THE EARLY 19THC lie in pieces along with green roofing slates. One of the larger barns reflecting the better growing conditions of the sheltered upland site and perhaps accommodating as many as 12 cows. The barn plan was altered later with shippon doors inserted in the W gable. Perhaps fodder could be brought up from the farmyard. (date of enclosure?) Of particular interest is the dividing field wall near the barn for it incorporates the long wall with shuttered windows from of another building approx 13? X 5 m. This may have been a hof house for young sheep that lived on adjacent moor or for a root store?

The final barn is in another meadow at Cowside, (not on old Maps) Here an L shaped barn is large and of 4 bays and the only one to have a cart entry, although this is an enlargement of a narrower doorway, and probably became a dual purpose laithe with threshing floor rather than a field barn. It has features which suggest it has been much rebuilt. The large plinth of clearance boulders, slit ventilators and raised roof line and a cruck timber as a cart door lintel indicate it could date from before 1600 and may be 17thC. It has however been enlarged by re-roofing with 19thC bolted kingposts and adding a shippon outshut for another 5 cows.

A few years ago recoding of barns at Lower Winkill, a former Sawley Abbey farm, indicated the remains of a small house with attached barn. The cobbled floor between the two may be the remains of a true cross passage longhouse. The barn has roof trusses made of good quality oak crucks which may be monastic but no dendro has been done in the area.

In conclusion then the brief visit revealed a variety of barn structures reflecting land use changes after Sawley Abbey's dominance until the Dissolution. The new farmers have left evidence of cruck built structures, 18thC re-roofing and 19thC enlarging as upland farm land meadow yields improved and land was enclosed. Increasing enclosures in the 19th C led to new builds in Cowside and a few owl whilst older buildings were added to for more cows at over close.

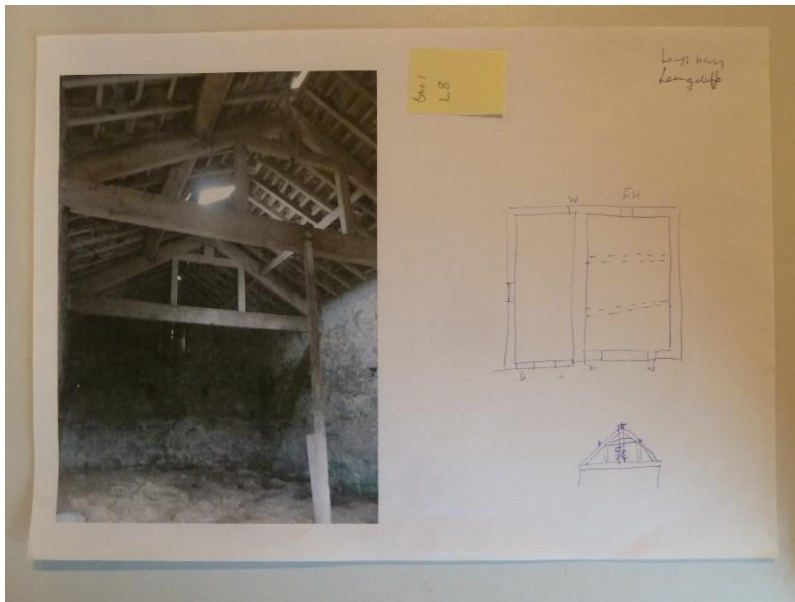
Add Winkill date of Enclosure? 1789

1536 Darcy purchases Manor from Crown (who took Sawley land?)

L7b

Box 1 Langcliffe L8

Leys Barn



HOUSE HISTORY

Lansdowne Hall
Dunlop land. Built by Thomas Dunlop. Sold by 1891 and 1892

S 1602 Henry Somerville ER 46 (1602)
In 1620s built by W Fortie. His daughter Mary in Dunlop
Dunlop built until 1860s (changed her name) to 1970s
Lock time 1909 as machine & oversize stone. Cotton spinning
The last closed down Warklee - 1834

Old Village / Palace to 1960s Open House Estate 46
Polly family. W. P. & 1800s Anderson & Colville (LTC) because now

Mount Pleasant farm R. M. Richard Margaret Lawson 1681

Mount Pleasant 1678 Leonard & Isabella Carr, gate or
restored adobe. For the house.

W. Carr d 1674

Leased (contains mill & mill) House & mill. Present
1718 - House divided at head by a wall property. "with
been or yard mill" 1820s
++

Block of Cottages in green Post 1800
Complex plan. High chimneys. Two large for factory tailors.

1, 2, 3 Main 80
c 1830s. Many spinners in each family
Hutchinson mill built d. 1915

Swainsons farm
Lawrence & Margaret Swainson. 1660 date of the
Mount Pleasant (farm)

1681 Lawson, Richard & Mary

Hypoth Farm

Owned by the Presb of family in will to 1875
Henry Armstrong but 1740 d. 1748.
1956 sold to Mary Lewis / Salisbury

St John Road
1-6 built 1767. Hutch house of mill had stone
on old road Lansdowne to here. (the temple?)
3-cell house - centre originally.

BELOW INSTITUTE

17 19c terrace below Institute ~~above?~~
"view" Same as N, but garden wall ~~19c~~

17 up to cottage ca - on green side. 19c cottages,
to left esp. All checked doors windows. Quite backless, etc.

Howsons Lane

16 barn (win). Attached to 15 3 cottages (painted white)
has bays 1850

Draw

hip
- hatched - peaked roof
View. cat door (hatched)
chimney
Sec. 1
hatched roof

15
out of
barn.
19c
above 15
through gate.

15
chimney
Sec. 1
hatched roof

15
chimney
Sec. 1
hatched roof

All houses above these are also above
15 14 13 12 11

In Will of Red Bech of 1675 permitted 12
8 (Number up lane)

Nearly vanished house (bottom to top) 180

11 Hope Hill Farm barn in file house.
Outcrop 113

peaked roof
19c
chimney
lans side
draw

19c
chimney
19c
stone surrounds
porch

1850
The original barn
probably below
at 16 is lower
file house

12 Council was asked barn?
New house

L9c

HOUSE HISTORY

MILLS

Langcliffe Place & Mill

Hector Christie bought mill 1865.

Langcliffe estate of Paterson largely sold off 1860s.
Incl. Old House

Waterhead Mill 1785 - Coth's spring
(in mill) 1793 - 1820s - Weaving Mill
1861 (looms replaced) spring water
1920s - 1920s (the weaving) then 1940

High Mill built 1785 (later 1790s)
1785 weaving mill added below
to bring to 5 st. Built 1900s
1920s cotton weaving
knives in 1940s
Used 1950s

Institute (Mod?)
Hector Christie

L9d

Hills
 Walled lane and "wells"
 Slate gate posts, massive fieldbanks & hedges (A-S)
 Walls of slate & flint or coral blocks.
 Saw bricks in Hill "barker"
 From down to Hill has a wall fence with steps going up it.
 View of Stockhouse (monastery), Listed Mill house and left wall.
 Tip. Mill.

LANE REMAINS TO RAMPOR HOSE.
 (1) Narrow, the banks in modern. No. 16. (16) Modern (Palace) picture
 (2) Big "pits" site - View to barn (15b) and back of Scotland (15)

From (22) down to village green
 Going down. Small priory? on R

Mount Pleasant Farm
 (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22)
 Gate R/F 1681 on dorked in NW end.
 R. - Henry Lawson.
 (at present/under?)
 look.

Village Wych
 gate wall
 charter'd gate post or re-used?

3

L9e

Heath Tax. (names traced to dates)

1600	^{1600/1640} Jonas Dawson	5 heath	Longciffe Hall
1660	^{1600/1640} Margaret & Thomas Swainson	5 heath	"Naked Women"
1678	^{1600/1640} Wm Carr	3 heath	(New farm then)
1676	Jr P	3 heath	(old vicage)
1687	Rt Rev Lewis - Richard Loun	2 heath	(1676 1/2 in vicage) New plant farm

Loun

MTC

Carr

MTC

Paley

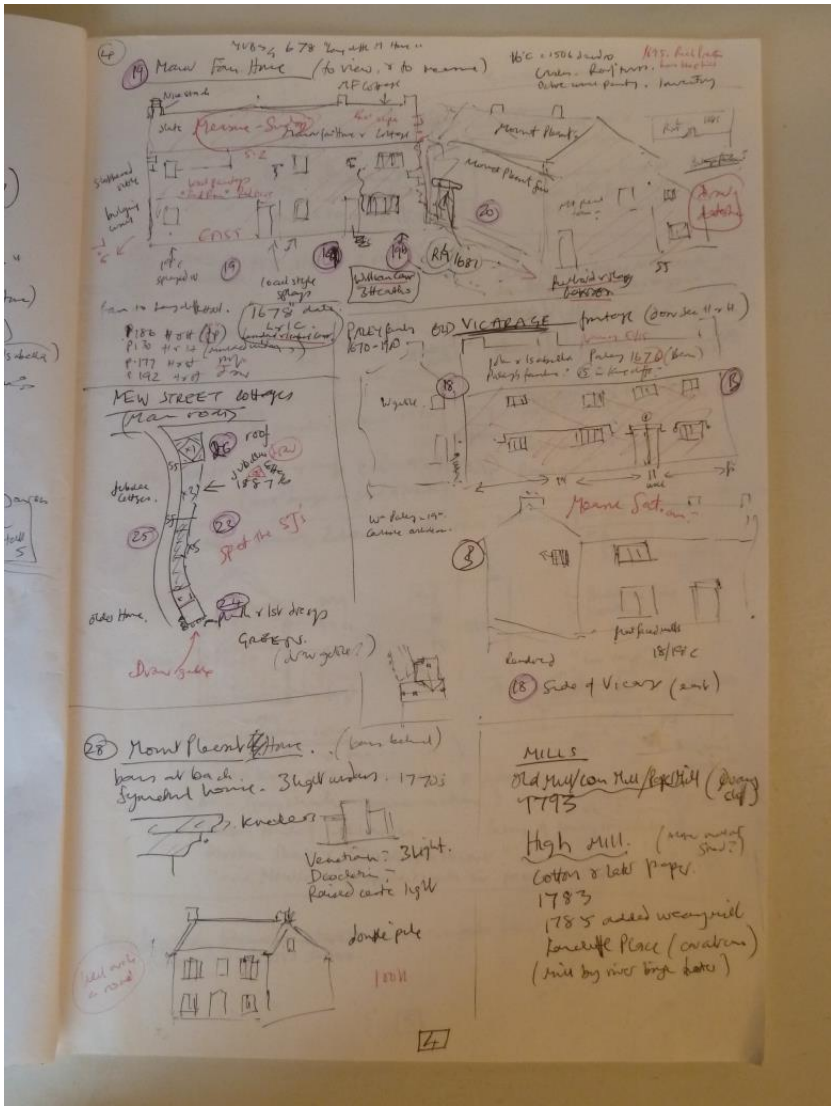
MTC

Dawson

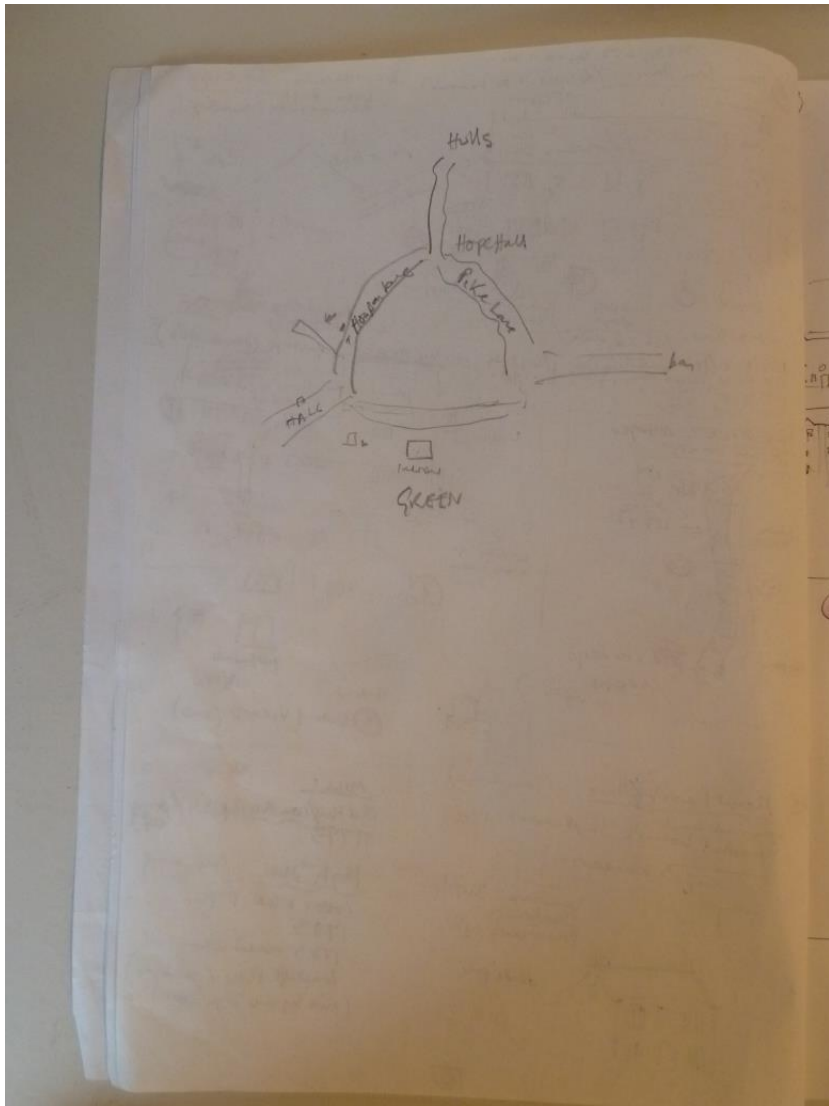
L Hall

S

L9f



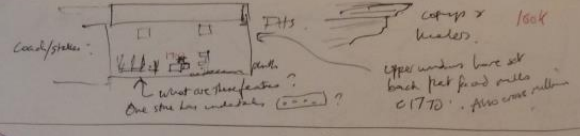
L9g



L9h

Stables are MAIN ST

Stables X ends 1710?

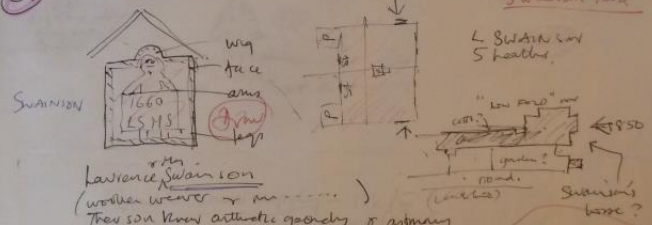


30 LANGCLIFFE HALL (rev) (Lately) Jacobean



1591 Nether Downy sells lands in Langcliffe. Swinesale buys it
 Dated to H.S. 1602
 Henry & Janet Swinesale
 1645 Downer of Langcliffe
 sold by John Bull 20c
 Downer of L Hall is a
 draw down a road

29 Victorian Series, 2 houses with rear kitchen, Nether Worman Swainson House



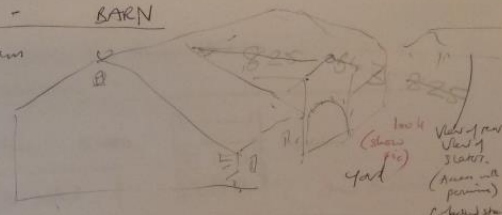
Lawrence Swainson
 (written weaver or man...)
 Their son knew artistic geometry & astronomy
 (see i Goggin's conversation)
 [Swainson founder of L.M. (mills) ... factory of busy (mills) ...
 Abraham Sharp or "Dialmaker"
 Isaac Newton: Experiments with air pressure in WY (mills) ...

1854 Bowley House & stable - on temple road field note? 1700's stables.

L9i

6

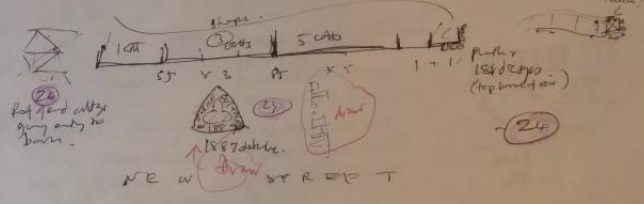
MAMZ - BARN
frage barn



View of rear
View of
3/4 view
(Anon with
pencil)
C-bend steel
("steep" angle
to steel.)

New Great dog house

Old at top (24) but attached to old 19' c. Pitch is
1/2" drop.



Front water supply - 170/18
Made into war mound 1926.



LEYS BARN (cane yard)



L9j

THE GREEN

1) Cook House 1850 = handloom.
 3 stories, TID, stair window, Panter, Textiles.
 (4 at back) later became workhouse.

Note today's windows

2) Isolated House
 Wesleyan Managers Home? Pre 1850



one storey

3) Tall unit of the listed.

How should?



37 81 John Row

1903 with Chapel/Sunday Sch
 All Newcas? (with 1 chapel)
 34 Wesleyan School & chapel
 1851/2 Replaced some cottages.
 2003 closed, then in.



38 The green. Manufacturing + large brick + cotta block
 TID in gable & entry = Weaving (hand looms)
 New cottages. No power. Hand looms.



Pre 1850 (to 1800?)

All converted. Handloom?

Weaving mechanised c. 1840/50.
 Spinning mechanised 1770's

Industry
 8 cotton spinning & mill
 Weaving = put up with
 with looms
 Cotton looms 1800-1850
 One of largest calico mills
 = L. Hill built 1780-84
 (Wing constant)
 Waterwheel built 1785
 Seats - Calico mill
 1873 large Huffer kiln.

L9k

7

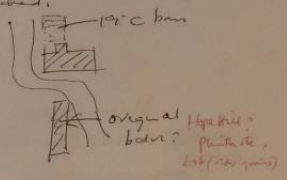
PILE LANE - lower (below highway) "Conrail" etc.

Mostly used as covered.
Long bars on left for 1850. Covered.
Final result. cut down with big wheel.

Draw bars
to show/copy
what was done
- period?

Have a left drive - new. (1st bit walking & set gears - period?)

Long bars probably bars of Hope Mill before 1850.
Then present bars attached.



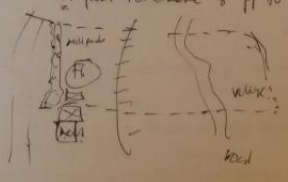
MILLS

Old Mill or can mill was paper mill by 1793

Hugh Mill (cotton mill 1783 & later paper mill.)

17' 5" wearing shell and below. Long drive
place. (time listed).

foot falls from Mill street.
a few feet here & ft to top of Mill down. (visit)



Mill 14' long & 5' deep
Foot
English stone - 17c
1820s cotton weaving
1840s paper mill - single
story mill.
Closed 1950.

In 1881 pot = 680.
Mill closed = 332 to day

8

DB Taghas Scar, former (Anglican) Tansley - Gigg Farm
 General landscape history
 1200 Con. dist. (Finnish ...)
 1200-1250 A-S Dynasties. De Giggemere family till 1250 → sold to Savelly Abbey
 1250-1300 Savelly Abbey land - all Langcliffe. (1524-18 to ...)
 1300-1350 Available fields below, pasture & upland pastures (Langcliffe)
 1350-1400 above. (Dendo Man farm Home/ Cottage) 1526
 1524 Dissolution
 T. Dury buys Bought up by Thomas Dury. 1596 same selling to ...
 (1588 ...)
 N. Dury (1741) Bought by Somercotes who built ... (date 1602)
 Henry's ...
 (reaches James II)

1372 Poll tax 23 men over 16
 1672 Hearth tax 40 Heaths = 30 houses
 9 omitted due to poverty =

H Top
 John Paley, 3 heaths = (Old Vicarage) 1676 John & Isabella Paley
 Wm Carr, 3 heaths = Mans Farm Home. (now on site)

Lawrence Swainby, 5 heaths = Netherdown
 James Downson, 5 heaths = Lankford Hall

POTTED HISTORY DB - Taghas Scar
 1100-1130 (H. M.) Confirmed rights to King
 To de Gigg for 5 generations [1100-1200]
 1200 Finance Abbey land parcel
 1250 De Giggemere gives land to Savelly (Anglo for 5 generations (11-1200))
 1284 12 records of Savelly Abbey
 1377 Poll tax (23 men over 16)
 1524 Dissolution - sold to Arthur Dury
 1580/1 Dury's land sold to tenants. Somercotes buys land for L. Hall (1602 ...)
 1673 Heald farm by 47 heaths & 30 houses
 1784 heath fields & house (spring to nearby) Colledge's ...
 1881 Milked, sheep, ...
 Today 300+ people

L9m

Box 1 Langcliffe L10 a to k

VERNACULAR BUILDING SURVEY:

Building name: No 1, New Street, Langcliffe

Modern county (Historic county): North Yorkshire

Township: LANGCLIFFE

Date of record: October 2010

Recorders names: Alison Armstrong, David Johnson

DESCRIPTION

1. Building type and purpose

A dwelling house with the traditional housebody and parlour forming the two front rooms. Beyond is a rear service room, usually a pantry or dairy. In this case the rear room had been extended in the 18/19thC to project through the old back wall and so enlarge the space.

2. Materials

Various kinds of local stone have been used, including stone roofing slates, a plinth of field boulders, mixed local rubble walling stone (ie limestone cobbles and rubble blocks and dark slate rocks for older quoins) and shaped limestone blocks forming other quoins. The variety of stone also reflects the different dates of building in this village centre site. Changes in materials seem to reflect dates of alterations; and a lower roofline is seen particularly well in the gable end and on each side of the house (see Figs 4, 2, and 3).

Inside, the house has some timbers of reused oak. In the upper room (above the front door and below the attic ceiling) there is one long roof beam which is reused. It has a lap joint with a peghole and may be a reused purlin from a former cruck building. Recent local dendro-chronology suggests much of this old cruck material is 16thC or earlier and belonged to the monastic period of farms. This timber may have been part of a cruck building with its typically steep roof, formerly thatched, and with a low gable which can still be seen on Figs 2 and 3. This earlier building was clearly of cruck construction and probably of pre-1600 date. The timber also has the saw marks from a pit saw. Here long timbers were sawn by two carpenters. The timber was sawn to the middle and then turned over so that the other length could be sawn into two timbers. There is also evidence of some working with a adze. In the centre of the beam is an original carpenter's cutting line and assembly mark, deftly cut with angled lines out from a centre line. The sharp quality is typical of cruck timbers.

Other timbers in the house include some fragments of a former "post and panel" oak screen, now used as a rough door frame from the rear service room into the parlour. The former paneling probably made up the slim dividing wall between the two rooms (see Fig 1 "parlour" and rear service room).

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L10a

Langcliffe belonged to Sawley Abbey from 1250-1524, and there were 18 tenants in 1524. At that date most monastic peasant houses would have been built with a timber frame of "A-shaned" crucks, steep gables and thatched roofs and a substantial plinth to provide a stone surface for the cruck-rafters. The present plinth of Langcliffe is well seen. Although, though steep, such peasant houses usually had an open roof space or attic, reached by a ladder-stair and used for sleeping and storing with heating borrowed from the chimney. Timber for the cruck structure was often provided from the abbey land owner - such as Cowley Abbey - and came from managed woodlands there. By 1672 and long after Dissolution of the monasteries, the Hearth Tax indicated there were 30 owner-occupied houses in Langcliffe and this is likely to include this house although it has 18th/19thC alterations such as heightening of the walls.

Dendro-chronology or tree ring dating is a modern way of dating buildings by estimating the felling date of the oak. Oak timber was used "green" and was not dried and was used within a year or so of felling. In an adjacent 17thC house (Manor Farm, off Back Lane), examination of the timber gave felling dates of about 1500 and also 1674, indicating both construction prior to Dissolution as well as rebuilding in stone which matches the 17thC carved oak stones. The timber panelling remaining in the screen doorway into the parlour looks like "post and panel" remains, perhaps of 17thC date, and it separates the parlour from the service rooms. In 1602 Langcliffe Hall was rebuilt, presumably from a timber-framed building, but it indicates that building work was going on in the village nearly a century after the Dissolution.

3. Exterior details (See Figs 1 & attached)

Fig 1 shows a part of the historic fabric which formed a gable, including architectural details which are the three traditional rooms. The thick, low stone walls and some timber were reused in the 18/19thC wall heightening. The house may have stood alone as a small two-bay house but by the 19thC a row of workers' housing for mill workers was added to its gable end. At some time the downstairs window was enhanced and an upper store was built in the 19thC. The exterior walls would probably have been lime rendered as the stonework is around the main window project from the wall to allow for the thickness of lime render.

Fig 2 shows the front exterior on New Street. The raised roof line above the downstairs window level, the large plinth and straight joints (lines in the stonework) are well seen.

Fig 3 shows the rear again with a raised roofline and straight joint and the added service room with thin walls and a back door.

Fig 4 shows the gable elevation with remains of the original steep roofing and the expiring 15thC walling of the outshot service room and terraced houses beyond.

The gable end (Fig 4) shows the earlier stages of the house. There is a plinth or quoiler which may be of medieval date and not unusual in older buildings used for barns and houses in the area. The gable also shows well a former lower roof line which is steeply pitched and has main stones (cornerstones) which feature dark slaty stone rather than limestone blocks of later stonework. The eaves of the building at this time were thus much lower than the present gable. Fig 1 and Fig 3 show the original doorway which would be the entrance to the house. This door would be built and is probably 19thC. It is said to be a coal place but has no doorway which is usually a feature of

7

"coalholes". The drawing shows the beginning of the row of the tall 19thC cottages adjacent. With their long footprint of two rooms, each front and back, and of two or three stories, these later rows of 19th-century workers' dwellings took up much less land than the older cottage of No 1. Fig 3 shows how the earlier low roof line continues round to the front and back of the building.

4. Interior detail

The great thickness of the house walls in No 1 (70cm) indicates an earlier build. Fig 1 shows the traditional, rectangular, two-cell plan of the house. The thick walls make up two cells of an older building and suggest it was a dwelling rather than a barn, which would have been an open space for housing animals. The rooms show the traditional "house place" which contains a gable fireplace and the front door entry and was the general living room. The adjacent front room is probably the traditional "parlour" which was a more private room and had the service rooms (kitchen / dairy) behind it and was often also the sleeping place. The thin partition wall between parlour and service rooms indicates the division of the parlour and rear service room with a timber screen rather than a thick stone wall. The doorway between these two spaces uses fragments of old timber panelling consisting of timber "post and panelling". The chamfered edges of the panels are still seen. This timber work would seem to be a rare survival and perhaps of 16thC date. The house also has cupboards in its thick stone walls, so no furniture was needed. These alcoves may also have been for candles or lanterns, like those in barns.

5. Plan form.

The two bay house has a linear plan and encloses the traditional VB plan of a house place: and good parlour at the front and a rear service room added at the rear.

DATING

6a. Evidence of earlier buildings

There appear to be phases of rebuilding. The building has evidence of a traditional house plan with two front rooms and a rear dairy attached later. It has thick stone dividing walls and so was therefore not a barn or open structure. A barn may however have been attached on the west gable giving a long farmstead, now the site of the row of later 19thC workers' houses. The house plan has a front doorway into the housebody. The parlour room has a service room and added dairy behind it with thinner walls.

A close look at the exterior stonework on the gable and side walls indicates a former lower and steeper roof-line of a thatched cruck-built house. In addition some straight joints in the walling on the front and rear match up and may be where the pairs of timber cruck blades were located on the plinth to give the low eaves. In the local area redundant timbers were not thrown away and were often reused. Some reused timber is seen in the roof on the first floor. The timber area has few woodlands today although dendro-chronology suggests that in monastic times timber was managed and grown and brought in from alder and ye lye albes from some distance away, such as from the Alder / Laseyffe / Laseyffe to Saeber / Alder in the 16thC.

L10c

6b. Identify earliest parts and date

Earliest clues to the building date include evidence of a cruck-built house with a substantial plinth and rather low stone walls. One of the vertical lines seen at the front and rear almost meets up to form a first and second bay of the cruck-constructed house.

7. Major alterations or extensions

Rebuilding as a full two storey house in the 18/19thC meant heightening the walls and this is clearly seen on the gable end where the older stonework now blends with the raised walls and new windows.

SETTING

8. Orientation

The two-cell house faces south in New Street, a road which was probably created in the 19thC as more workers' houses were created for the textile mill.

9. Relationships

The village belonged to Sawley Abbey. Manor Farm house adjoining the site has had dendro-chronology dating of the roof there to 16thC and also has cruck construction.

OTHER INFORMATION

10. Initials, datestones None

11. Oral information

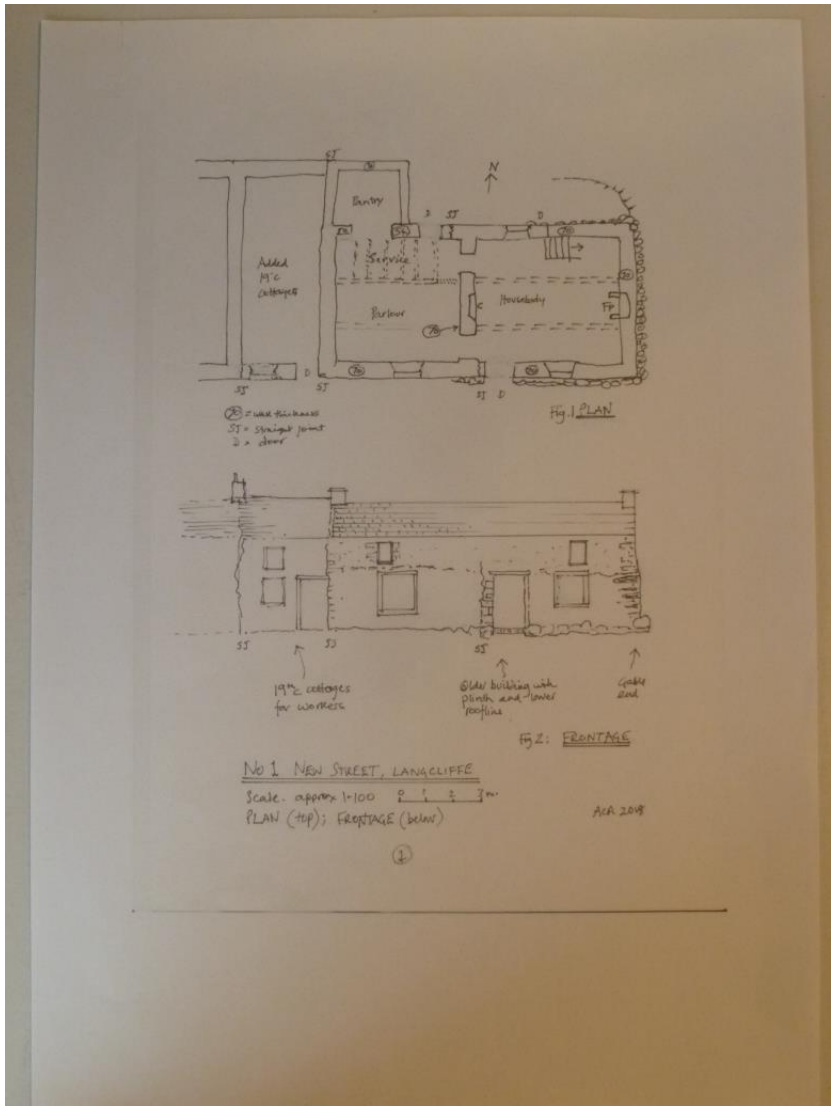
12. Documentation, maps etc

13 Attached

Plan, elevations, sections of the building

END

L10d



L10e

NO. 1, NEW STREET LANGCLIFFE

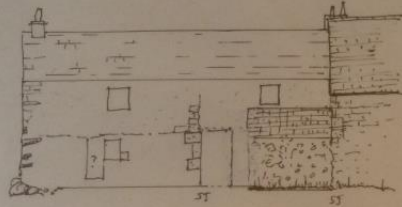


Fig 3
The north side, Bank Lane.

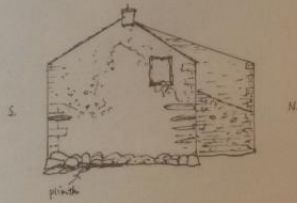
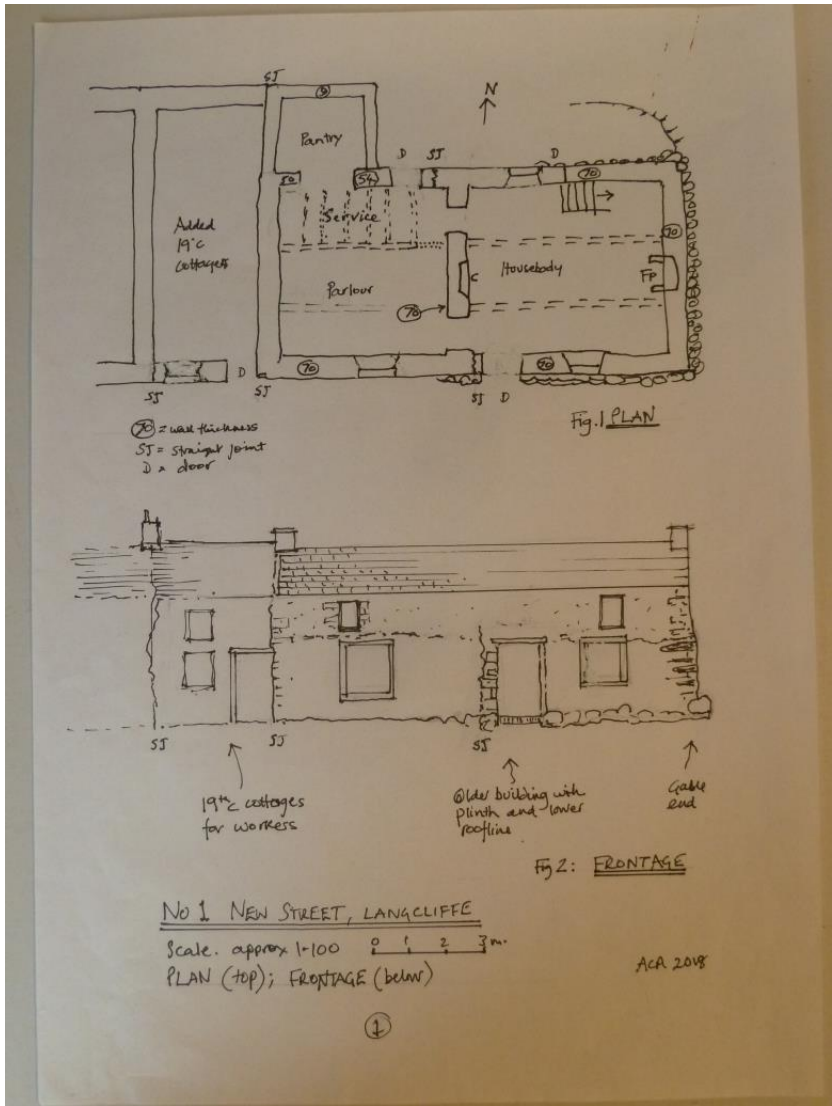


Fig 4.
The east gable end.

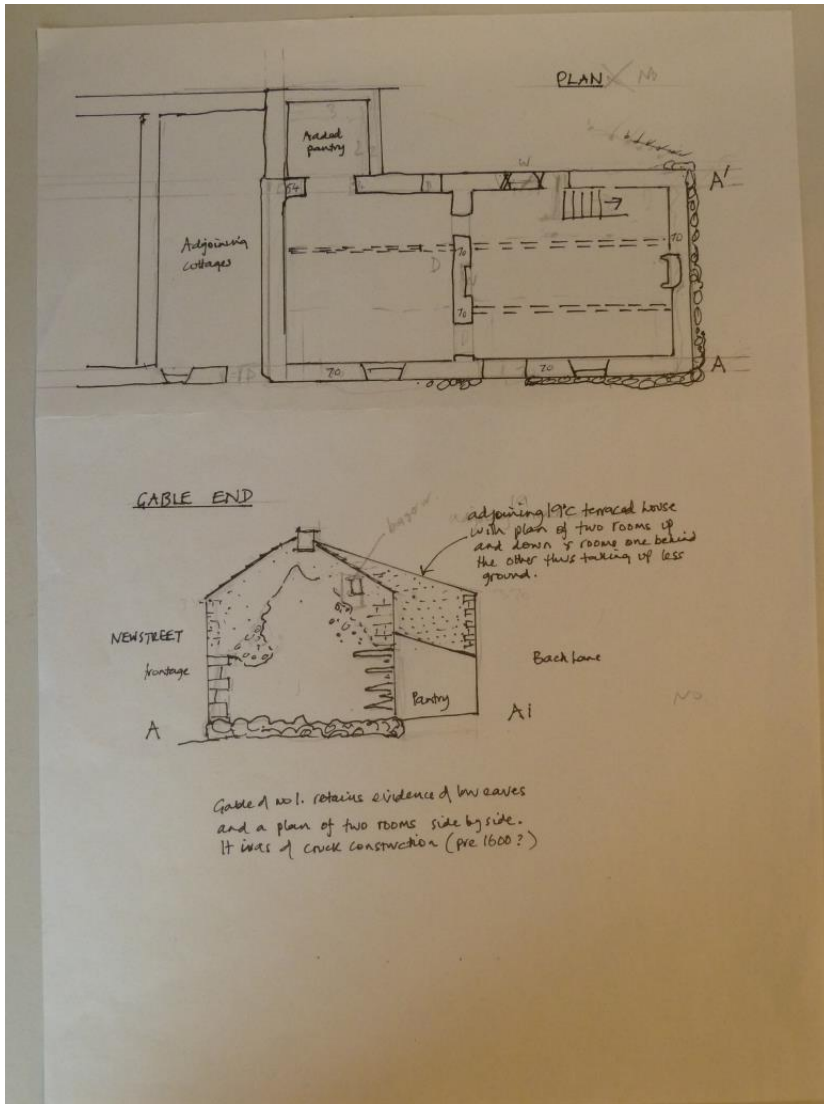
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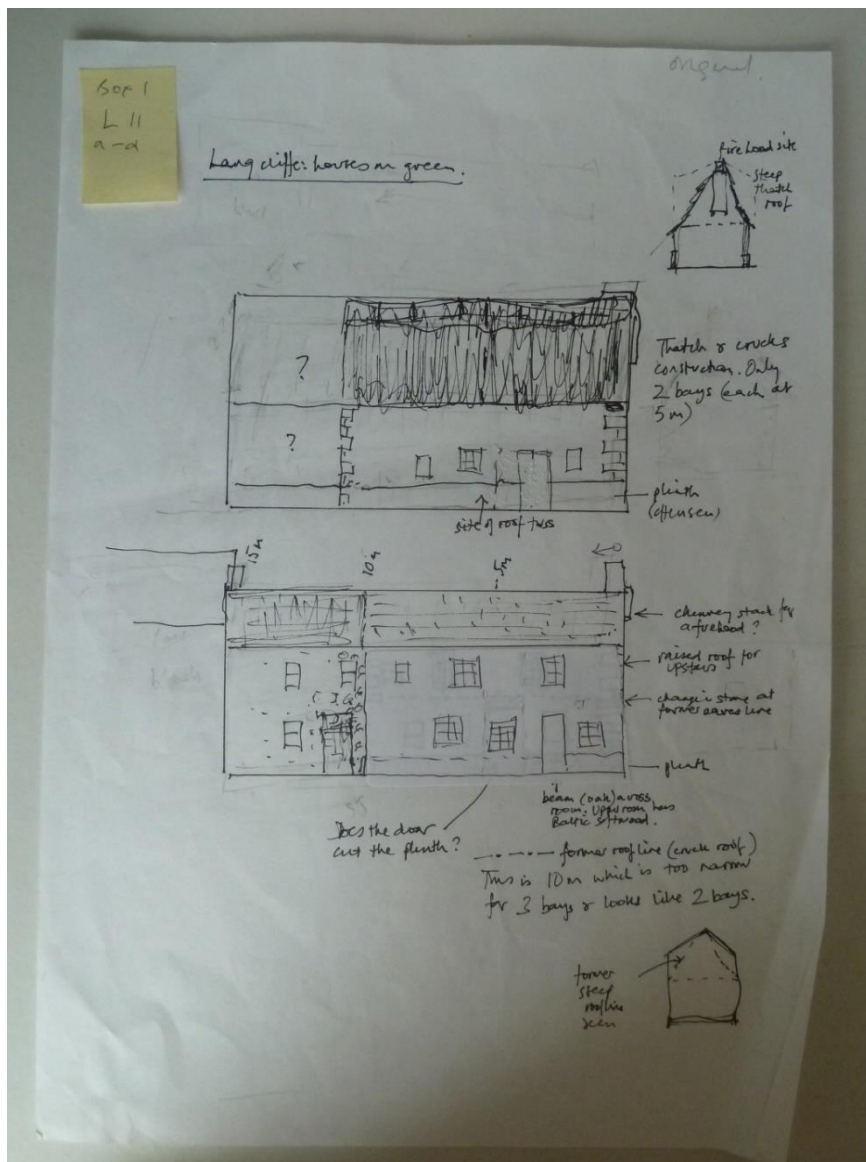


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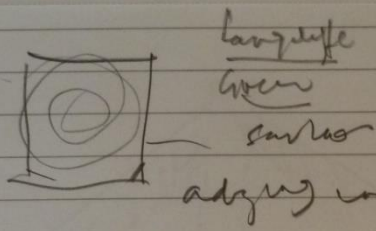


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Box 1 Langcliffe L11 a to d



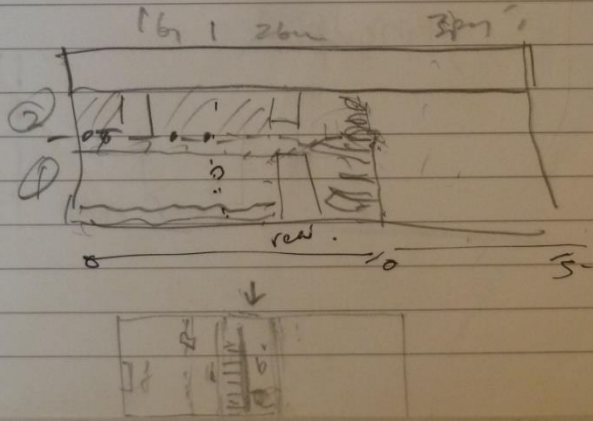
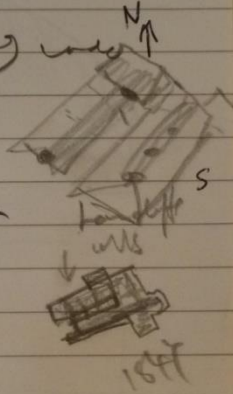
L11a



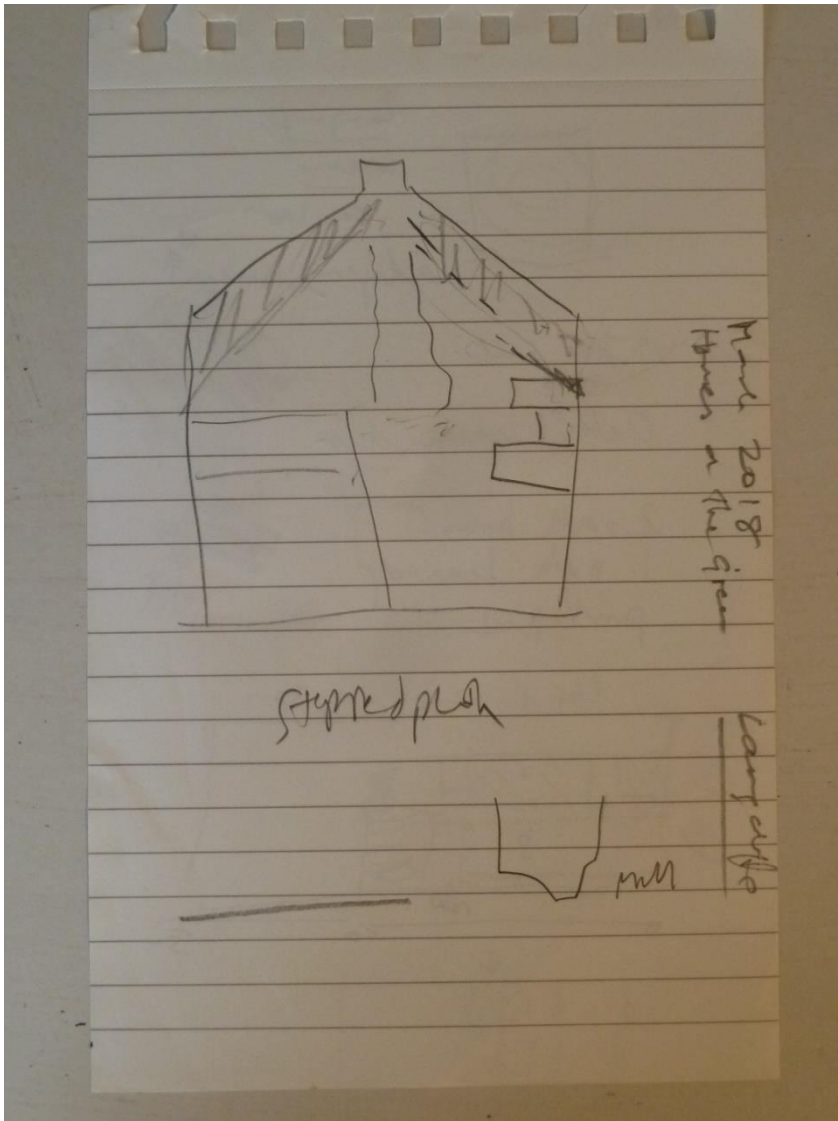
1570s sale.

Oak - machine turn

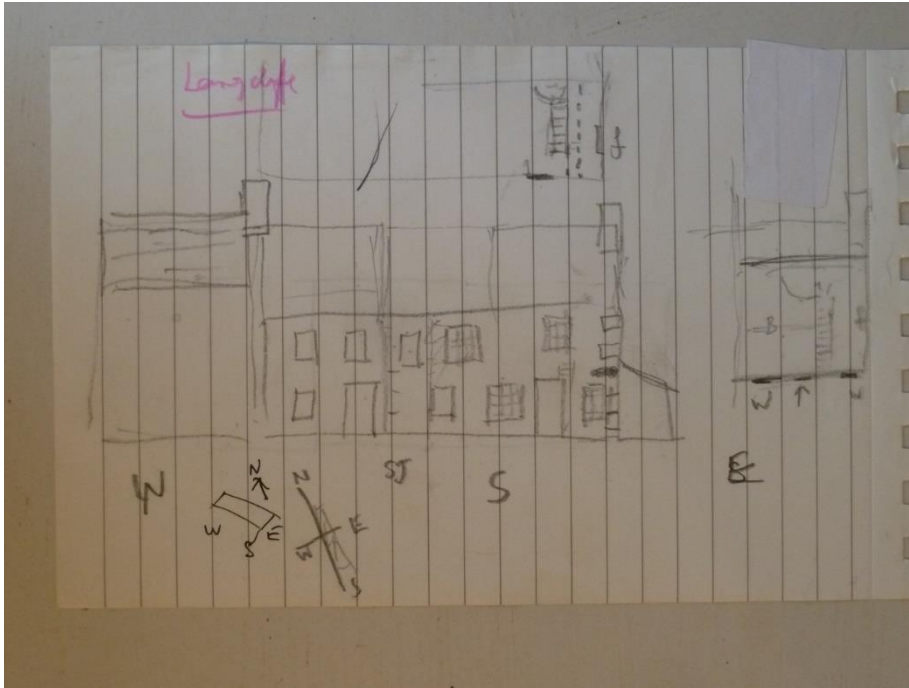
2 oak beam
1 oak beam up
part part



L11b

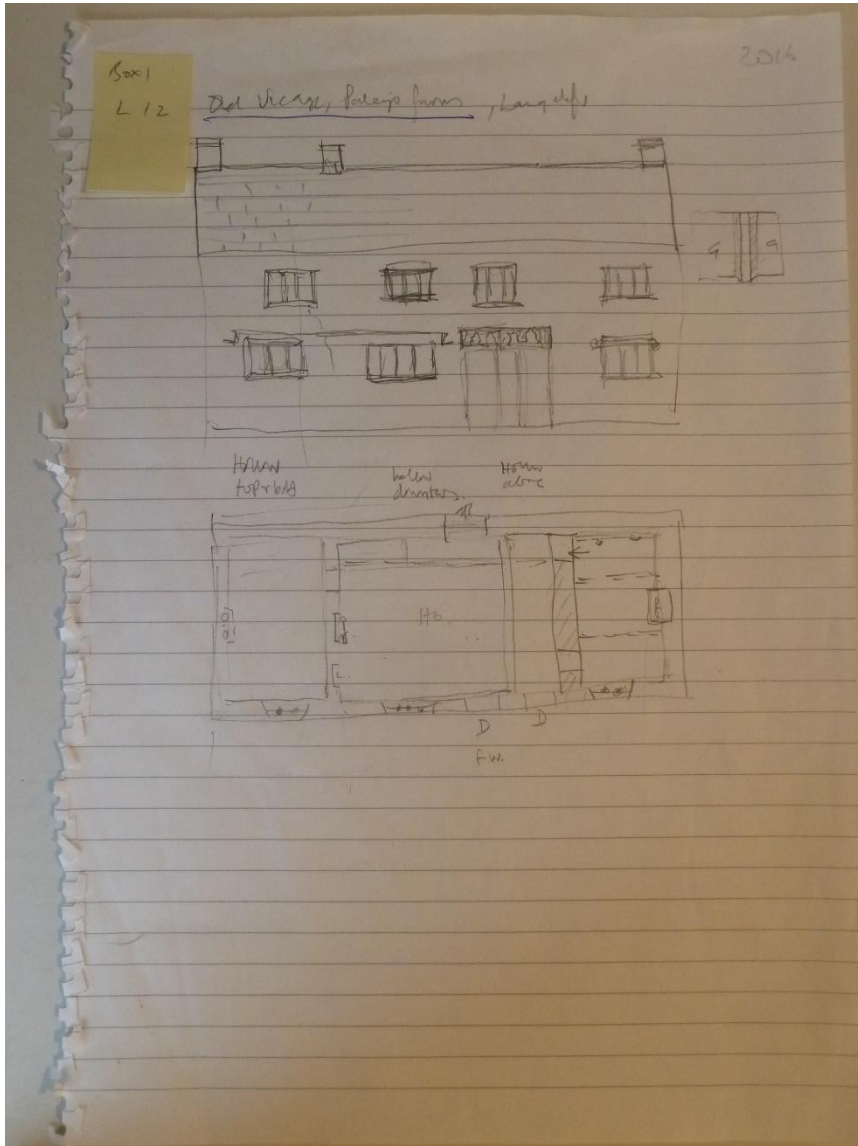


L11c



L11d

Box 1 Langcliffe L12



Box 1 Langcliff L13

2016
large life club

Box 1
L13

Sketch
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people to name the

