

Alison Armstrong Collection – Cataloguing Sheet

Title	Miscellaneous Wallet					
Storage location	Ingleborough Community Centre, Alison Armstrong Collection, Box 1					
About this record	Image reference		Description			
	M1	a-f	Recording Vernacular Buildings YDMT notes			
	M2		North Yorkshire cruck sketches			
	M3	a-n	Phil Hudson exhibition pages; Folly, king-blocks, fireplaces and ovens, boundaries, Wenning Hipping, dangers of recording			
Creator	Alison Armstrong					
Contributor	Name David Johnson			Contact IAG		
Date of creation						
Date of coverage						
Place	Various					
Exact location						
Format (original)	Audio	* Document	* Drawing	Family tree	Inventory	Mag. cutting
	Map	News. cutting	Photo	Transcript	Will	
Copyright holder	Alison Armstrong					
Media (electronic copy)	* Image (jpg or png)	Audio (mp3 only)	Video (from YouTube)	Document (doc, docx or pdf)		
Key word(s)	Vernacular buildings, Architecture					
Data entry by	M. Slater					

Recording Vernacular Buildings

Why record?
 Vernacular buildings are a huge resource for economic, social and landscape history. Many are endangered to some extent e.g. dereliction, alteration, lack of understanding.

How to record
 The aim is to produce measured drawings. Drawings can show details the photographs cannot. Drawings include:

- Ground floor plan
- One or more elevations
- Detail drawings e.g. roof truss
- Site plan
- Short report of conclusions

*box 1
M1
a-f*

The recording process
 First the fieldwork collects the data for the drawing and the report. Secondly the information is drawn and written up.

Equipment required
 Long measuring tape (30m or more), short measuring tape, paper, pencils, clipboard, torch, wax crayons for rubbings, drawing pen (permanent ink), ruler (with scales marked), A4 drawing board.


1. Field recording
 Time is limited, unlike in archaeological record drawing. First look around the outside and inside to assess the shape and features to record, then draw a sketch of the plan/elevation, recording special features onto which you can write measurements. When measuring you will need to do all of the outside and inside. Door and window openings should meet. Do not forget wall thickness.

Tips: The ground floor plan is like a section at about waist height above ground. Use long running measurements to eliminate errors. Measure in centimetres.

For **elevations**, if the ground slopes then assume the eaves are level and measure downwards

2. Drawing up
 Drawings must fit A4 paper, so choose a 1:100 or 1:50 scale (i.e. 1cm on a ruler = 100cm or 50cm that you measured). Use permanent ink to finish.

3. The report
 The conclusion and historical interpretation can be the hardest part. The drawings should help. A team leader may need to coordinate all the drawings and write the report.



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 015242 51002
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What to note and record about vernacular buildings

Building details

Building name, NGR, record date, recorders:

1. Building type/ purpose
2. Materials
3. Exterior detail
4. Interior detail
5. Plan form

Dating

6. Identify the oldest part of the building and date
7. Major extensions or alterations

Setting

8. Orientation
9. Relationships

Other information

10. Initials/date stones
11. Oral information from owner/occupier

Documents

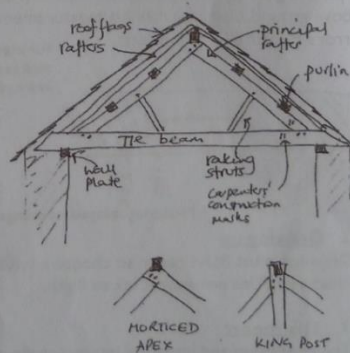
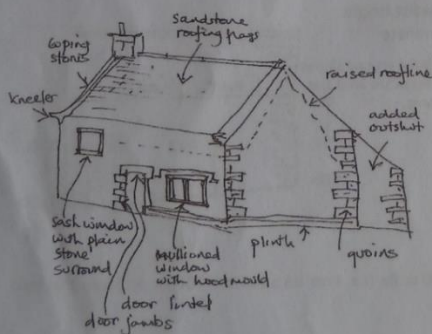
12. Documentation
13. Maps
14. Inventories

Plans, drawings and other documents to attach:

- Block of site plan
- Elevations
- Copies of inventories, maps etc
- Ground floor plan
- First floor plan
- Analytical plan
- Sections
- Detailed drawings
- Photographs
- Oral information
- Others

Glossary and terms

You can learn building terms and drawing hints from browsing in books.



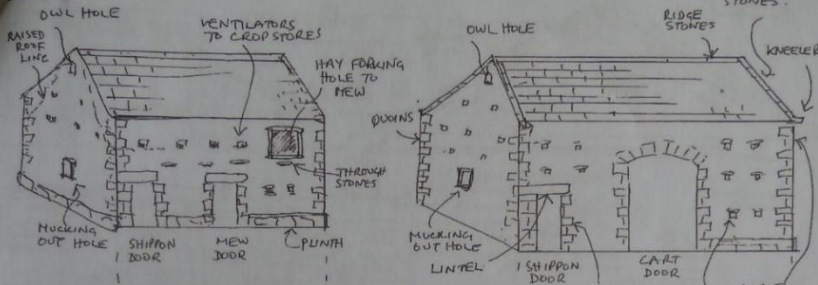
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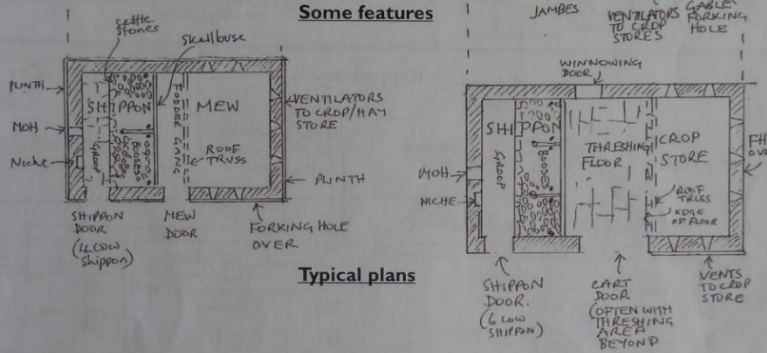
M1 b

Looking at barns

Old barn



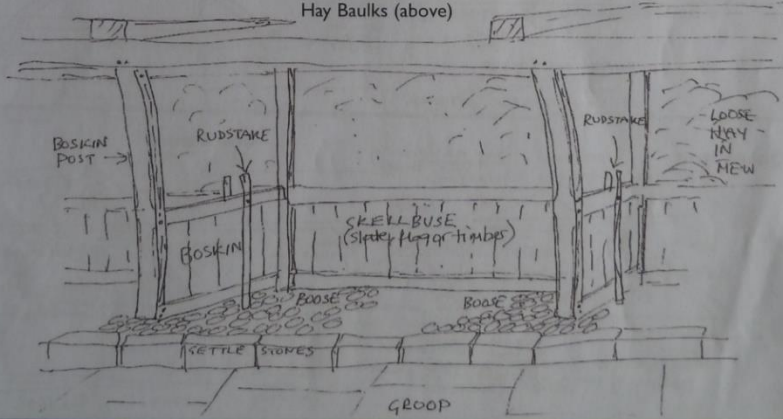
Some features



Typical plans

The shippon (cow standings)

Cows were over-wintered in the double booses.
Hay Baulks (above)



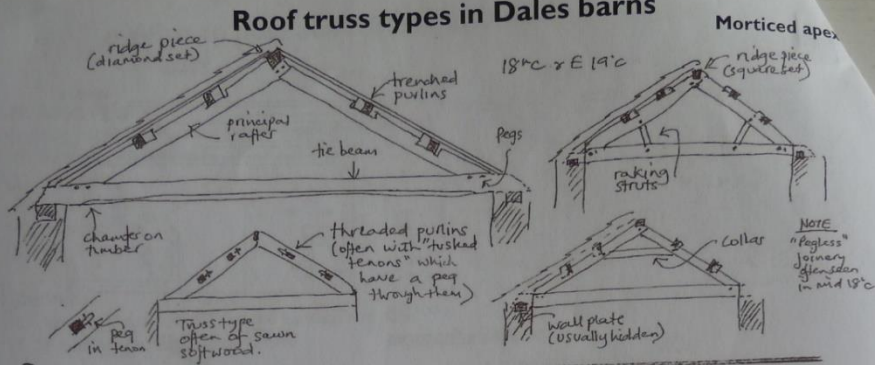



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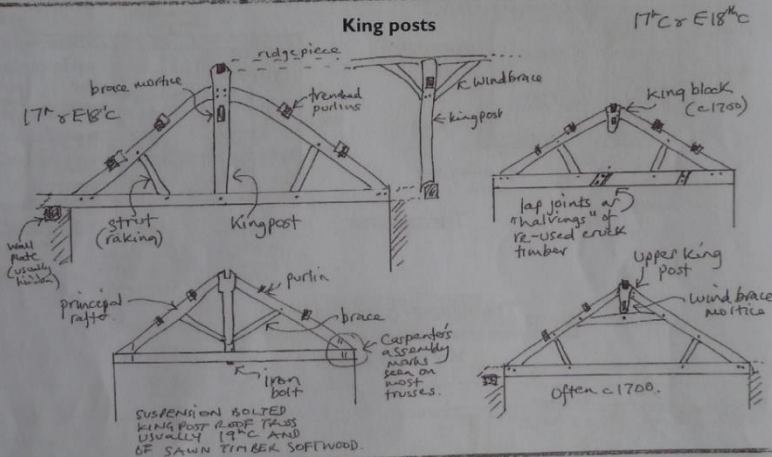


M1 c

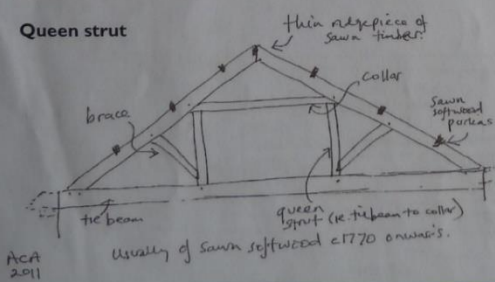
Roof truss types in Dales barns



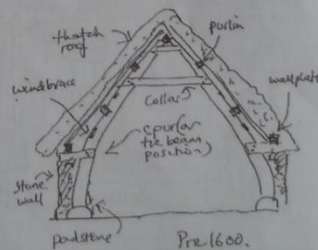
King posts



Queen strut



Cruck truss

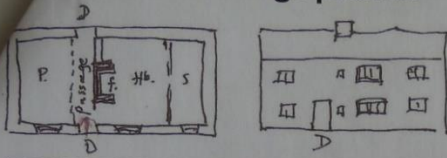


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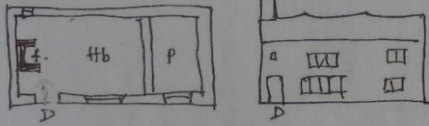
Stories in Stone

M1 d

Village profiles – house plan types

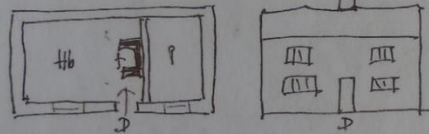


Hearth passage plan



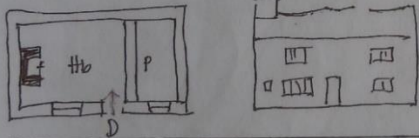
Lobby entry plan

i. End lobby entry

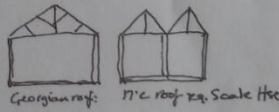
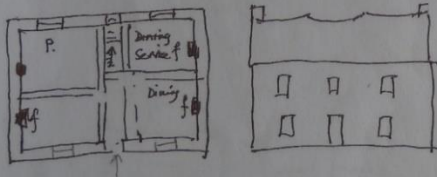


ii. Central lobby entry

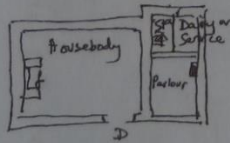
End stack and direct entry plan



Double pile plan / Georgian house



Room names



Most houses retain:

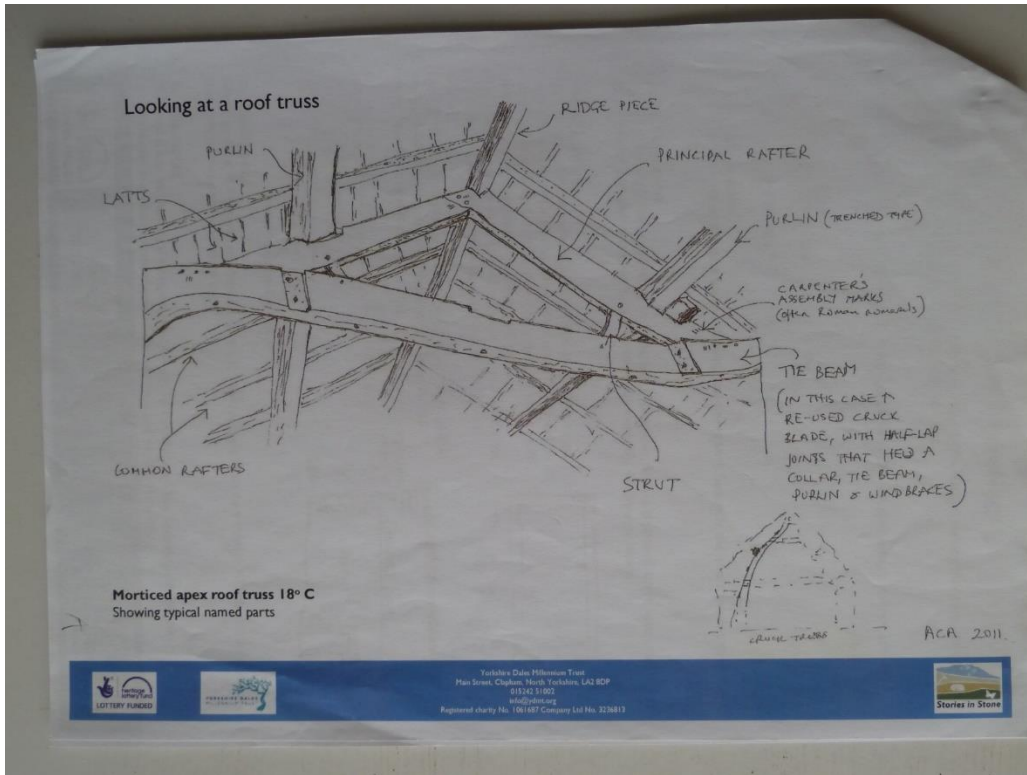
- Housebody/firehouse/houseplace (Hb)
- Parlour (or private room) (P)
- Rear dairy or service room
- Stairs
- Chambers above e.g. parlour chamber, housebody chamber

16th Nov 2013



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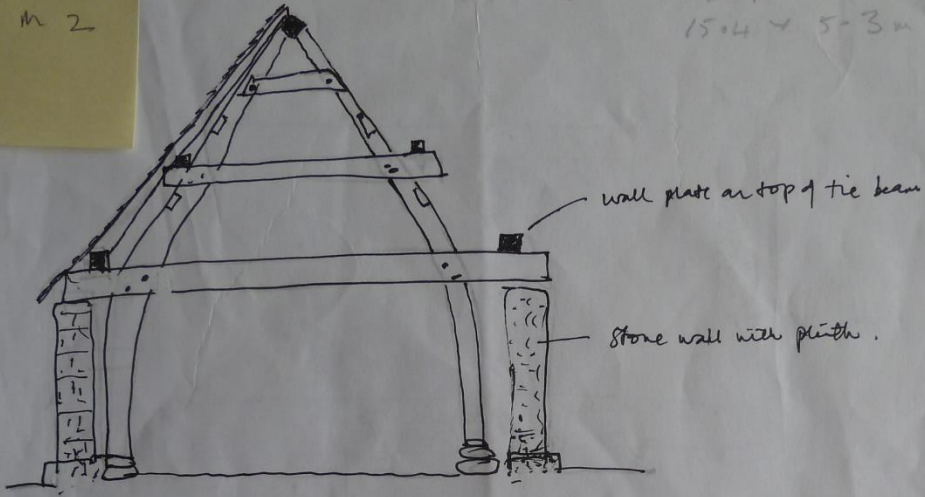




M1 f

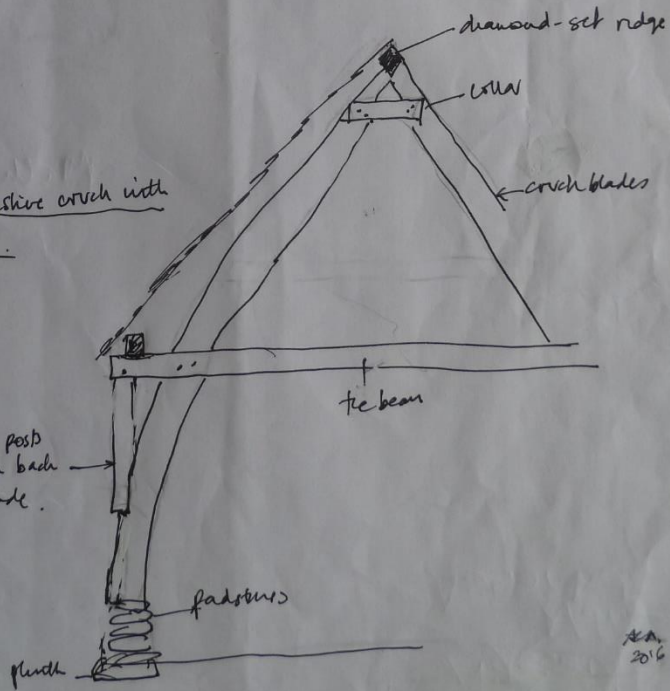
Box 1
m 2

St. Saviour's chapel Cornwall
15.4 x 5.3 m int.



A North
Yorkshire arch with stone walls

A North Yorkshire arch with
timber wall.



M3 a to n

Box 1
M3
a-o

THE FOLLY, NORTH END

THE NEW OWNER HAS GIVEN THE GROUP ACCESS TO THE BUILDING AND RECENT RENOVATIONS AND ALTERATIONS HAVE REVEALED MANY HIDDEN AND UNKNOWN FEATURES WHICH HAVE NOW BEEN RECORDED.

THE NORTH-EAST CORNER

Works have revealed traces of an old fireplace, a bee-hive oven with ash pit, in which we found two old shoes, and a blocked 17th.c doorway.



Older fireplace
remains

Beehive oven

Ashpit -
where old
shoes were
found



Parts of the two shoes excavated from Ashpit by Phil H



Old blocked doorway

M3 a

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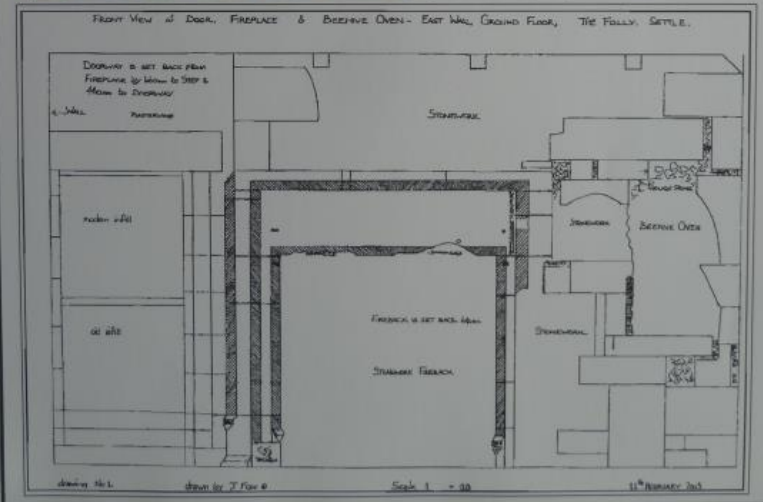


Beehive oven



Ashpit - where old shoes were found

Old blocked doorway



M3 b



This King Block example above, is in the north end of The Folly, one of four similar in shape to be seen in the building

There is one in the south end roof and three in the north end.

They are all quite robust fabrications even though they are all apparently re-used, because elements of them are now absent, usually the side braces - as seen in the one above. The slot in which the curved wooden brace piece can be seen to be quite empty.



Another example, on the left, seen from a different angle, below, is still attached to its principle tie-beam truss - but it stands out in amongst the rest of the roof timbers which are of quite recent date.

THREE OTHER EXAMPLES FROM LOCAL BUILDINGS



Left.

This one, a rather slender but well cut specimen, is in the roof on the building opposite The Folly, now called Hadfield House.

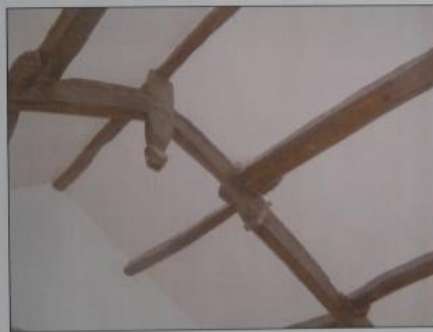
A house which has many early 17th. century features and one that certainly predates the building of The Folly.

Right.

A different model - in a house down Bell Hill in Giggleswick.

Here we see quite a rare and important example.

The king block still in its original setting attached to an almost complete contemporary set of roofing timbers.



Left.

A well carved example in Rose Cottage, Giggleswick. Almost hidden away, squashed in and surrounded by new roofing work and other loft fittings.

The end is heart shaped perhaps an example representing a female type.

Most of the others we have recorded appear almost 'phallic' in their representation! Could one suggest that these king blocks are either fertility symbols or charms.

KING BLOCKS IN BARNES



A MAGNIFICENT SET OF THREE KING BLOCKS COMPLETE WITH MOST ORIGINAL TIMBERS IN A BARN ROOF AT STEPHEN PARK.

King Blocks are also recorded in non-domestic buildings usually unshaped - to date we have three in barn roofs.

Right is a rather damaged example in a barn at Helwith Bridge.

This is almost certainly an example of re-use.



Left: An undecorated example taken down during renovations still attached to part of its principle in Upper Settle.

FIREPLACES & OVENS

The group is taking every opportunity to record historic local buildings, inside and out. Interesting and important fireplaces of some age are being discovered many have surviving older structures incorporated into them. All types and ages are of value and details are being incorporated into the group's records and computerised archives.



Two fine examples in high quality cut stone of late 17th century date. The one on the right is a new build the one on the left has been incorporated to fit into the space in front of an earlier bressumer type fireplace.

Examples showing the development of fireplaces from the bressumer type dating from the medieval period (see example below left, this example also has a more modern fireplace behind it, replacing the original hearth). These types have no chimney stack only canopied hoods capped with a small stone smoke box or hood, cantilever on stone or wood corbels, as seen in the other illustration below.



**RECORDING THE MAIN
FIREPLACE AND ITS
CHIMNEY**



New Top
Addition in
18th. century
Stack in 2nd
phase c1679
Older base of
c1600
The 17th
century
fireplace

**EXTERIOR VIEW NORTH
GABLE AND STACK**



Line of older roof seen in
drip course.

Remains of attached older
building lowered and
converted to and
outbuilding.

End of inserted flue

Survey of The Folly's north gable chimney, March 2003.

by Mark Simpson and Phil Hudson



'UP THE FLUE'
Its an inside job

FIRE PLACES INCORPORATING OVENS FOR BAKING AND COOKING

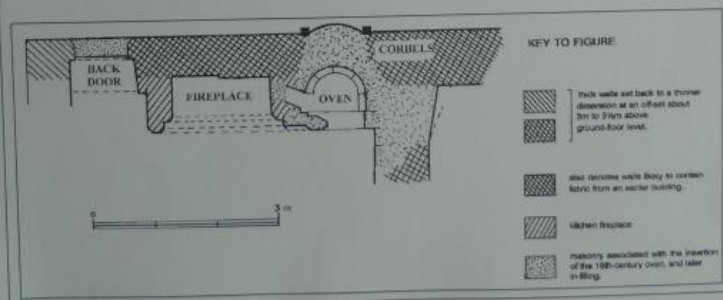


Further work has been carried out at the Folly north end, by kind permission of Mrs. & Mrs Rand.

The excavation and recording of the north-east wall revealed some older stonework than the rest of the house, and one old fireplace, a bee-hive oven and associated ash pit.

The bee-hive oven is a standard type with external corbels to support it (see photo above right). This corbeling and a slight bulge or extrusion of the outer wall stone is always a good indicator that an oven is buried in the depth of the buildings wall. The oven area has been excavated and recorded by members of the NCHR Group and others, the current findings and interpretation are illustrated in the diagram below.

Single bee-hive ovens are common to medieval and post medieval houses, and most of the early houses in North Craven would have had one installed, however, double ovens are rare, but an example of one has been discovered and is discussed below.





Modern stack
Old fire smoke box
Corbel ends

Several examples of remains of this early arrangement have recently been recorded by the group in North Craven.

A chimney on a cottage in Newby exhibits the corbel ends and the base of the smoke box onto which a modern stack has been built. The evidence for its late medieval age is also seen in the interior of the house where the inner top part of the bressumer system also survives, but the fireplace beam and the wooden hood have been replaced by an internal stone stack. The remains of this system is illustrated here.



INNER STACK
Old fire smoke box
Other end of stone corbels
New internal chimney stack



Most recent fireplace in this house dating from the late 17th/early 18th century.

All evidence of the bressumer system at ground level has gone.

Note: magnificent original floor of Helwith Bridge Slate.



Remains of the ancient farmhouse at Bullhurst

Old boundary remains in fields behind Ragged Hall



Relict field boundary banks and ditches - Owlshaw

An ancient high built wall with ditch - Close House



There are three main types.

A. a straight forward well built barrel vaulted type accessed via an internal flight of stairs with no other original openings - this type is designed to be fully secure. When these have been filled in without record they are very difficult to detect. The definition of this type is complicated because since they were constructed the use has changed and outside access has been effected, either by chutes e.g. for coal, windows added after dry moats have been dug-out, for light and use as workshops even dwellings.



B. Cellars that have outside access, via a flight of steps down and also windows incorporated in the walls. The fittings of the latter two are always in stone and are of the fashion expected in the 17th century.

C. Cellars that were originally built under 17th century houses that have been demolished and new building erected usually in the late 18th century. These older cellars are incorporated and some are extended.



THERE MUST BE HUNDREDS OF PLACES IN OUR AREA THAT HAVE THE UBIQUITIOUS HELWITH SLATE PUT TO SOME USE.

To list just a few: flooring in kitchens and outshuts, troughs, tan pits, pavements, water cisterns, clapper bridges, cow boskins, door steps and gravestones.



Tan-Pits in Settle



Cow boskins in Horton



Water Cistern in Settle



Clapper type bridge and paving in Giggleswick

A PLEA FOR INFORMATION

If you have any blue slates in your house or buildings - or know of any hidden away - please let us know for the archive records

Below Left: A yard water trough at Armitsteads.

Below right: Doorstep furnishings at Ralphs House (a previous owner of the quarry) in Settle.



WENNING HIPPING - DISCOVERY OF A UNIQUE VERNACULAR BUILDING IN NORTH CRAVEN



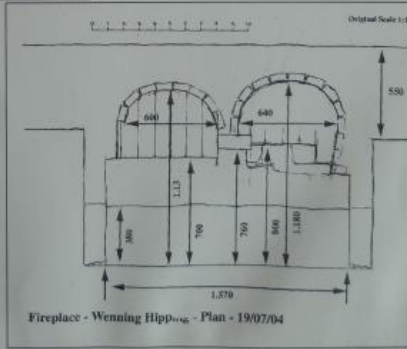
This old house is the kind that students of vernacular buildings very rarely see - so the group members involved in examination and recording of this rare discovery have had a real treat. The work will be continuing for sometime yet, before this ancient building reveals all its secrets, it it ever does, to the 'House Detectives'.

This house has a wealth of historical features, and work is on going, here we present a few items.

The 17th.c double beehive oven, almost intact found hidden behind several later fireplaces. The two are brick lined set on a stone plinth, and both are cut into and through the gable three foot thick wall. One external 'ash-pit' was used for both ovens.



Left oven details, below ash-pit and scale drawing.



RECORDING OLD BUILDINGS CAN BE DANGEROUS

Many buildings that group members visit in order to record are in a poor state of repair and are very dangerous and certain rules and practices have to be adhered to. No buildings should be entered on your own, and never attempt to work on one without the advice and supervision of an experienced member of the group.

In North Craven there are a great number old buildings that need to be recorded before they collapse, this is an important aspect of the groups work. Once a building has reached a certain level of dilapidation it becomes difficult if not impossible to record in the usual way, e.g. by digital photography, manual inspection, drawing and measuring etc. So working on these sites is very interesting but as you can deduce from these example we show below not an easy task. Beware of falling roof tiles, wall masonry, rotten floor timbers and floorboards, unknown types of debris on floors etc.



REMEMBER

You need owners permission, and that of the groups project co-ordinator, together with a project plan, and the right safety equipment, or our insurance cover is void.

