

Alison Armstrong Collection – Cataloguing Sheet

Title	Upper Ribblesdale Wallet					
Storage location	Ingleborough Community Centre, Alison Armstrong Collection, Box 1					
About this record	Image reference		Description			
	UR1	a-b	The Shaws, Selside; vernacular building report 1996			
	UR2	a-d	Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group Reports; Low Birkwith Farm and buildings report nos 1497 – 1500			
	UR3	a-x	Lodge Hall; plans, ship graffiti, photographs			
	UR4	a-i	Thorns; sketches unpublished in Thorns through Time, YDMT 2018 (copyright), newspaper article Craven Herald 2016 (copyright)			
	UR5	a-l	Greenslack Barn, Gearstones; plans and sketches			
	UR6	a-b	Lodge Hall/Ingman Lodge, Brackenbottom; plans and sketches			
	UR7	a-c	YVBSG report; Top Farm, Selside report no 490 dated 1978			
Creator	Alison Armstrong					
Contributor	Name			Contact		
	David Johnson			IAG		
Date of creation						
Date of coverage						
Place	Upper Ribblesdale					
Exact location	The Shaws (Selside), Low Birkwith Farm (Horton in R), Lodge Hall, Thorns, Greenslack Barn (Gearstones), Top Farm, Brackenbottom					
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					

Upper Ribblesdale UR1 a to b

North Yorks
Modern County(Historic County)

(Parish or township) The Shaws (Name of building) NGR

Wilf and Hilary Fenton
(Owner or occupier)
Selside, Settle
BD24 0HZ
(Address)

(Building listed?)

Date of record: May 1998
Names of recorders: A. Armstrong, D. Cant. (A. Pacey has visited previously and produced plan and elevation)

Note of major alterations or demolitions since the survey:
none

DESCRIPTION

1. Building type/purpose
Dwelling house

2. Materials:
Rubble wallstones with a distinct change indicating raised roof and marked by a level of flaggy sandstone. Windows largely of late 19th C and of sandy rock, probably one of the local Ribblesdale Silurian/Ordovician gritstones. Porch has thin side walls of local 'slate' slabs whilst the portico porch frontage is of very different sandstone and appears to be Upper Carboniferous soft, thin-bedded flagstone, possibly of the Middle Coal Measures.

3. Exterior details:
At the front, the raised roofline crosses both the house and the added N cell suggesting it was once all single storey and thatched. A straight joint of larger quoins marks the join of the extension but is broken by the raised roof which is set back above a layer of sandstone slates. The porch is built over the raised walling. All the E front walls are of late 19th C boaster-tooled, gritty rock and any original windows are replaced. The N sash window has a projecting stone surround which is broad-tooled and c. 1800. The S end of the building is masked by the extension to the E. The elaborately and crisply carved porch, recently heavily restored and much replaced, is dated 1738 but was probably imported in the 19th C during the house improvements. Front door is a 17th C double boarded one with an elaborate pattern of applied mouldings.

4. Interior details:
Housebody now divided by partition to make a hallway, but two large chamfered beams span right across, with a lamb's tongue chamfer stop by the fireplace. The W beam is also clearly reused with redundant pegholes, and a large halving across the timber in the hallway and with a simple bar stop. The parlour beams have wide chamfers with unusual chamfer steps, rather than stops, with two rolls but the chamfer continues on.
At the back of the house, in what may originally have been an outshut, is the remains of a chamfered, mullioned window which has been cut into for a recent rear extension. Stair is of oak.
The chamber over the housebody has been celled under the large tiebeam, which has windbrace halvings at each end, and is also notched along its length where it has had a 19th C partition nailed on.

UR1 a

in the roof the rest of the truss is seen (see drawing) The stone wall of the outshut has been raised to make a double depth roof, but this meant purlins were not needed. The roof is curiously braced and the chiselled construction marks and chamfering show this was intentional. It is also evident that timber was reused for this, perhaps from the lower roofed house. The tie beam is from a roof of cruck-like construction and large straight angled halvings are seen on the top side. These show the original building was about 4.80 m between the trusses. The larger principal rafter has purlin trenches which are too big, and a too large ridge notch, with a now off-centre centering line, and has a hewing mark X111 scratched on. Two of the purlins are of large, reused, heartwood timbers and one has X11 on it. The smaller principal rafter has a too large mortice into which the brace fits and no construction mark and may be reusing a mortice. The wedged-in ridge piece has a redundant mortice, perhaps for a former wind brace. Another feature are the two parallel red lines which run all the way round the inside of the truss principals. Is this decoration or carpenters chalk and of which period ? (Amazingly, ACA saw this the same week on an arch-braced roof truss in a house dated 1635 in Cononley near Skipton, but why carpenters marking should be so visible in an open, high status parlour chamber room is odd. If the old timber at The Shaws is reused from an open roof, then perhaps this was a common basic decoration)

5. Plan form;

Direct entry two or three cell with outshut originally. Changed to double depth central entry plan later.

DATING

6. Identify the oldest part of the building and likely date;

Lower walling and some of roof truss indicate a 1½ storey, possibly thatched house with curved principal rafters and halved on windbraces. There was probably an outshut .

7. Major extensions or alterations;

The house was 'Georgianised' by raising the roof and rear wall to two full storeys. (The truss is not unlike the " half a kingpost" structure in Farfield Cottages, Addingham, raised in the 18 th C)

c 1890 when the house changed hands the vernacular style mullioned windows of the frontage were put in, possibly replacing what was already there, and the porch added for effect, having been brought from elsewhere.

SETTING

8. Orientation;

Faces E by the road

9. Relationships;

Beck flows down on the N gable and barns and outbuildings at rear.

OTHER INFORMATION

10. Initials/datestones

Porch (imported) JJ 1738

11. Oral information from owner/occupier;

Original pieces of restored porch stonework have been kept

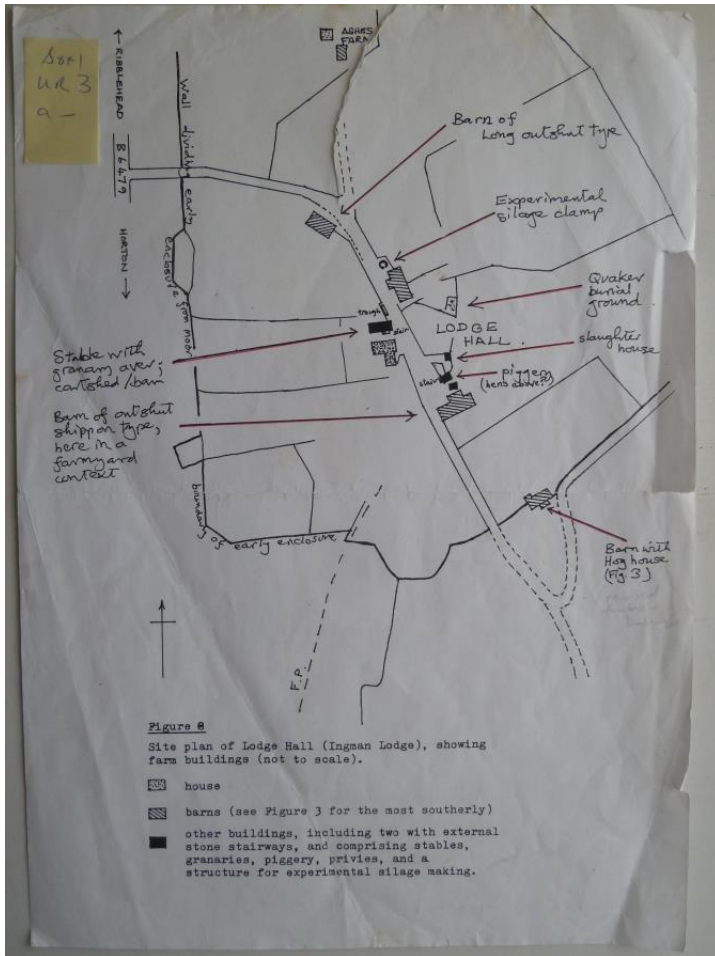
12. Documentation, maps, inventories etc; *Report 489 (YVES)*

13. Plans etc annexed (please tick)

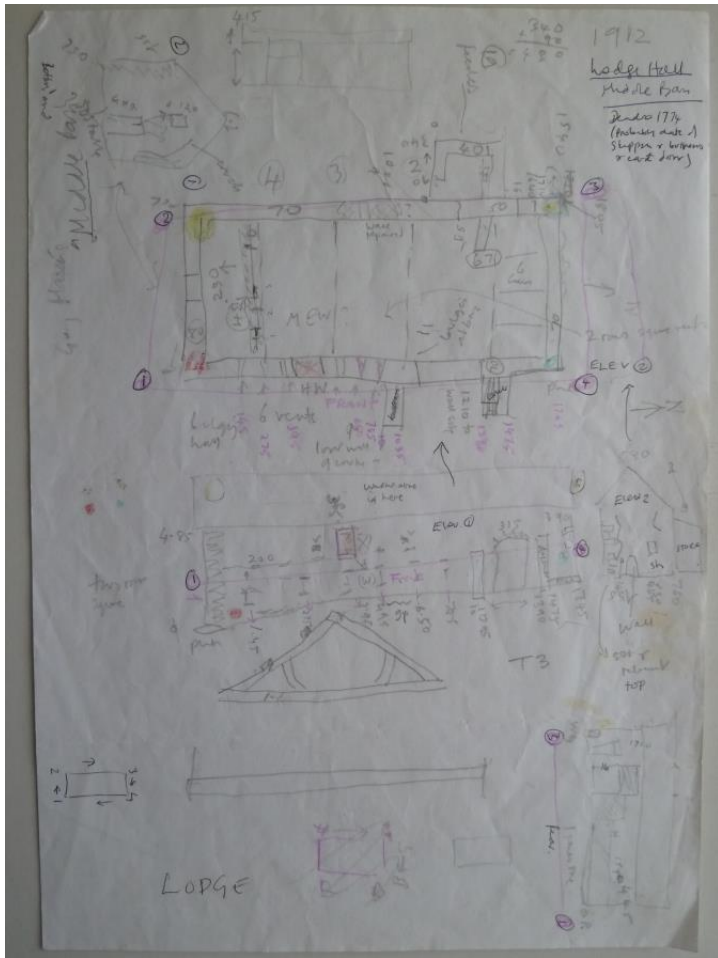
block plan of site	sections
ground floor plan	elevations
first floor plan	detail drawings
analytical plan	photographs
copies of inventories, maps etc	

UR1 b

UR3 a to m




UR3 a



UR3b

"Middle barn" G. Morris Museum
 Map 3259 Brick bottom end gable
 3260 plinth
 61 " at back
 and
 - 3255 Top gable
 - 3256 6 long I's
 - 3258 top part

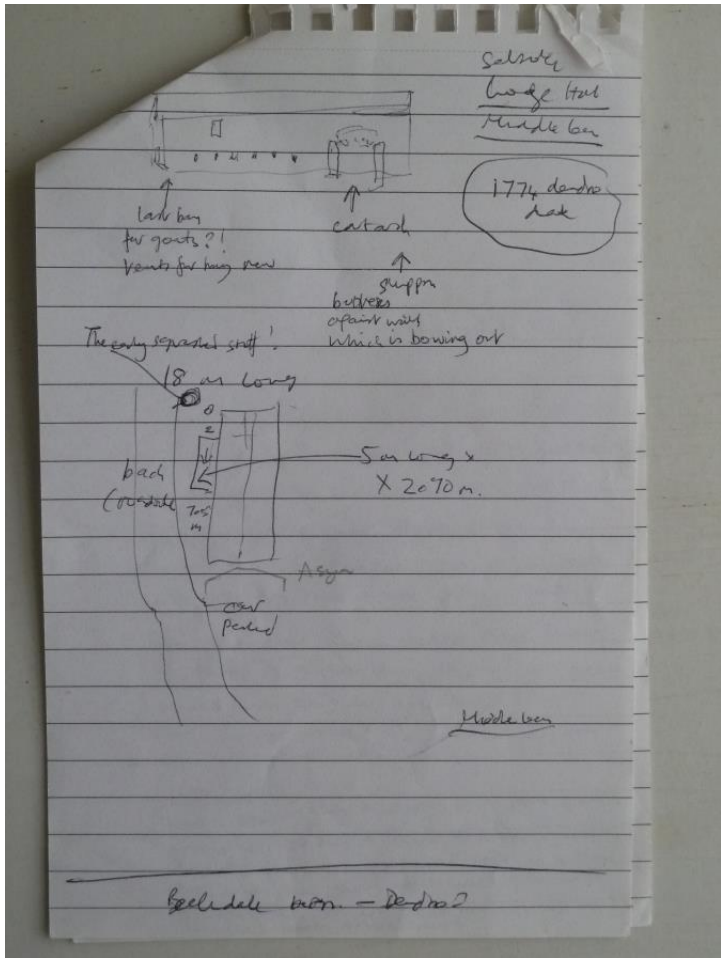
No general pics 

Dotted Gable - Brick edged central down banded
 A bay left above, Plinth (level stone) below &
 around the 2 cones
 At rear side a neat plinth apex
 Its hidden by the added sloping roof at back
 It has a feed rack inside. Calves? lambs?

The rear wall has a shadowed plaster/walling
 This shows a 2 storey wall adjoined the present
 addition on the side. Then a lower & lower
 line perhaps crenell? The higher store has some
 lines of square vents.

Upper Gable
 Has a small glazed window or a stone wall
 around it. Possible a stone wall for holding
 the Maff open. Further to left is a hole
 thru wall near stone wall which goes into
 the side wall. Sandstone blocks for quoins and
 possible ~~stone~~ window?

UR3 c



UR3 d

Middle / hods bay

5 bay bay with for/rylate in bay 4
walk way into Bay 2. Bay 2 separates the
slippin for 6 cows from new wall like ventilating

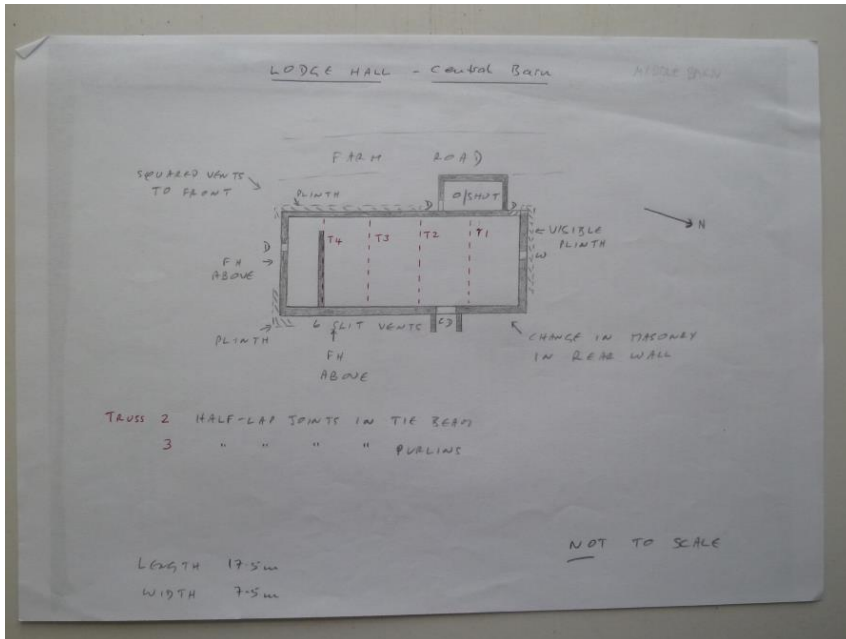
The wall between the ^{around the 2 bays or east side} buttresses is leaning & it appears
that the buttresses (of different ages) are to hold up the
wall. The second bay (as the west side) has
a vertical joint & there may have been a
doorway into the extension on the W side

The roof trusses have crick on
New dateable. Only 18c or earlier
1774

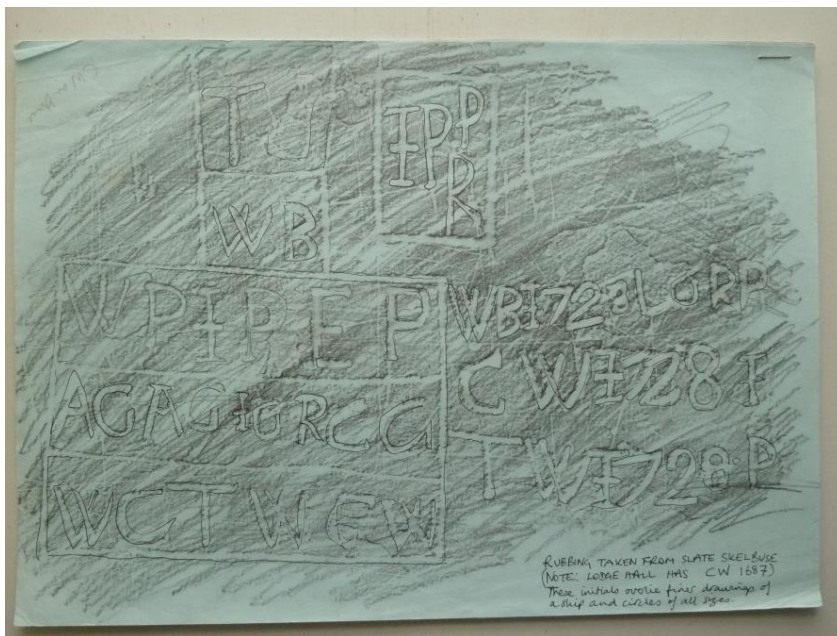


Second bay of bay has central doorway on small wall
above it. Inside it has a stone cross wall with a
door to 2 or 3 feeding/ventil openings

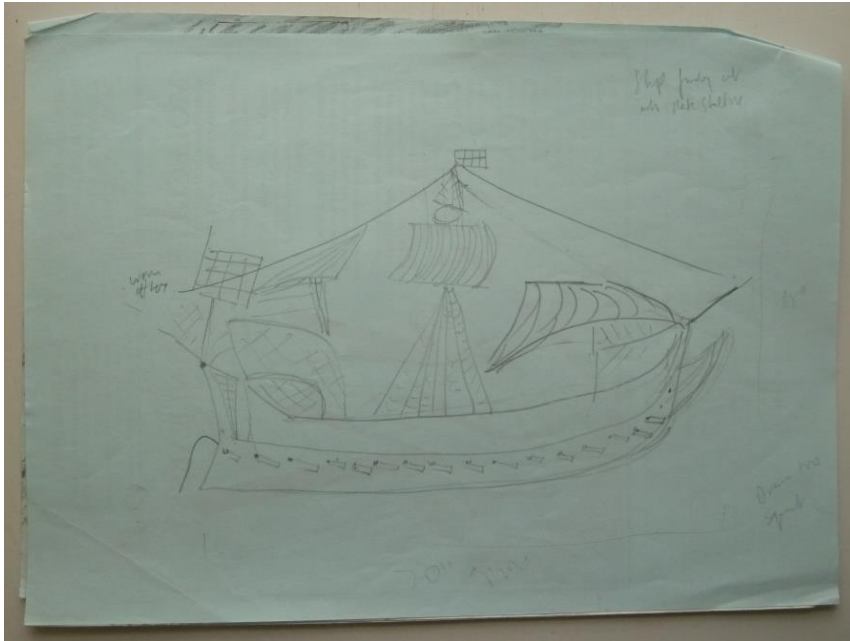
to
cymble



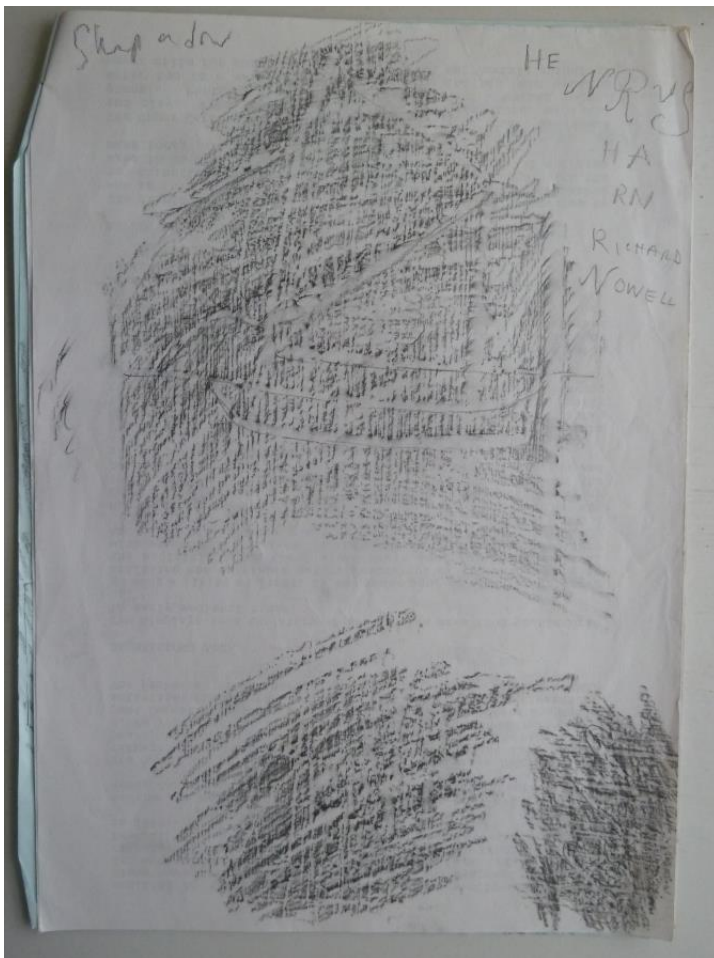
UR3 h



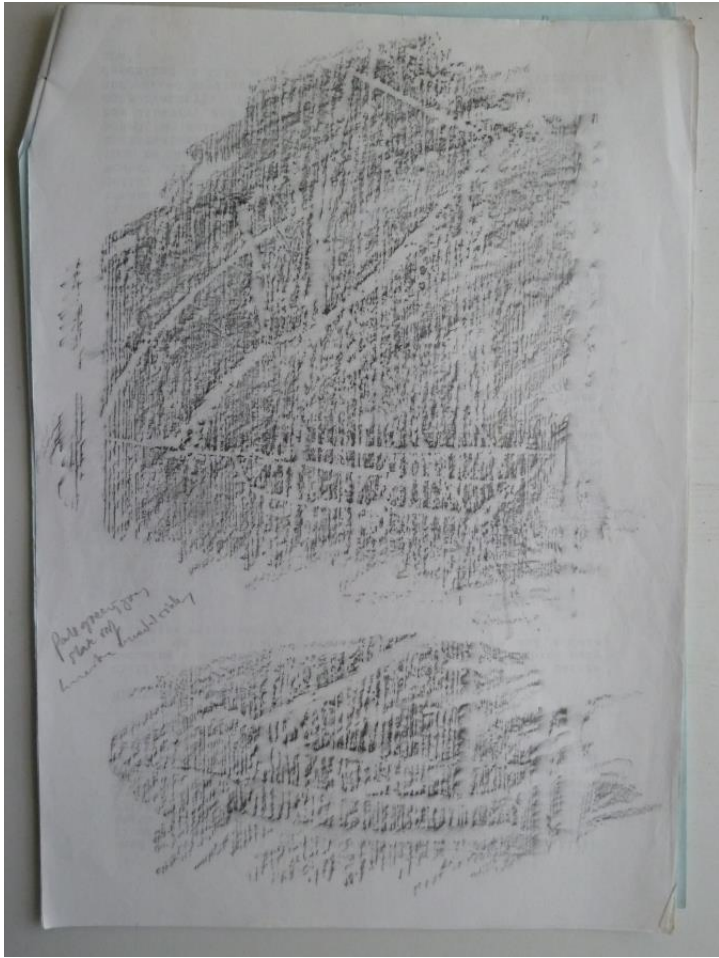
UR3 i



UR3 j



UR3 k

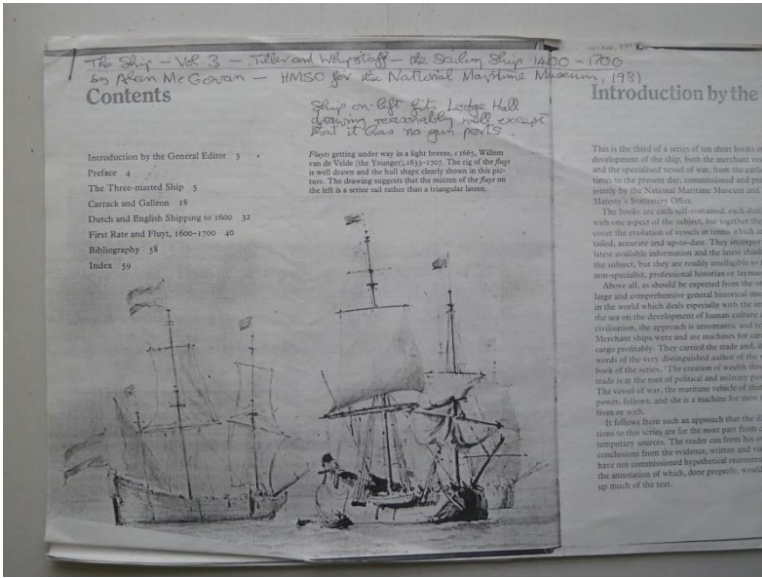


UR3 1

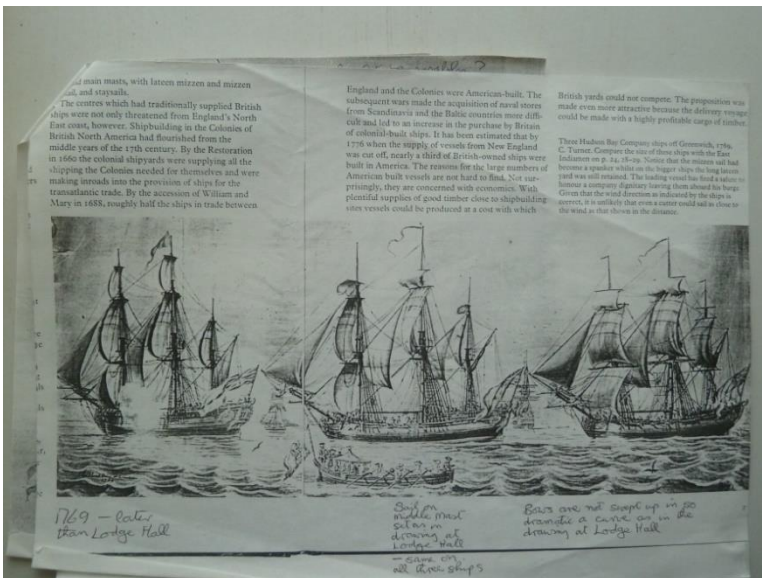


UR3 m

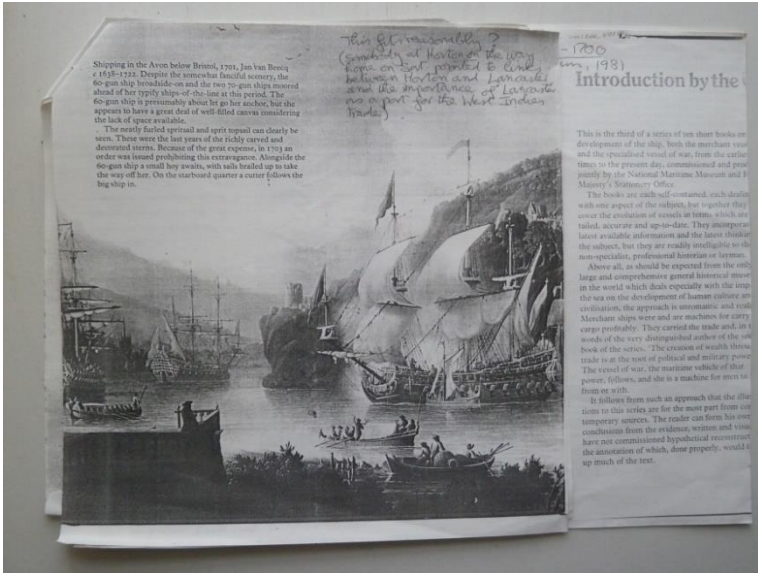
UR3 n to x



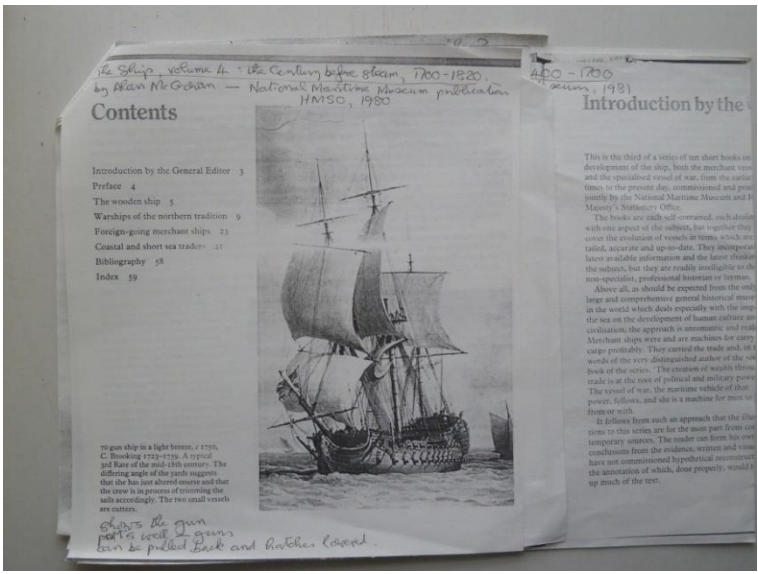
UR3 n



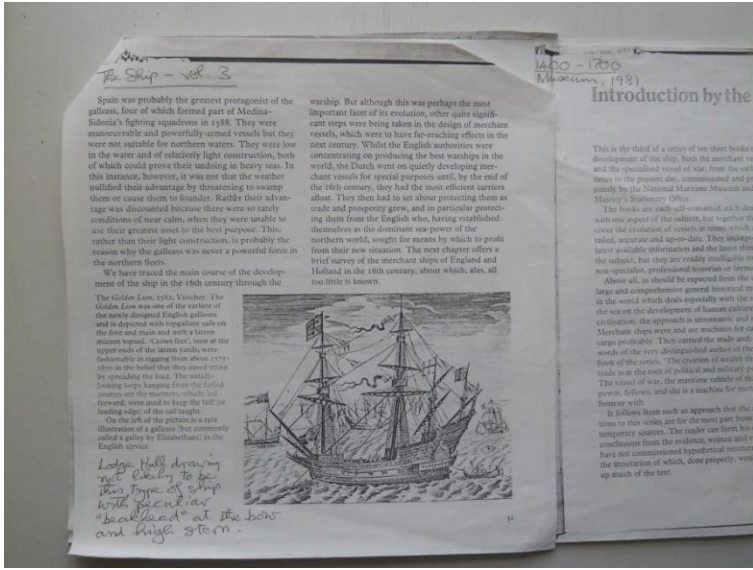
UR3 o



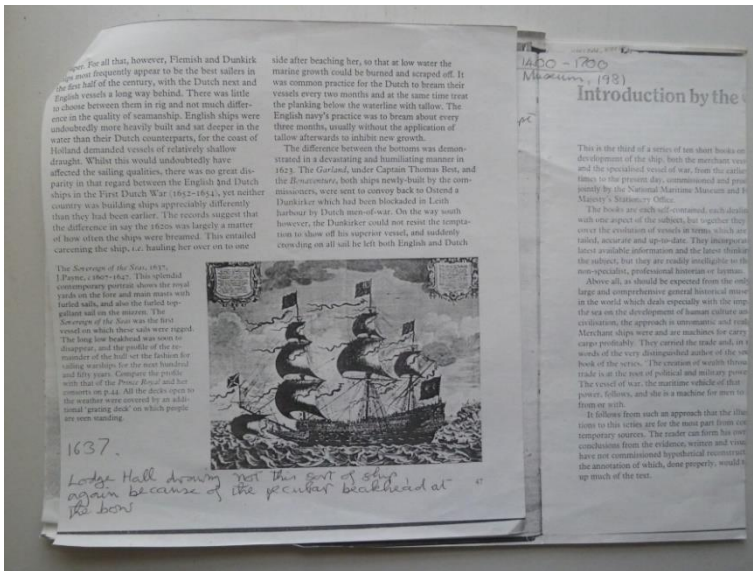
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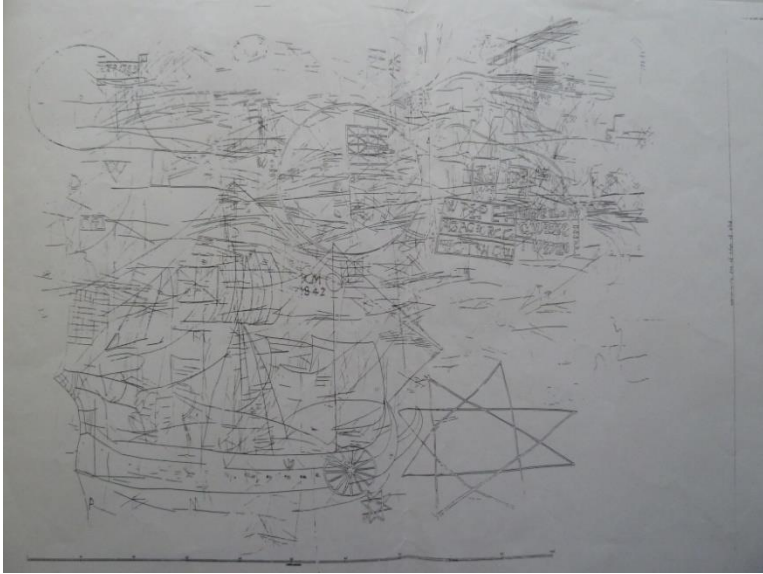
UR3 q



UR3 r



UR3 s



UR3 t



UR3 u



UR3 v

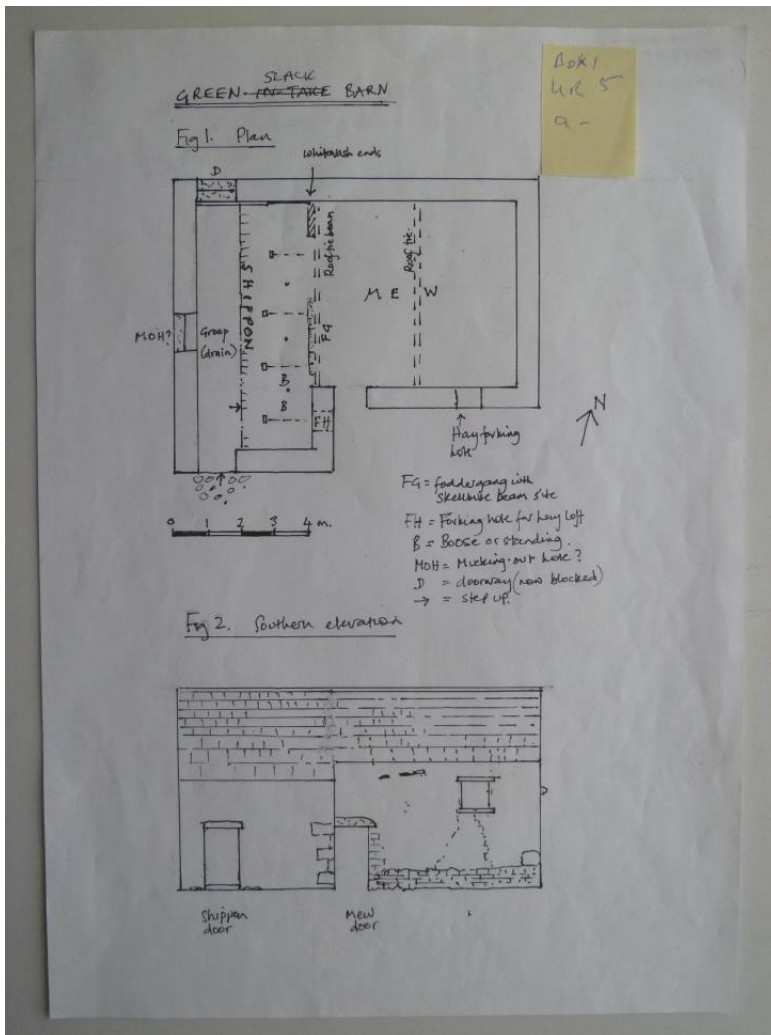


UR3 w



UR3 x

UR 5 a to 1



UR 5 a

Fig 3 Northern elevation

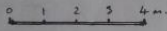
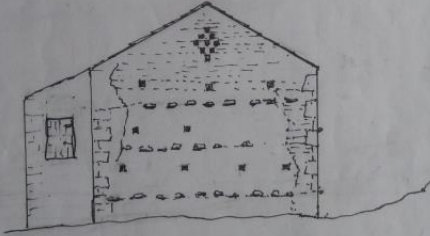


Fig 4 Eastern elevation



UR5 b

Fig. 5 West gable

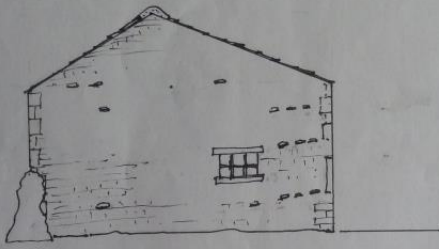
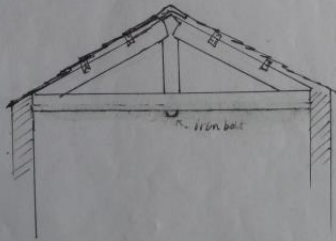
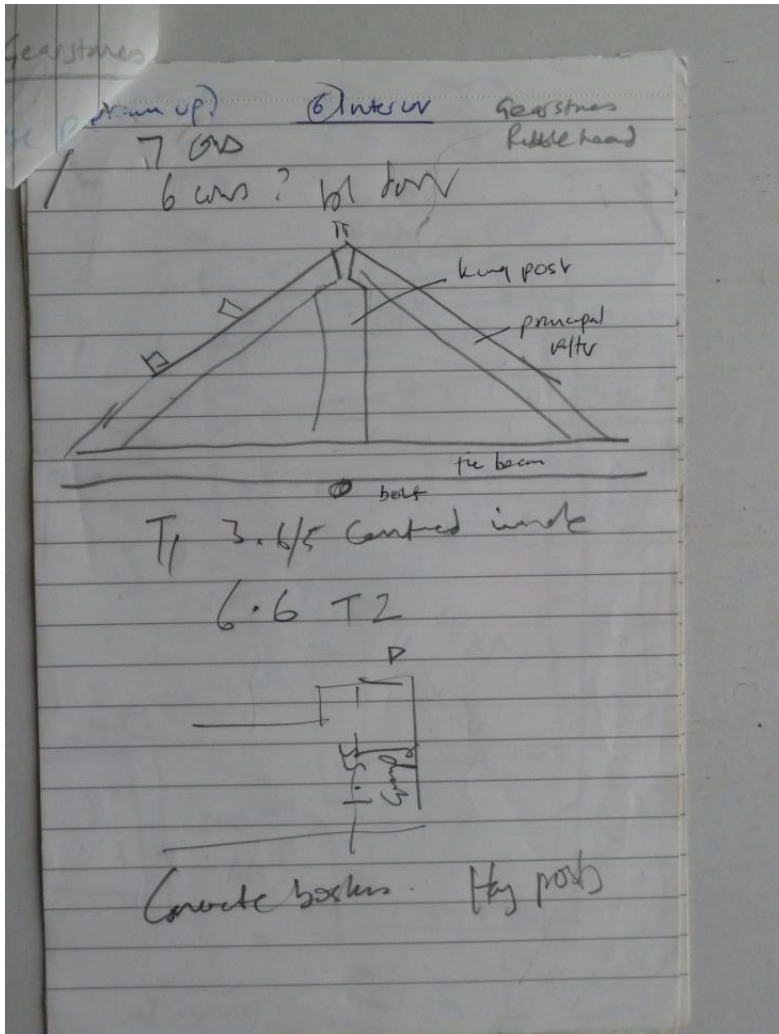


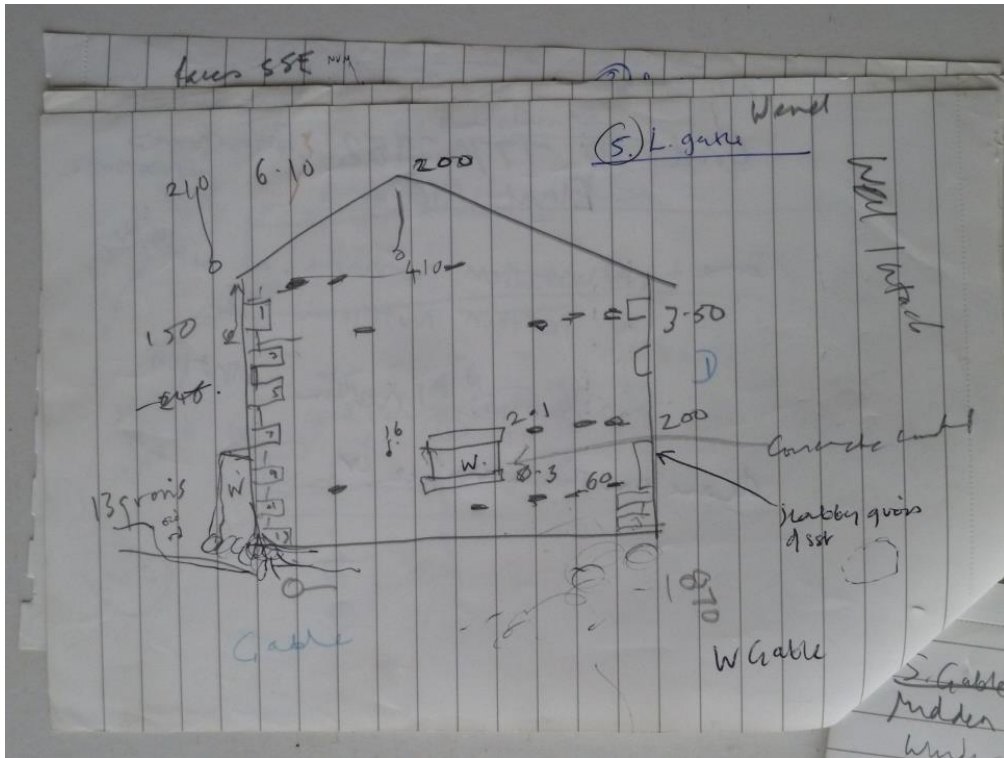
Fig. 6 Roof Truss



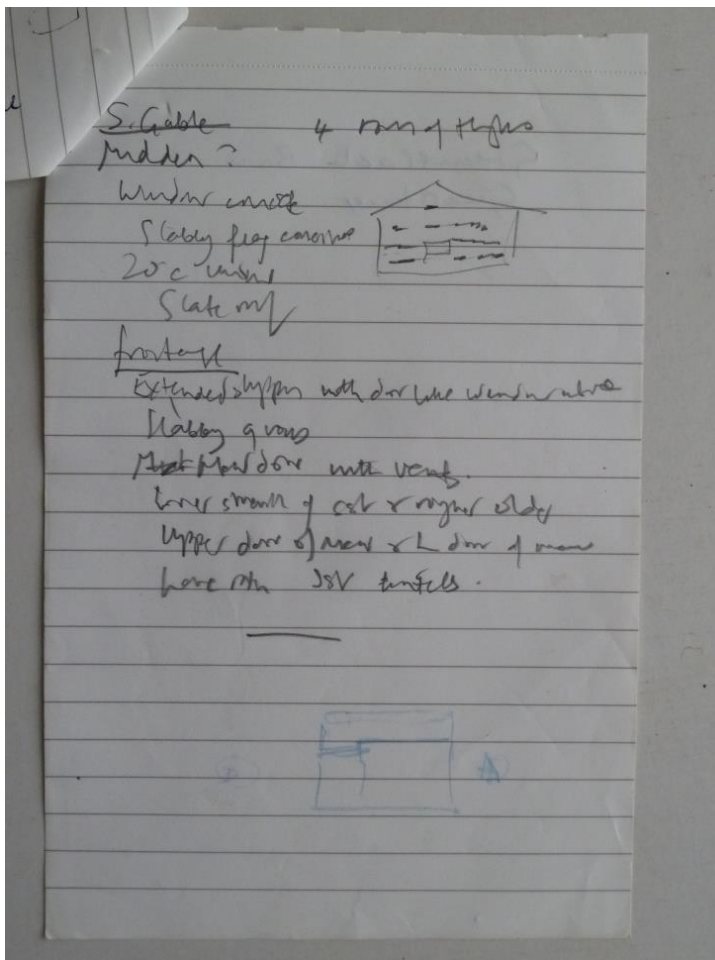
UR5 c



UR5 f

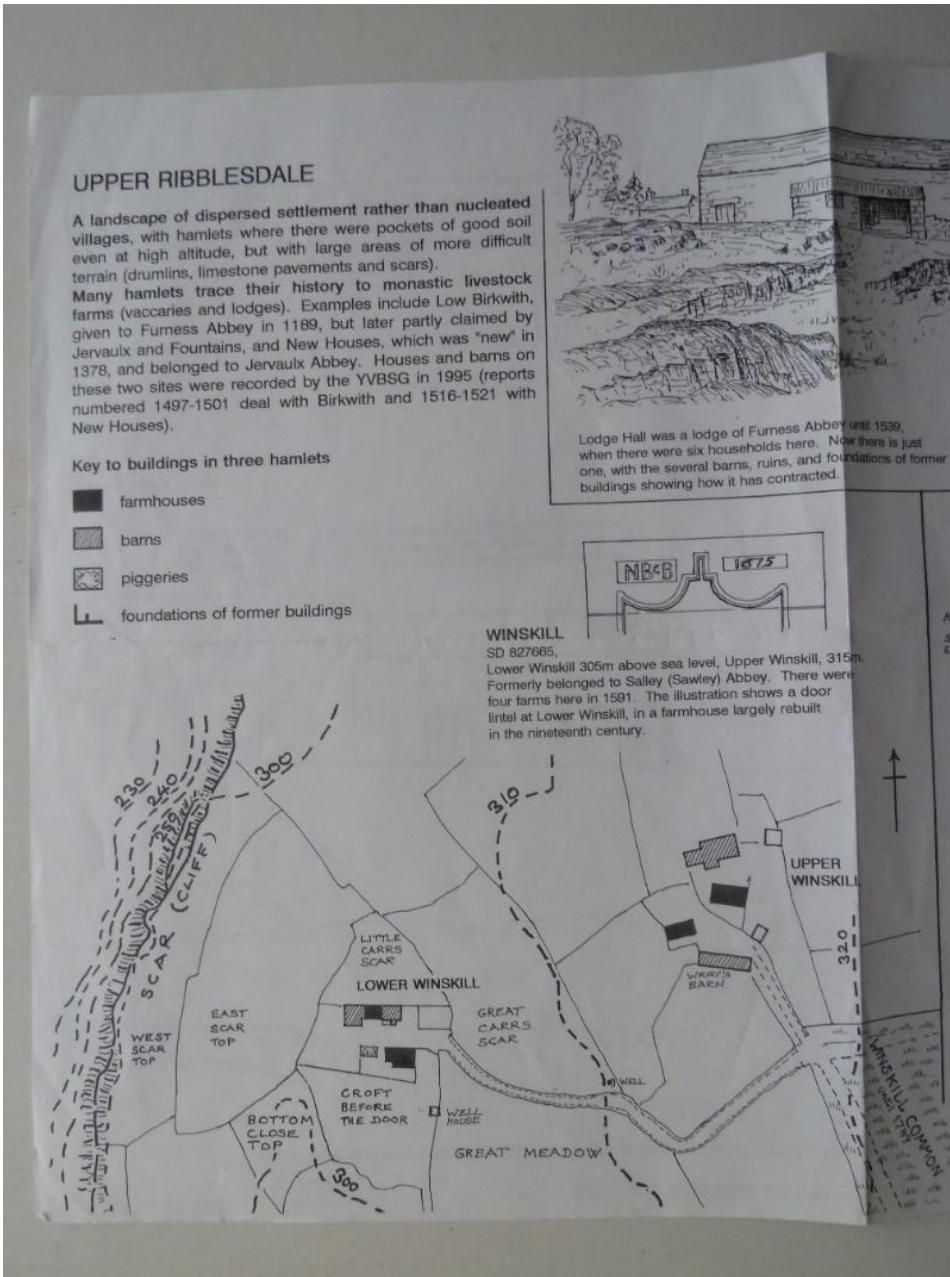


UR5 k



UR5 I

UR6 a to b



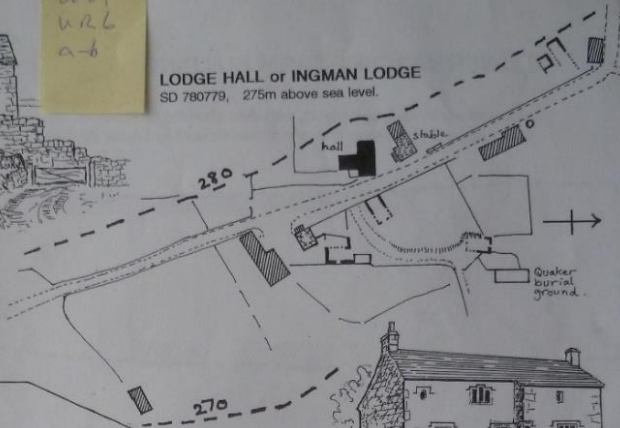
UR6 a

Box 1
UR6
a-b



age of Furness Abbey until 1539, households here. Now there is just barns, ruins, and foundations of former w it has contracted.

LODGE HALL or INGMAN LODGE
SD 780779, 275m above sea level.



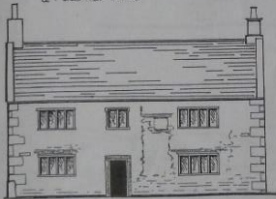
1875

Upper Winskill, 319m. Abbey. There were n shows a door largely rebuilt

KEEPER'S COTTAGE
SOUTH ELEVATION



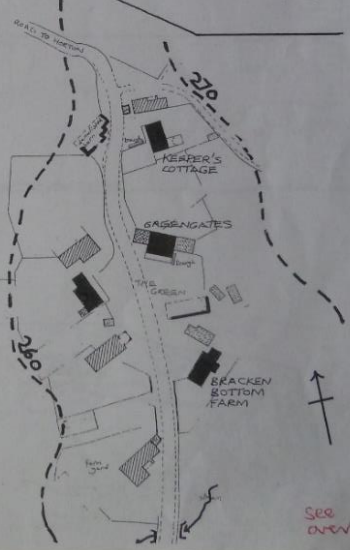
0 metres 5
b: earlier phase
d: darker stone



west elevation

BRACKENBOTTOM

SD 817722, 265m above sea level.
Formerly belonged to Jervaulx Abbey, but the existing buildings are mainly eighteenth century; see YVBSG reports 1488-1492.



See over

UPPER WINSKILL

WINSKILL COMMON

UR6 b