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Contributor	Name David Johnson			Contact IAG		
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A look at medieval work in Clapham Church

Allison Armstrong 2011

Introduction.

There are a number of ways of looking at churches to identify building phases. Firstly, documentary sources give many clues to phases that may or may not be obvious in the fabric. Secondly, architectural details are often used for dating, particularly the dressed masonry of windows and doors, although these are often re-set. The walling material however is frequently ignored and it is often the building fabric that reveals much about dates and alterations. "Reading the fabric" is also employed in looking at vernacular buildings and is a specialist survey method, rarely used by historians, that can be extremely useful for dating building phases. Unfortunately much of the stonework in the church is not visible, being concealed by Georgian plaster and harling, traditional render or modern pointing. The guidebook mentions little about the fabric but tantalisingly comments on features no longer seen, such as "two slender angular columns" (forming the north aisle arcade?) and that possibly "the huge stones in the west wall of the nave... are of Norman origin."

For this survey some brief visits were made and the remaining older fabric of the church, ie the 15thC tower, was examined. The medieval nave was demolished c1814 to create the Georgian "preaching box" rectangular church which remains today. The nave however seems to be the line of the medieval church nave, enlarged by adding the present very wide aisles and by heightening. The narrow "nave extensions" (listed building terminology) around the tower are unusual. They seem to represent a medieval phase with a tower enveloped within the body of nave, so that the tower is "wrapped around" by the nave. It is usually aisles that wrap around but not in the case at Clapham.

Documentary sources were not investigated other than those published in the current guidebook. (Possibly a Faculty exists for the work of 1814 when the old nave and chancel was rebuilt?) An engraving of the old church (see fig 3) gives some clues to the 15thC medieval church that survived to 1814. It appears however not to be accurate. For example the narrow "nave extension" around the tower is apparently not shown, neither is the lancet window in its wall.

The church was for centuries in the Kirkby Lonsdale Rural Deanery and the large diocese of York, becoming part of the Chester diocese from 1541. There were long links to Furness and Lancaster rather than the adjoining Deanery of Craven, which covered much of the Pennine Dales, and was thus geographically west-looking.

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Similarities in church architecture are therefore more likely to be found to the west than in the Craven Deanery. The plan of narrow aisles around the tower seems to have no comparison to the east.

Evidence for the medieval church before the 15thC?

Documentary evidence.

Domesday Book does not record a church but this does not mean there was none. Clapham is an Anglo-Saxon "ham" name which suggests a homestead existed before the Norman Conquest. Clapham had been one of Thorfinn's (Scandinavian name?) vills that was amalgamated with Austwick and Burton by the late 12thC when Furness abbey held land in Clapham cum Newby. The list of vicars goes back to the 1160s indicating, with other sources, a 12thC church at a time when many parish churches were built. Clapham parsons are mentioned in other early documents. In 1180 Ellis, son of Gamel of Steeton gave four bovates in Clapham to Furness abbey and the grange at Newby was probably part of this grant. Two bovates were held by Alan, son of Uctred, the parson of Clapham. In 1214 the parson of Kirkby Lonsdale witnessed the award in a plea between Robert Murdock, vicar of Clapham, and the monks of Furness, concerning the tithes due from the Abbey lands in Newby and Clapham.

From the 12thC to 1573 the Clapham family, as Lords of the Manor, are likely to have been benefactors of the church. Possibly they encouraged the 15thC enlargements with a new tower. The old print (Fig 3) of the medieval church appears to show the large private medieval chapel of the Clapham's on the north side, projecting beyond the chancel. The chapel survived until the 1814 rebuilding.

Building evidence.

The medieval church survived until the Georgian rebuild but the older fabric and plan hint at possible earlier phases.

The 12thC church (see fig 5) is likely to have been of stone with a nave and small chancel, perhaps with a rounded apse end. There may have been a bell turret on the west wall rather than a tower. 12thC naves of 15-20 ft wide (4.60 – 8.60m) are known from **comparative plans** of West Yorkshire churches. Clapham would fit within this at about 20 feet wide. 10ft wide chancels are typical. Naves can be two or sometimes three times as long as the width but no evidence of length remains. The "**huge stones in the west wall of the nave...** of Norman origin" are no longer visible but may be all that remains of this early phase. It is strong evidence of earlier work and perhaps the thick wall of a west end probably with no tower.

The eastern buttresses of the 15thC tower are flat against the west wall, probably due to this pre-existing older wall. The flat **plaster-covered buttresses** (Fig 1) in the

include images etc
 nave, against the tower walls, may be stumps of a former narrow nave and perhaps by the 12/13thC, had narrow aisles on each side (suggested in Fig 5a). Such narrow aisles may be the origin for the tower having wrap-around extensions. Towers encased by aisles are often an Anglo-Saxon feature. Any narrow aisles may have been swept away in the 13thC or 15thC to create a single wide nave (see Fig 5b) for an increasing population. This new nave may have been extended westward to include a new (or rebuilt?) 15thC tower that remains today.

The earliest visible architectural evidence however is the 13thC lancet window in the southern nave extension. It is evidence for a church of that period. It is deeply splayed internally with the glass line near the outer side but is blocked up. The window may however be re-set possibly from the old north side when the north aisle was added in the 15thC. It indicates a church here in the 13thC. A similar window appears to be blocked up in the nave west wall where it may have been re-used to reach the 18thC galleries, inserted in the north aisle.

This wrap-around form of the nave (or earlier narrow aisle) is often considered a feature of Anglo-Saxon churches where doors led into side buildings. In churches with Anglo-Saxon origins such as Kirkby Malham or Bardsey (E Yorks), the wrap-around is formed by aisles, not the nave. Aisles were used in church processions. The church then has possible evidence for Norman and 13th work and a plan possibly originating from narrow wrap-around aisles and tower that may indicate a 10th or 11thC structure.

The 15thC church

In the 15thC the church underwent re-modelling. An old print (Fig 3) shows that this church survived until the alterations beginning in 1814. The fabric suggests this may have been carried out in phases. Perhaps work began at the east end, as in other churches. It included the west end Perpendicular period (i.e. c1450-1520) tower with angled buttresses which survives today and which was built at a time when bells were hung on bell frames. It is not certain if it replaced an earlier tower or a simple bell cote. The old print appears not to show the nave extensions although they must be there because the tower had side arches. A look at the nave extensions shows they have been heightened and therefore are of two phases and internally a wall-plate timber is re-used. The older line may reflect the older, steep nave roof still in place before being heightened with the low-pitched leaded roof nave roof with embattled parapets, as seen in the print. This roof almost certainly replaced an earlier steeper roof but the scar is hidden under render and plaster. (Giggleswick church, for example, still retains its earlier roofline scar on the tower.)

The leaded roof was high enough to cover a **new north aisle with north choir**. A **north processional door** opposite the porch door is recorded (guidebook)

The **Clapham family chapel** also lay on the north side. This is shown in the print as a rather large structure with a separate leaded roof and extending beyond the chancel. It was probably wider than the aisle too and seems almost out of proportion to the church size. The difference in scale between the chapel and the chancel is unusual. The family were associated with the church from 12thC to 1573. The Ingleby family, who later purchased the manor, continued to pay for the chapel and re-leaded its roof (perhaps that depicted here) in late 18thC at a time when private chapels were long out of fashion.

The **chancel** was lower in height than the nave and apparently of just one bay in length and was probably a rather open structure as in many craven churches. Perhaps an earlier stone arch was swept away. Wall paintings recorded before 1814 (guidebook) included the Lords Prayer but are likely to be post dissolution in date. **Tudor windows**, mullioned with hoodmoulds and round-headed lights could be 15thC and perhaps replaced earlier (lancet?) windows in the nave. The chancel was probably widened and received similar mullioned windows. Buttresses were placed on the gable end and chancel arch area. The **priests door** looks heavily moulded and may be reused. It is not known what parts of an older church may have remained but it may be that the 13thC lancet window was removed from the old north wall as the new north aisle was added.

At some time, perhaps as the new nave roof reached the west end, a **new stone stair** was inserted into the tower north extension and may have replaced a simple ladder. The stair top seems to cut through the tower wall in a somewhat clumsy way. The plain door lintels of the stair are of a common type with plain wide chamfers but could date from as late as 1500. The tower's arch openings which are earlier did not allow space for any internal stair in the usual manner and perhaps the ringers stood on the ground floor at first. It is uncertain if the 15thC modernisation swept away any narrow nave with aisles, postulated for the earlier church, or if there was an older chancel arch.

By 1800 the old church already had Georgian additions. At the west end was a Georgian singing gallery and a blocked door in the tower probably gave access for the musicians. The west end of the "middle aisle" (tower arch?) held pews for the churchwardens. About 1780 timber galleries were erected for local gentry on the north side, arranged around a nave arcade.

Look at the tower and west wall (see Fig 1)

The only physical remains of the old nave are seen in the west wall of the nave with the tower. A crack outlines the shadow of a **buttress to the nave** as seen on the south wall in the old drawing but this outline is also seen on the north side, as shown in Fig 1.

Crawling into the Georgian **roof space** the tower remains with its ^{surface} cover of harling as it was when covered up in c1816. The dressed sandstones of the stepped flat buttresses of the tower were left exposed beyond the harling. (Buttresses from the ground –seen below in the nave - supported the nave wall) The east belfry window seen in the old print (Fig 3) is now blocked up and remains just as an inspection hole into the Georgian roof space.

Unfortunately the Georgian ceiling is too high above ground to show the scar of the medieval lead roof or older timber roof. The tower "nave extensions" however show masonry of a heightened roofline and evidence of the two medieval rooflines.

The tower is the only surviving substantial medieval structure and is largely 15thC in style with typical ringing chamber and belfry at the top and battlemented parapet. The curious "nave extensions" (listed building description) must be contemporary with the tower arches, if not earlier. Normally such extensions are from aisles not naves. It is unclear how this plan may have originated in Clapham. Possibly, as mentioned above, the nave extensions are remnants of earlier, very narrow aisle extensions and perhaps an Anglo-Saxon plan with a tower built within an older nave. Alternatively the extensions may have been added at the same time as the 15thC tower just for prestige and enlargement. However the 14thC lancet window, if in position, suggests the wrap-around wall was already there and the tower may have foundations older than 15thC. It is difficult to see what purpose the narrow "nave extensions" served. Aisle processions were out of favour and aisles began to be used for seating in an increasing population. Perhaps the arrangement is following an earlier plan and existing tower.

The only other example the writer can find of a tower enclosed in the church is the larger Croston parish church in Lancashire. But again it is aisles, not the nave, around the tower and it is a much bigger church. The position of the tower, built within the medieval church, rather than added onto a west wall, does not seem common. Perhaps a new west door into the tower was added in the 15thC and the nave extensions gave an impression of a higher status building for the manorial lord.

The tower has very thick walls, over a metre thick, but is small, giving an interior only 2.60m across. This small size may be due to an earlier structure on the site or just the lower status of a small medieval church whose builders were influenced by something they had seen elsewhere. A lack of published plans of Yorkshire or

Lancashire churches makes comparison difficult. The smaller size matches towers of 14thC date at Walton in W. Yorkshire or Deane parish church in Lancashire.

The tower architectural details seem to date largely from the 15thC and "Pennine Perpendicular" style when bell frames became common. (Giggleswick church tower has very similar details in windows, parapet and buttresses.) Large gothic windows, most missing their tracery, surround the belfry. Below is the ringing chamber which is reached by an inserted stone stair of slightly later date. The chamber has small windows with cavetto mouldings and tracery. One window appears to have a 14thC ogee top and may be earlier and re-used. Two of the tower buttresses are typically angled but the two on the south side are flat and were perhaps restricted by the existing older west end nave wall. Internally the tower arches are of simple double chamfer form, typical of 15thC. Under the arches, the west piers had plain 15thC responds where the arch mouldings finish on the piers. (The carved detail of one has been cut away above the disabled toilet on the south side.)

The dressed ashlar sandstone work of the arches is very good with rows of boaster tooling (a broad chisel-like tool) and repeated marks of the master masons. The different marks indicate the number of stone craftsmen employed and are worth recording.

The uncoursed random rubble walling inside the tower seems unusually rough for 15thC work. Cobbles and blocks with small stones filling up gaps between and apparently lacking any coursing, are held together by mortar. Much is obscured by recent heavy ribbon-pointing. The exterior stonework is also of rubble which is the local vernacular stone, as at Long Preston. By comparison, Giggleswick church has good, coursed, stonework that may reflect the higher status and wealth of that church.

On the tower exterior, the unusual "nave extensions" are as curious on the exterior as inside. They have no expected plinth but perhaps it is buried in the raised landscaping. On the south side the extension has clearly been heightened, probably for the leaded medieval roof. A step in the tower wall appears to mark this former roof height. This same step is seen on the north side of the tower. The step is shown only by a change of stonework on the west side of the tower. This feature may be part of an older tower which was rebuilt in the 15thC or simply be a season's work in the 15thC at a time when medieval mortar took a long time to set and building work was limited to a few feet - often about ten feet - at a time.

The north "extension" has other alterations due to the later insertion of the stone stair to reach the ringing chamber and re-arrangements for the north aisle and later for Georgian galleries for singers and local gentry.

The interior of the ringing chamber shows a blocked east opening said to lead to the musicians gallery. There is disturbed stonework which is near the old lead roofline and perhaps part of the tower wall was in a poor state and had to be rebuilt in c1816.

The belfry above has 4 gothic windows but that above the nave is now covered by the high Georgian ceiling but an access hole remains. Higher in the belfry wall, projecting stonework suggests former steps and access onto the leaded roof of the tower. The roof is now flat but was formerly pyramidal.

The rebuilt Georgian church retained the tower and nave west wall but also the wall line of the old nave. From the void above the nave roof, the Georgian stonework is extended up from the old nave walls below with drystone rubble (see fig 1) and this supports the tie beams of the kingpost roof trusses. The trusses include 19thC replaced timbers of poorer workmanship than the 18thC.

Who were the builders of the tower and church and where was the influence?

The Clapham family as lords of the manor from the 12thC to 16th would have been benefactors of the church. Their chapel on the north side at the top of the north aisle and choir is likely to have been of 15thC date (Fig 5). If they built/rebuilt the tower with arch openings planned to access into tower aisles, then this seems elaborate for a parish church but might be based on other churches that they knew and provided a west entry into an up-graded space with tower aisles. The plain double chamfers of the three tower arches and the simple responds are almost archaic, and the narrow aisle spaces are odd. It suggests that big ideas for expanding the church in the 15thC may have been scaled down. The tower walling internally is of local rubble and cobbles but with the fine dressed stone-work of well cut sandstone with mason's marks inscribed. A study of these marks will show how many masons were involved. Can the marks be compared with any masons from Furness or other local buildings of that date or associated with the Clapham family? The 13thC lancet window, possibly re-used, and a similar blocked opening in the north tower aisle suggests there was an earlier Gothic church of Early English style, perhaps of the late 12/13thC. In most churches narrow aisles of that date disappear in later widening and this may have happened here in the 15thC. The rest of the church was largely 15thC Gothic.

The rise of the Farrer family seem to have been coincided with the rebuilding of the church in 1814 in typical "preaching box" style with an open chancel. The old

vicarage was also demolished but descriptions suggest it was probably still a medieval open hall with galleries to reach the upper chambers.

Conclusion

The surviving church tower and west wall and a print of the medieval church before the rebuilding of 1814 provide the main clues to dates. Before rebuilding, the church had a 15thC tower, a lead-roofed nave that wrapped around the tower, a north aisle and choir with the private Clapham chapel. Fig 5 suggests the changing plan of the church from Norman times.

Whilst much of the surviving older fabric is obscured, remains of the former rendered exterior of the medieval tower is visible from inside the high 1814 roof (see drawing Fig 1).

It is uncertain what the plan of the Norman church was like. A deeply splayed lancet window of 13th C in the tower aisle wall may be re-set.

The church tower has many similarities to other 15thC "Pennine Perpendicular" towers (eg Giggleswick) with angled buttresses, ringing chamber and belfry. Clapham however is unusual in having a tower with nave extensions around it so that the tower is embedded in the nave. Croston in Lancashire is large but similar in tower plan but with aisles surrounding the tower. It is unclear if Clapham had an earlier tower with narrow aisles around it which could hint at a 10th/11thC date.

With the rebuilding and enlargement in 1814 into a Georgian "preaching box" church plan, architectural remains may well have been dispersed amongst local gentry and their properties. The lancet window in the tower aisle and perhaps another in west wall remained. The porch was added c 1900 (Fig 2, 4, 5)

Illustrations below:

Fig 1 Drawing of the west wall of the nave

Fig 2 The church today

Fig 3 Print of the medieval church before 1814

Fig 4 (above) The church c 1900 with new porch and aisle window

" (below) The church c 1890 with blocked aisle window

Fig 5 Sketch plans of possible building phases

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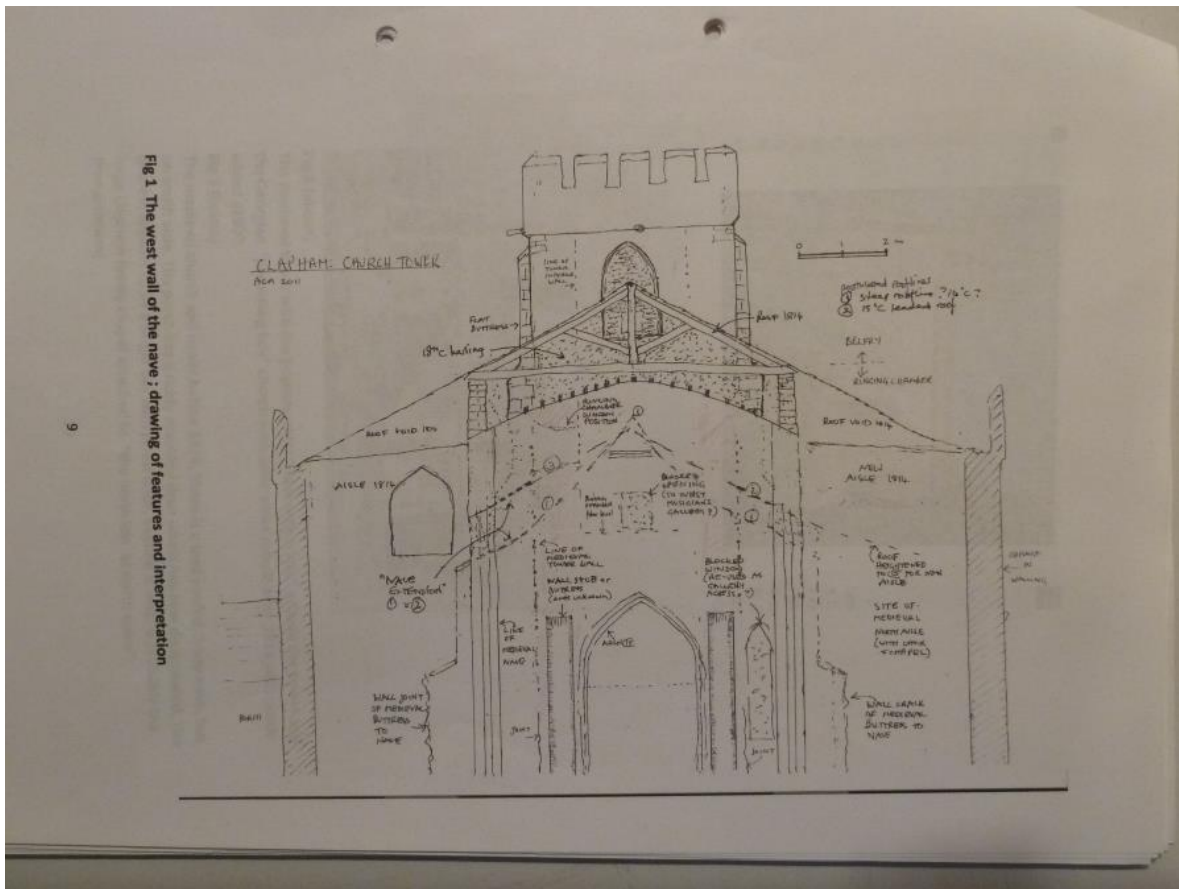


Fig 1. The west wall of the nave : drawing of features and interpretation



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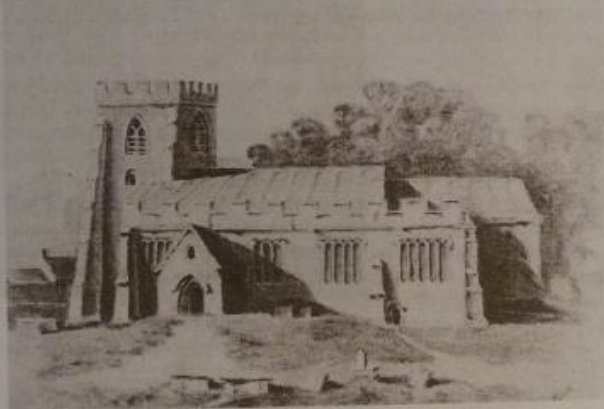


Fig 2 (above)

The medieval tower with the possibly older "nave extensions" around the tower and the Georgian "preaching box" church with wide aisles rebuilt after 1814 with porch added c1900.

Fig 3 (below)

The medieval church and tower before 1814. There is a lead-roofed, 3-bay nave, but no south aisle. The porch has a richly moulded door which has now disappeared. The chancel appears to be a single bay with priest door. Beyond is what is probably the large Clapham family chapel attached to "the north isle or north quire"
(from guidebook)

C1k

Figs 4

(above) The church c 1900 with new porch and large aisle window.

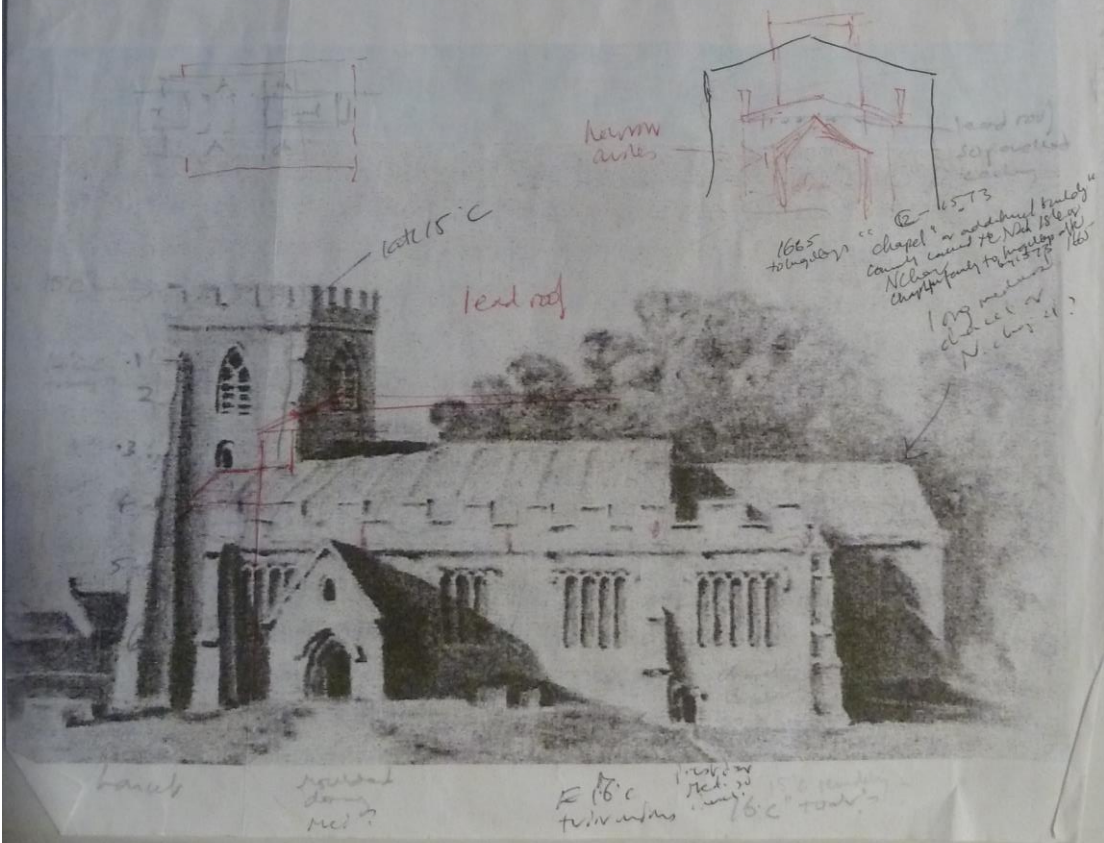
(below) The church c 1890 with blocked aisle window. The short "nave extensions" around the tower are well seen. (pictures online sources)

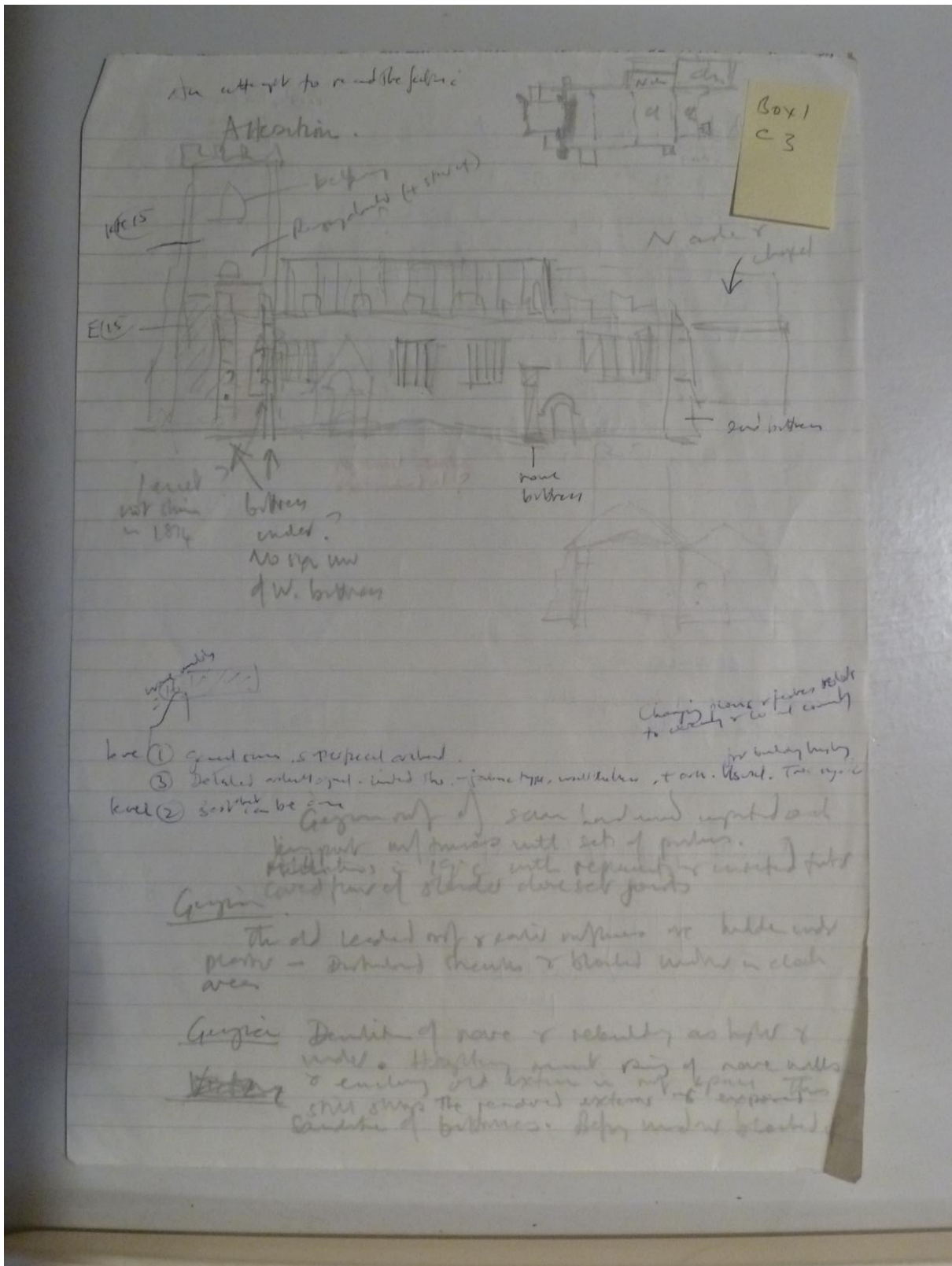




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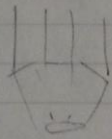
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A clunk by 1100's (1.4 inch)

long 6-sided nose outside of head

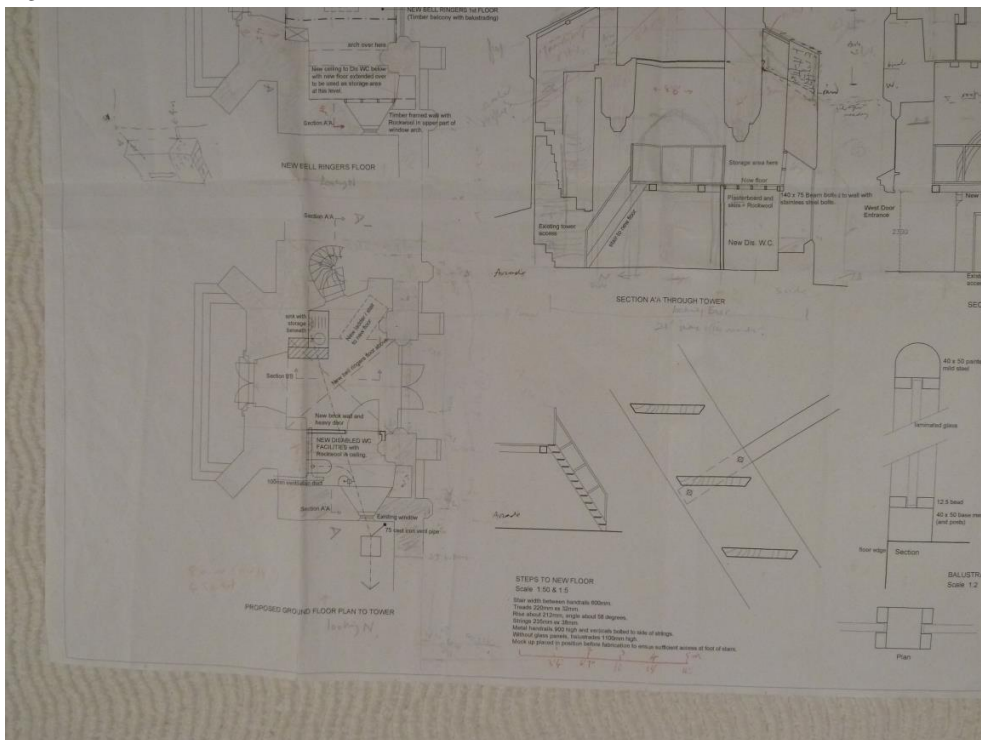


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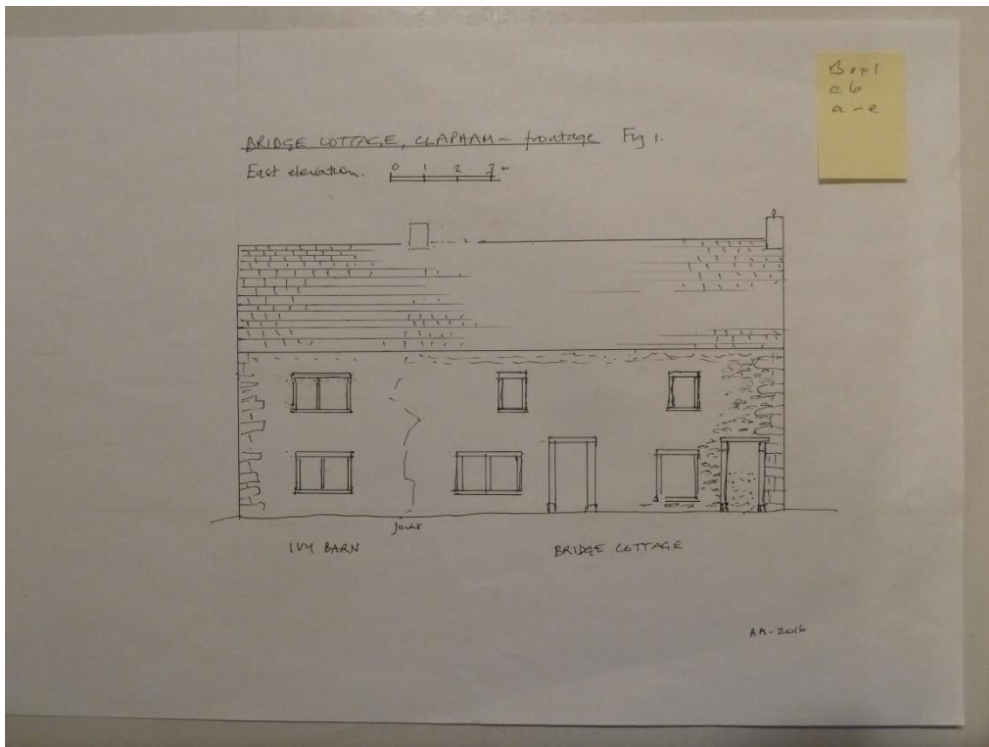
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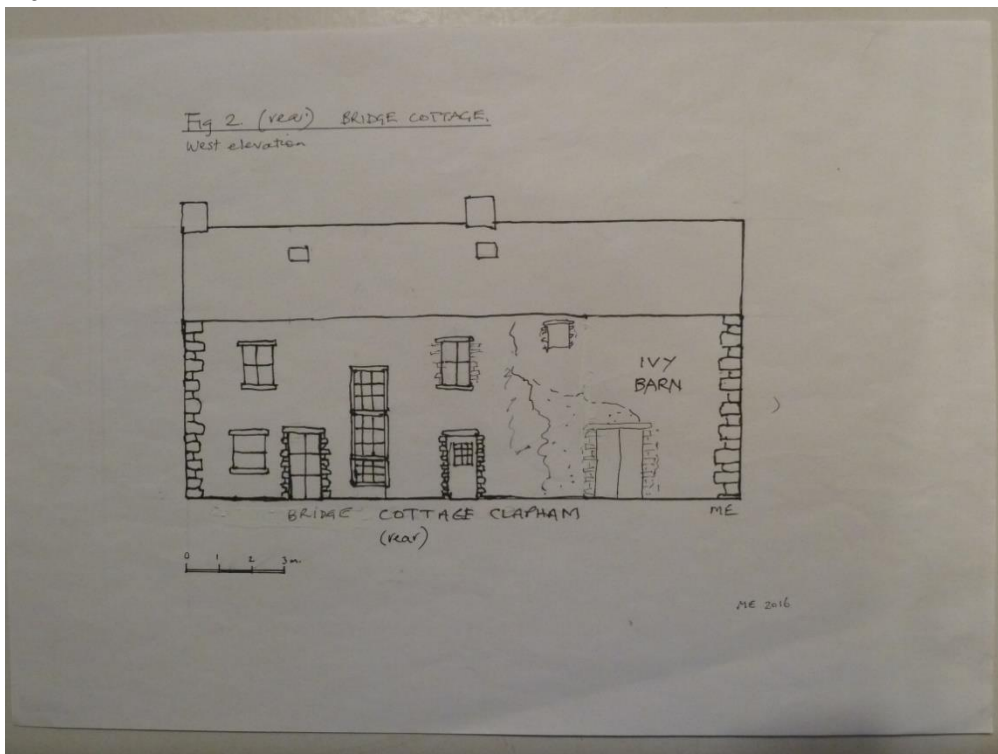
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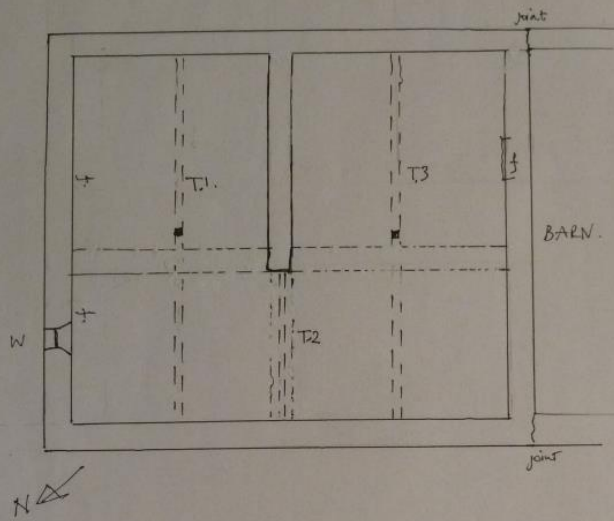
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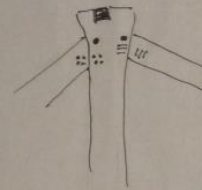
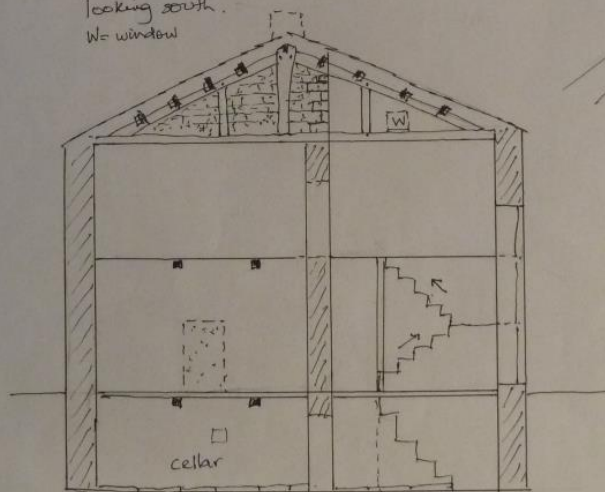


ATOC PLAN WITH ROOF TRUSSES Fig. 6.



SECTION SHOWING TRUSS ONE (T.1) Fig. 7.

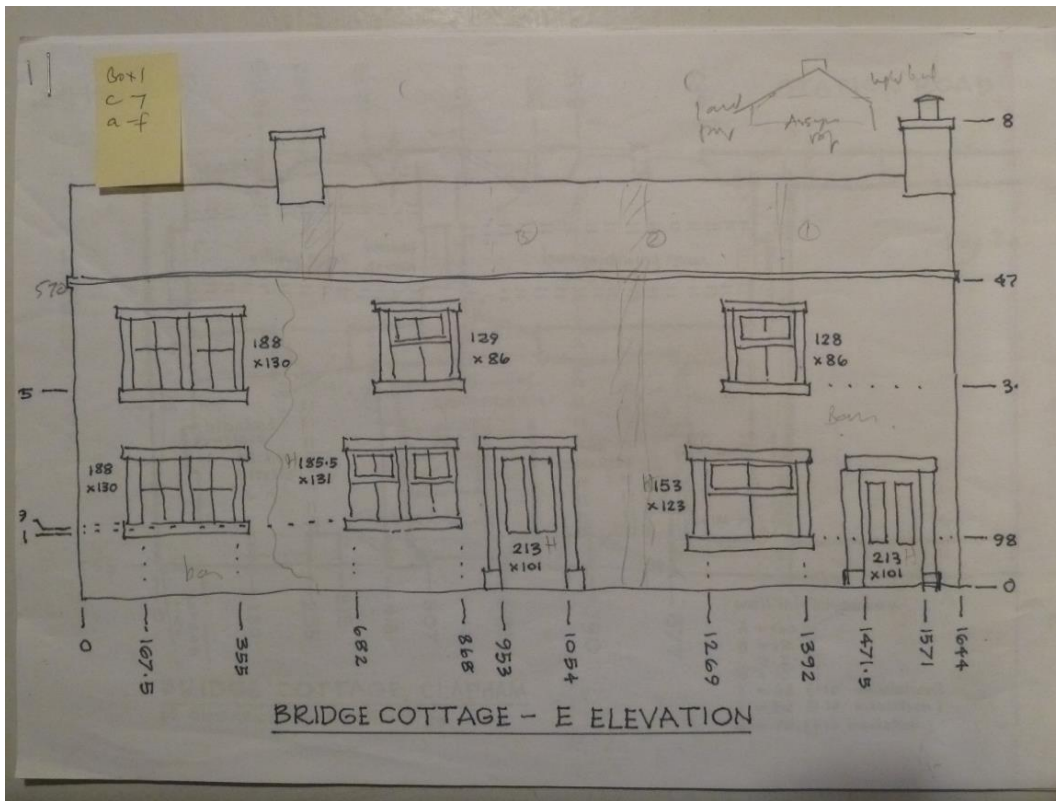
looking south.
W = window



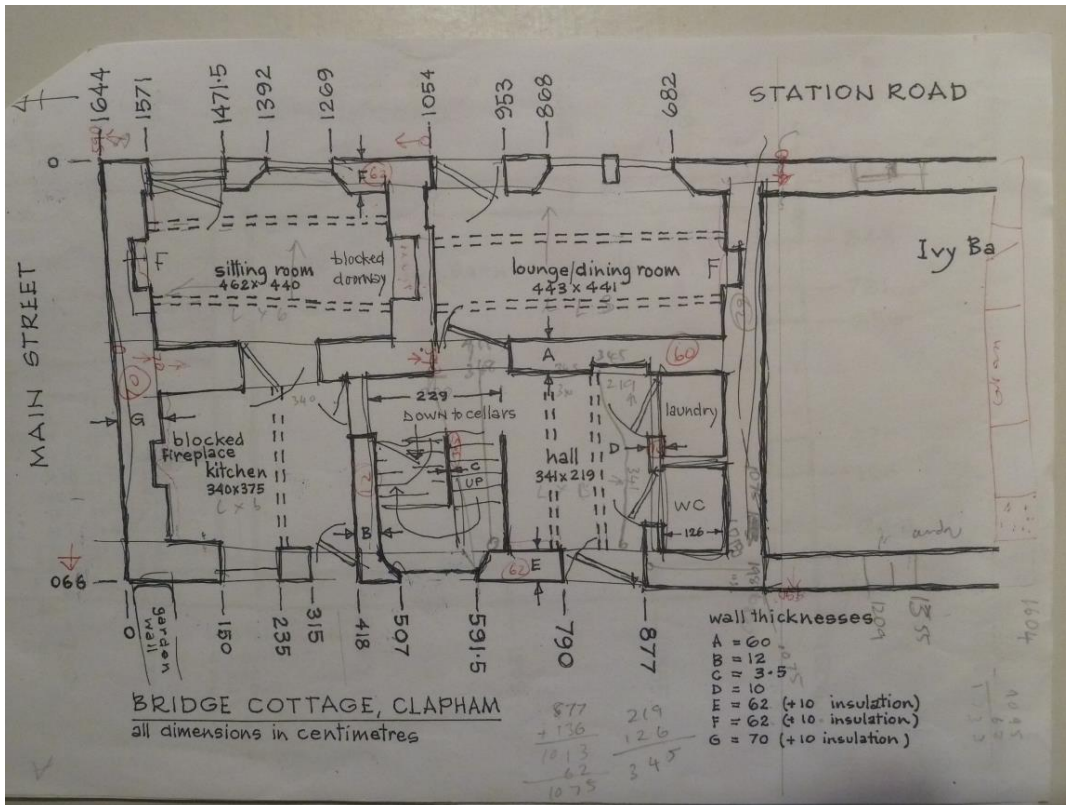
TRUSS 3 Kingpost
with assembly
marks.

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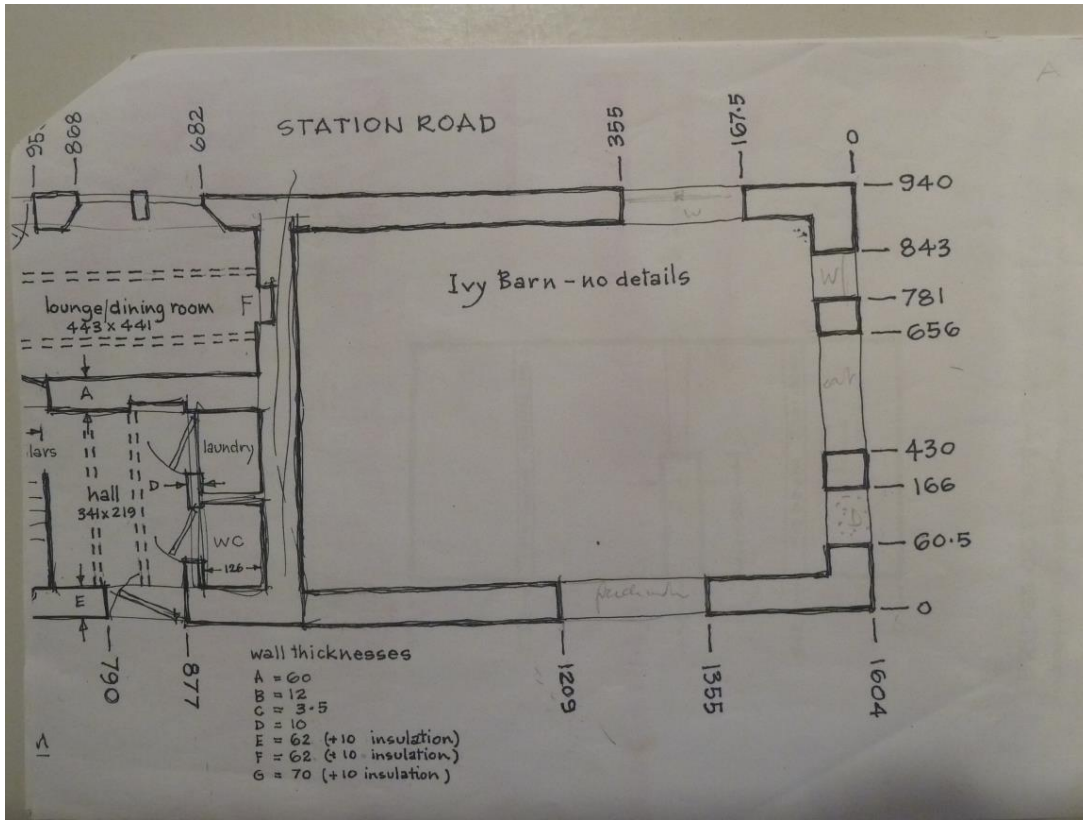
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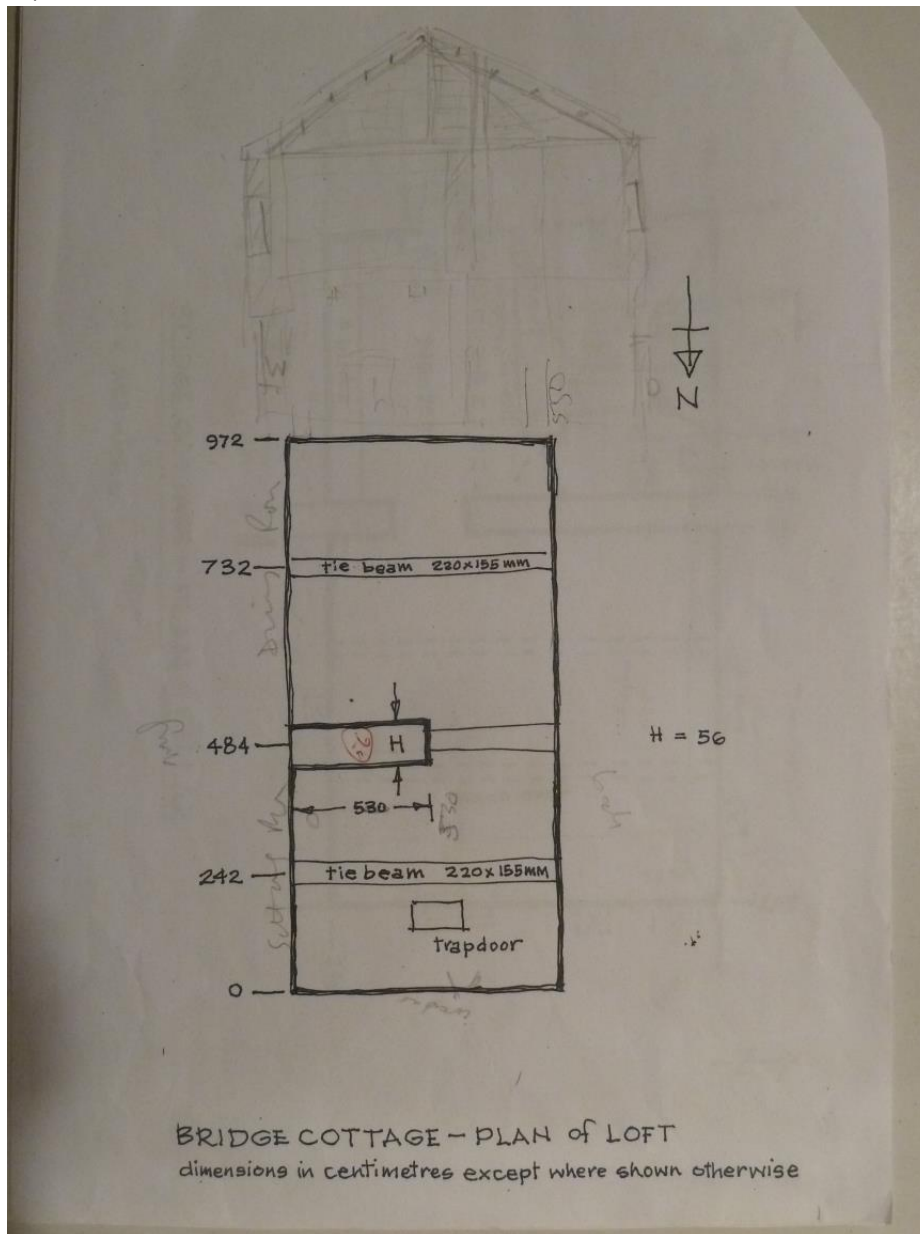
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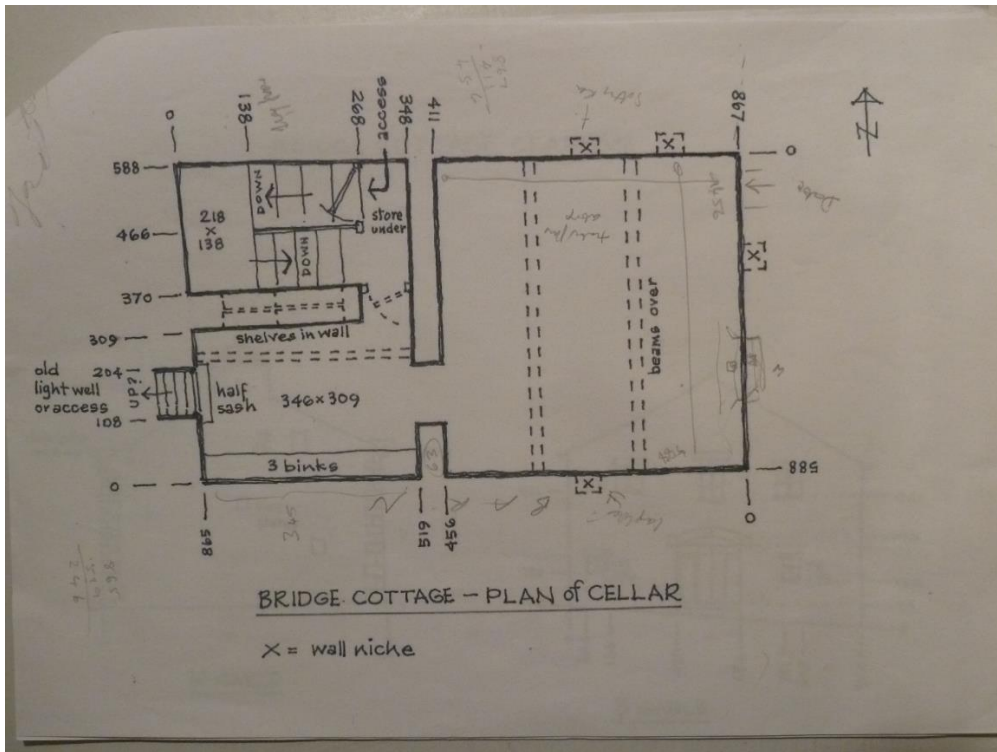
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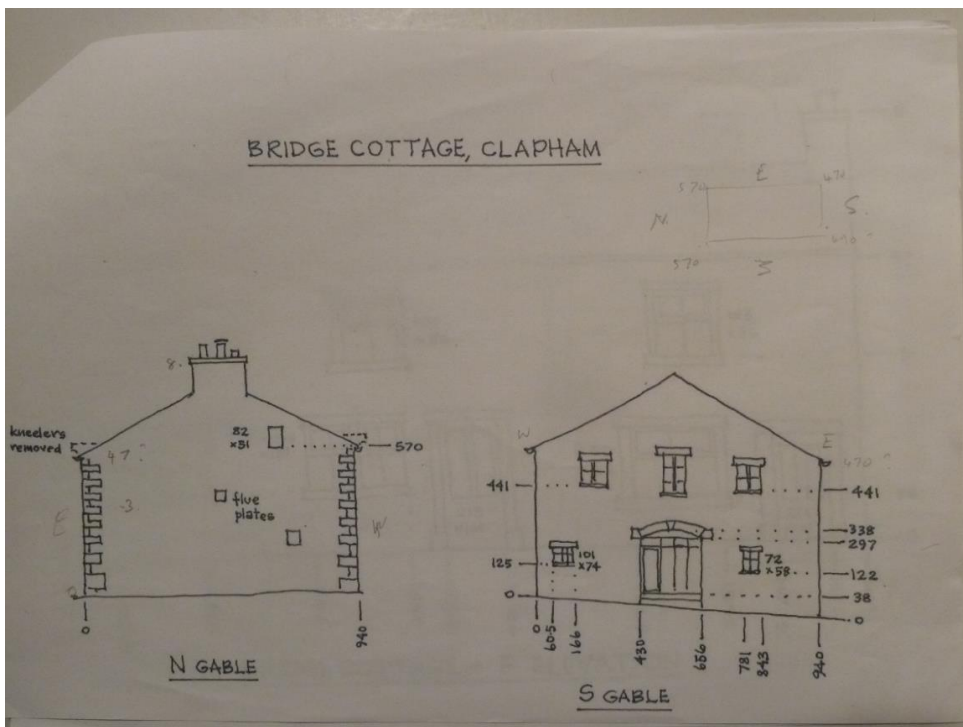
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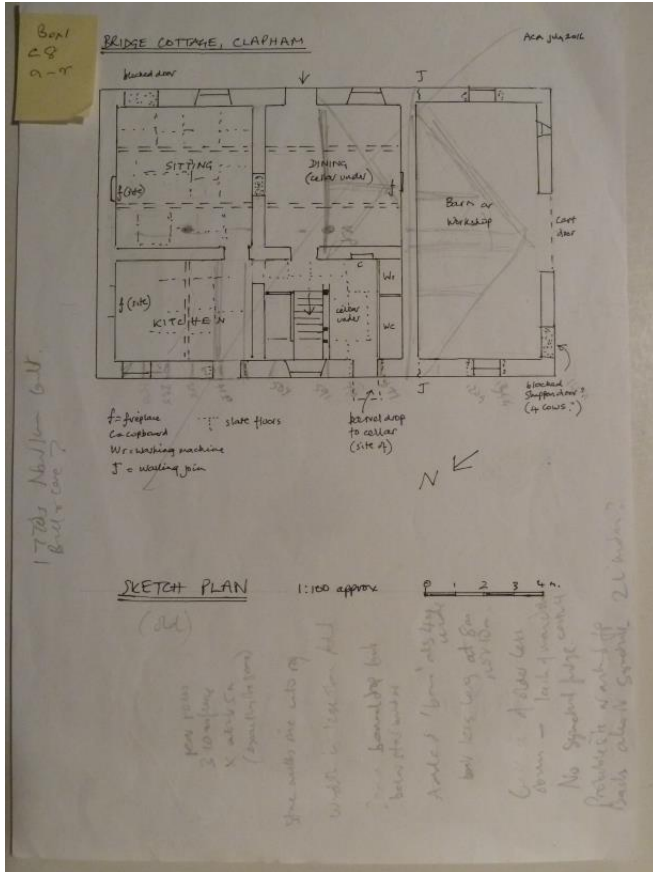
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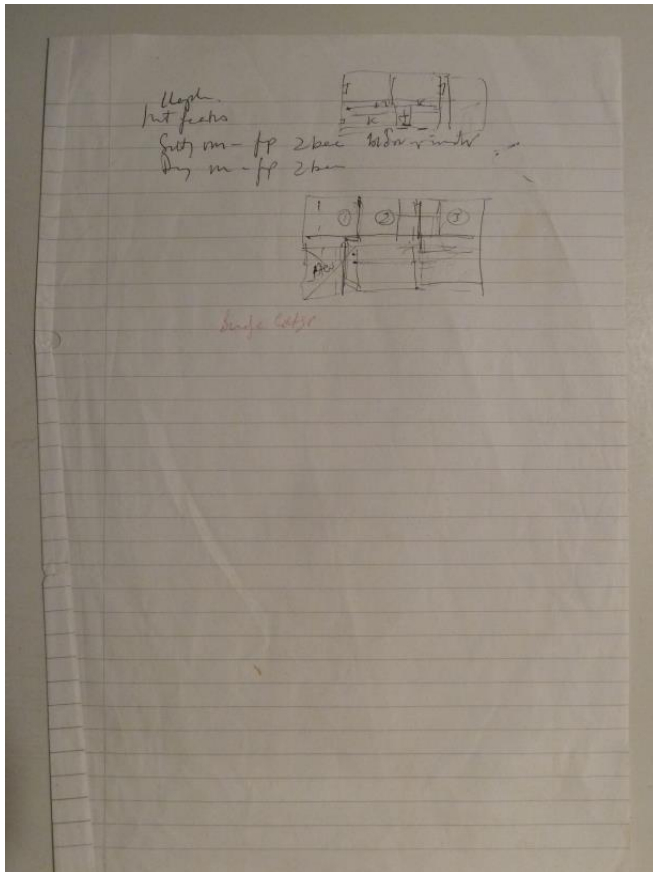
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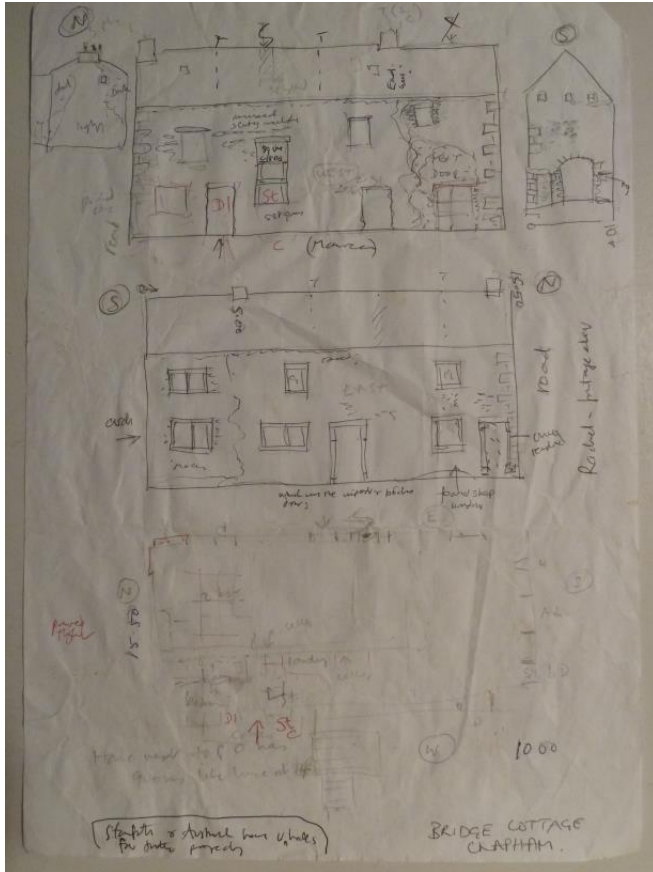
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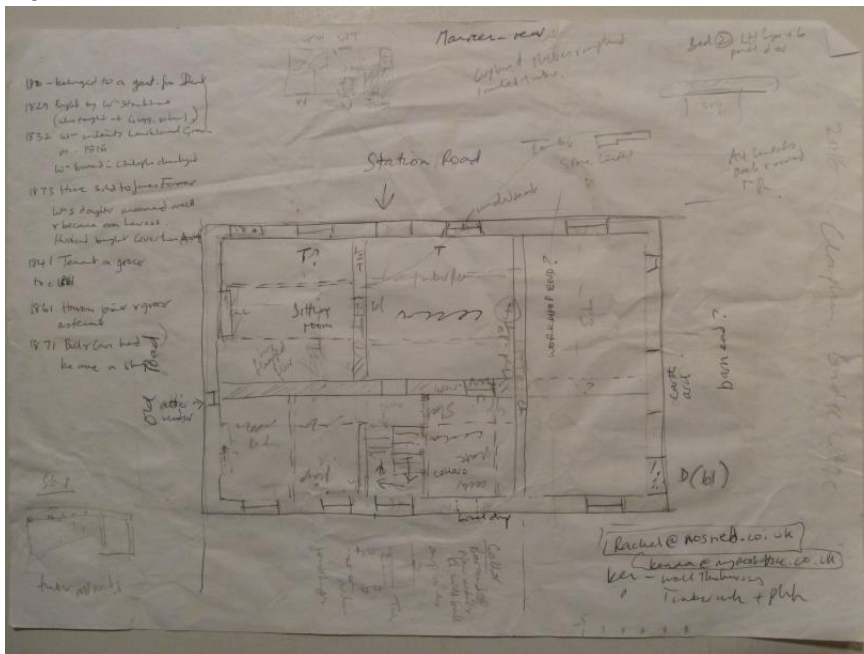
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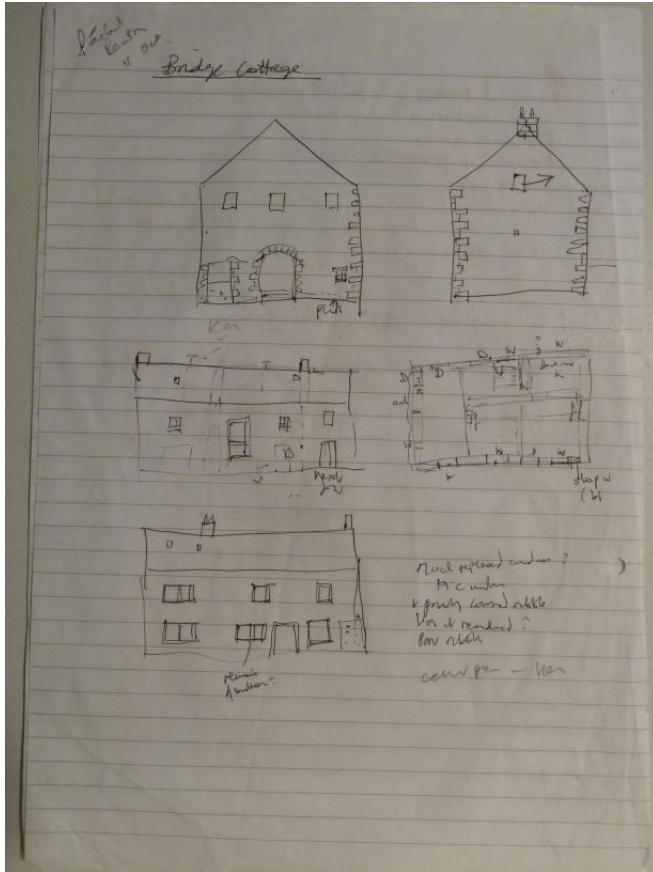
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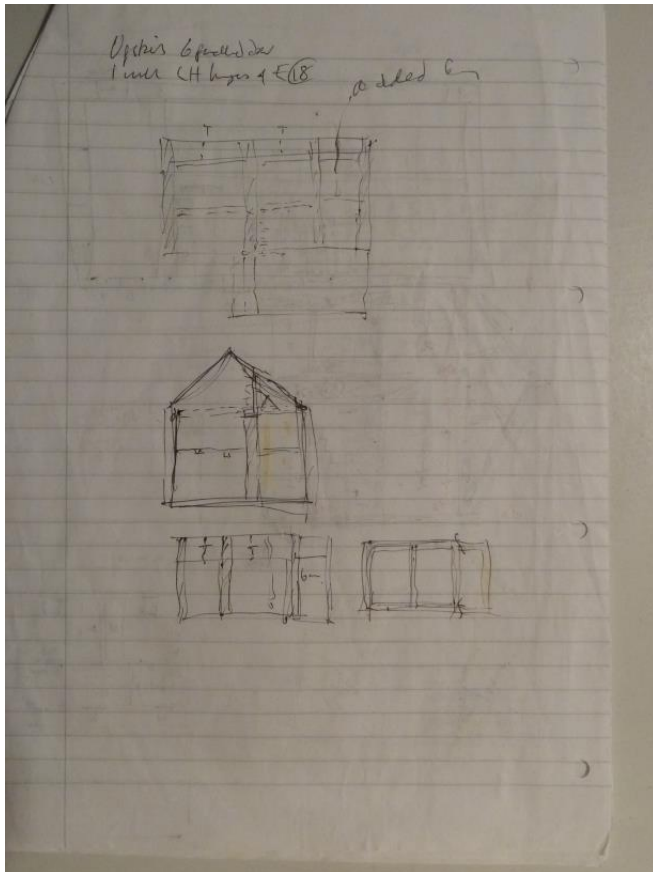
C8d



C8e



C8f



C8k

Dak used in town is attelle

6.3 Keller - 2 bays of house. One side of street. High that will go on beyond which is lined with garages. The door that will be used with 3 structural curved beams (as i know)

The cellar under front was has a timber floor - now above. Unless it this is lead in floor. Cellar all state flawed.

Attic access

Across the thick brick wall - but by a small window (d. open). The roof has 2 full roof trusses & a half when it spans the gap but

Setting A cluster of buildings on the NW end of a road

Close to the old Clapham bridge which carried the A65 until the bypass (1970s) to the A65 has the old Clapham road of mid 18th C.

2. A brick market cross on an open area but lines a row of 4 rows are four fields (2 steep fields of rape & corn)

1842 OS map shows another building but to bridge & back which is no longer there. At OS b.H. Sanchez there (look for on road side)

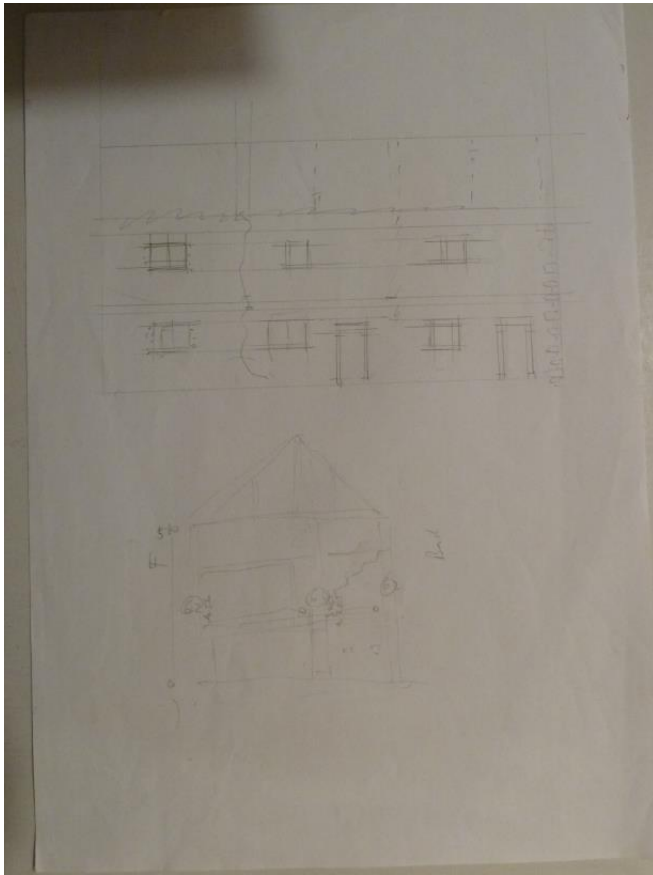
C8l

"Bar" and added a height - ed.

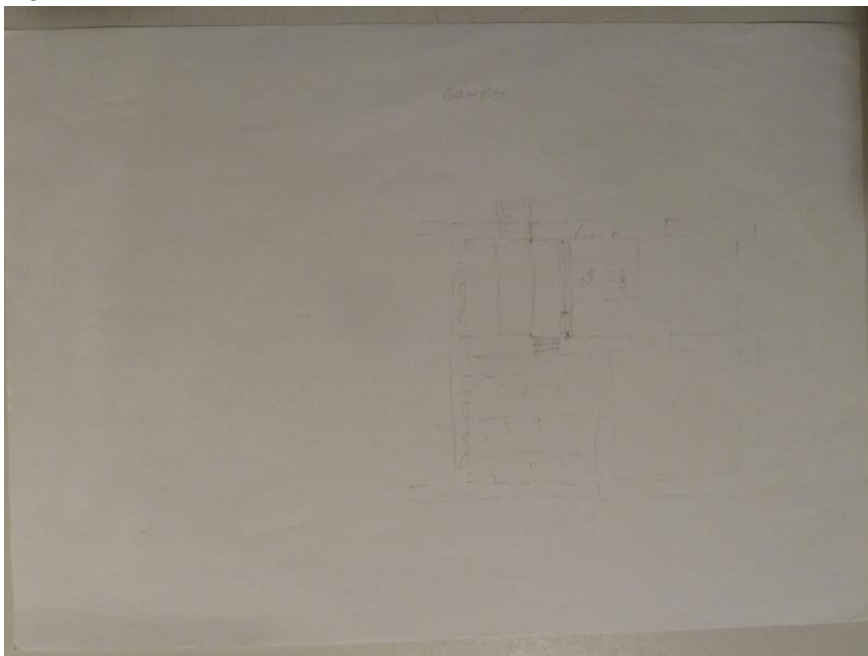
Some window of good cut. Stone is probably grey with Cellar

All timber is wavy, hatched. Dak is chestnut. Roof and wall under. Some record & cut up.

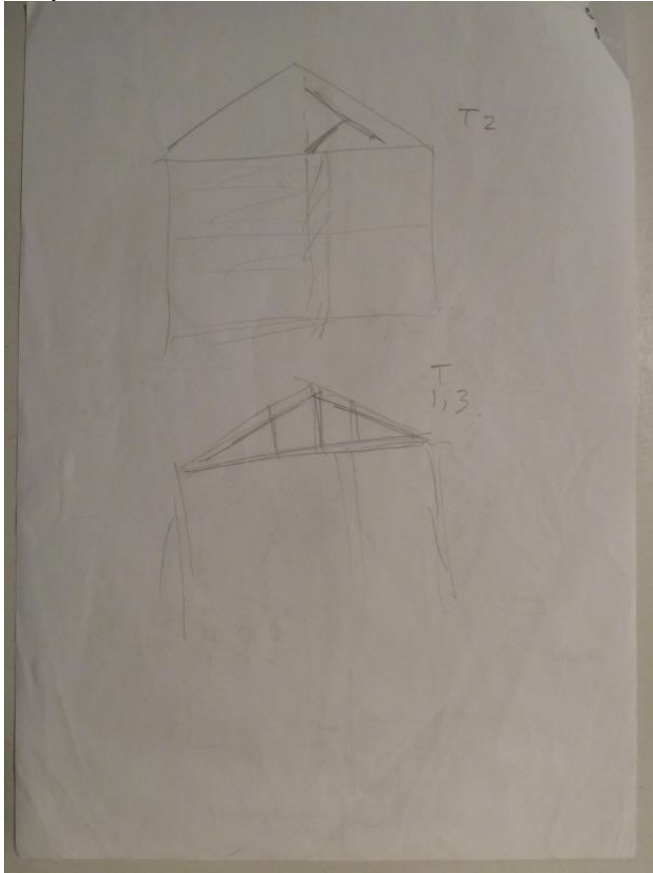
C8m



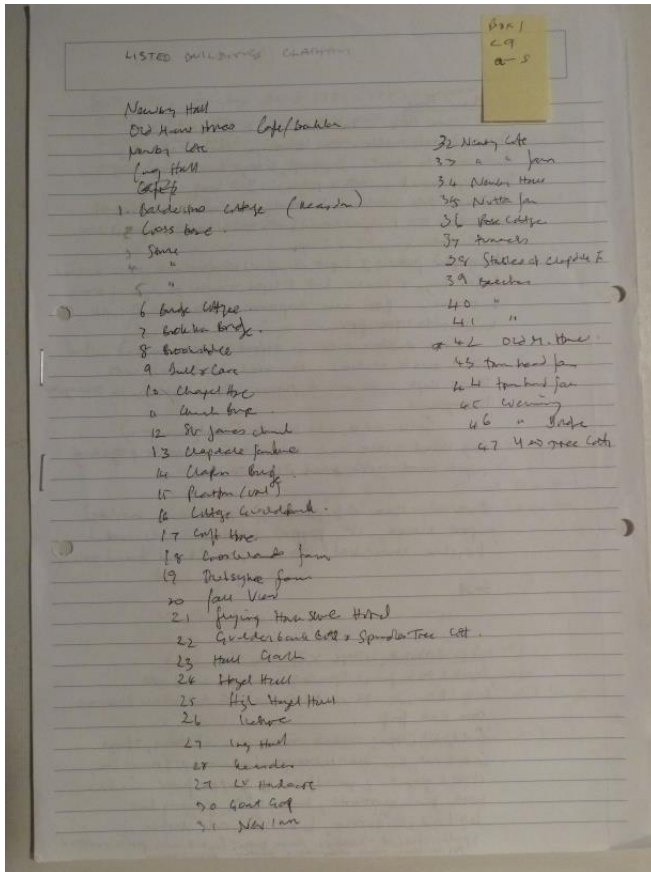
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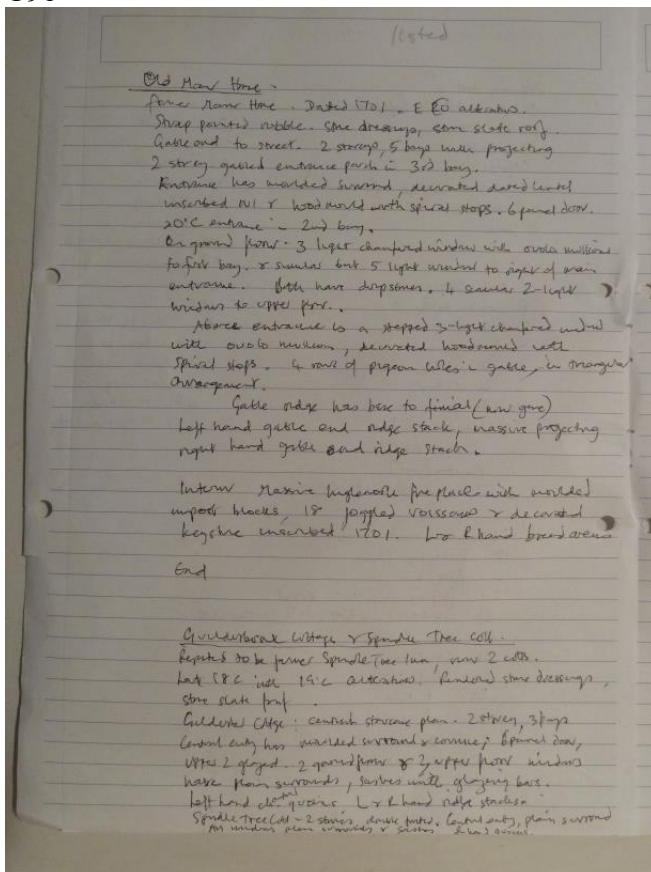
C8q



C9a



C9b



C9c

Lined
 Built & Care, famous, dated 1725, 17 x 20' outside.
 Round aisle, stone steps, stone side roof. Central aisle plan
 2 story, aisle joined. Central entrance unspanned M.I. flanked by
 former E hand entry now blocked.
 Ground floor left hand panel B light double ab. moulded
 windows, now 3 light with 2 mullions missing. (20) canopy
 R hand ~~ground floor~~ upper floor and B window
 with toilet access surrounds - 16 pane sashes.
 Left hand gate end & right of centre ridge stacks.
 Parapet bulge.
 Foundation (B) large stone segmental arch,
 coping to parapet & wing walls.
 Servants tunnels to long hall.
 F (B) Access for servants to hall (not seen).
 Rubble wall under dressings.
 L hand tunnel (B) to find stacks. Found arch with
 with rock-faced voussoirs, string course &
 parapet with engaged pilasters. Tunnel 30 x 10 long
 timber door 12 m. R hand tunnel for servant access
 to the service wing.
 Details / full view
 Yew tree lattice - found there & cottage.
 3 St. 4 bays. (B) - Refuted E (B)
 Stopped rubble - some stone, stone side roof.
 Central entry - pilasters & moulded capitals.
 Bobbed ribbed head to lintel with foliated projection
 & moulded cornice.
 Faced mullions all rows. (e.g. gate end).
 Plaster like gate

C9d

CLAPHAM BUILDINGS - some notes.

Hearth Tax, Clapham township - 107 hearths.
 (H Tax for Clapham, Newby and Lawkland - not included is large Austwick township)
 Clapham - 67 houses plus 8 impoverished - 107 hearths.
 41 have one; 17 have two; 5 have three;
 3 have four hearths (esq, gent, mr) Arthur Ingilby esq (of Lawkland hall?) Forster - gent;
 MR Place (Vicar or vicars father)
 One has six hearths - Mr Thom Watson.

Lancliffe had 40 households, 31 names plus 9 in poverty.
 Horton 175 households and 2 poverty.
 Newby with Clapham - 49 households and 72 hearths
 Austwick 254 hearths

Buildings seen in Clapham village 2012/16

A) CHURCH AVE created by Farrer FORMER GREEN

1a. Ingleborough Hall 1820-40, site of a lodge, rebuilt on edge of old village green (1830s?).
 Clapham/FARRER estate much rebuilding and moving roads etc. On old map, Tith Barn has thatched
 roof and central cart doors with ventilators. In two rows for the hay storage area.
 Walkway above with arch for others. 1833 Tunnel for servants and stables with road above it.
 Ashlar and rusticated quoins. Old medieval Thwaite lane moved away from hall.

1.b Church, tower med. C 1400 Rest rebuilt 1814. Porch 1899 (12)

2. 19th church cottages opp church (13) (E of bridge - two ranges back to back) - Millenium stone?

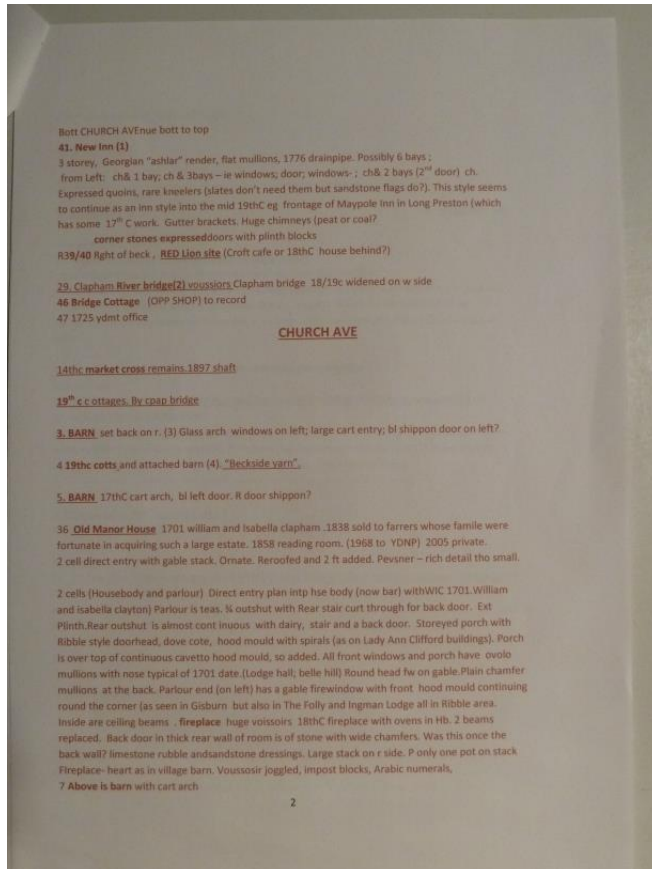
3. new / Church Bridge 18thc with west riding cast iron marker. (from church W to Riverside)
 widened 1798 so rubble wall up stream, ashlar down.
 Nature trail and water powered saw mill and bobbin mill

35 FURTHER UP GILDERSBANK, church avenue
Rendered cottages of gildersbank. Rows of cottages 17-19c, flanking road to Georgian
 Ingleborough Hall are 17thc with old windows and stair turret, but tatted up at the front. Render,
 lined out as "polite" ashlar, with expressed quoins, broad-tooled sash windows, bolection doorways
 are Georgian.

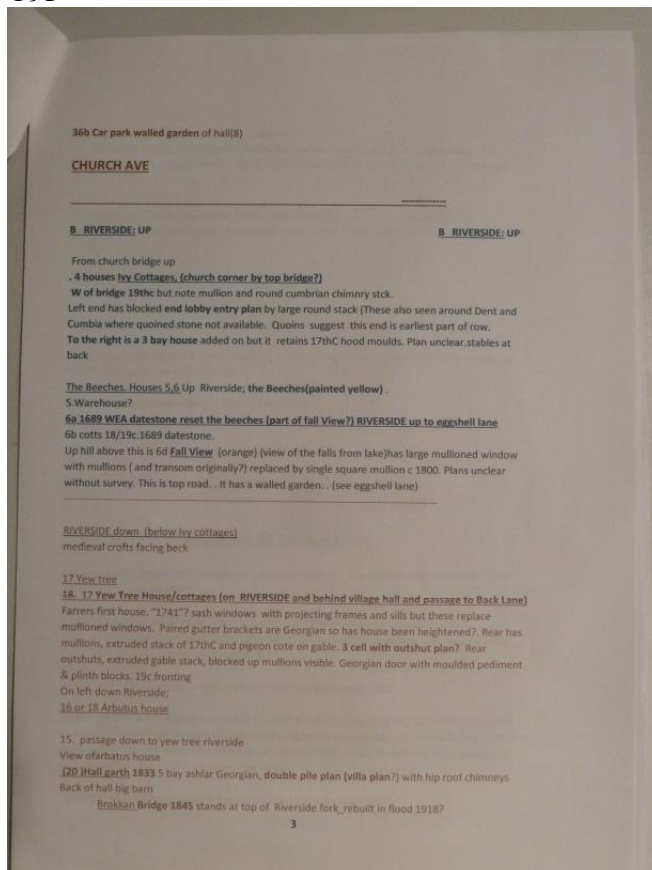
Gildersbank cottages/ 18thc moulded doorhead and quoins (10)
 Spindle tree cottage/mn; where?
 gateposts of Ingleborough hall drive. (Clapham/Farrer family)(11)

1

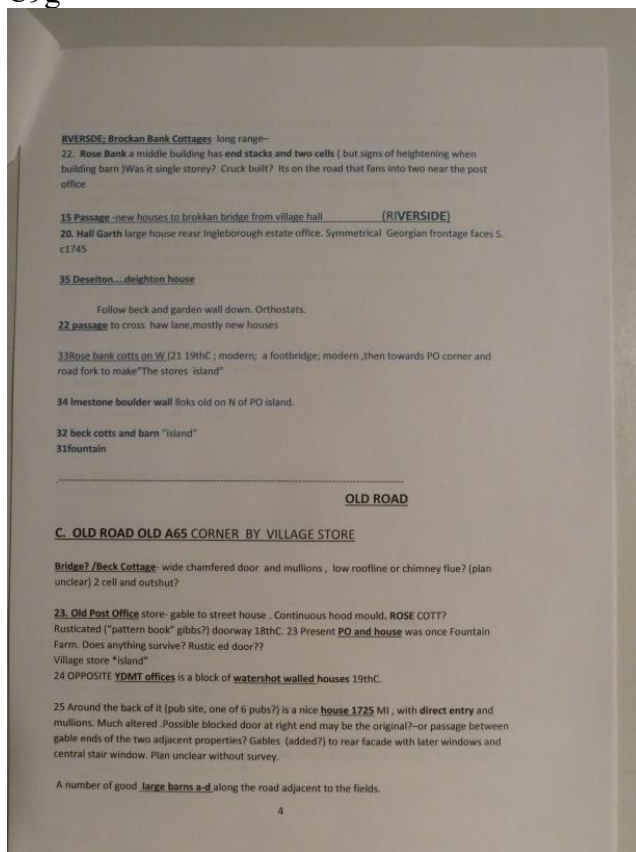
C9e



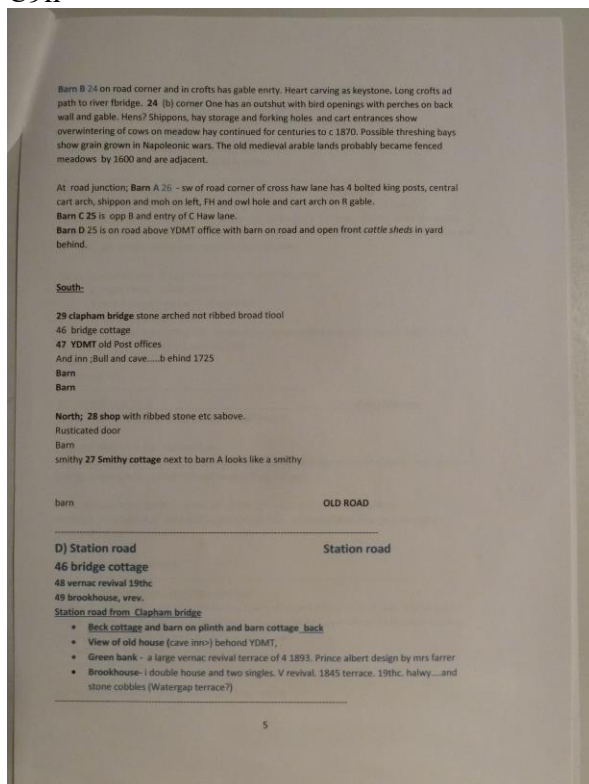
C9f



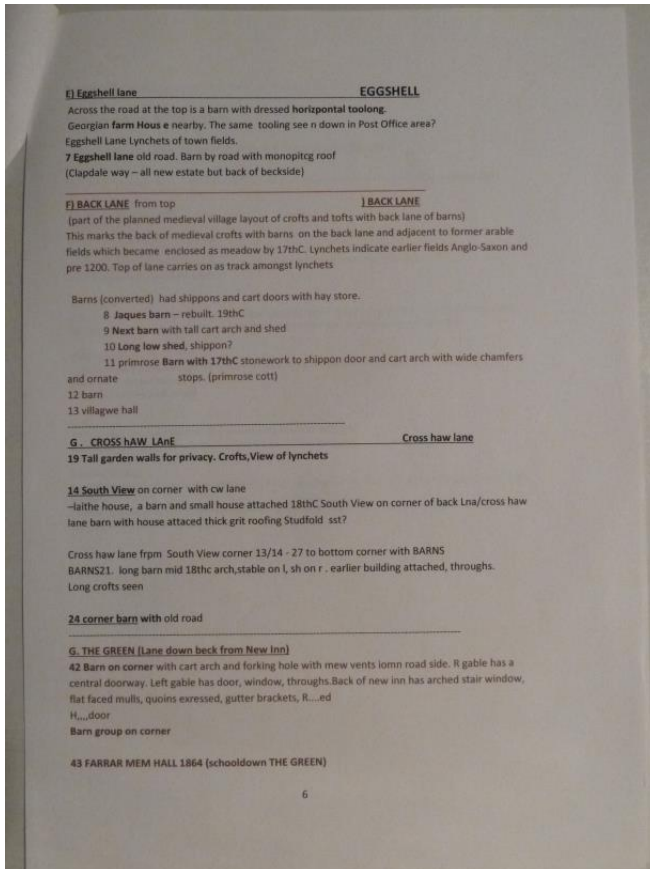
C9g



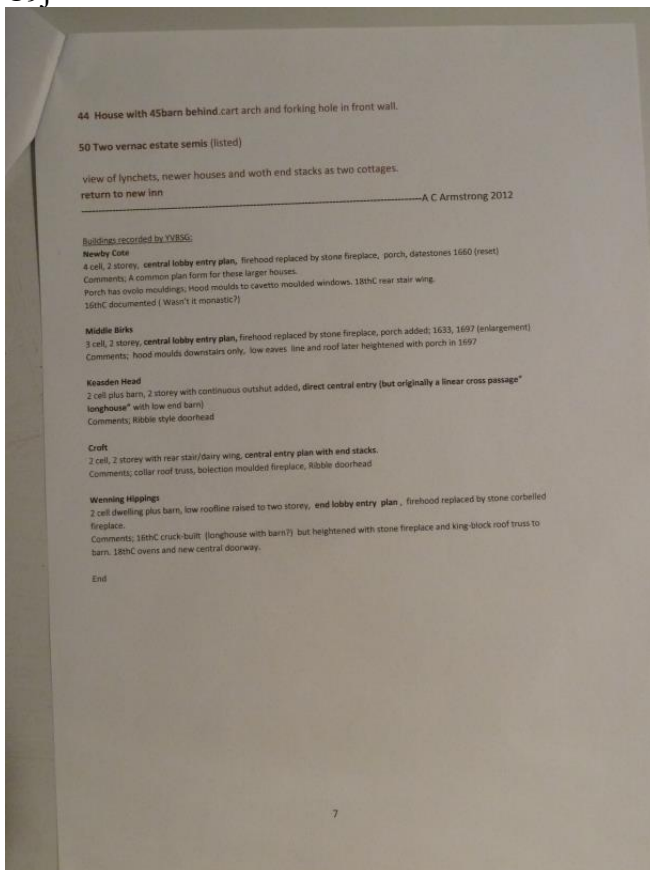
C9h



C9i



C9j



C9o

A number of good large barns along the road adjacent to the fields.
 One has an outshut with bird openings with perches on back wall and gable. Hens? 26
 Shippens, hay storage and forking holes and cart entrances show overwintering of cows on meadow
 hay continued for centuries to c.1870. Possible threshing bays show grain grown in Napoleonic wars.
 The old medieval arable lands probably became fenced meadows by 1600 and are adjacent 27

Present PO and house was once Fountain Farm. Does anything survive? (pink door - 28?)

OVER BECK TO NEW INN, ON ROAD CORNER OF FORMER TURNPIKE

New Inn
 3 storey, Georgian "ashlar" render, flat mullions, 1776 drainpipe. Possibly 6 bays;
 from left: ch & 1 bay; ch & 3 bays - ie windows; door; windows; ch & 2 bays (2nd door) ch.
 Expressed quoins, rare kneelers (slates don't need them but sandstone flags do?). This style seems
 to continue as an inn style into the mid 19thC eg frontage of Maypole Inn in Long Preston (which
 has some 17th C work.

Up street, right of beck, RED Lion site (Croft cafe or 18thC house behind?)

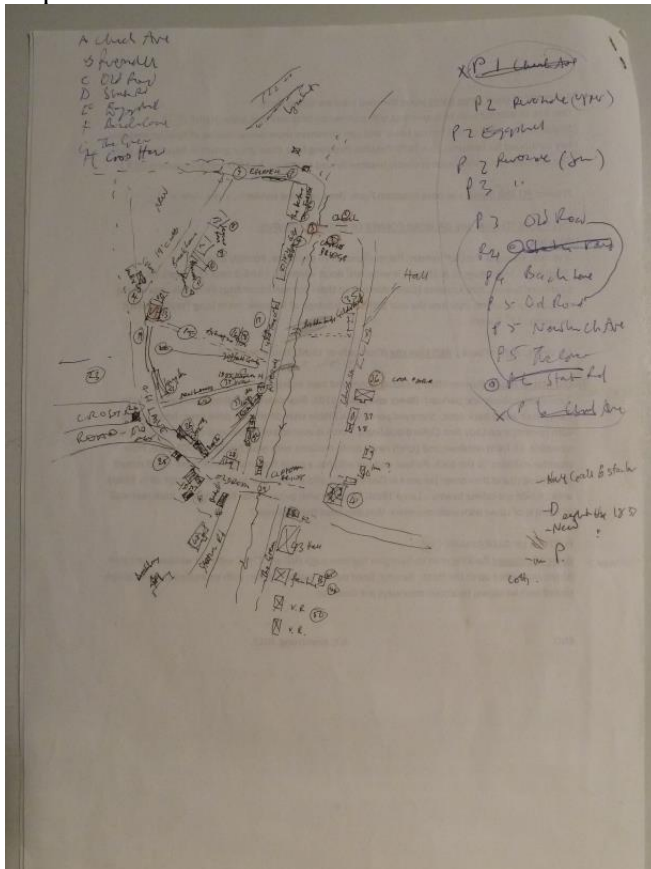
Old Manor House (former YONP) Reading Room and barn nearby
 2 cells (Housebody and parlour) Direct entry plan 1701. Rear outshut is almost continuous with
 dairy, stair and a back door. Storeyed porch with Ribblesdale style doorhead, dove cote, hood mould
 with spirals (as on Lady Ann Clifford buildings). Porch is over top of continuous cavetto hood mould,
 so added. All front windows and porch have ovolo mullions with nose typical of 1701 date. Plain
 chamfer mullions at the back. Parlour end (on left) has a gable firewindow with front hood mould
 continuing round the corner (as seen in Gisburn but also in The Folly and Ingman Lodge all in Ribblesdale
 area. Inside are ceiling beams. Large 18thC fireplace with ovens in Hb. Back door in thick rear wall
 of room is of stone with wide chamfers. Was this once the back wall?

FURTHER UP GILDERSBANK 29

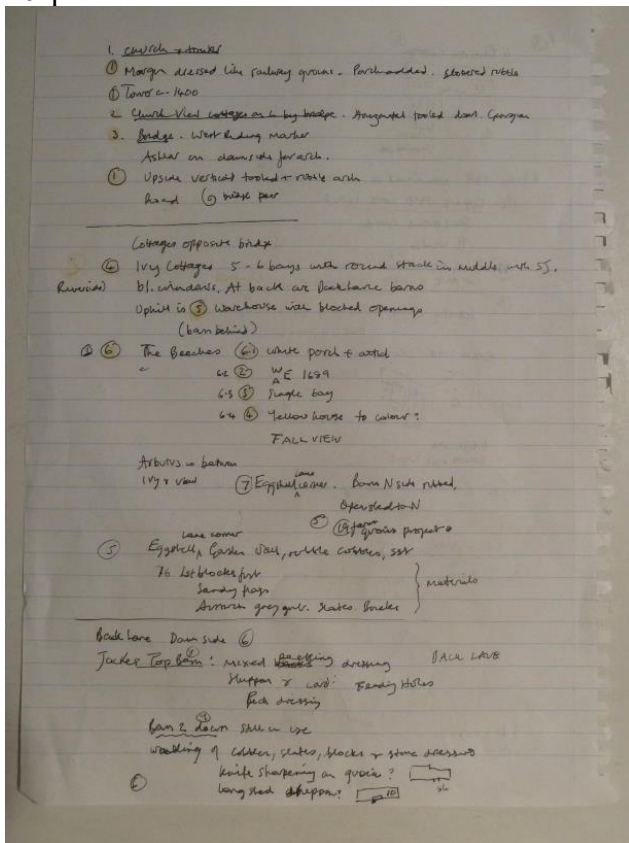
Rows of cottages flanking road to Georgian Ingleborough Hall are 17thC with old windows and stair
 turret, but tarted up at the front. Render, lined out as "polite" ashlar, with expressed quoins, broad-
 tooled sash windows, bolection doorways are Georgian.

END A C Armstrong 2012

C9p



C9q



C9r

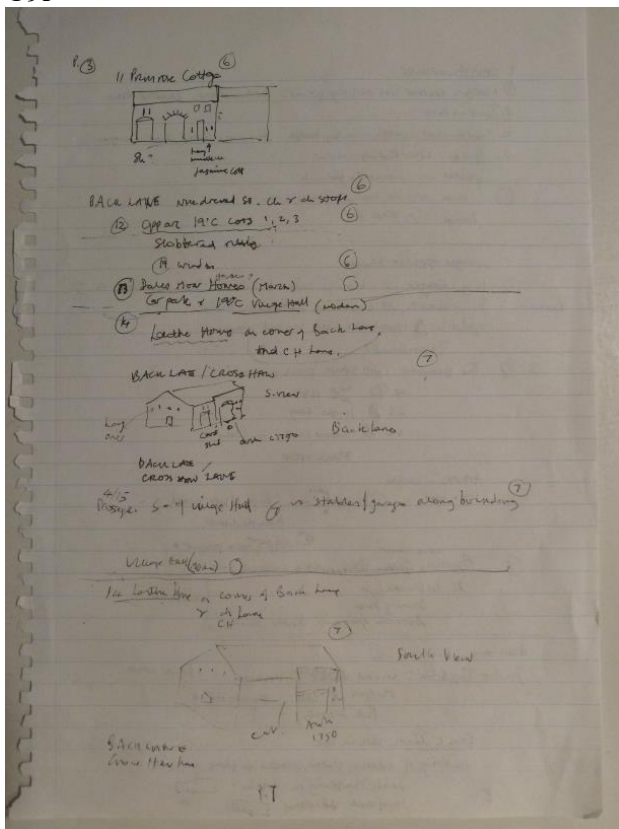




Fig. 1: Old Manor House, Clapham. Former Manor House, now backhouse, cleft and bar. Dated 1701 over doorway and on fireplace, with early twentieth century alterations to left-hand doorway. Walling material is rubble, mainly limestone, with sandstone dressings. Roof has been raised by about 18". Described in the Peasner guide (2009) as being richly detailed, although quite small. Porch has dovetail in triangular arrangement giving a pleasing appearance, which could mean that it was for display, as dovetails can be used in the attic of the main house. Nearby houses with similar dovetails are: Three Head Farm, Nearby Manor House at Wurts, Austwick, and Southam Hall. All windows at the front are oval-headed, elsewhere straight chamfered, sometimes with only a slate drip-mould. The stepped drip-mould above the porch window also has spiral steps and a small triangle or 'gable' rising from the centre. Entry is into the right-hand room. Most interior arrangements have gone.

Fig. 2: Doorhead (Old Manor House). Porch door head dated 1701 C/I



W/I, referring to W. Wilson and I. Lubell Clapham in 1957. Peasner noted the date as 1705. A complicated design of two stepped recesses with rounded-arch tops and small spiral drip-mould steps. A head at Every Bank (1679), Linton in Craven, is similar but has only one arched recess. The doorhead at The Caddy for Backfield, Austwick (1712), just over a mile away is different, but has several similar features (noted by the YVBSG in 2013). The only identical doorhead known in the area is at Newland Hall, Eild, near Lamcaster. This is dated 1700, therefore belonging in the Verulamian/Restall period.

Fig. 3: Old Manor House, decorative drip-mould step. Very unusual mixed, knob-like drip-mould step above basement window, not known elsewhere. There is another one over the round-arched single-light window in the gable wall which faces the road.



Fig. 4: Old Manor House. Arched fireplace. Mantel square, half-arch fireplace with 16 joggled masonry with ornamental legions, all springing from impost blocks. Two broad ovals.

The right-hand masonry are numbered (mainly) 1 to 8. The internal width between the fireplace jambs is 11' 2", wider than the similar fireplace in The Folly, 3c/11. The equally massive external chimney stack is 14' 4" wide. Fireplaces with roof or false gabled joints are widespread in the Yorkshire Dale. Nearby Clapham Farmhouse has one, information discovered during 'raze' for this visit. One is known in Calderdale. Just over the county boundary in Lancashire, the White Bear PH at Burroughfield has two fireplaces with some joggled joints, and there is another near Barrow in Furness. Very recently (November, 2013) after attending a Tatham History Society talk, I heard of one at Rangitown Farmhouse, Tatham, very close to Clapham. Apart from the Barrow one, Rangitown is the only known farmhouse in Lancashire with this feature.



Fig. 5: Old Manor House. Fireplace legions. Heart-shaped joggled fireplace legions inscribed 1701 C/I with heart motif. Near right-hand masonry inscribed '8'.



Fig. 6: Gildershusk, Clapham. Early nineteenth century cottage with altered seventeenth century oval-arched stair turret at the rear. Similar rear stair turret can be easily seen in the nearby village of Southam and Ingham. Another one, unusually sited next to the front porch of Haulie 212E, Austwick, was one during the YVBSG visit in the village in June, 2013.



Box 1
C 10
a-d

Boskins, binks and bressumers: An introduction to vernacular architecture

See 23 April Ingleton
10 June Arncliffe

21 Sept Broadbalk

~~Saturday 9 July 2016~~
~~9.30am to 4.30pm~~

~~Cost: £10 (pre-booking is essential)~~

~~Number of places: 12/16~~

~~Tutor: Alison Armstrong~~

~~Venue: Clapham Village Hall,
Cross Haw Lane, Clapham,
LA2 8HR~~

23 April Ingleton
10 June Arncliffe
21 Sept Broadbalk

About the course

Vernacular buildings are the attractive houses and barns, built of local stone, which contribute to the unique character of the Ingleborough Dales landscape, with its remote upland farms, small nucleated villages and isolated field barns. Built within the last 400 years by local farmers, such structures are a rich historical resource, though much under-used by historians. Documentary records are sparse and buildings are perhaps not greatly understood by non-specialists.

This one-day course will show participants how buildings can provide evidence of the way people lived and worked. Participants will learn about observation and field-drawing, which can yield a wealth of information. No experience is necessary.

The course is part of *Stories in Stone*, a four-year programme of community and heritage projects that has been developed by the Ingleborough Dales Landscape Partnership with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund. YDMT is the lead partner.

About the tutor

Alison is an active recorder, speaker and committee member of the Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group and a member of the national Vernacular Architecture Group. She has recorded and published in the south Craven area for some decades and is an enthusiast for the multi-disciplined nature of vernacular buildings, old churches and castles.

Course organiser

Hannah Rose, Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust, 015242 51002, hannah.rose@ydmtd.org



Equipment and requirements

It is recommended that you bring:

- pencils, rubber, clipboard, 3m metal measuring tape, large plastic bag for clipboard in case of rain, A4 scrap paper for sketch drawing
Please note that if you do not own the above items that there will be a limited number available to use on the day
- torch (and a camera may be useful to aid drawing-up)
- appropriate clothing and footwear for working outdoors
- packed lunch (tea, coffee and water will be provided)

You will need to be reasonably fit. Please let us know of any medical conditions you have and ensure you bring your medication with you.

Timetable (9.30am to 4.30pm)

Saturday 9th July:

- **Introduction to vernacular buildings** (indoors). What they are, why record them; how they are recorded and interpreted; methods used to gather the data through field-recording, drawing-up and analysis of findings. Documentary research such as wills and inventories can add further information.
- **A short guided walk** to look at some nearby buildings. This may include a look at raised rooflines, dateable features such as window and door types; the names of structural parts such as roof trusses; the names of spaces/rooms, indicating their original functions.
- **Drawing what you can see** (outdoor practical included in the walk). Field-sketching and observational skills are very important and participants will learn how to observe and depict what they see by drawing.

Bookings

- Once we have received your completed booking form and fee you will receive a confirmation email (or letter)
- Places will be allocated on a first come first served basis. Completing a booking form does not guarantee a place
- Telephone bookings are not confirmed until payment has been received

Fees




- Fees contribute towards the costs of the venue, light refreshments, trainer expenses and any materials provided

Cancellation policy

- We will do all we can to make sure the event takes place but if we need to cancel it for any reason we will give you as much notice as possible and refund your fee in full
- If you cancel your place at least eight days prior to the event then your fee will be fully refunded
- If you cancel seven days or less prior to the event then no refund is payable (unless your place is taken by someone else, in which case we will refund your fee in full)
- If you fail to attend then no refund will be made

By booking onto the course you are agreeing to the above terms and conditions

1. Jan / H / Mark
 2. Jan / H / Mark
 3. Jan / H / Mark

Boskins, binks and bressumers:
An introduction to drawing vernacular buildings

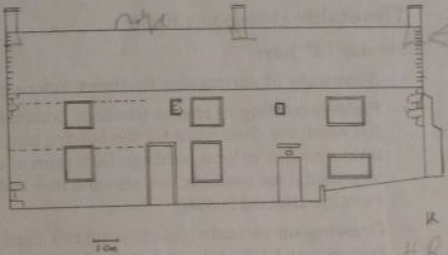
Sunday 10 July 2016
 9.30am to 4.30pm

Cost: £10 (pre-booking is essential)

Number of places: 12

Tutor: Alison Armstrong

Venue: Clapham Village Hall,
 Cross Haw Lane, Clapham,
 LA2 9HR



About the course

Vernacular buildings are the attractive houses and barns, built of local stone, which contribute to the unique character of the Ingleborough Dales landscape, with its remote upland farms, small nucleated villages and isolated field barns. Built within the last 400 years by local farmers, such structures are a rich historical resource, though much under-used by historians. Documentary records are sparse and buildings are perhaps not greatly understood by non-specialists. This course aims to improve recording skills in drawing-up building plans, elevations and details that form valuable records of our vernacular buildings.

This one-day course will show participants how buildings can be recorded, analysed and interpreted to give date sequences and provide evidence of how people lived and worked. Participants will learn how observation, field-drawing, measuring skills and analysis can yield a wealth of information. Some knowledge of vernacular architecture is necessary; we recommend attending 'An introduction to vernacular architecture'.

The course is part of *Stories in Stone*, a four-year programme of community and heritage projects that has been developed by the Ingleborough Dales Landscape Partnership with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund. YDMT is the lead partner.

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Hannah Rose, Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust, 015242 51002, hannah.rose@ydmtd.org

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It is recommended that you bring:

- pencils, rubber, drawing pen (0.4mm thickness is good), clipboard, 3m metal measuring tape, large plastic bag for clipboard in case of rain, A4 scrap paper for sketch drawing
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- torch (and a camera may be useful to aid drawing-up)
- appropriate clothing and footwear for working outdoors
- packed lunch (tea, coffee and water will be provided)

You will need to be reasonably fit. Please let us know of any medical conditions you have and ensure you bring your medication with you.

Timetable (9.30am to 4.30pm)

Sunday 10th July:

- **Summary of vernacular features.** Indoor presentation.
- **Field-recording in teams** (outdoor practical). This will include making field sketches (on which the dimensions for the building plan and elevations will be written) and taking measurements of local buildings. Each team of three can measure up the chosen building to produce, for example, one plan and four building elevations and perhaps a roof truss from the selected building.
- **Drawing-up to scale** (indoor practical). Each team will draw up their measured fieldwork at 1:100 scale, adding the details they have noted.
- **Table top display** (indoors, both days). Examples of re-used timber fragments and books with examples of drawings and drawing conventions. *+ quiz (copy the map?)*

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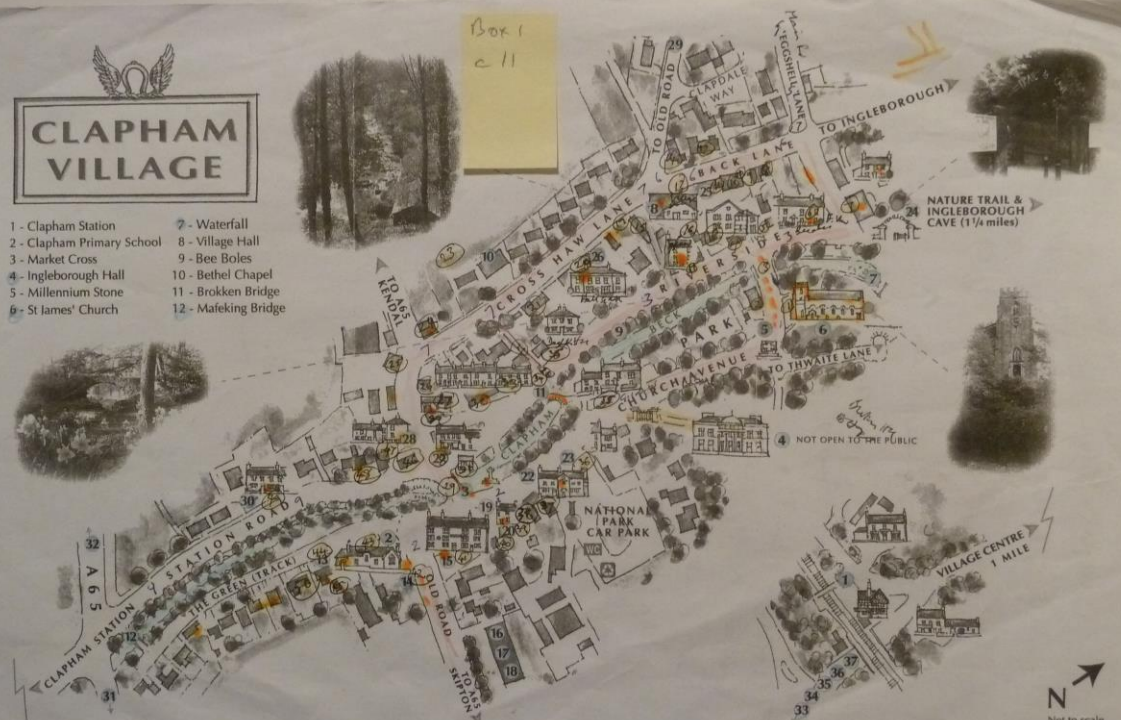
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CLAPHAM VILLAGE

- 1 - Clapham Station
- 2 - Clapham Primary School
- 3 - Market Cross
- 4 - Ingleborough Hall
- 5 - Millennium Stone
- 6 - St James' Church
- 7 - Waterfall
- 8 - Village Hall
- 9 - Bee Boles
- 10 - Bethel Chapel
- 11 - Broken Bridge
- 12 - Mafeking Bridge



All telephone numbers start: 015242		31 - Dalebridge, B&B & Camping 31021		www.dalebridge.co.uk		19 - Cave Beech Organisation 999		www.cbo.org.uk	
Accommodation and Food		34 - J Close, Caravan Park 31277		www.claphamcaravanpark.co.uk		21 - Beckside Yarns 31122		www.becksidesams.co.uk	
11 - Old Manor House, Self Catering 01829 770747		35 - Turnerford Field, Guest House 31731		www.turnerfordfield.com		22 - The Outdoor Gear Shop 31162		www.theoutdoorgearshop.co.uk	
13 - New Inn Hotel 31303		36 - Hakeads Barn, B&B 42641		www.hakeadsbarn.co.uk		24 - Ingleborough Show Cave 31242		www.ingleboroughshowcave.co.uk	
20 - Craft Cafe No Phone		Services		richard.sutton@hica.co.uk		25 - Ingleborough Estate Office 31302		higgle.lamorth@ngls.net	
21 - Willows Farm Importers & Rural House 31144		74 - Glencroft Country Wear 31747		www.edgopost.co.uk		26 - Clapham Village Store 31212		terry@claphamstore.co.uk	
23 - Prioresse Cottage, Self Catering 22427		86 - Red Hat Fryer, Graphic Design 31942		www.houghton-equestrian.co.uk		28 - Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust 31002		www.ydmt.org	
29 - Crooklands B&B 31813		87 - Houghton Equestrian Supplies 31852		www.stanleyfarm.co.uk		32 - Growing With Cancer Organisation 31723		www.growingwithcancer.org.uk	
30 - Rockliff Farm Bed & Breakfast 31607		88 - Ann Walker T. Shaw 31701				33 - Mafeking Bridge 31723		www.mafekingbridge.co.uk	