

# INGLEBOROUGH DALES LANDSCAPE PARTNERSHIP

## "Stories in Stone Project"

### VERNACULAR BUILDINGS TRAINING DAYS (2016-2019)

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**BUILDING RECORDED: *Pinder Ing barn or Tithe barn***

**(Town End, Austwick, North Yorkshire)**

NGR: SD 769 689

Record date; 11 June 2017

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#### DESCRIPTION

##### 1. Building type:

A rather long barn for the Craven area with later additions indicating varied use over time. There are added 20thC milking sheds, earlier stables and threshing floors. (See plan Fig 1).

Dr Sylvia Harrop, in her book "Austwick" (2011) states that this "was the village tithe barn". This would explain the rather unusual plan. The stonework shows evidence of extensions and changes of use over time. The older, long, barn structure is present on the OS map 1848 and the extensions are later. (See plan fig 1)

To the north, beyond a ragged walling joint, are further bays including a former stable with a large doorway and windows. Later the stable was used as a shippon and the concrete stalls remain. In the 20thC a milking parlour for cows was added as a long outshut on the west side of the older barn. A further addition to the barn complex was a single bay shed or livestock shelter with access straight into the pasture. It is unclear if this shed was for livestock or a tractor/equipment store or even connected to the milking parlour.

##### 2. Materials

Corrugated metal sheet roofing replaces a former stone roof, which local people remember.

Inside, the substantial 19thC kingpost roof trusses (Fig 4 d) would have held the former heavy flag or slate roof. The roof trusses are of sawn, 19thC timber, which was probably imported from the Baltic. Some older oak timber has been re-used in the barn, such as for

the long door lintels above the cart doors. The differences in the stone materials used for walling also give clues to date.

Limestone rubble walling, poorly coursed and with a plinth, is used for older work, which includes most of the original rectangular barn (Fig 2) with greater amounts of sandstone in later additions such as the outshuts (see Fig 3 a). Earlier stonework is of rubble limestone and field clearance stone and perhaps also boulders and cobbles from the local fields and rivers. Well-dressed, masoned sandstone was used for quoined corners and doorway and window openings. A small quarry is marked in the field to the north on the OS map and may have been the source. The types and style of mason's tooling show which stone is 17thC and which is late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20thC. Brick is used in the cross wall in the stable suggesting a 20thC modification. Brick is also seen blocking older doorways in the milking shed (Fig 8)

Flooring in the barn cart entries is of traditional cobbles (from local glacial and river deposits) but with huge "Horton blue" paving slabs lining the probable threshing bays in the barn. Horton paving has been used since the 17<sup>th</sup> century but was widespread in houses and barns in the 18thC.

### 3. Exterior :

**3.1. The east elevation, (see plan Fig 1 and east elevation Fig 2 a,b,c,) faces the yard and forms a long, linear range shown on the OS maps of 1848. The main entries are now 2 large cart doorways and a stable door which look Georgian. These cart doorways however have long and short sandstone jambs with a wide chamfer (4 inches) and chamfer stops, with possibly some eroded decoration that is difficult to see. These wide chamfers suggest stone of 17thC date perhaps re-set for the widened cart entries. The gritty sandstone has mostly weathered smooth whilst other stones retain ribbed tooling which is either redressed or re-used stone. Pieces of the same chamfered stonework are seen also on the interior walls. The older stonework is also associated with an external plinth which is visible on much of the older linear walling but is intermittent where the barn has been extended and altered.**

Changes in building style reflect periods of rebuilding. To the left of the lower cart door the walling has square ventilator slits and rows of through-stones (Fig 2). The later north gable end has slit ventilators for a hay loft (or hay mew) above the 20thC shippon (cow standings). (See elevation Fig 4 a)

The timber forming one cart door lintel is reused and appears to be part of a cruck blade from a cruck-constructed building of pre 1650 date. Possibly this formed the construction of the original long medieval tithe barn. At the left end of the timber one can see remains of a diagonally cut half-lap joint, probably for a collar near the apex of the cruck truss. About a metre to the right can be seen two peg holes in the timber and at the back of this is another half-lap joint cut out. Half-lap joinery is typical of cruck construction.

The old, linear barn walls show a significant joint in the stonework where the stable part has been either added or rebuilt at the northern end. The disturbed walling is clearly shown (Fig 2 c) as an area of slaty stone and sandstone and with areas of re-used limestone. There is



also a straight joint and two wall plinths at this joint where the building has been altered up the slope. If the older building was cruck built, then the straight joint might include the scar where a cruck truss once stood.

**3.2. The south gable** (elevation fig 3 a,b )stands right on the edge of the old road to Clapham and the old Clapham parish church so tithes from the township could have been collected here. The main feature is the round-headed Georgian gable window, unusual in a barn. Perhaps it lit an upper storey or workshop after use of the tithe barn ceased. It may have been a dovecote since the gentry Harden House residence of the Ingilby's is nearby. A low, blocked-up window or doorway in the lower walling indicates that there was once an opening here. Perhaps this was for a midden from a shippon but this is now in an awkward roadside position. The wall corner of the barn, on the right side, has been largely rebuilt and the change in stone walling can be seen although covered by vegetation. Square vents and projecting through-stones are seen on the frontage at the corner and may be part of a later consolidation of the stonework.

The barn however is mostly of limestone walling. To the left (on elevation fig 3), a straight joint marks the addition of the milking shed outshut on to the older linear barn. The milking shed south end wall is mostly of sandstone rather than of limestone rubble seen in the older walling. Beyond is the 20thC tractor or equipment shed or shelter.

**3.3. The north gable end** of the building (see elevation drawing fig 4 a,b,c)has slit vents, rather than square ones seen near the south end. The plinth seen lower down continues. The quoins are of sandstone. The walling has prominent vertical cracks which may indicate that part of the gable wall is from an older structure.

The east gable of the milking parlour (Figs 4 a, 9 ) has large rectangular windows of 20thC date with chisel drafted margins and "rock-faced" sandstone – a style associated with the Settle Carlisle railway of the 19thC. Some masons may have continued to use railway-style windows into the 20thC.

**3.4 The west elevations** include parts of the long outshut milking range added to the older barn in the 20thC. (See figs 98, 7, 5)The open fronted tractor shed or animal shelter (or possibly midden?) (fig 1 ) was added later against the milking shed.

#### 4. Interior:

The interior was not surveyed in detail and needs another visit but both the interior and exterior features indicate changes in the use of the barn. In the mid 19thC, with fewer working farms, tithes became a monetary payment to the parish church rather than a percentage of agricultural produce. Many tithe barns in Craven went out of use and were demolished. Those that survive (eg that at Stirton near Skipton) do not have the usual barn arrangement with cowhouse or shippon and hay mew. In Austwick, the rectangular barn seems to have changed hands and was lengthened with an added stable before 1848. This barn was enlarged again for dairy cows with concrete standings in early 20<sup>th</sup> C. Parts of the barn seem to have become workshops. Inside the stable there is still a timber hay loft over

the former stalls. The stables now have 20thC concrete stalls for cattle, indicating a change of use in the 20thC.

The roof trusses survive and are all of the same late 19thC style of sawn timber and bolted iron joints rather than with timber pegs. These substantial timbers would have held a stone flag or slate roof, but this was later replaced by iron sheets, (20thC) retaining the 19thC roof trusses. The trusses are mostly of kingpost forms (see fig 4 d ) Stone cross-walls replace some of the trusses suggesting there may have been a threshing floor with opposing winnowing door by the second cart entrance but the area appears to have also been used later as workshops, perhaps for the Harden House estate.

A cross-wall separates the agricultural bays below (Fig 1 plan). In the later 20<sup>th</sup> c the long milking parlour was added to the older barn. The "railway style" stonework of the windows and doorways with chisel-drafted margins to rock-faced stone are typical of the date. The railway may also have provided new markets for fresh dairy produce.

#### 5. Plan form:

The older, linear barn with stable is about seven bays long. Added to the barn on the west side is a long outshut forming a 20thC milking parlour. Added to the west of that is a mid 20thC open fronted bay, probably a shelter for livestock or machinery.

#### 6. INTERPRETATION and DATING

Documentary evidence indicates this was a tithe barn for the collecting of livestock and farm produce to support the vicar in Clapham parish church. Its position near a gentry house (Harden House) and on the former main road to Clapham church also makes it likely. It is rather long for local barns but was present in 1848 at the time of the first Ordnance Survey 6 inch map. The milking shed was added in early 20thC. If this was a medieval tithe barn, one would expect a linear cruck-constructed building with low stone walls on a plinth and a steep thatched roof. Any steep thatched roof has been heightened and stone slated with new trusses in the late 19thC. Although there is a plinth, the 19thC extensions, re-roofing and other alterations have removed any evidence of low rooflines. One timber – a cruck blade - survives cut down as a cart door lintel but indicating a possible former cruck barn.

#### 7. SETTING and ORIENTATION

The tithe award map shows that the barn lies in a field called Pinder Ing . It is across the Clapham road from Harden House, a much extended gentry house of 17thC with later additions. The Ingilby family lived there. The large external chimney stack marks one gable end of the older house. The barn is said to be a tithe barn where, until c 1836, tithes of livestock and farm produce were contributed by local residents to support the vicar of the



parish church at Clapham. On the first edition OS map (1848) the barn is shown as a long building divided into two parts (probably the present barn with threshing floor and shippon site and with stables at the north end.) Most settlements had a tithe barn where produce could be collected and this usually stood on the main road. In this case the new 19thC turnpike road (A65) bypassed the older road. The tithe barn structure may, in part, go back to late medieval times but will have been altered over time. As tithes were abolished by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> and became a money payment, older tithe barns became redundant and were demolished, rebuilt or changed ownership.

The oldest remains noted in this barn are a large cruck blade, re-used as a cart doorway lintel to the lower threshing doorway. The timber peg holes and half-lap carpenters' joints are still visible on it. Recent dendrochronology on such cruck timbers in Ribblesdale are producing felling dates of 1480s, 1525, and 1600 with timbers probably supplied by the monasteries until the Dissolution c 1539. Good timber was never thrown away. Craven is not noted for managed woodlands so old timbers were re-used until they rotted. The present barn roof trusses are all late 19thC with iron bolts rather than peg holes for timber pegs to hold the joints together.

We were told that another barn stood nearby in the farm yard but was demolished in living memory. This barn is shown on older OS maps.

#### **OTHER INFORMATION:**

**DATESTONES;** none

**Documentary Sources;**

Dr Sylvia Harrop . "Austwick" (2011, published by North Craven Heritage Trust) states that this was the village tithe barn.

Ordnance survey maps; First edition 1848

#### **DRAWINGS ATTACHED:**

Fig 1 Plan of barn

Fig 2 a,b,c, Front east elevation as drawn by the different recording groups

Fig 3 a,b , South gable elevations

fig 4 a,b,c, North gable elevation,

Fig 4 d Roof trusses

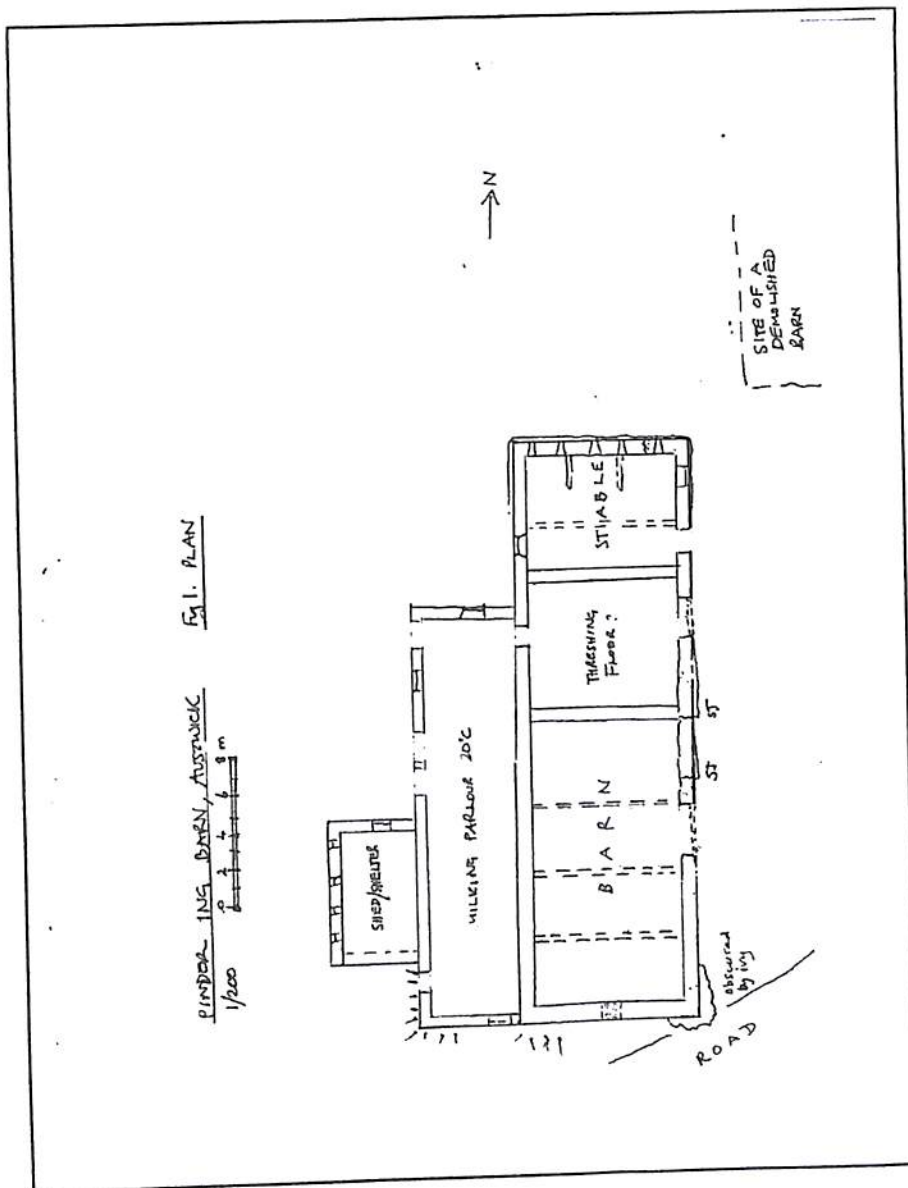
Fig 5 West elevation of shelter/shed.

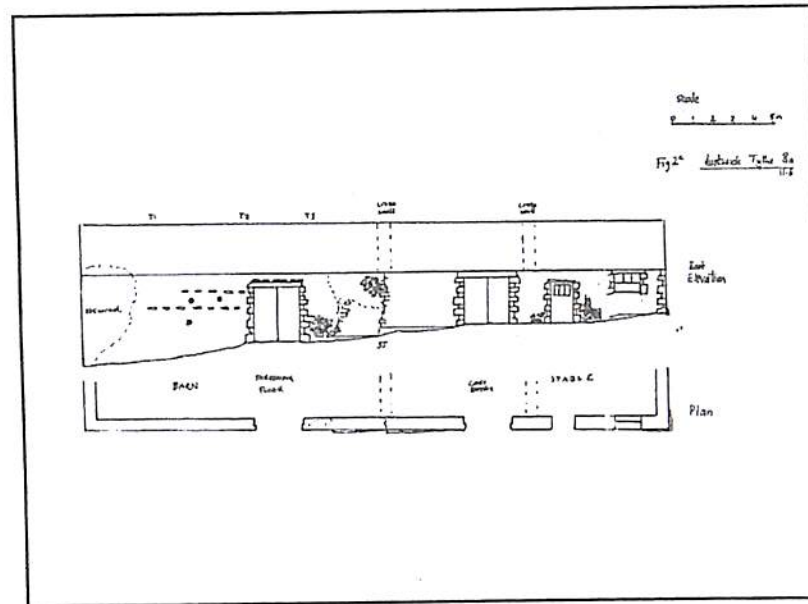
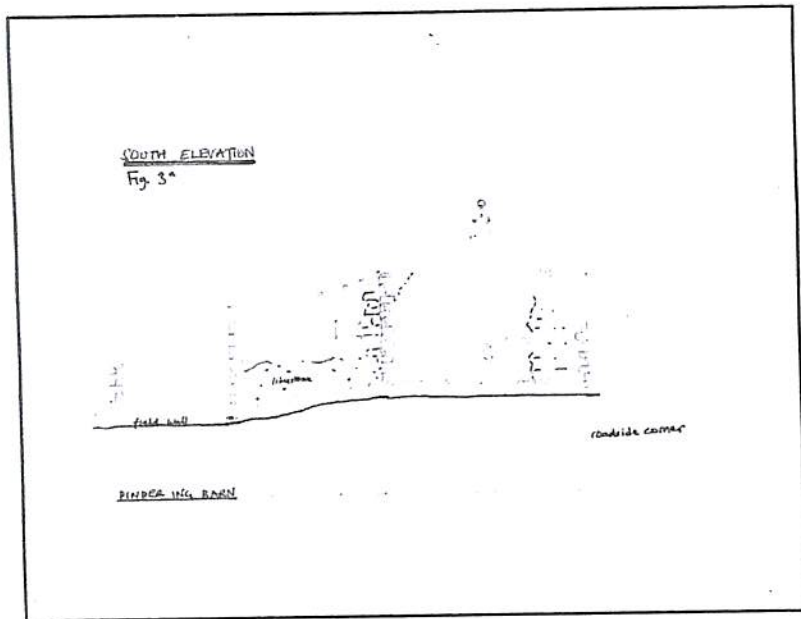
Fig 6 North elevation of shelter/shed

Fig 7 Example of measuring ready for scale drawing

Fig 8 West elevation of milking parlour

Fig 9 West elevation of stable

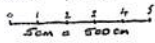




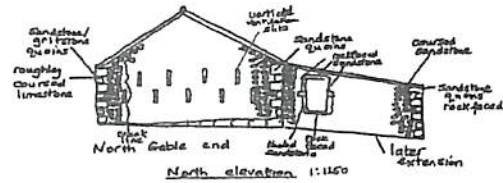
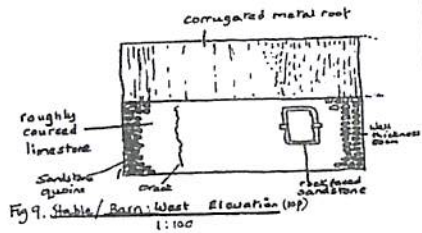
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"Tythe Barn", Austwick

Scale 1:100



PINDER ING BARN, AUSTWICK  
STABLE (N or W side)  
Fig. 4c

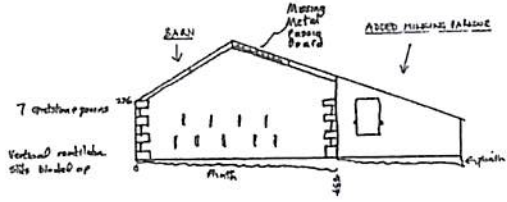
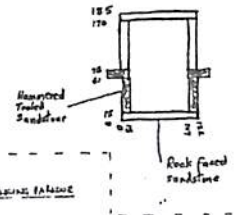


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Tythe Barn, Austwick

enlarged window (not to scale)

Fig 4b  
NORTH GABLE END  
Scale 1:100



GABLE  
END  
NORTH ELEVATION  
SCALE  
1:100

11/6/2017



