

Pat

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:

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

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

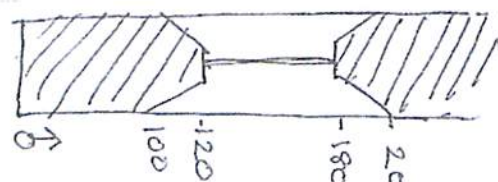
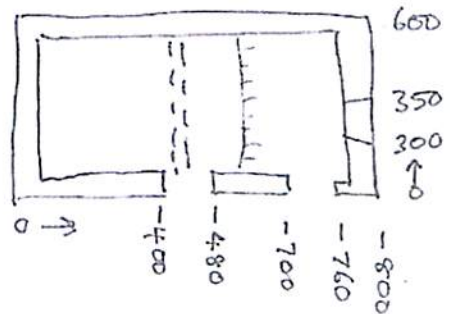
Long measuring tape (30m or more), short measuring tape, paper, pencils, clipboard, torch, wax crayons for rubbings, drawing pen (permanent ink), ruler (with scales marked), A4 drawing board.

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.

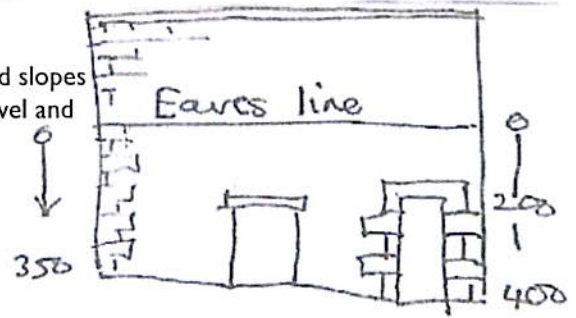
When measuring you will need to do all of the outside and inside. Door and window openings should meet. Do not forget wall thickness.

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.



Measuring splayed openings

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



2. Drawing up

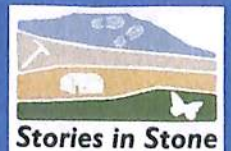
Drawings must fit A4 paper, so choose a 1:100 or 1:50 scale (i.e. 1cm on a ruler = 100cm or 50cm that you measured). Use permanent ink to finish.

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.



Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust
 Main Street, Clapham, North Yorkshire, LA2 8DP
 015242 51002
 info@ydmtr.org
 Registered charity No. 1061687 Company Ltd No. 3236813



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

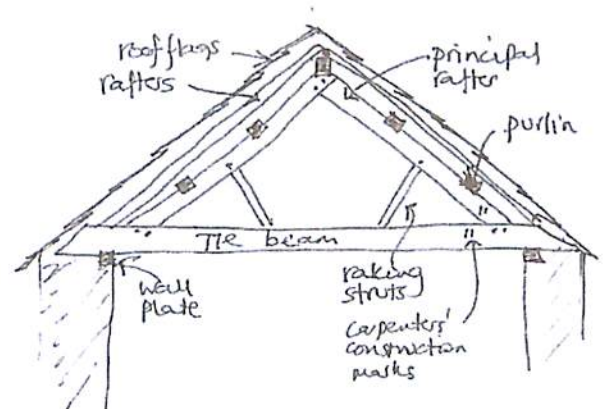
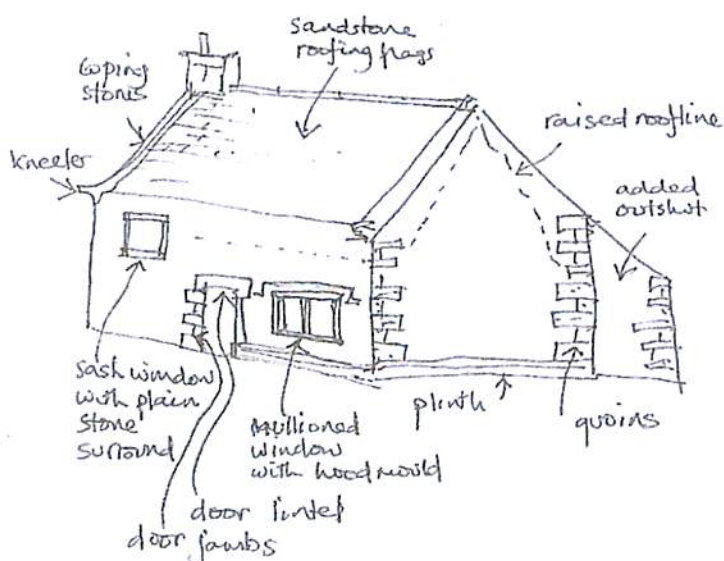
12. Documentation
13. Maps
14. Inventories

Plans, drawings and other documents to attach:

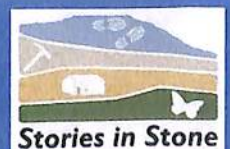
- Block of site plan
- Elevations
- Copies of inventories, maps etc
- Ground floor plan
- First floor plan
- Analytical plan
- Sections
- Detailed drawings
- Photographs
- Oral information
- Others

Glossary and terms

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

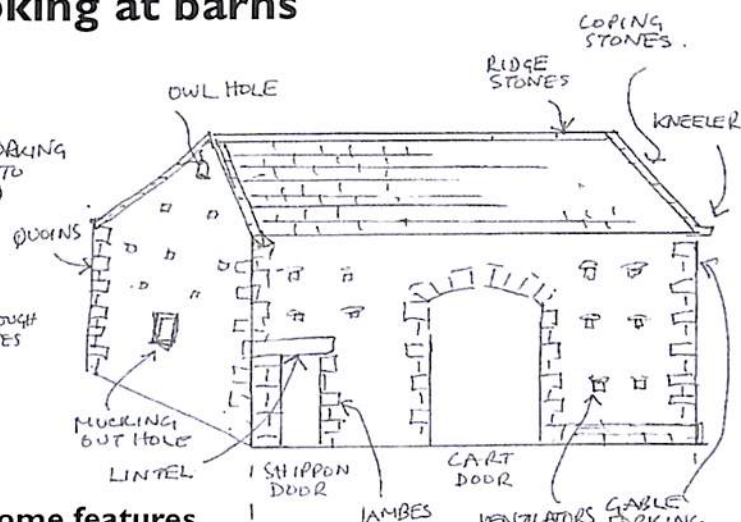
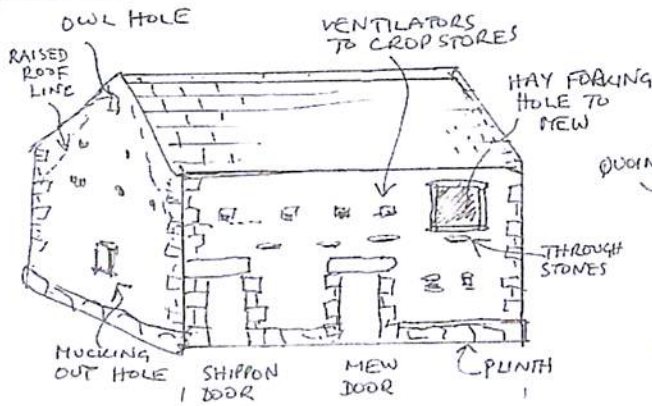


Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust
Main Street, Clapham, North Yorkshire, LA2 8DP
015242 51002
info@ydmtr.org
Registered charity No. 1061687 Company Ltd No. 3236813

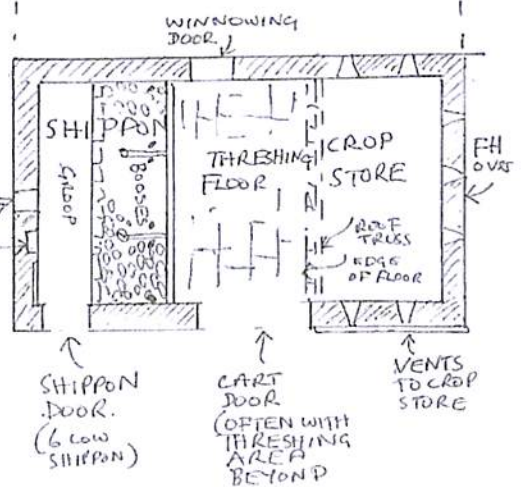
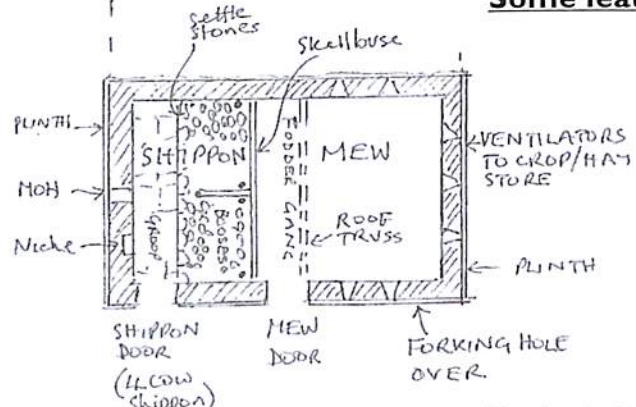


Looking at barns

old barn



Some features

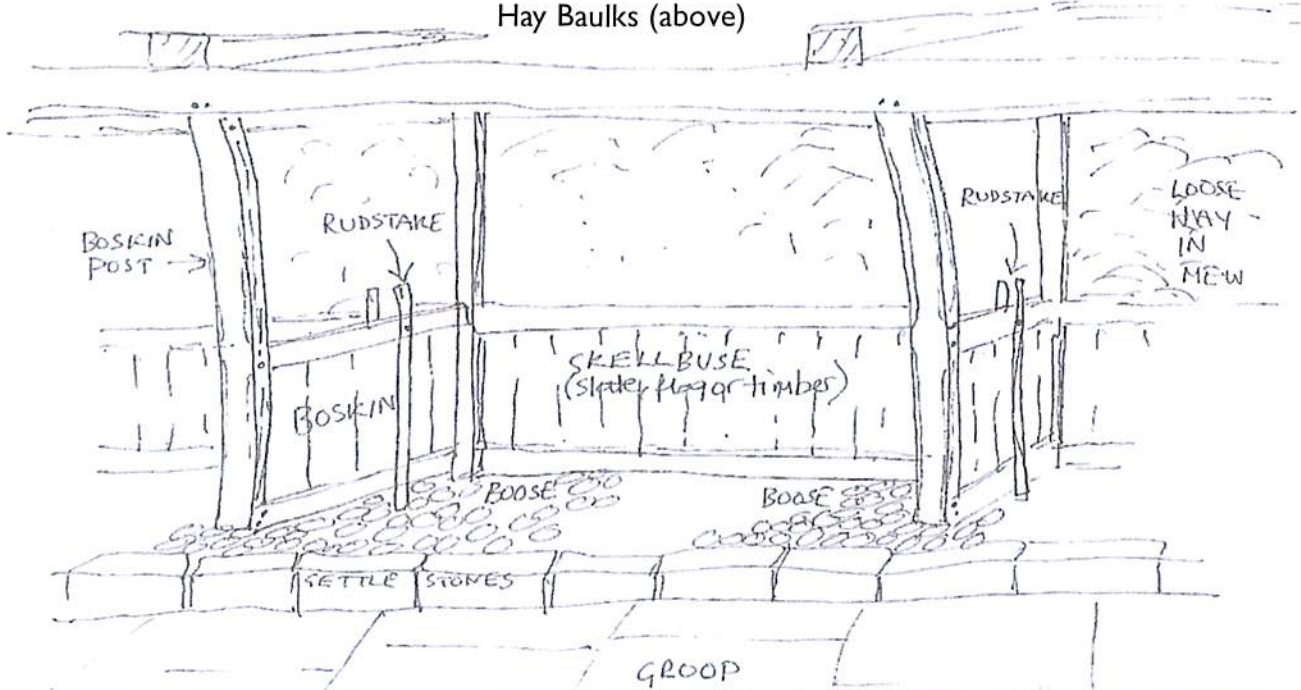


Typical plans

The shippon (cow standings)

Cows were over-wintered in the double booses.

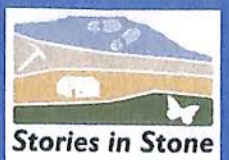
Hay Baulks (above)



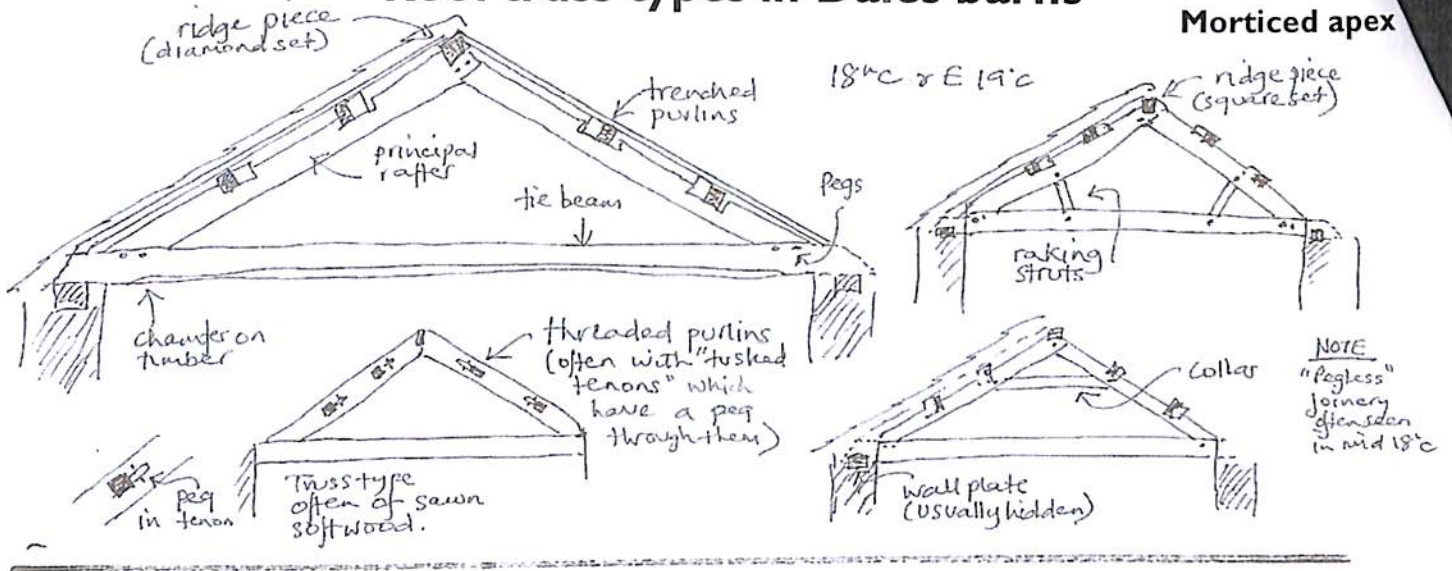
A.C. A 2011



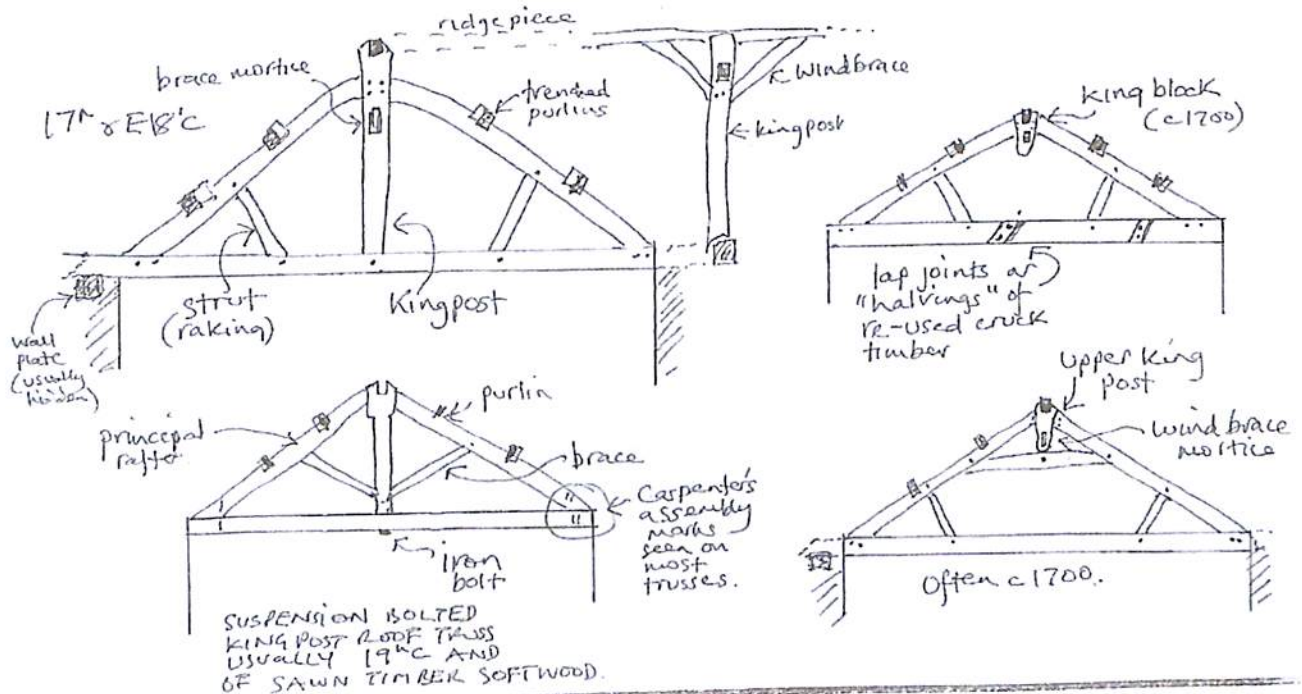
Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust
 Main Street, Clapham, North Yorkshire, LA2 8DP
 015242 51002
 info@ydm.t.org
 Registered charity No. 1061687 Company Ltd No. 3236813



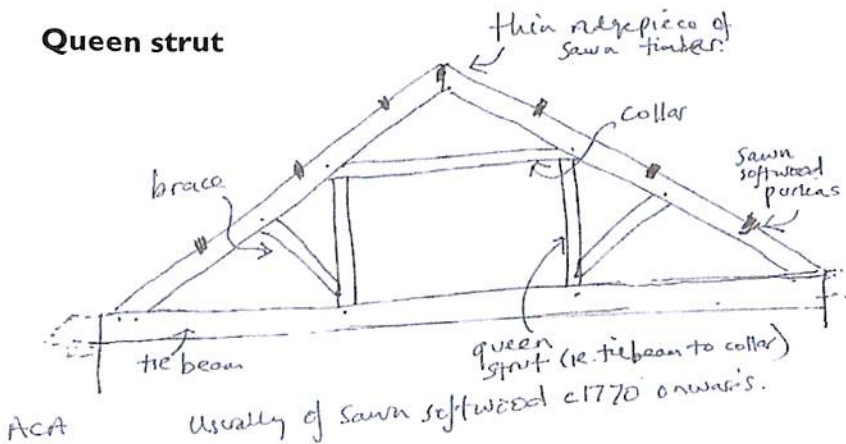
Roof truss types in Dales barns



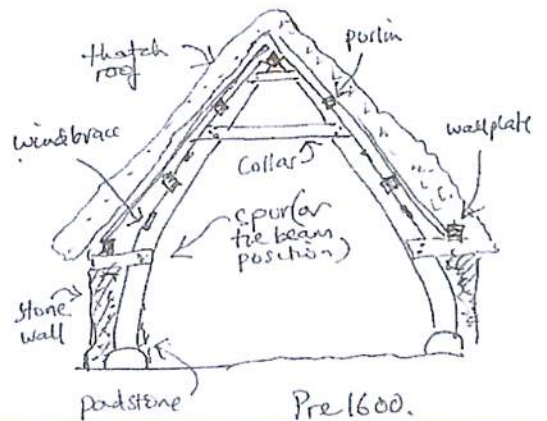
King posts



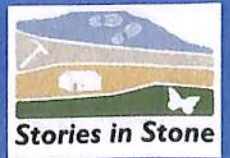
Queen strut



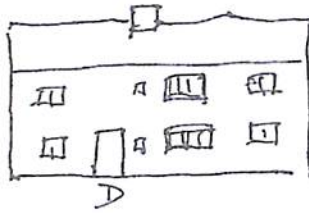
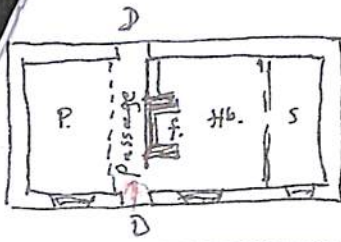
Cruck truss



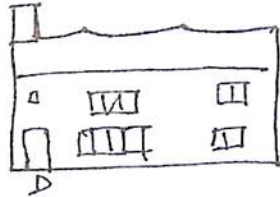
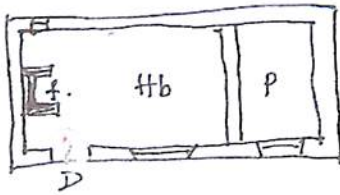
Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust
Main Street, Clapham, North Yorkshire, LA2 8DP
015242 51002
info@ydmtr.org
Registered charity No. 1061687 Company Ltd No. 3236813



Village profiles – house plan types

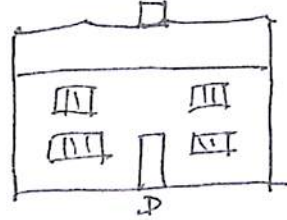
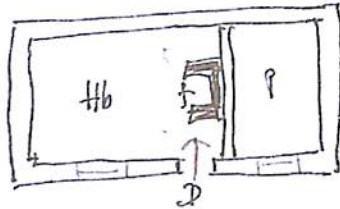


Hearth passage plan



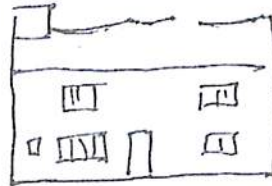
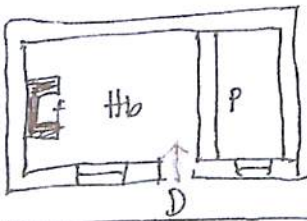
Lobby entry plan

i. End lobby entry

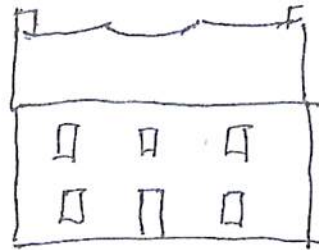
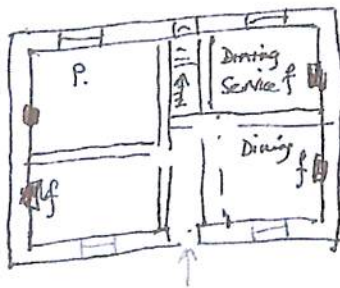


ii. Central lobby entry

End stack and direct entry plan



Double pile plan / Georgian house

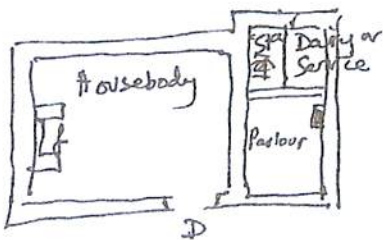


Georgian roof:



17th C roof: Scale Hec

Room names



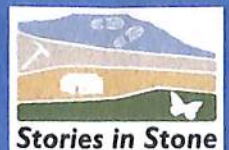
Most houses retain:

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

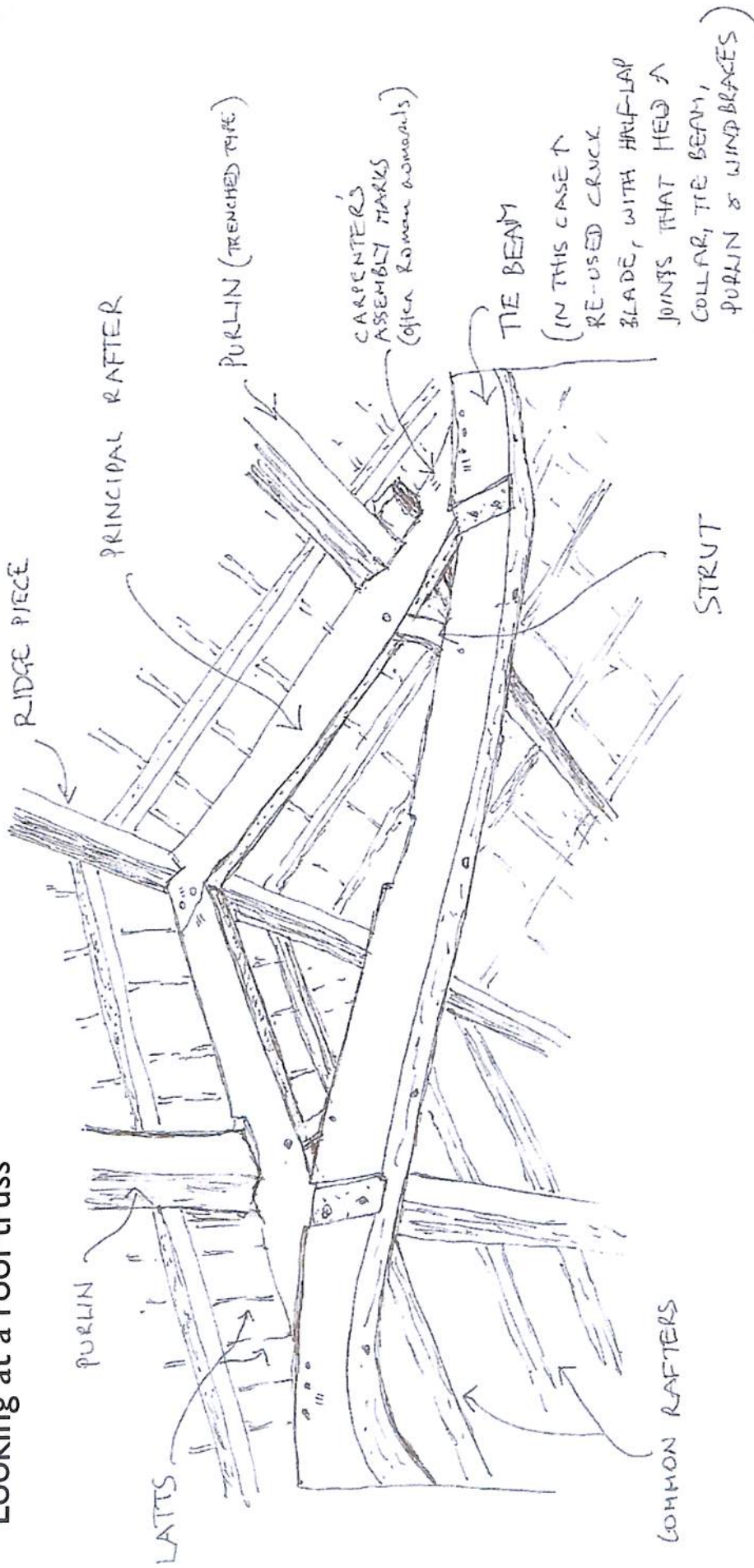
Arch Nov 2012



Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust
Main Street, Clapham, North Yorkshire, LA2 8DP
015242 51002
info@ydmtr.org
Registered charity No. 1061687 Company Ltd No. 3236813



Looking at a roof truss



Morticed apex roof truss 18° C
 Showing typical named parts

ACA 2011.



Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust
 Main Street, Clapham, North Yorkshire, LA2 8DP
 015242 51002
info@ydmtr.org
 Registered charity No. 1061687 Company Ltd No. 3236813



Stories in Stone ; VB training courses; the handouts.

1 Follow on from the walkabout session. Lets spent some tme looking at the handouts for more about recording.

1. HOUSE PLAN TYPES are very useful as you wander about looking at buildings. Houses are catagorised by plan type. In some villages you might see different plan tyoes of different date or all rather similar in plan typee. Room names were different from today, -no lounge, bedroom etc **Bank**

house room names?

Look at these plans. Central lobby plan as at The Folly 1675? .Note growing symmetry over time. Look from outside at position of front door and stack. Double pile at Filed house, Hollin House, bridge Mill house etc. Plans vary overtime in date and fashion. Try quiz of old photos. Windows ans doors. Room names known from inventories.

2. barns- a specialist type of buildings

Didnt see many. Fieldhouse and the yard multi function barn.

If you understand how its used you can see how the building works. It overwinters a few cows and madow hay. Like houses you can tell the plan from the outside. Shippon and mew.

3 THINK ABOUT DESIGNING YOUR OWN HOUSE STYLE FORM to make sure you have collected all the info.

Building name; NGR; ;type of building; (see list)

4 FIELD RECORDING

Show box of equipment. **Plan** waist height) , **elevations/** cross sections?

Use running measurements. Lets try it out...! Corners.window splays

elvations. Try it out. Eaves level. Chimneys lowere than ridge

5 DRAWING UP field measurements. Equipment

scale 1;100. A4 paper. Ink. Scale rulers. Rectified drawing so measuremnets exact, not *Net perspective*

6 WRITING A BRIEF REPORT and conclusiom. Hard!

Think of checklist of headings you need eg .name , building type, mterials...ext and int features. Anything not obvious seen in drawings can be mentioned.

Brief glossary of names helpd with naming things.

7 ROOF TYPES AND TIMBER

Didnt see any. Group by type. Cruck and other full timber framing; Later stone walls with kingposts, morticed, queen struts.

Roof truss drawing showing features (not rectified_but as seen)

TIMBER PIECES- oak, Timber and trees ppt, peg holes, mortice and tenon, halflap joints.

Paired rafters

TIMBER DETAIL carpenters assembly marks, apotropaic marks. Pegs

end

Handwritten notes:
Handwritten notes - a new dating

Handwritten notes:
Health Tax
Tithes
OS
10-12-13 (see book)

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

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

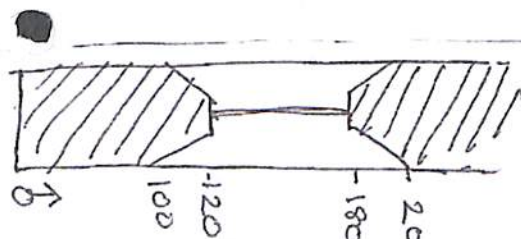
Long measuring tape (30m or more), short measuring tape, paper, pencils, clipboard, torch, wax crayons for rubbings, drawing pen (permanent ink), ruler (with scales marked), A4 drawing board.

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.

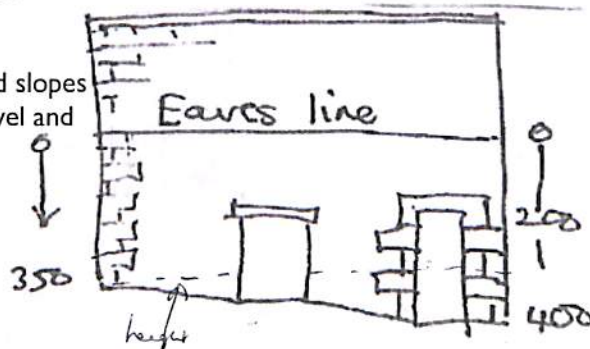
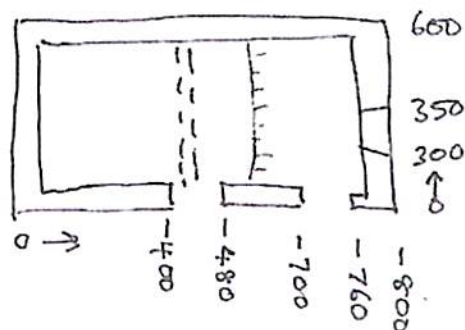
When measuring you will need to do all of the outside and inside. Door and window openings should meet. Do not forget wall thickness.

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.



Measuring splayed openings

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. 1 cm 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.

③ 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

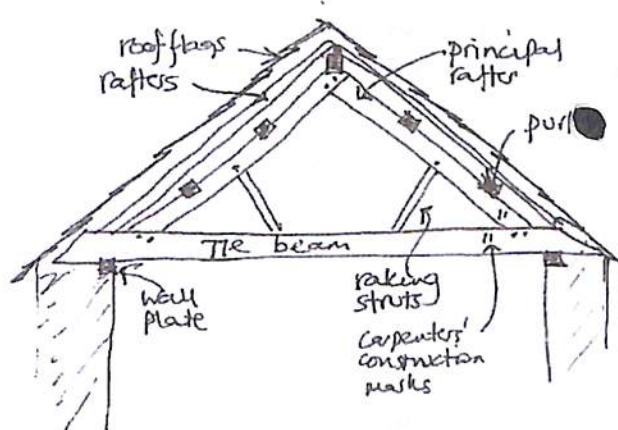
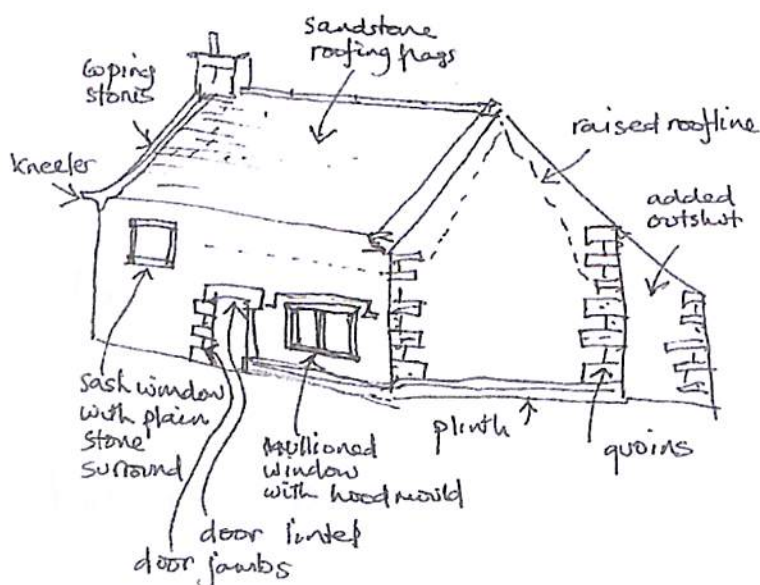
12. Documentation *PT*
13. Maps
14. Inventories

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

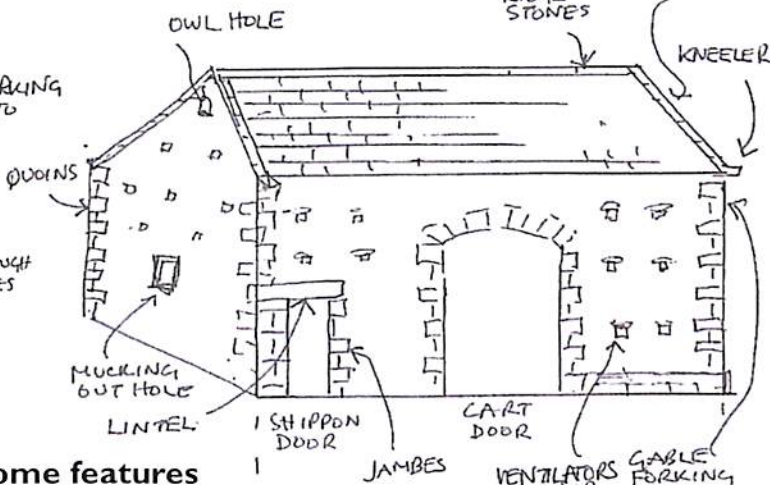
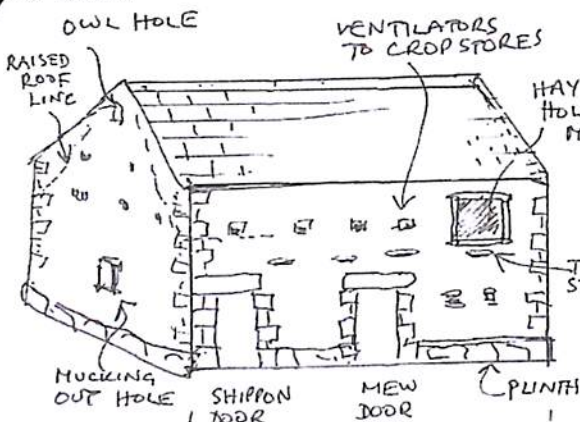
Glossary and terms

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

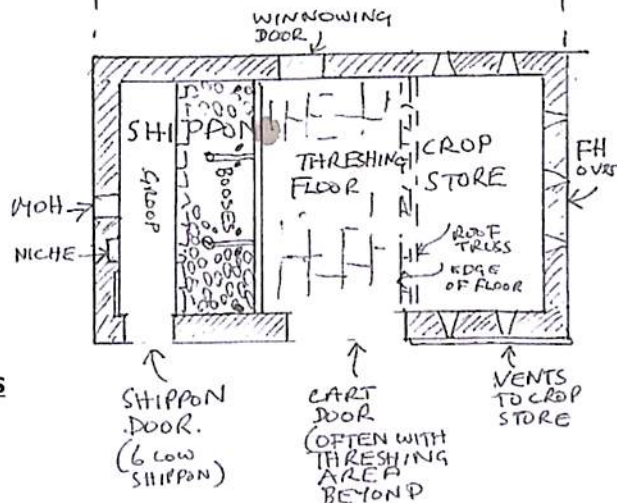
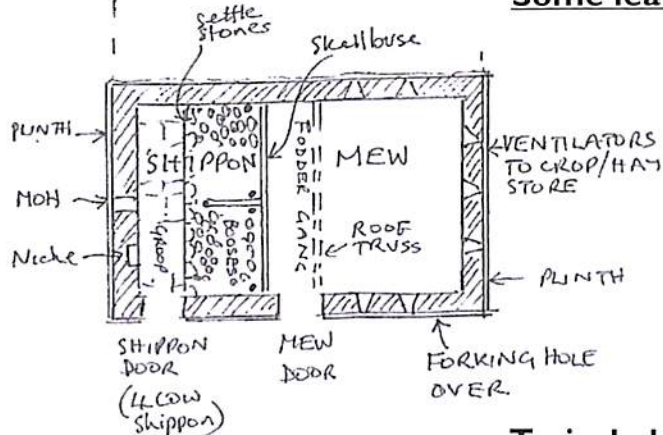


Looking at barns

Old barn



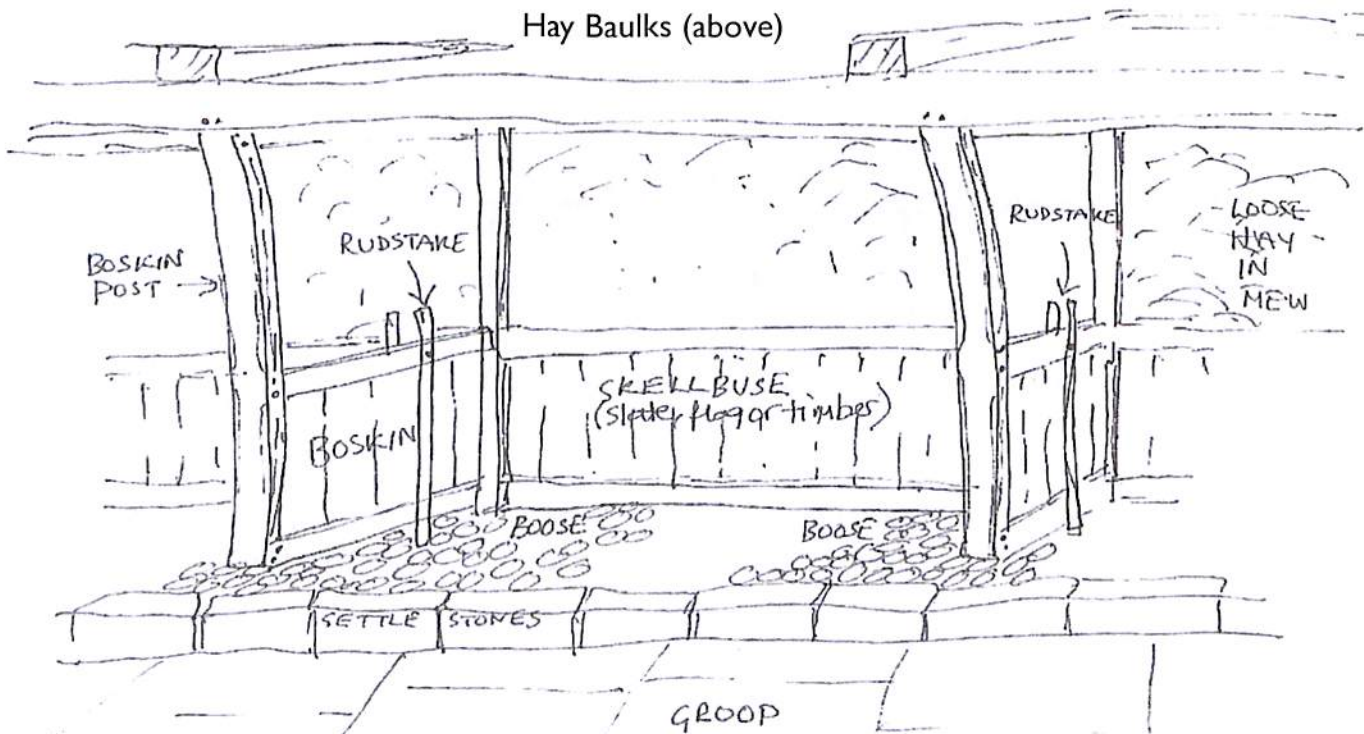
Some features



Typical plans

The shippon (cow standings)

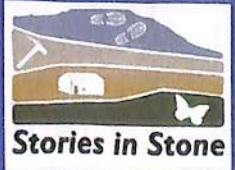
Cows were over-wintered in the double booses.
Hay Baulks (above)



A-C-A 2011

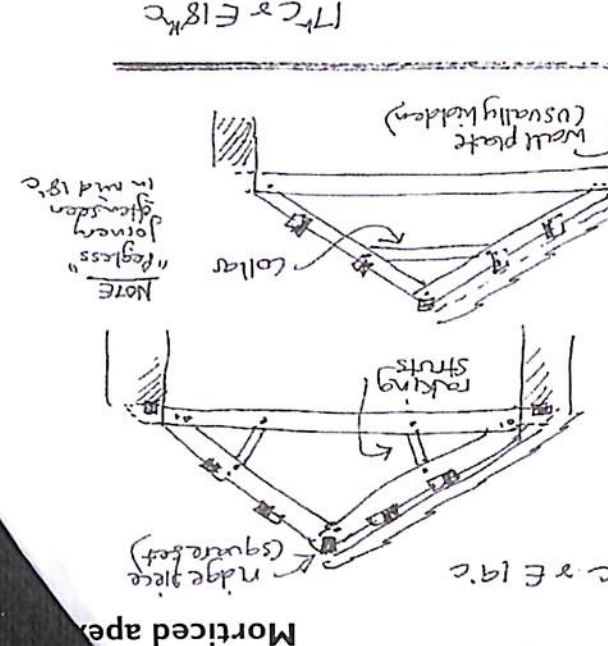
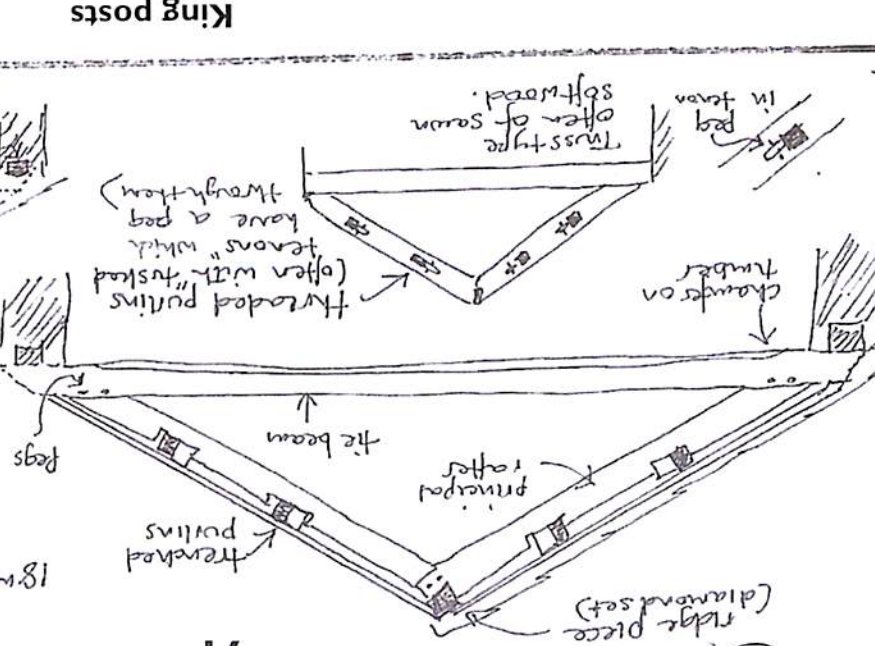
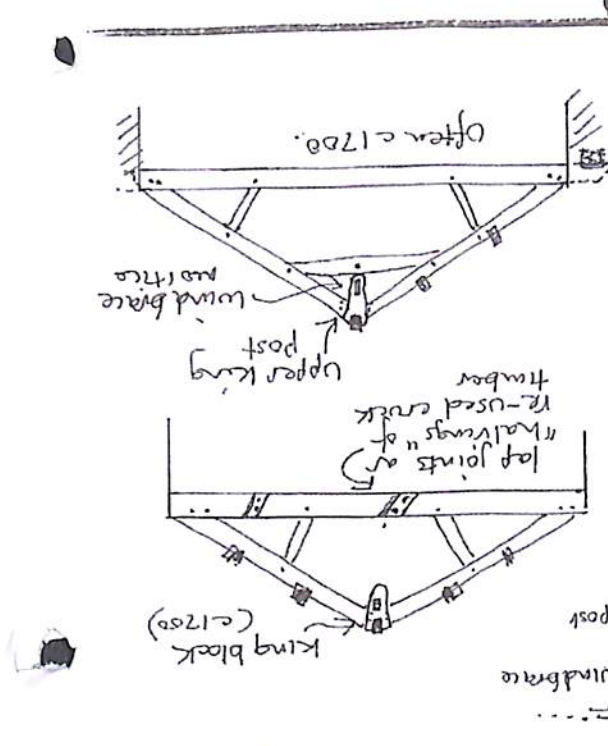
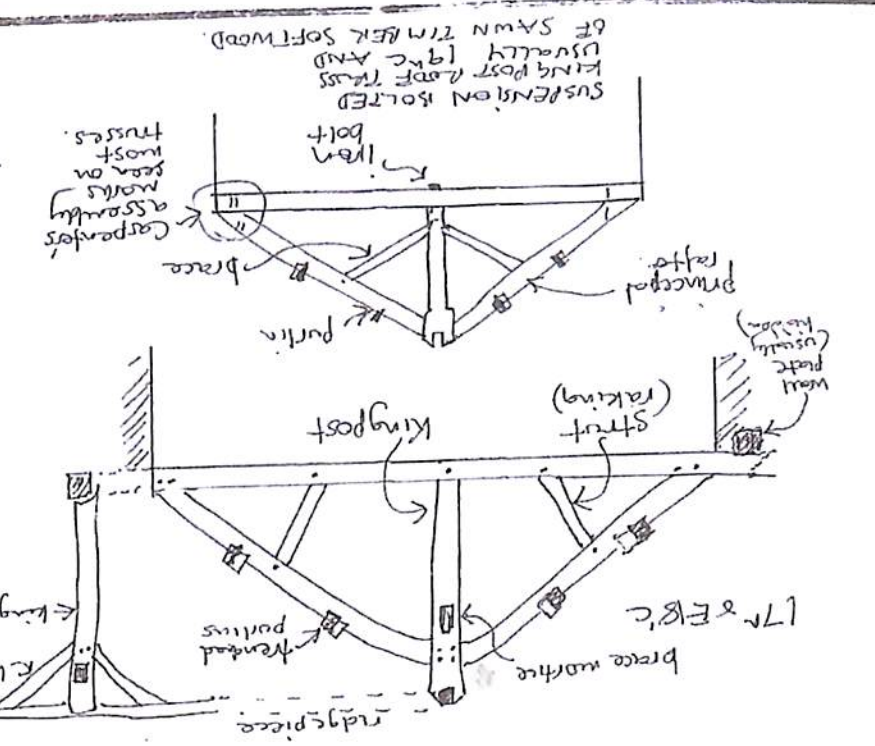
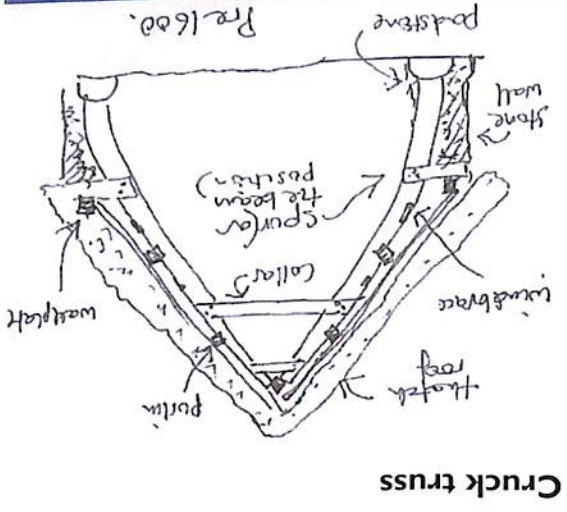
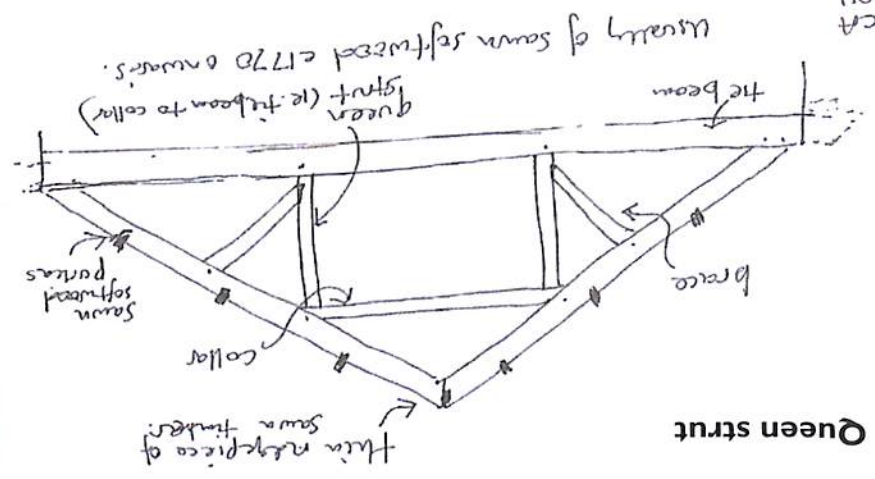


Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust
Main Street, Clapham, North Yorkshire, LA2 8DP
015242 51002
info@ydm.org
Registered charity No. 1061687 Company Ltd No. 3236813





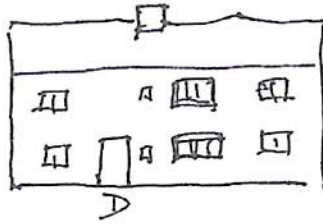
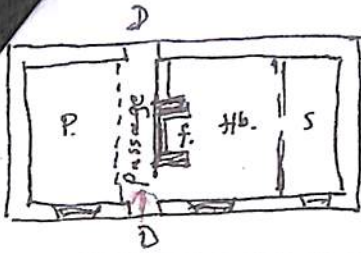
ACCA 2011



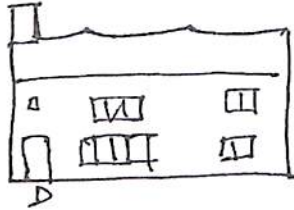
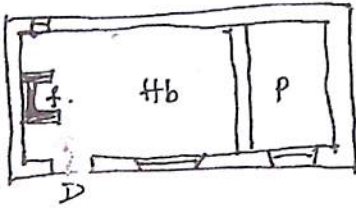
Root truss types in Dales barns

4

① Village profiles – house plan types VOCABULARY

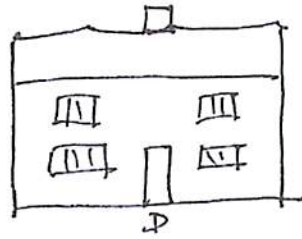
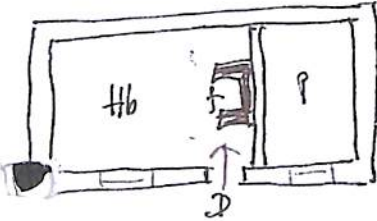


Hearth passage plan



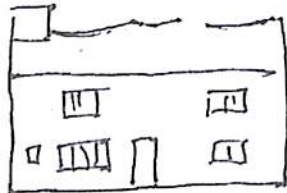
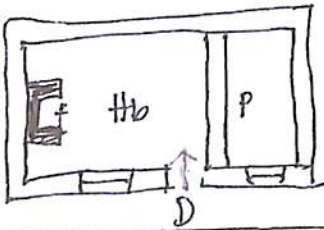
Lobby entry plan

i. End lobby entry

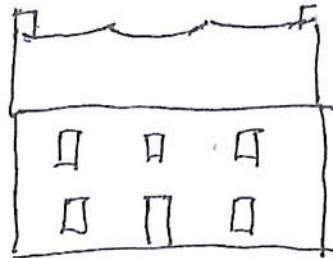
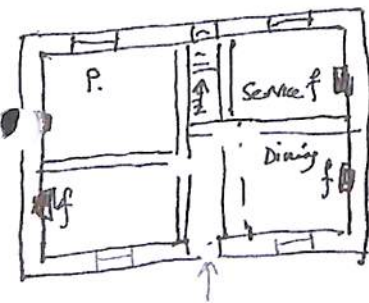


ii. Central lobby entry

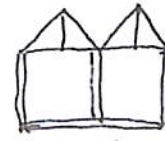
End stack and direct entry plan



Double pile plan / Georgian house

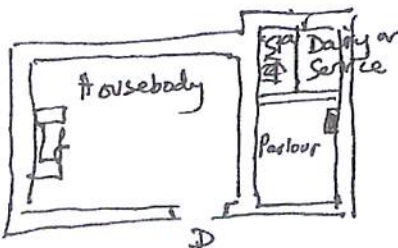


Georgian roof:



17th c. roof eg. Scale Hse

Room names



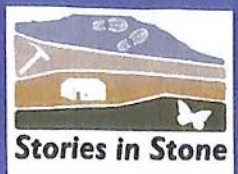
Most houses retain:

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

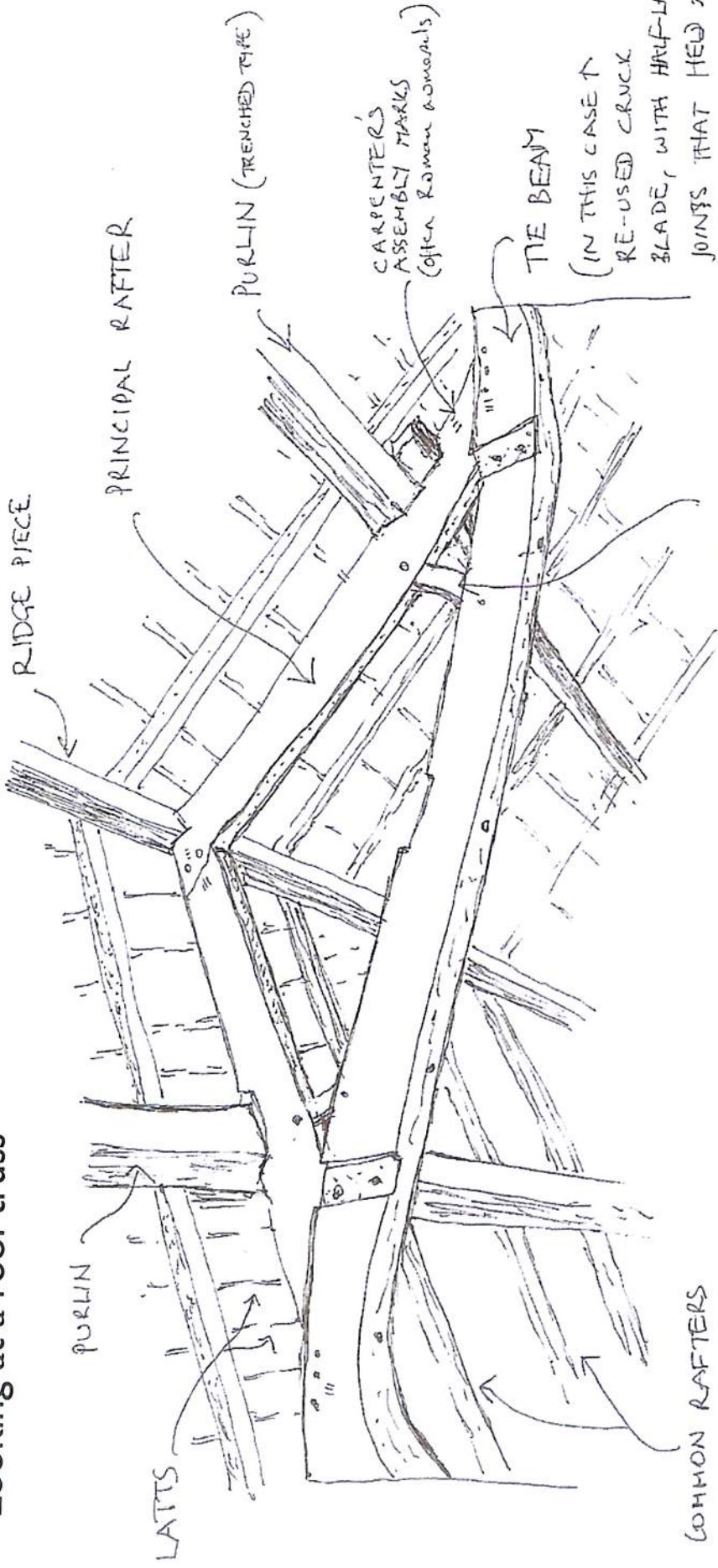
Act Nov 2012



Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust
 Main Street, Clapham, North Yorkshire, LA2 8DP
 015242 51002
 info@ydmtrg.org
 Registered charity No. 1061687 Company Ltd No. 3236813



Looking at a roof truss



6

RIDGE PIECE

PURLIN

LATTIS

PRINCIPAL RAFTER

PURLIN (TRENCHED TYPE)

CARPENTERS ASSEMBLY MARKS (often Roman numerals)

TIE BEAM

(IN THIS CASE ↑ RE-USED CRUCK BLADE, WITH HALF-LAP JOINTS THAT HED A COLLAR, TIE BEAM, PURLIN & WINDBRACES)

STRUT

COMMON RAFTERS



perspective view or section view

ACA 2011

Morticed apex roof truss 18° C
Showing typical named parts



Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust
Main Street, Clapham, North Yorkshire, LA2 8DP
015242 51002
info@ydmtr.org
Registered charity No. 1061687 Company Ltd No. 3236813

