

IDLP "Stories in Stone""Boskins, Binks and Bressumers" vernacular buildings course.

(S2? Heritage training)

Tutor: Alison Armstrong

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Items purchased by AA for the courses which began on 23/24 April 2016 (Langcliffe)

(For further details see receipts that have been kept for re-imburement)

1. Refreshments (Co-op) for 23/24 April 2006	£ 13.07
2. Drawing equipment (WH Smith)	19.95
3. 30m tape measures x2 ( B&Q)	37.88
4. Drawing materials- pens, pencils (Tesco)	11.50
5. Field recording materials (WH Smith)	57.47
6. Short steel tapes x4 (Boyes)	8.00
7 Setsquares x3 precision (Small Office supplies)	59.97
8. Drawing Boards (Past Horizons)	32.37
9. Small setsquares ( The works)	3.00
10. x2 lidded plastic boxes (Settle Everything)	12.00

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TOTAL	£ 255.21
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## Boskins, binks and bressumers: Vernacular Architecture ①

**Saturday 23 & Sunday 24 April 2016**  
9.30am to 4.30pm

**Cost:** £20 (pre-booking is essential)

**Number of places:** 12

**Tutor:** Alison Armstrong

**Venue:** Langcliffe Institute, Main Street,  
Langcliffe, North Yorkshire, BD24 9NF



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### 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 two-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. 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 has spent many years recording buildings in the South Craven area.

### Course organiser

Don Gamble, Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust, 015242 51002, [don.gamble@ydmtd.org](mailto:don.gamble@ydmtd.org)

### Equipment and requirements

You will need to provide:

- 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, torch (and a camera may be useful to aid drawing-up)
- appropriate clothing and footwear for working outdoors
- packed lunches for both days (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** (both days run from 9.30am to 4.30pm)

**Saturday 23 April:**

- **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. *Old Village*

**Sunday 24 April:**

- **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. *Plan for the church tower*
- **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.

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**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**

~~10.3.2015~~  
10.3.2015  
(update costs attached  
see back)

## IDLP : Training course on Vernacular Buildings

Comment [u1]: Add here that I can't find the proper title of this project so can't tell you what it is!

Code and heading: S2 Heritage Skills Training; recording vernacular buildings

S2i or  
S2h?

Course leader; Alison C Armstrong.

### About vernacular buildings

Vernacular buildings are the attractive houses and barns, built of local stone, which contribute to the unique character of the Dales landscape with its remote upland farms, small nucleated villages and isolated field barns standing in their meadows. Built within the last 300 years by local farmers, such structures are a rich historical resource, though much under-used by historians. Documentary records are sparse and perhaps buildings are not greatly understood. <sup>by non-specialist</sup> The course aims to show how buildings can be recorded, analysed and interpreted to give date sequences and provide evidence of how people lived and worked. Recording skills can be learned. Find out how observation, field-drawing, measuring skills and analysis can yield a wealth of information.

} (a)

### The course

The course is aimed at people who want to learn to record vernacular buildings and looks at how and why vernacular buildings are recorded. A number of practical activities are included. The training will be broken down into two short days.

Participants who want to actively record are likely to come from specialist vernacular buildings groups or history and archaeology groups who members take an interest in the local area and their buildings. There might be students of history or archaeology out there too.

### Venue

A good venue would be somewhere like Langcliffe Village Institute where there is a meeting room and opportunity to look at nearby buildings. A laptop, projector and screen would have to be brought in for Powerpoint presentations, but there are a number of vernacular buildings (houses and barns) nearby for a short guided walkabout to look at examples of typical

features and building phases. Practical exercises in field-drawing and measuring skills could be undertaken, with owner permissions, and then further practical experience in the meeting room where field work can be drawn up.

Recording teams often work in threes (tape holder, tape reader and field-drawing person). The latter usually has the responsibility of drawing-up as well although all the team can contribute to interpretation and a short written report. The number of participants for training would be best at 12 to 15 people. A further course might be needed as a refresher or to give training on any difficulties that may arise.

### Proposed training day activities .

#### DAY ONE

##### 1. Ppt presentation (Indoors; 1 hour plus questions or discussion)

Introduction to vernacular buildings –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.

b

**Comment [u2]:** So, will you be giving guidance on what sources and where to find info?  
(I am giving a couple of examples only as its really a recording course -A)

##### 2. Getting your eye in; a short guided walk to look at some buildings. (Outdoors 1 ½ to 2 hours, possibly in two parts depending on the site chosen).

This may include a look at raised rooflines, dateable features such as window and door types; the names of structural parts such as in roof trusses, windows and doors; the names of spaces/rooms indicating their original functions.

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##### 3. Drawing what you can see (Outdoor practical included in the walk above)

Field-sketching and observation skills are very important and participants will learn how to observe and depict what they see by drawing.

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#### DAY TWO

##### 4. Field-recording in teams (outdoor practical about 2 hours)

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This will include making field sketches (on which the dimensions for the building plan and elevations will be written) and taking measurements. Owner permission for a selected building to be recorded will need to be arranged. 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 in the selected building.

e

**5. Drawing-up to scale (indoor practical about 2 hours)**

Each team will draw up their measured fieldwork at 1:100 scale, adding the details they have noted.

f

**6. Table top display (Indoors. Both days)**

I can bring examples of re-used timber fragments and books with examples of drawings and drawing conventions.

g

**Costs of training day**

Room hire for two days (when known).....?

Course leader fee and travel expenses for two days @ £150 a day....=£300

**Equipment**

If possible participants on the course should bring their own pencil, rubber, drawing pen (.4mm thickness is good), clipboard, measuring tape (eg 3m and 30m), bulldog clips, large plastic bag for clipboard in case of rain, A4 scrap paper for sketch drawing, torch. A camera and small A4 drawing board or T-square would be useful if they have these. On the whole, observation skills and low-tech equipment are all that is required.

See updates attached

Digital equipment (laptop, projector and screen) will be needed for Powerpoint presentation at the venue.

**Equipment to be purchased or acquired for training day :**

Five teams may require equipment on the training day.

Clip boards (from YSSC): x15 quantity: @ £4.50 each .....£67.50  
 A4 drawing boards x 5 : @ £67 ..... =£335  
 (or) T square x5; @ £23-£30 each.....£ 115 or£150

Pencils (for field and drawing-up use): @£1 each £15  
 Drawing pens (local stationers) x 15 : @ £4 ..... = £60  
 Rubbers (local stationers): box of 30 £14.27  
 Pencil sharpeners (local stationers): £1-2 each £5 - £10  
 Drawing paper for drawing-up, 100gsm: (local stationers) £30.23  
 5m metal tape pocket ( YSSC): x5 Quantity: @ £6 each = £30  
 30m measuring tapes (YSSC): x5 quantity: @ £26 each = £130  
 2m height ranging poles (YSSC): X5 @ :£28 each: = £140  
 3m folding measuring rod (YSSC) :x5 @ £65 = £325  
 String for levelling(YSSC) : x5 : @ £8 =£40  
 Digital camera (for general photographic records); =£100  
 Laser distance measurer (YSSC). @ £49 = £ 245  
 300mm scale rulers, x5 (with scales to include 1.50, 1.100 and 1.200)  
 £10.30 each = £51.50  
 Torch (and batteries.) : £4 each: £20

EQUIPMENT TOTAL 1743.50

*See update attached  
 Most of these not  
 given!*

**Health and Safety when recording vernacular buildings**

The Dales area is largely rural and agricultural and can be remote. At all times be aware of the conditions and be vigilant for your own safety and anyone working with you.

Notification should be given to someone of the proposed route and expected time of return.

Walking on foot is anticipated to reach farms and barns. It can be rough, wet or uneven underfoot and includes higher moorland areas.

Appropriate protective clothing must be worn for the conditions, including strong footwear, waterproofs, warm clothing

Basic protective clothing may be required in some circumstances e.g. footwear that protects from crushing, a hard hat to protect against beams or any falling material, a dust mask to protect from loft fibreglass/hay dust etc, thick gloves to protect from loft fibreglass irritation.

- No smoking.
- Be careful of ditches, drains, sheep wash pits, slurry etc, especially when taking photos.
- Be careful of moving traffic/farm machinery.
- Beware of tripping/puncturing hazards.
- Beware of loose stonework on stone walls and take care when measuring.
- Make sure any ladder is secure and safe and that you are capable of using it.
- Beware of vermin/hazardous materials and wash your hands or use anti-bacterial wipes.
- Basic first aid materials for minor scratches can be useful
- Respect livestock and wildlife and stored products; close gates and doors to leave things as you found them.
- You attend at your own risk.
- Insurance cover could indemnify farm occupiers and any third party against any claim that might arise through injury or damage to persons or property as a result of your actions.

This will include making field sketches (on which the dimensions for the building plan and elevations will be written) and taking measurements. Owner permission for a selected building to be recorded will need to be arranged. 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.

**5. Drawing-up to scale (indoor practical about 2 hours)**

Each team will draw up their measured fieldwork at 1:100 scale, adding the details they have noted. Questions can be answered.

**6. Table top display (Indoors. Both days)**

I can bring examples of re-used timber fragments and books with examples of drawings and drawing conventions.

**Costs of training day**

Room hire for two days (when known).....?

Course leader fee and travel expenses for two days @ £150 a day....=£300

**Equipment**

Digital equipment (laptop, projector and screen) will be needed for Powerpoint presentation at the venue.

Participants on the course should bring their own pencil, rubber, drawing pen (.4mm thickness is good), clipboard, 3m metal measuring tape, large plastic bag for clipboard in case of rain, A4 scrap paper for sketch drawing, torch. A camera may be useful to aid drawing-up. On the whole, observation skills and low-tech equipment are what is required for vernacular building recording and interpretation.

Specialist equipment can perhaps be borrowed for the training. For instance, not everyone will have an A4 drawing board or T-square which will be needed

by the five team leaders for training in drawing-up. These may however be available for borrowing from local archaeology or history groups .

Survey equipment such as ranging poles for vertical height measuring, 30m tapes for long measurements, levelling string and scale rulers (with 1:100 and 1:50 scales) are essentials which can probably be borrowed .

Whilst digital aids like Laser distance meters can speed up fieldwork considerably, they only work in empty spaces with no obstructions such as beams or partitions. They are however interesting to try out. Manual measurements are still needed as a check.

**Summary of equipment needed for training day :**

<sup>12</sup> 15 people, in <sup>4</sup> five teams of three, will require basic and specialist equipment on the training day.

Cost guides are given for purchases should they be needed.

**Trainees to provide:-**

- Pencils (for field and drawing-up use): @£1 each
- Drawing pens (local stationers) : @ £4
- Rubbers (local stationers): @50p each
- Pencil sharpeners (local stationers): @ £1-2 each
- 5m metal tape pocket ( YSSC store) : @ £6 each
- Torch (and batteries) for unlit spaces eg barns : @ £4 each:

**Others to provide?:-**

- Clip boards (from YSSC): x15 quantity: @ £4.50 each
- A4 drawing boards x 5 : @ £67 each
- (or) T square x5; @ £23-£30 each
- Pack of paper for drawing-up, 100gsm: (local stationers) £30.23
- 30m measuring tapes (YSSC): x5 quantity: @ £26 each
- 2m height ranging poles (YSSC): x5: @ £14 each
- String for levelling(YSSC) : @ £8
- 300mm scale rulers
- (with scales to include 1.50, 1.100 and 1.200); x5 @ £10.30 each

If Available :  
 3m folding measuring rod (YSSC) 4 £ 65 each  
 Laser Distance measurer (YSSC) £ 49 each  
 Digital camera (for general records) £ 100

IDLP training course on RECORDING VBs;

*Boskins, Beales & Bressanini  
(HLF stores in Stone, 4 yr project completed, IDLP+HLF)*

Intro

Welcome; thanks *HLF* *YVBSQ, VAG, UWFS v.bs.*  
*ACA*

Intro from an enthusiast; recent subject; WG Hoskins 1955 (importance of vb) *counts a large* Mesolithic clearance wrong). The Making...; Ingilby Hartley, etc Raistrick in 1981 "the best source of study is still to be found in looking carefully at buildings in the dales; nothing can replace careful fieldwork" AR 1976 (Aim to give tools to do this – go and record your patch or where interests you – reveal lost history, new comparisons..) *huge variety of specialisms to study.*

*Beck's.*

What people need to know from the course - intro (skills)

- 1 What are vbs? History of VB study
- *how/ produced as a building record*  
What has to be recorded? Drawings photos, written part-analysis and interpretation
- 2 *types* Why they are an historical resource - towns, villages, everyday people, aspirations, what rooms.
- Levels of survey - using intensive and extensive methods? *ie individual buildings or general settlement.*
  - (Evidence; compare recorded plans, names of rooms, designs, numbers of cows in barn, materials, peoples expectations)
- 3 What skills and equipment you need for recording vbs intensively or extensively (depends on aims of project)
- Basic equipment tapes, pencil
  - 3a skills; observation
  - Stone, roofing materials, timber
  - Plan types; identifying spaces/rooms
  - 3b how to measure up
  - 3c drawing p- rectified, no perspective
  - 3d interpretation - recognise what has come before what –
  - 3e glossary - and name the parts of a building or a roof truss, fireplace etc
- 4 Health and safety (ladders, walking backwards, weak floors etc; }  
Permission needed for access, photos etc
- 5 archives and published sources - Hearth Tax, probate inventories, YAS record series etc
- 6 Landscape history – recognise fields and settlement contexts
- 7 Reading the fabric – stone types, wall changes, door and windows, chimneys, entries
- 8 making a record form



1 PPT – to include;

**1.1 About VB –**

- use (why) what they tell us as historical record - -
- What are vbs (define) and waht not. Types. Ppt = walkabout
- Plans and use /names of spaces

**1.2 recording process (observation, field drawing, drawing-up , interpretation) many skills!**

- End product –gathering data for analysis
- A)Field record/drawing ; measuting-up process (3 people, cms, waite height, lonhg running measurements, right angle numbers.
- B) Drawing up .Scale and A4
- C) Analysisi and interporetation (written notes eg....)

2 Practical Skills training ie measuring excercise (observation; measuring for drawing up for plans; scales; drawing plsns elevations, trusses ,details;.)

4. Practical drawing up

3. NAMING THE PARTS; walkabout looking at things noted.what parts are called

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ACTIVITIES –What people need to know

About me

- **SLIDE SHOW INTRO** ( villages, hamlets, farms are old sites in landscape)

Side show intro what are vb (Google pics as examples?) Gt rebuilding  
Evidence of earlier? *Levels of re covrly*

Plan types/village profiles.

And Room names

Making a plan (field drawing and finished?) wall thicknesses...

H&H examples of scale drawings –plan and elev and interpretation

Principals of measuring for a plan and elevation (indoor?)fireplace etc

Dating features eg splayed mullion, flat face mullion, door types, kneelers.

Parts of buildings INT - roof truss types, fireplaces and chimneys, beams,

Analysis -village books (Books to sell??)

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SKILLS ACTIVITIES (have slide version in case of rain eg name the parts/styles)

- *In or out Quiz sheet; **What do we call these features/parts?***
- *Out- Activity outside - **Draw what you see in elevation** –activity*
- *Out or in - **Walk looking** sat styles, naming parts, signs of rebuilds. Profiling*
- *Practical teams **in or out** - **measuring for plan and elevation** ( real field plan example eg Crag Cott Kilnsey they add measurements))*
- ***INDOor Activity- Books/probates** to look at activity (H&H etc)*
- ***Indoor- Timber** to look at-practical*
- ***Maps and landscape history***
- ***INDOor How to draw up-** practical (give them a mock field drawing or real one plan and elevs)*

2019.

Version 3

"An ongoing project on tree-ring dating in the Ingleborough area."

Power point presentation for 2019 York YVBSG. To resave to memory stick.

1. "York. woods trees and timber crucks<sup>buildings</sup> in the Ingleborough area"

A) Whilst most buildings have been rebuilt in stone during the "great rebuilding" of the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup>C in the area, there seems to be quite a large amount of cruck timber-framing in Ribblesdale (which doesn't seem to be mentioned in Dales history.) We wanted to find out what date this timber is and why its there. Why is it nearly all oak?

B) The project is part of the *Ingleborough Dales Landscape Partnership*, and "*Stories in Stone*," which is supported by the *Heritage Lottery Fund*. The survey takes place in upper Ribblesdale, thats around Ingleborough, and it aims to look more closely at the evidence of cruck timber frameing in the area, and its date. These oak timbers can be found reused in both barns and houses.

c) (Photo Drebley) Crucks are a type of timber framing, made up of A-shaped frames and held together by lap joints. Cruck buildings in the Pennines generally seem to date from before 1600. In some areas, like upper Calderdale or around Huddersfield, cruck construction is not unusual. Where did the oak for our cruck timber frames come from, with their distinctive <sup>cruck</sup> lap joints?

2. Pic of oak tree sections with annual rings.

It seems puzzling that such a lot of oak timber is found in barns, on the rather treeless hills around Ingleborough. Luckily oak is a timber that can be dated by dendro-chronology (ie tree-ring dating) but it is expensive. The picture shows sections of local oak timber from Craven (collected by me) You can see these trees would have been felled and then sawn, and ~~then~~ converted from oak tree-trunks to <sup>eg:</sup> quartered timber (for use as studding) or halved timber (used for larger beams<sup>cruck blades</sup>). Oak is used as timber soon after felling and does not need to be dried. The trees make one woody annual ring a year. The width <sup>of the ring</sup> depends on climate and its growth. The growth <sup>amount</sup> can then be matched with other trees. Around the outer layer of the tree is the bark and sapwood – which are the living parts of the tree. This stops growing when the tree has been felled. The felling date can then be estimated. There may be as many as

died

60 tree rings making up the outer *bark and sapwood*. These are also the parts that the carpenter removes. Here you can see just a bit of the sapwood remaining.

3. The landscape of Ribble head and around Ingleborough is our project area. It is a high and hilly upland area with stone walled fields, small isolated farms, barns, cattle, and much upland pasture for sheep. In medieval times many of the farms here were flourishing monastic properties belonging to Furness abbey (mostly), Bolton Priory, Riveaulx, Sawley.

Dendrochronology surveys are beginning to be a useful dating tool in buildings like barns with their timber roof trusses. ~~Planners allow such dendro surveys when there is "change-of-use" of buildings. This is helping to add to local dendro-chronology.~~

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4. THE Dales are noted for their attractive stone houses of the 17<sup>th</sup> c and 18<sup>th</sup> c "rebuilding" which are common throughout the dales. Many houses have datestones. But there are medieval timber buildings too.-

5. The amount of timber, used in building, is perhaps surprising in such a treeless area as Craven. The monastic owners probably grew their own timber trees. Bolton Priory for instance had two woodlands (Lobwood and near The Strid along the river Wharfe.) Today the Great Barn at Bolton Abbey survives near the priory. Recent dendro-chronology indicates that the timber was all felled in the winter of 1517/18. The roof of a Coverham Abbey building at Kettlewell was once a very decorative timber-framed Hall and dated to about 1460. Coverham is quite a wooded area. But these are not cruck-frames. A cruck-framed building survives at Drebley (Bolton Abbey)

6. Most timber crucks are seen re-used, and cruck blades are seen <sup>sawn</sup> cut up as principal rafters, roof purlins, or <sup>sawn</sup> cut up for barn door lintels. Cruck timbers are recognised by their characteristic lap-joints (rather than the mortice and tenon joints of box-framed timber)

7. There are few standing cruck-constructed barns remaining now. They were once common in the Craven area and appear in documents, such as wills too. Timber was valued. This is stonyhurst in Lancashire. (Bowland?) Today it is

empty but still magnificent. Note the lap joints and pegs, the pairs of blades meeting at the apex. (types vary) (apex, purlin, braces, tiebeam, blades)

**8 Cruck distribution** is not found all over England and Wales. No crucks at all in Norfolk., possibly because there are no woodlands. In 1973 the national VAG produced "a survey of cruck buildings" which showed Craven area of N Yorks to be rather devoid of them, but re-used remains are actually quite common. YVBSG recorded remains into the 1990s including some from Ribblesdale.

**9. Newby cote barn** (in Ribblesdale) has an imprint of the **CRUCK** gable end truss. In the Dales roofs have often been heightened and were formally cruck built.. This is a common feature in Ribblesdale and N Yorks.

When this barn roof was modernised about 1800 the cruck timbers of the original cruck building were all reused as the new trusses. The gable end was preserved in raised stonework. Sadly the timber is all ash not oak so not dateable. Documentary evidence shows that the Cliffords of Skipton Castle used oak and ash on repairing cruck houses in Cracoe c 1560.

**10 Drebley barn.** One of a few cruck barns left standing in Craven. (Helped perhaps by being on the Bolton abbey estate?) It shows the interior structure with a steep thatched roof of Heather/ling thatch. Also long cruck blades, of which several remain.

**11 dendrodating oak.** The problem with cruck constructed timbers is finding a means of dating it. Tree-ring dating or dendrochronology is one means that gives a felling date but it only works on oak. Oak was used soon after felling so, allowing for a couple of years after felling, gives a likely date for erecting the building. Sheffield university was involved in studies of climate change and plant growth some decades ago. Oak particularly responds to climate and in good growing seasons will produce wider rings than others.

**12 Evidence of climate changes** can be seen in art as well. Here you can see Breugel paintings of the 1540s? Netherlands and the Thames frozen over in a mini ice age of 1677. A number of towns held fairs on the ice during those years.

13. Long Preston, a village near Settle had a Heritage Lottery HLF project a few years ago for investigating monastic Long Preston. I was the buildings "expert" for that. Some monastic crofts were identified from documentary sources, which still had barns on them.

14. Guys villa barn I had already noted because of its stone plinth and raised roof clues. But it looked 18thC.

15. Inside, the barn had amazing roofs with tie beam, decorative collar, king post. Also there were reused lap joints (possibly medieval) from a cruck-built barn. Not only are there reused crooks but an inscription of "1708 Richard and Ellen Moon" (Moon was the last abbot at BA)



16. SAMPLING of the timber was used by drilling a <sup>core sample</sup> sample from the timber: Here is Robert the Dendrochronologist drilling for cores taken from reused timber.

17. Pencil size timber cores were taken and numbered and examined back in the lab. Amazingly the dendro provided a felling date of 1527 for this cruck barn which belonged to Bolton Abbey and which was rebuilt in 1708.

18. Reused cruck <sup>also sampled</sup> timbers in a barn roof in <sup>Tom's</sup> Langcliffe was also included in the L Preston surveys. You can see a cruck purlin dendro dated to 1544..reused as a 17thC tie beam. [cruck blades 1468] Other timbers were too thin and not enough rings. Date was ?? (find ...) Elm for cart entry beam.

19. Looking FOR CRUCKS to sample. Our IDLP project in upper Ribblesdale is now in its final year and a large part has been the "getting" of more dates for the many stone buildings which have -: reused cruck timber, significant plinths, raised rooflines and reused cruck timbers inside. For this project David Johnson and myself looked in a number of Ribble buildings, mostly barns, to search for re-used cruck timbers to core and to date, employing a dendrochronologist from Nottingham. (Robert Howard) .16 barns were selected. But this became 12. (some were ashwood) and it's not quite finished yet. Results very exciting. ; .....

(Low Bulwith)

Barn surveys

19 **20. Barn " B " at Low Birkwith** was a large farmyard barn with a cart arch; It was a barn that was much altered. It had some re-used timbers but didn't date. Most was all 18/19thC such as watershot walling and no real evidence of reused crucks, although a large plinth and a huge columbarium (dovecote) possibly showing gentry status, not monastic. No felling date but most looked like Baltic softwood.

**20 Low Barn, Clapdale. Old hall.** Not monastic but seigneurial/manorial. Rectangular 4 bay barn still in use for cattle. Massive 8-stepped plinth and a feature seen at other barns. Raised roofline. Reused cruck timbers gave estimated felling date 1570-95.-



**21 interior. 4-bay barn.** Much of roof of reused cruck timber. 2 cruck <sup>blades</sup> plates with lap joints, Also..notched joints; 1570-1595



**22 Stubbing Barn (furness abbey)** ("scaffolding barn at low birkwith") three trusses. Raised roof; quoins change. Full of clearly seen old timber. 1596-1621

**23 Interior** - <sup>Stubbing</sup> timbers notch lap joints. Furness. 1596-1621 late date

**23 king block** <sup>plain</sup> ridge piece. Not as decorative as one at ....whitbeck, or LP.

**24 Battersby barn at lodge hall.** 5 bays plus 2?. Much reused timber. Feet of crocks pulled out of wall when discarded ;; plinth, raised walls. **Mid-late 16THC**

**25 WHITBECK** 4 bays, gable plinth. Reused timber and cruck feet shadow in wall. Cracks of hightened wall. **1500-25** <sup>collar</sup> king block carved 1542-67, **collar 1500-25**  
EST <sup>Exterior</sup> **1500-25** felling DATE



**26 inside whitbeck**, trusses much reused. Date? 1516-41

**27** where hole and padstone stood in wall

King block 1542-67  
Collar 1500-1525

Whitbeck hole in wall

**28** <sup>more</sup> holes where cruck removed at Shaw House

**29 Springs Wood barn.** Steep hill. Mew and shippin. Reused timber, plinth, reused timber, initials. At roof height one sees details better. Much dusty and dark often. This was our first session. We had a petrol generator <sup>with cables</sup> running across a field of limestone grassland to assist the coring for samples.

**30** plinth at low end , of four steps

- 25 whitbeck ext
- 26 truss collar 1500-1525  
king block 1542-67
- 27 Hole

16c

31 springs wood barn had reused timber, half lap joint. graffiti

32 Beckdale barn a fieldbarn with cart etry (rear and fields) earthworks?  
3 bays and some amazing dates

33" (front) porch has an amazing beam across, very weathered and waney with mortices at right angles to the beam. A box-framed timber building? Not cruck. Felling date 1259. 8 samples dated to bet ween 1238-1259.

poor 34 porch, half laps. Joints at 90 degrees. Weathered but it dates, in spite of waney and very weathered.

35 35 Interior, reused timber; braces and a post. Date

Timber framing? Post and truss. Aisle? 

Drawing 36 Beckdale Barn ( owned by Jervaulx abbey) trusses 1 and 2 nd purlins give felling dates 1259. N upper purlin 1504-29.

37 37 human evidence-red carpenters chalk drawing of what appears to be an aisled building . The long beam has two braces and a peghole between as if for an aisle. There are also Roman assembly marks for the reworked trusses.

Eight timber samples from the roof trusses timbers dated to 1238-1259 and all seems to have a felling date of 1259 which is quite amazing that such a thing has existed.. (Is it from the site or not?)

37 Thanks ..... Conclusion

CONCLUSION; The project isn't finished yet so no real conclusion. <sup>final</sup>

But it appears however that before the great rebuilding of the 17/18<sup>th</sup> , cruck-framed barns had been common in Ribblesdale and in other upper Dales in Yorkshire too.

At Beckdale barn the timbers are mostly 13<sup>th</sup>C which was a surprise. Other features which seem to be associated with the timber are that the buildings also had a plinth and low and steeper roofline originally.

There seems therefore to be an earlier great rebuilding in which barns, if not houses, were cruck built and had a plinth and lower roofline.

Thanks to Heritage Lottery Funding, who made it all possible.

END

The 12 dated buildings SUMMARY

12 buildings were recorded but not in great detail due to poor conditions.

RESULTS: Beckdale,	Jervaulx	1259 (not crucks, but box framed)
Dam House barn,	not monastic,	1492-1517
<i>The</i> Shaws hall,	Furness	1489-1514
Whitbeck, field barn	not monastic.	Late 15- Early 16thC
Battersby , of 7 bays	Furness	16thC lap joins
Borrins ,	Furness	16thC Lp joints
Springs Wood barn,	Sawley,	16thC lap joins
Stubbings barn,	Furness	later 16thC . many lap joins
Bleak Bank	undated (adjoins Newby cruck barn -not oak)	
Clapdale barn	Seigneurial	(1570-95)

( THANKS LOTTERY)

If you haven't visited Furness abbey in Cumbria I recommend it. Its red St Bees sandstone and ornamental carving is just fantastic and less severe than some. *Yorkshire, Cumbria looked West*

end

Dendro ✓

CBA talk Sheffield , YVBSG recent advances—Dendro Feb 2014

**1 TITLE pic with landscape setting** (Winskill –upland, YDNPA. dispersed settlement (continued usage from pre Conquest?,) grassland, monastic and many farm sites are still there.

**2. PIC - gt rebuild – and before**

What we know about Vb in Craven hasn't changed much since H&H book (1984 Vernac houses in N Yorks ) YVBSG conferences held.. Fine stone houses of gt rebuilding. .

Datestones indicating the "gt rebuilding" peaking in late 17thc and into 18thC.

Diversity of plan types (which is how vb are analysed),

Attractive rivalling Cotswolds in terms of buildings and scenery,

H&H did ask When vale of Y was all timber buiuldins IN 15THc? what was in the west? Where are the buildings from before 1600?

**3PIC Timber framed buildings** are rare in Craven. Two known ones recently dendro dated; are Fold Farm Kettlewell c 1460 (Ian Tyers of Sheffield - as expected on stylistic grounds)

**3b PIC Great barn Bolton** Priory 11 bays? All had felling date of 1516? These gave chronologies for Wharfedale area.

**4PIC a wide variety of re used timber. In houses and barns of cruck constructed buildings**

Mostly **cruck fragments**. Lack of dendro so dates unknown. Very few standing crucks remain. Docs suggest all pre 1600. (Cracoe surveys of earls of Cumverlans in 16thC; Malham 14000s cruck building.) Dendrocronologists etc suspicious of re-used timber and where it was from. Now have doc evidence of rebuilding old thatched brans in late 17 and early 18C in U Wharfedale and reusing timber to save costs. Qu what was there before the great rebuilding? Where are all the medieval timber framed buildings? Mostly crucks wih half lap joint carpentry not Mortice and tenon.

**YVBSG debdro sub group** – financed wolds cruck surprising 17thC Thornton le dale cruck 1512 and another late 16thC; Ripon cruck like 16thCHutton. Octon, Wolds c 1670 v late.

**5.Started recording these decades ago (paper)**

Comparing Craven crucks. Reconstructing crucks. No funding for dendro.

**6 Dendro method.??**

Trees grow an annual ring around outside. Amount of growth is a response to climate and environment . This can affect large areas eg Europe of local areas eg Pennines or Vale of York, The rings if measured can be matched to measurement s of known chronologies (from BA t Recent in UK?) The degree of matching is expressed statistially as a t value. The higher the t value then the more certain the datwe. Much work in Sheffield in 1970s *climate change.*

*Annual ring  
Sap wood / bark*

*Fair a Thoms  
Thoms 1677  
Southwell  
Nabthorpe 1587*

**7 Long Preston fields.**

YVBSG annual building recording conf.in 2011 raised interest in village.

LPHG funding for project on monastic connections to LP. TS has found the lands owned by BP. This included glebeland and by 1470s monastic crifts by road.

*Hunter & Smith  
Brough et*

**8 GVB exterior** I spotted this barn as we walked around. It had plinth, raised steep roofline as signs of an older barn, He said monastic croft.

**9 Interior barn good trusses 1708.** Rich and Ellin Moon. Tenants in 1473 . All of reused crucks in 1708.. Moon tenants in 1470s to 18thC. This was definitely one for tree ring dating. Tantalising

**10 Robert Howard from Notts. Tree ring Dating Lab(No 1 Tyers) 10 Cores.** 5 dated. 3 cross matched = Rings 1391 - 1527 of which one had last sapwood rings and showed all felled in 1527. Timber used green so a bit later. So like Gt Barn at BP of 15'17/18, and Moon's unfinished west tower of BP church it indicates a period of building just before Diss. Timber matched best to BP tree rings so timber probably originated there. A good result though a gamble.

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**11 Other site was upland farm of Low Winskill , formerly a Sawley abbey farm**

-House NB 1659, "great barn" behind

**12 Other site was Low Winskill farm** – recorded a few years ago. Once Sawley Abbey. Much doc work by Tom. House 1675 NB (bought 1662) Range with barn and 17thC house.

**13 The barn trusses and dates.** 9 cores. 4 dated. 1500, 1560, 1664 reused. No date for cruck purlin.

Other pr rafter , or elm . two not suitable as fe rings

Sawley wood source? "great barn" documented 16/E17thC. Divided with house built at one end. | In 18thC barn end rebuilt usig bits of house floor and remaining cruck bits.

**14CONCL- (Other reused timbers -**

paired rafters with high numbers so Common rafters or crown posts?13-16thC??) Posts in settlements; Whole frames from old halls eg Bradley, B Priory tea shop (houses to aisled barns)

Also doc evidence of rebuilding and recycling;

Scope for more dendro - now have first dates for all those reused crucks in Craven.

new local chronologies for better dating; Other projects with HLF funded dendro?

QU What was there before being answered. Pushing back the dates of building.

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