

Owt fresh-advances in our understanding of Yorkshires VBs changes in our knowledge and understanding in the last 40 years

39 years of craven buildings 1982/3- 2013

- **Dendro** at BA (report published in yas) and add church, Fld Farm (pushing boundaries)
- **YVBSG** ; Carleton in Craven YVbSG
 - AP YVBSG Starbotton recording (planned settlements on green)
 - Slaidburn barns YVBSG
 - 1995 YVSG Horton in R w/e- crucks recorded (see website cruck cat.)
 - Burnsall and Thorpe YVBSG
 - LP w/e YVBSG disappointing - much altered
 - Malham
- **VAG** west yorks (add, Silsden)
- winskill, low birkwith (remote/monastic)
- **Barns** in U Wharfedale uWHG and AP -(field barns early,)
- Stainforth barns
- **Local study BOOKS**: High Bradley book - dispersed upland settlt)
 - Add moorside book - dispersed hillside settt in formed park)
 - APs books on craftsmen, barns, etc
- **Walks** for a number of history groups
- **Training** for LP history group, rathmell history group, East Keswick, UWHG, Cumbria?
- Sporadic recording eg Gargrave,
 - chapel le dale (v remote not monastic)
- Gigg.well house (townhouse)
- **Folly** at Settle report (townhouse) *details*
- **Dairies and othe rbuildings**
 - Littondale Hawkswick UWFS *other group*
 - sonia's plaster -is it written up?
 - Skipton project in High Street - **Sue urban buildings**
 - - vernac to archaeol - Langstrothdale
 - Chapel le Dale - vb or archaeol?
- Sues Skipton
- Kevins outings

CONCL:

- H&H still useful for landscape histroy detail eg gables to street or fieldbarns on old arable; which is often forgotten these days in quest for structural detail. Area covered has changed- Old west riding now in Cumbria and Lnacs where no work - Dent/Mallerstang/Cumbria/Lancs
- New Pevsner includes refs to vernacular in H&H as its the only book covering Yorks though smaller ones of local studies.eg
- H&H still a useful and only Yorkshire-wide reference for building details but we now know so much more. Published local studies eg pacey and books on Beadley and Add Moorside.

- The local variety within Craven is still there. Diverse plans and materials. Continues to show a wide variety of plans in this complex area of varied incomes and wealth and freeholders emerging from monastic occupation. Eggs Much to do
- Changing standards of report and drawing (computerised)
- Barns excluded from H&H. These contribute to evidence for farming but also structures well seen – reused, carpenter marks, constructional detail, pegless phase. Kettlewell survey and landscape historians eg wibberton. Craften details better known – barns, roofs reused timber, chamfered doors, Hunger GHills
- Improved detail eg masons tools
- The long house debate may have subsided. Cracoe still an excellent example as documentary evidence of crucks to 1600. Now much more recorded about crucks (Pacey paper)
- Ribble crucks 1995 week end. Cruck catalogue
- Pushing back the boundaries eg dendro. Dendro barely moved since my report to YDNPA in 2000?
 - Dendro and B Hutton method eg Silsden
 - Professional eg Fold farm, BA
- Fold Farm and other medieval buildings eg BA barn (surveyed then published in YAJ) with dendro. + tea cottage Nidderdale recognised 40 years ago when VB very new and no timber framed buildings thought to be in Yorks.
- Reconstruction of reused timber eg H Bardley.
- Recognising posts eg in Add and Bradley Old Hall
- Destruction of structures – listed or not. Destruction/endangered – of timber
- Update of H&H needed as only widely available book . Seems to be a dip in public knowledge? Training days fails to inspire but Huge interest in results. Many local history studies with HLF funding but struggling to interpret VB. Lack of understanding about what VB can tell us for local historians writing village guides et
Lack of leisure classes so D Cant Alan Petford is a good one by YVBSG

OR

Intro

- 1. H&H 1984 still the **only book** comprehensively dealing with N Yorks which includes Craven area; We do know a lot more now and it does need updating. (more anon)
- 2. **Conferences** of YVBSG – a number in Craven (list)
- Number of recorded buildings from Craven -
- 3 Craven Area is covered by **other groups** who record local buildings eg UWFS.(whose records are deposited in our archive AND YDNPA who record buildings for planning purposes prior to conversion etc.
- Local history groups all over Yorkshire sometimes include buildings in their studies . Often lack of knowledge means an important and unique historical resource (getting history from buildings) is omitted from their efforts. After all barns the real evidence for the type of local farming – crops and livestock whereas documents might tell you but have no real item. YVBSG has trained local group but failed to get many more recording. Links with local history groups have produced joint conferences eg LP...
- H&H...Reasons for recording Differ- (H&H used archive looking for great rebuilding and what was there before) YDNPA- for planning etc) etc.
- knowledge has moved on –
- What H&H says.....(about craven; earlier high status forms and continuity, long house Cracoe,

POSTS/timber frames

- **High Bradley- all buildings**, reconstructing a crown post? Hearth tax rebuilding
- **Low Bradley +post**
- View from Moorside – all buildings done – crucks, posts, oven house...
- Timber framing of BA barn, Fold farm

CRUCKS

- Cracor survey and houses of hearth pass?
- Horton conf – **barns crucks**
- UWHG - barns (ag and crucks)
- Lancliffe barns (age and crucks)
- Silsden moor crucks/Hole and amateur **dendro** (BHutton)
- LPHG – barns hlf dendo

19thC crafts

- aP day schools on Add entrepreneurs...

1. INTRO

Reflecting on what's we've learnt in Craven in the last 40 years – or rather 30 since H&H 1984 - is not easy. Of course there has been a lot going on. A lot recorded. People have followed up studies on their patch (as I have in my area mostly south Craven.) But there is really no single marker to show what's new. There has been no overall summary and **another Harrison and Hutton is overdue**. However H&H had specific aims in looking at older buildings and the so-called great rebuilding; concentrated on analysis by plan types; only looked at dwelling houses. It neglected most of the other vernacular building ie farm buildings which have since made a huge contribution to our more recent knowledge of building structures. Houses of later date – 18/19 C - have told a further story of rebuilding, craftsmanship, entrepreneurialism. Eg Cant and Pacey.

VB studies have come a long way in the amount of detail collected as the reports show and the summaries in "YB". My own interests include the significance of the site in landscape setting (WG Hoskins envisaged?) and specialities like looking at the extraordinary degrees of stone-tooling which characterise the Craven house; analysing re-used timbers; and in particular looking at barns rather than houses.

Having become interested in buildings in Kate Masons evening classes my first introduction to Craven buildings was at a dayschool in Ingleton, Craven, in 1980 BH.BH. M barley. (Only 14 years after Barbara was told in 1966 by eminent RCHM staff that there was no timber framing likely to be found in Vale of York! I went to Ingleton with AP who told me of the day. It rained I remember and I thought Barbara Hutton'd talk was inspiring!

The detail we record is perhaps illustrated by published notes (1987) from Barbara Huttons diary in 1979. On 9-August-1979 "after all the effort we put into Craven it comes as something of a shock to me to find that I have only recorded 24 houses in I think 9 visits. It seems like hundreds and we have been going up and down to Craven for years. Its a glorious part of the world.... " It also illustrates the early interest in mostly older houses and about the "great rebuilding". Today we also know a lot more about what was there before the great rebuilding by interpreting reused timber and looking at older stonework. What H&H said about Craven stone houses in 1984 is still true

2. Craven in H&H

2.1. **Craven area-** (map) H&H took as roughly present admin area of N Yorks and W part of old W Riding. Smaller than Deanery of Craven in Whittakers History, or the AS areas of Staincliffe and Ewecroft wapentakes or old Bratsh kingdom defeated by AS in 700s, Recent boundaries mean Dent and Sedbergh now in Cumbria (new group?) Lonsdale? (check books)

2.2 **Stunning dales scenery** of Limestone with caves and gritstone (scenery pics) with stone buildings rivalling "Cotswolds" (check notes) Popular with 18/19thC artists. IT included the Market towns of Skipton Settle, Ingleton, bentham, Sedbergh?.

2.3 **Brief outline of history of Landscape** Typically the (pic?) lower ground of the Dales of old stone built villages there by DB. With medieval communal open arable fields around, hillside pastures and communally used moors above. Archaeol

now shows most of the Dales continuously occupied from BA prehistoric times to AS of early medieval times. (see earthworks) WWWe know more about landscape history
In 4 centuries of monastic times , 12- 16C,- Craven grassland pastures and their farms were prized by Fountains Abbey, Bolton Priory, Sawley abbey etc for livestock grazing. Fountains Abbey ffor its sheep. Percy family who owned Langstrothdale from Buckden to Beckermonds had cattle vaccaries and "lodges" at Yokenthwaite (to take) At Bordley for instance the same 7 farms of monastic times still survive surrounded by medieval fields, though rebuilt in stone in 17thC. Landscape history is important.

2.4 H&H emphasise Craven renowned for stone vernac buildings (pics) .a)In villages (pic) and b) Monastic farmsteads (pic) still isolated farms with irreg fields but often rather grand houses. Eg Bordley (Lainger and SX), Kilnsey (North Cote) Ingman Lodg remain as rather grand farms. Standards of masonry very good with doorheads and good mullioned wimdowns. Abbey ruins eg Bolton (pic) churches (pic) and indeed research shows the craftsmen of dissolution may have lingered on. (more anon eg Add roof) (early roofs)(Barden)

2.5 H&H Datestones show gt rebuilding in Craven was quite early 1608 Well House Gigg, 1625 in Selside, 1635 in Conistone Malham
Well to do area by 17thC - locals in Mines, quarries, wool combing and weaving, crafts as well as farming MEANT THAT A fairly wellto do area after the Dissolution. People manage to buy their land shortly after Diss or Rising of teh North as land changed hands rapidly from successions of London Merchants eg Conistone, Kilnssy. Nortons and Nevilles?/Percys lost estates in the Rising.

2.6 H&H Rebuilding in a wide variety of plan types

eg. 2 cell mostly, some 3 cell, central lobby entry, direct entry, end loby entry, *gable entry*, end passage..... (no cross passage?? *Only some longhouses perhaps because barn ignore? Cracoe docs*) Dec doorhead and good windows moslyly where Craven man spent money.

2.7. H&H also recommended that study of Early buildings of higher status help understand continuity of earlier buildings to the rebuilding styles by lower status . First floor hall at Grassington (+ Kilnsey OH medieval courthouse?) (Open hall and cross passage aisle? at Farnhill Hall, open hall at Kettlewell) The king post roof/arch braced roofs appears in Craven churches (pic?) (and in 17thC houses eg Cononley, eastburn) . (We now know more about older buildings eg Barden Tower and sharing of local masons of 17thC by Lady Ann Clifford and Mergatrod AP) High statusTimber frames with arch braces have come to light, aided by Dendro chronology to late 15thC. (re used timber has shed light on types of older roofs surviving in Craven as reused.)

Study of early buildings of higher status H&H may help as ideas carries on

We have first floor halls(Grassington, KilnseyOH +monastic cameras), tower houses (Barden), open halls (Kettlewell, Bolton Priory precinct, BA teashop), aisled halls(Snowden), Church roofs with arch braces. Indeed a link with monastic carpenters and masons.

2.8. if Vale of York had all timber houses in 16thC then what were buildings like to the est in the Pennines?

The interest of H&H was only in vernacular houses not vernacular buildings. The interest was in the earliest houses and the great rebuilding . Farm buildings have greatly increased v building knowledge in many ways as I will illustarte. They too were rebuilt but one advantage is less cluttered interiors and better views of roofs etc.

Concl: Great reliance still on H&H as the only authority and much used by the recent Pevsner reviseion (I wrote geology bit)

B. WHAT WE HAVE DONE SINCE

A number of YVBSG meetings held in Craven- Malham, Horton in R, Slaidburn, burnsall and Thorpe, Hebden, Long Preston and VAG in 1989. Guided walks have been one way of sharing information- by Kevin Illingworth and myself and AP{

memorable walks via train at Dent , Horton) and other members past and present. Our members did walks for other groups too.

OWT FRESH

- 1 Buildings of all dates now investigated not just the oldest which interested them.
- 2 Buildings of all types not just houses often in local history context
This has revealed entrepreneurial building of 18/19th C and tracing of craftsmen eg mason Joshua Brear of Addingham who in mid 18thC rebuilt a cruck barn at Parival Hall and rebuilt Addingham church 1750 and Cockshott properties eg thus doorhead 1745.(check).
farm buildings still ignored as something unconnected dwith a dwelling house. Work has concentrated on houses in N Yorks and W Yorks and Lancashire. Often the oldest remains are in the adjoining barn. It may be why **longhouses** were not found in Craven when most farms are linear. West Scales v long.. In Ribblesdale AP coined the term shadow houses where barn and house seem to have been alternately rebuilt with their own doorways. eg Rathmell Park farm are reminiscent of the doorways in Cracoe, known to be longhouses from the Clifford accounts?
BARNs
Hugely important for – view trusses unimpeded, the same rebuilds, large amounts of reused, relfct changes in landuse, real evidence for types of farming found in documentary accounts, unique place of field barns in Yorkshire dales nationally and internationally. Change to cow keeping and hay crops after dissolution as land changed hands.
- 3 The amount of detail gathered through looking, measuring and drawing things eg stonework, timber details and craftsmanship, re-used timber, thatch predominance til slate roof lines, plaster by Sonia.
Folly. Lodge Hall (at risk)and masons AP
- 4 Higher standards of drawn record with more detail in plans and elevations,+ use of rubbings? Revisits
Drawings still convey far more about what you are seeing than photography and must always be important. Even with the best cameras available, you cannot photograph details covered by attic partitions or cobwebs – but you can still measure and draw their form and details eg pegholes. (comparative drawings?)
- 5 More early (date?)standing houses of stone (high status) Important as carries on
STONE Grassington Old Hall', Barden Tower (~~Bradley old hall, Carleton church~~, henrys hall?
But what of lower status High Mark House? lngstrothdale lodges -15thC as ther in 1499? Rectangular stone walled sites at Selside, chapel le Dale and Ribblehead – Finds indicate A-S so Pushing back the dates.
TIMBER buildings have also come to light eg Fold Fram open hall c 1460, BA barn 1517, Bolton Abbey precinct (more anon)Tea shop BA.
- 6. Study of early buildings of higher status H&H may help as ideas carries on (plan) (details)
(Skipton Castle, Barden Tower, chapel, Fold Farm, BA buildings gone, Farnhill Hall (hall and stone solar), Lawkland Hall,(hall and wong) Austwick Hall (storied hall range ans solar wing),
These carried on (yes Fold farm timber with wings
1. (rectangular tower or fist floor plan?) barden tower, Skiptin Castle Hall, Carleton Barn 1584 (find barn) Paget Hall Gargrave wing?,
No cross wings H&H - but Paget Hall Gargrave wing?,
2. (timber arcade open hall/aisle- to vb outshut)
Farnhill Hall open hall, cross passage aisled lead roof later?
Fold farm open hall+linea solar wing?
Timber details; eg BA aisled barn + reused, Add church roof, Carleton church early roof of halvings,
Addingham Manor house KP chamber truss,
High Bradley manor house early rafter roof pre kingposts

Examples Of what has been done in Craven

- 1 Barns- v rich, markings
- 2 Crucks
- 3 Timber frames
- Other timber - rafters
- 4 Dendro and links and woods
- 5 Lost roofs eg H Bdarley, Carleton chVAG
- 6 Urban surveys in Skipton
- 7 Local studies eg Bradley, Moorside

DETAILS:

1 BARNS

- Starbotton back lane barns.
- Fieldbarns at Kett, Wibberton cruck and plinth. UWHG. Howgill rebuilding. Stainforth
- Aiseled barn – High Bradley reused c 1600?, BA 1517, Cononley, Holden Park

OTHER FARM BUILDINGS

- Farm buildings include larger 18thC laithes built in boom of enclosure and Napoleonic ward and government grants. Hen piggeries, granary stables, (east scale) sheephouses Lodge hall, dairies at Grassington(to do)
- Silo lodge hall
- Drying kilns

- what was in the Pennines?

A) CRUCKS

Only clue was fragmentary crucks reused in H&H. Crucks sparse in Nat Alcocks map in H&H. Fig 8.36 (doc refs to Milham crucks fro Farnhill Wood), Renard Laithe crucks, Crag Laithe crucks. Drebley crucks stand and Ilkley Ribblesdale filled gap in cruck map – missed by our recorders. Clapham wenning. Silsden Moor crucks (16thC colonisation) Cruck barn re roofed 1690? BA barn in LP rebuilt 1708 No dendro dates! Substantial full Oak crucks coincide with a monastic Craven? Eg Winskill. If 16thC as documents and remains suggest, then what was earlier? Look at othe reused timber eg rafters (BA) (other barns - Conistone?)

B) TIMBER POSTS and TRUSSES and early roofs

Posts in Low Bradley, Posts in High Bradley barns, posts in Addingham. (Fold Farm timber framed Dales) west Hall Add dated c 1490 B Hutton? Manor House roof c 1500

DENDRO Tree ring dating – Winskill (to Take) and Guys Villa Barn (pics to take) eg BA barn, Fold farm

- CONTINUITY OF PLAN TYPES and great rebuilding

8 No archaeol evidence in Pennines and little doc evidence for houses before Grt Rebuilding

No hall houses or longhouse tradition. Continuity or not?

(Bolton abbey compotes – stone roofing and camera eg Kildwick Grange)

Kilnsey Old Hall court house fist floor hall?

Grassington Old Hall. Fold Farm (hall)

Gt Rebuilding upper crucks at Little farm Drebley 1600, Conistone ...farm 1635

Ilkley Middletin cruck building.

9 Local study groups all want to know what buildings of their site/township mean

We are not helping them and giving them the history of the buildings.

eg LP, Bordley, Rilston, Clapham, UWHG barns of K ,

Landscape Archaeology - chapel le dDale

Training of history groups are disappointing eg LP

9b Local Studies are the best way

Many records are by invitation and therefore spasmodic and unplanned. However the number of local studies by groups looking at a specific area or township allows a wider variety of related buildings to be studied. Record all buildings at a site and understand them

This happened with Bradley books, View from the Moorside, APs many limited additions eg field barns, craftsmen. Offers a way of analysing all buildings in an area. Long Preston Conf was to answer questions about buildings around the medieval green and in the former common fields.

10 Sues Skipton urban survey

Red Lion timber frame, reused crucks in 18thC due to timber shortage. Reused crucks in roofs.

CONCLUSION

Yes things have moved on – by looking at all the other buildings apart from houses and mostly older ones. Interest in the urban eg Skipton. Boundaries pushed back by looking at re-used timber as the remains of what went earlier – posts and truss and crucks. Archaeology now explaining rectangular buildings and field enclosures of earlier times and occupation from AS. Local historians are not getting the most out of buildings and that is where we that record could be more useful although it means recording everything at a site. Not just older buildings. Local studies

Not sure why drawn to it except I was born in a listed building complete with various features firehood etc Found I had a knack for observation, drawing WHAT I could see and a special awareness which meant I could interpret remnants and buildings. The groups treks around Yorkshire were fascinating. A number were in Craven (Ribblesdale to U Wharfedale) in conjunction with local history groups – Malham (before I joined), Carleton in Craven, Horton in R, Burnsall and Thorpe, Long Preston. Carleton in Coverdale. I was the YVBSG rep in Craven which meant invitations from individuals and organisations to look at people's houses and barns = and study other buildings. I have since been involved with guided walks in Craven which Hilary Arnold has done a number of day schools from Oliver Rackham Angus Winchester to Starbottle and river bridges and addingam craftsmen.

Often with AP who shared an interest in the fringe studies such as barns, craftsmanship . masonry tooling and interpreting re-used timber. Added enormously to our understanding.

More and more detailed work for dating emerged. No longer just comparative plans.

Barns ignored from all major works ! Barns are valued because...historical architectural.....

THE TALK

Intro

- o Date when involved as owt fresh.
- o (join YVBSG and 1980 H&H&Barley at Ingleton)
- o Number of conferences held in Craven...
- o NUMBER OF LOCAL studies include buildings eg
- o H&H 1984 still major work. In need of update. Much of what they say about Craven houses still stands. Their area of Craven. (slide)
- o Many plan types in Craven . Good masonry detail especially doorheads (slide) and date stones (slides).

- Early houses too eg Farnhill,
fine gentry houses eg paget, Winterburn,
 - Their brief was evidence of gt rebuilding . What was there before. Datestones and gt rebuilding.
 - Much interest in longhouses continuing into gt rebuilding – cracoe, Clapham evidence. (pic)
 - The phenomenal pace at which recorded eg 1979 Hutton diary (Lainger report 1979 – need for reinterpretation.+ barn left off so half a building; relevance of site and landscape history; field sketch interpretation)
 - More detail today about stone tooling, roof truss types; drawing detail techniques (spittle barn?)
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- Fringe areas for my involvement - barns – often other half of the building as at Lainger.
 - Barns like houses reveal much about rebuildings just as houses do; often attached to house so clues missed; QU-what was there before eg reused timber;
- Unimpeded views of roofs for trusses and carpenters craftsmanship; and stonework rebuilds to look for clues; dales fieldbarns Lndscape unique in Europe? Dales landscape of field barns;
- also evidence of farming that changed little from 1560-1870
- BARNs (AND CRUCKS)

Important but ignored eg Lodge hall

Datestones of rebuilding

Reused crucks common

Ribble and cruck catalogue

Hutton method dendro eg hole

Rebuilds and dates eg stake, guys villa

Doc evidence Howle beck

AP work on field barns.

POST and TRUSS timber EVIDENCE FROM LOCAL HISTORY

Low Bradley, addingham

High Bradley barn

Destruction of timber

RECONSTRUCTING EARLY ROOFS FROM REUSED (not vernac)

Add MH roof

HB manor house

Carleton in Craven church

DENDRO ROLE

BA great barn and survey and write up

Tea room cottage

Add roof

Crucks coming up in LP

- conclu

INGLEBOROUGH DALES LANDSCAPE PARTNERSHIP

"Stories in Stone Project"

VERNACULAR BUILDINGS TRAINING DAYS (2016-2019)

BUILDING RECORDED: *Pinder Ing barn or Tithe barn*

(Town End, Austwick, North Yorkshire)

NGR: SD 769 689

Record date; 11 June 2017

Recorders: Alison Armstrong, Mark Barnes, Karen Cowley, Dot Francis, Ian Goode, Susan Hart, J Graham Hart, Lynda Hutchins, Sue Lugton, Colin Lugton, Hannah Rose, Graham Steele, Patricia Steele, Nicky Wynn.

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 19th/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 17th 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 20th 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 20th 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.

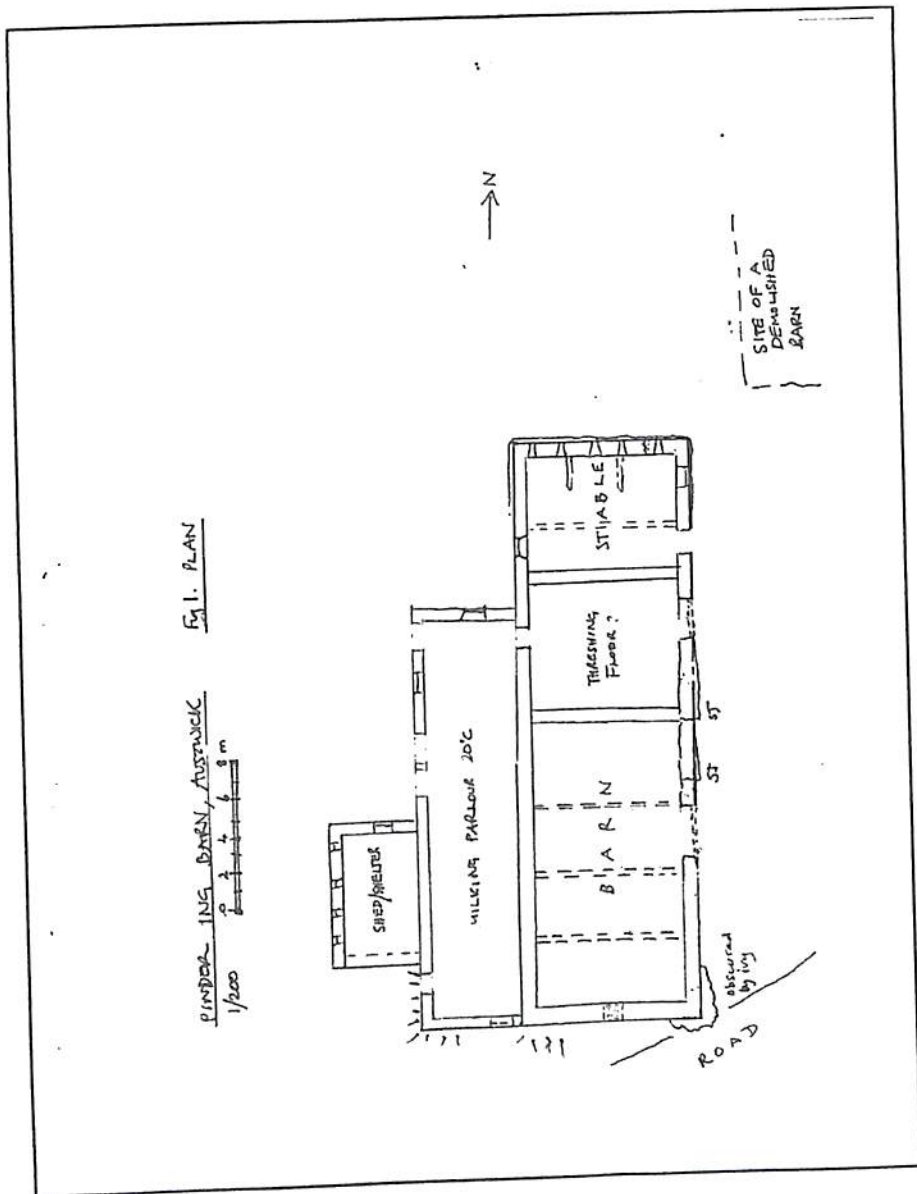
7. SETTING and ORIENTATION

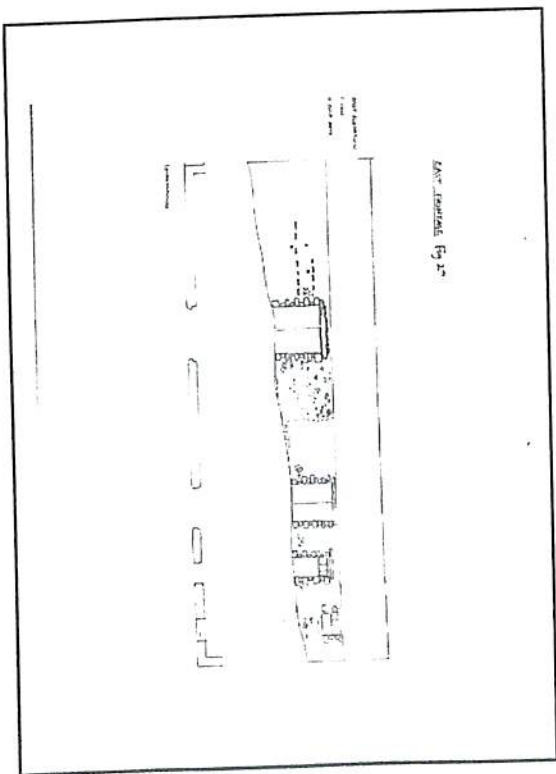
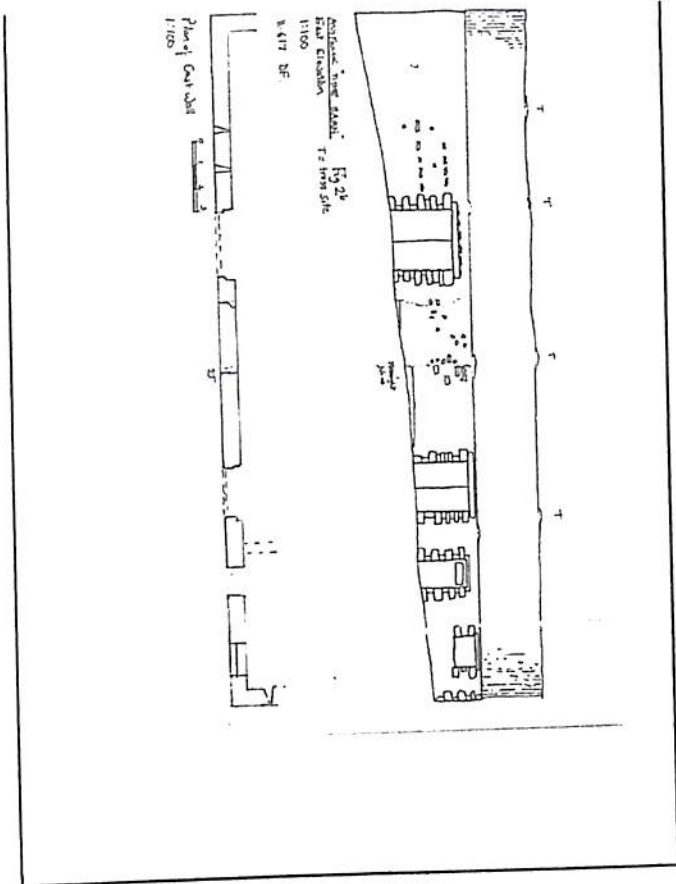
The tithe award map shows that the barn lies in a field called Pinder Ing . It is across the Clapham road from Harden House, a much extended gentry house of 17thC with later additions. The Ingilby family lived there. The large external chimney stack marks one gable end of the older house. The barn is 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

Fig 7 Example of measuring ready for scale drawing

Fig 8 West elevation of milking parlour

Fig 9 West elevation of stable





7

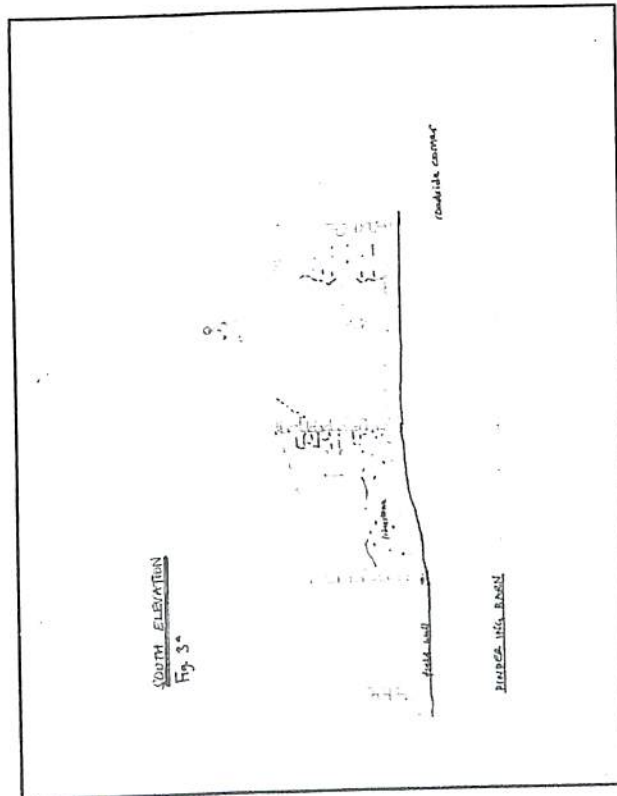
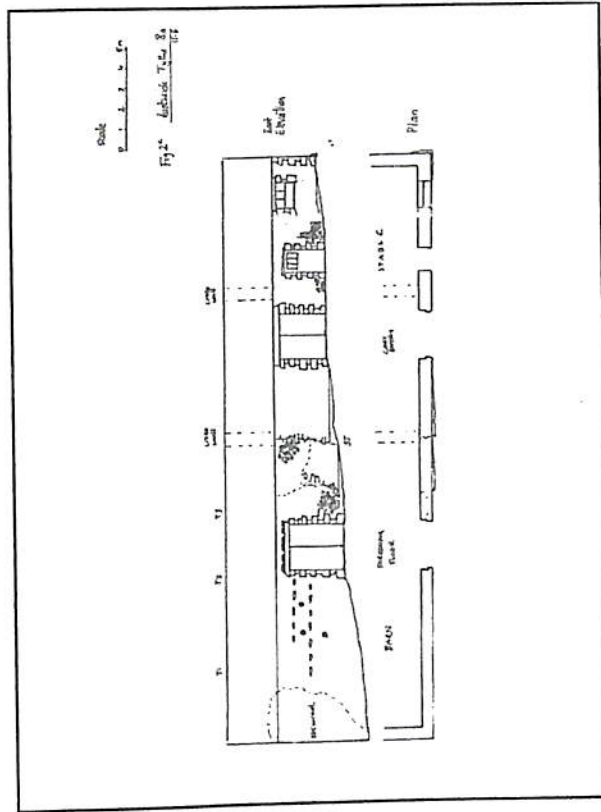
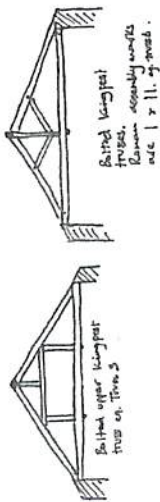
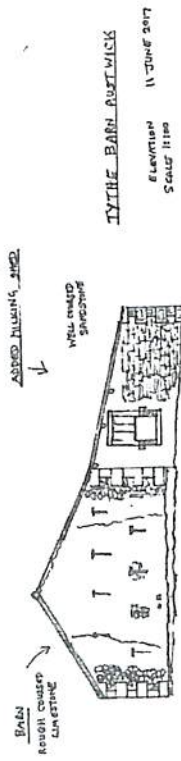


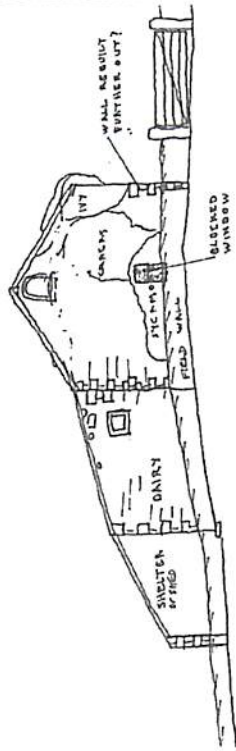
Fig 4. ROOF TRUSSES IN BARN



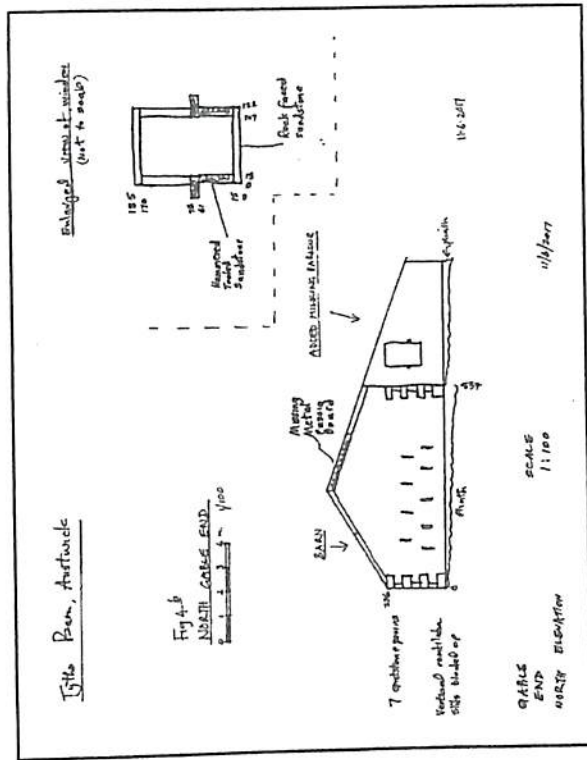
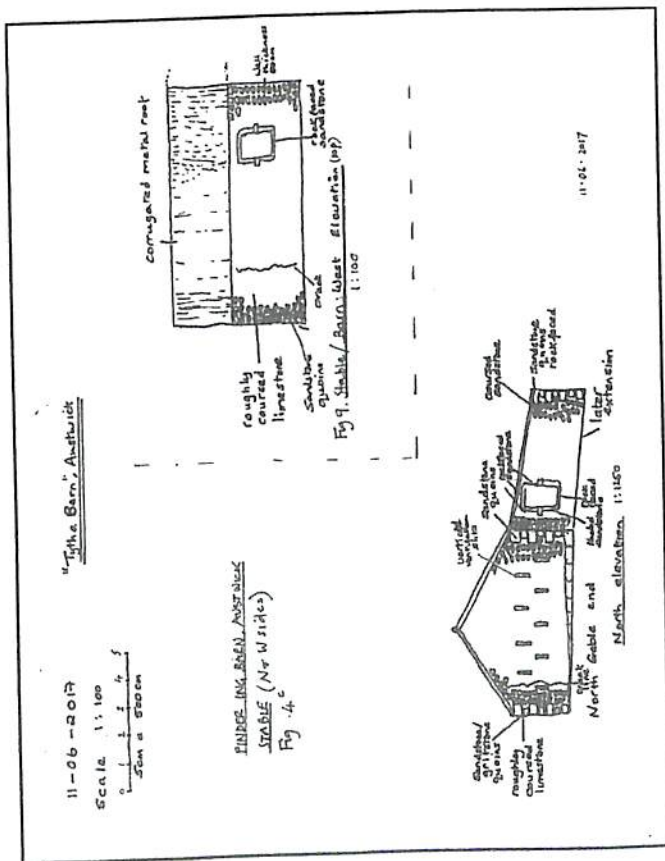
ABOVE GABLE END Fig 4a

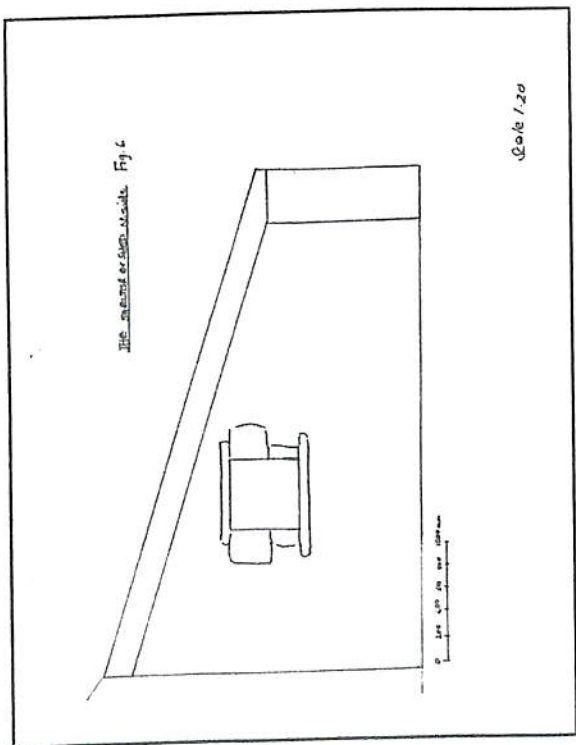
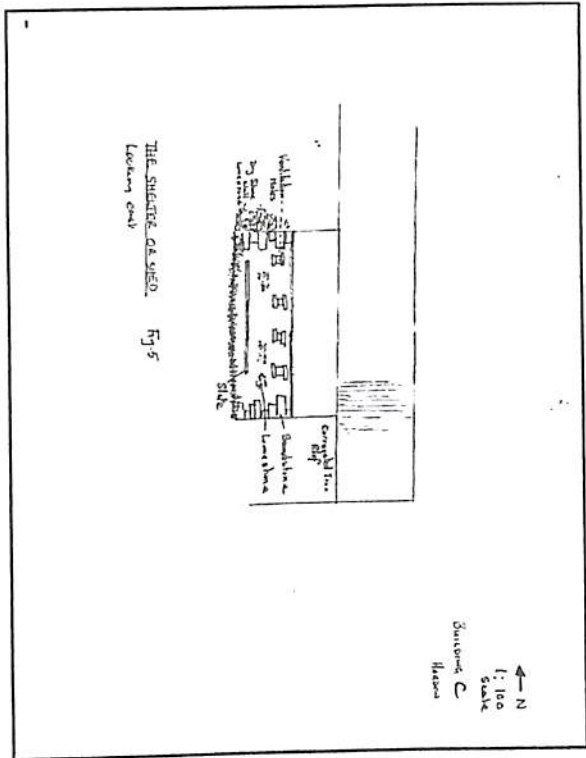


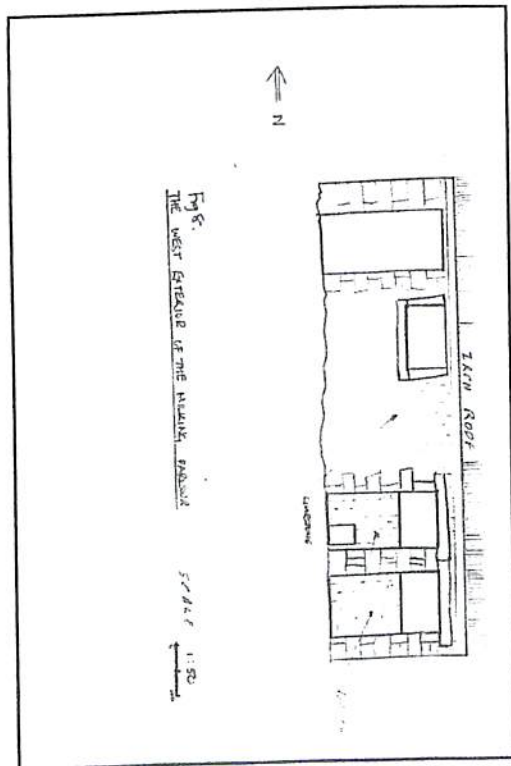
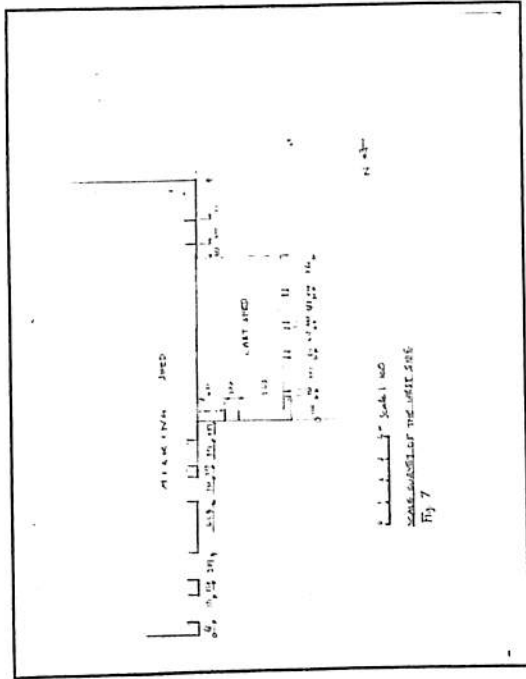
SOUTH ELEVATION
Fig 3



SHADE INS. BARN SOUTH ELEVATION 1:100 SARAH STEELE 11 JUNE 2017



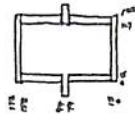




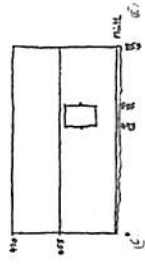
The Barn, Auctant

EXHIBIT 100

BY THE COURT



Bak. Room
Square Room



178
179

scale 1:100

Fig. 7
SIDE
WEST CORNER OF BARN

9/1/1917