

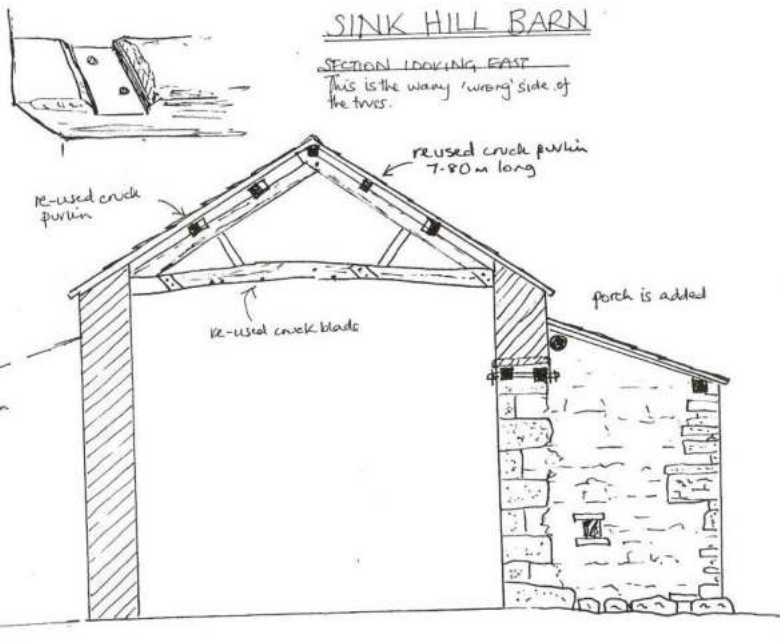


Littondale (2003)



Detail of half lap joint

ACA 14-6-03



SINK HILL BARN

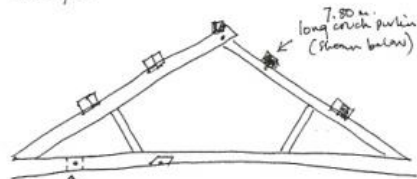
SECTION LOOKING EAST

This is the waxy 'wrong' side of the truss.

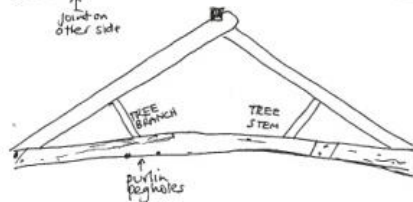
SINK HILL BARN: REUSED CRACK TIMBER

scale 1/100

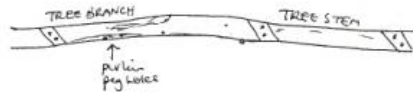
ACA



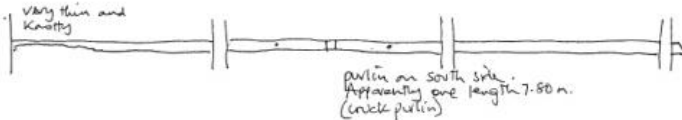
EAST TRUSS looking east. Tie beam is a crack purlin with joints for brace and plate.



WEST TRUSS looking east. Waxy side showing crack blades. Other side is sawn and marked out for truss (see below)



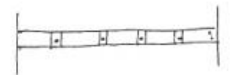
CENTRAL TRUSS looking east. Waxy side showing another different crack blade (see other full drawing)



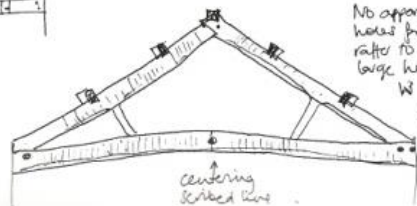
purlin by N door (lows) (crack purlin)



purlin by N door (higher) (crack purlin?)



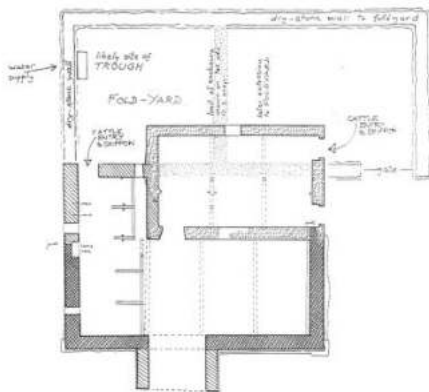
purlin by porch (re-used)



No apparent peg holes for principal rafter to tie beam but large holes on trusses W and centre. Sawpit sawing of half logs seen.

SINK HILL BARN

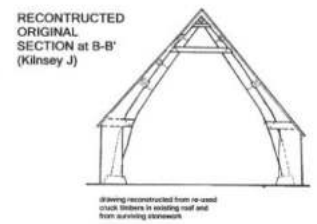
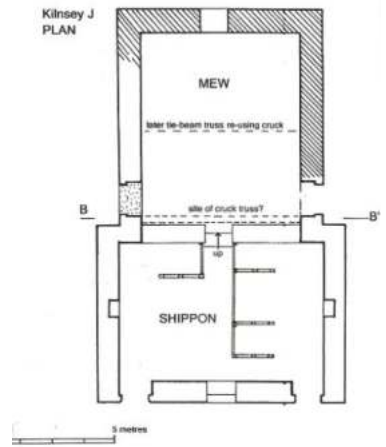
FOLD-YARD and ANALYSIS by DATE (not to scale)



KEY

- 16th and 17th Century, probably sawn planks.
- 18th Century phases, probably after 1756.
- WALLS SHOWN ON 1852 MAP AT LARGER SPACING.
- POST-1852.

# Kilnsey



# Field barns in Kettlewell and Starbotton



# Howle beck



8

## "HOWLEBECK LAITH"

now known as

HIGH BARN, Conistone

(map reference SD 9835 6857)

rebuilt by  
Thomas Kidd, mason,  
in 1689 at a cost of £3  
for the stonework

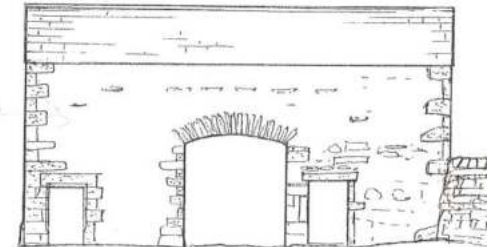
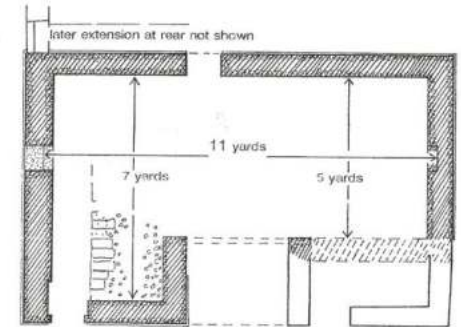
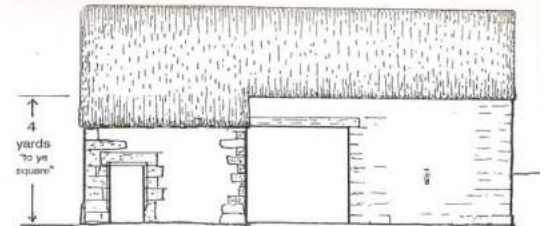
Dimensions marked  
in yards are those specified  
in 1689. Hatching shows  
where walls of that date  
survive.

The top illustration shows the  
likely original appearance,  
although there is no direct  
evidence for the thatched roof  
and the wide doorway.

The bottom illustration shows  
the existing appearance of  
the barn, as recorded by  
Alison Armstrong in 2006.  
There have been many  
alterations from the 18th to  
the early 20th centuries.

0 5 yds.

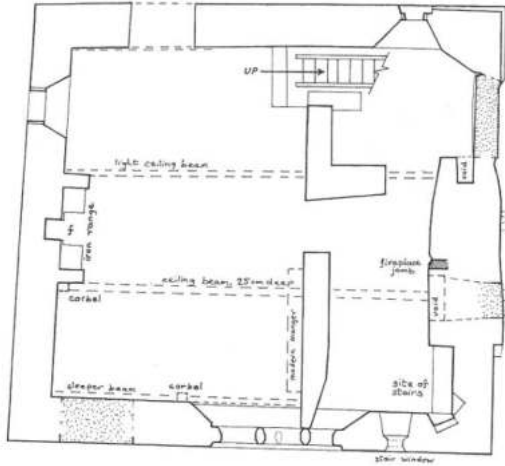
0 5 m.



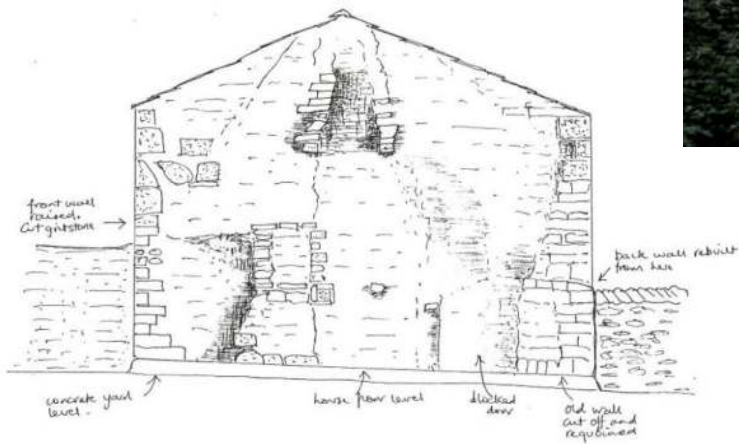
# SPITTLE CROFT LITTON

## GROUND PLAN

(LOCKED OPENINGS STIPPLED)



AC9 2010-03



Barns have been houses....

Laithe at Fawber



Crag end barn



Lodge barn



Winskill,  
Langcliffe



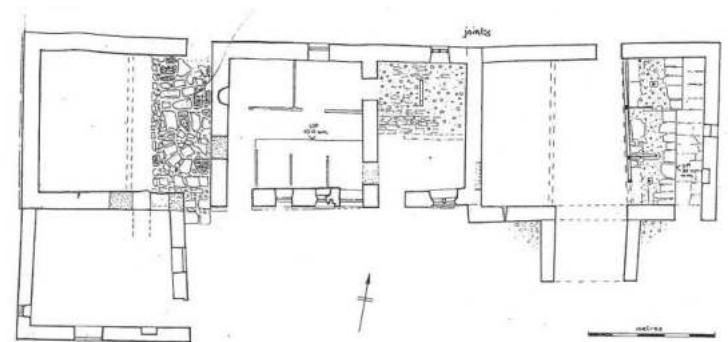
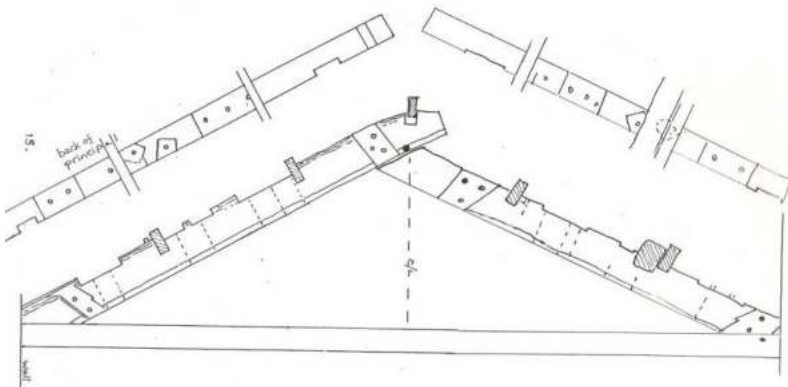


Lower Winskill

LOWER WINSKILL



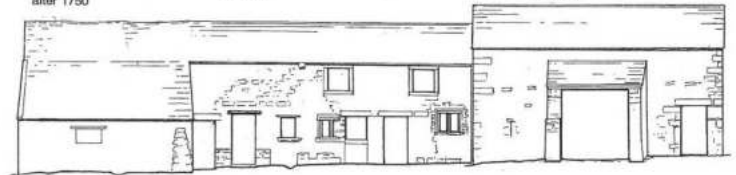
Truss at section C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>, in the east barn, showing principals with halvings remaining from their former use as cruck blades. The backs of the principals show where wind-braces in the cruck structure were fixed. The soffits of the principals (not shown) are marked with red chalk lines used by the carpenter when adopting them for re-use in the present truss. All purlins but one (hatched) are plank-like members, the exception being another re-used piece from a cruck structure.



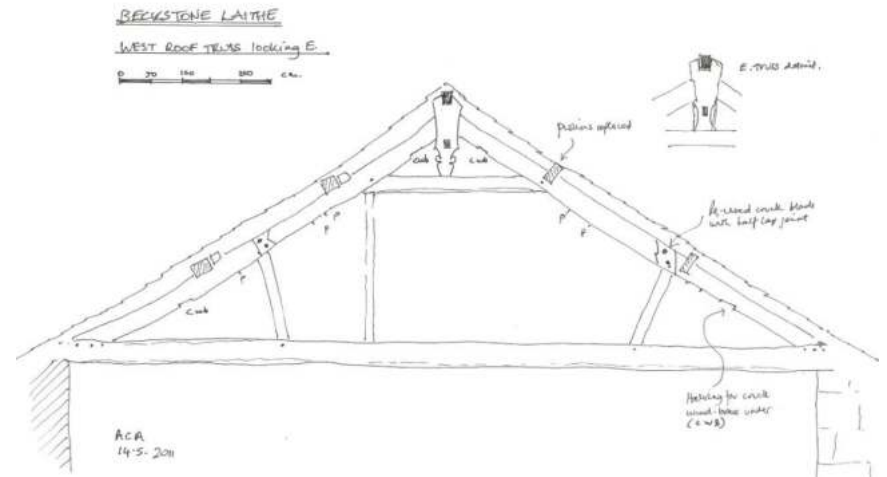
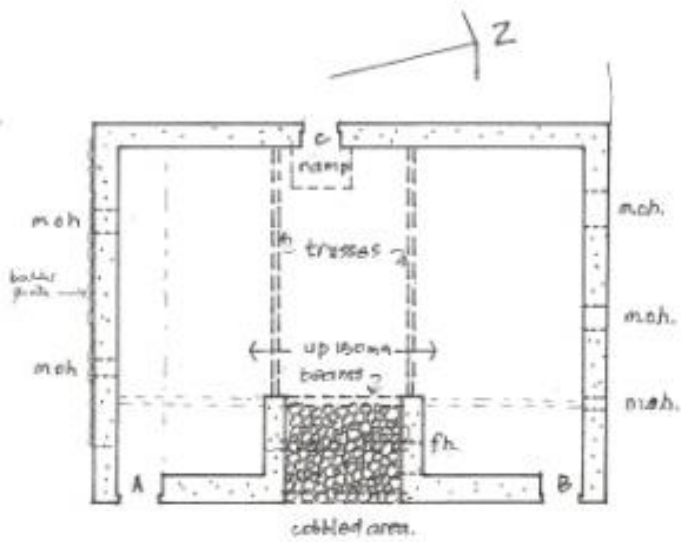
SHIPPON in two phases after 1800 in front of BARN built after 1750

HOUSEBODY and PARLOUR of house (built c.1700) later altered to two cottages, later still SHIPPON (former housebody) and STABLE

BARN, c.1750, incorporating earlier walling and cruck timbers.



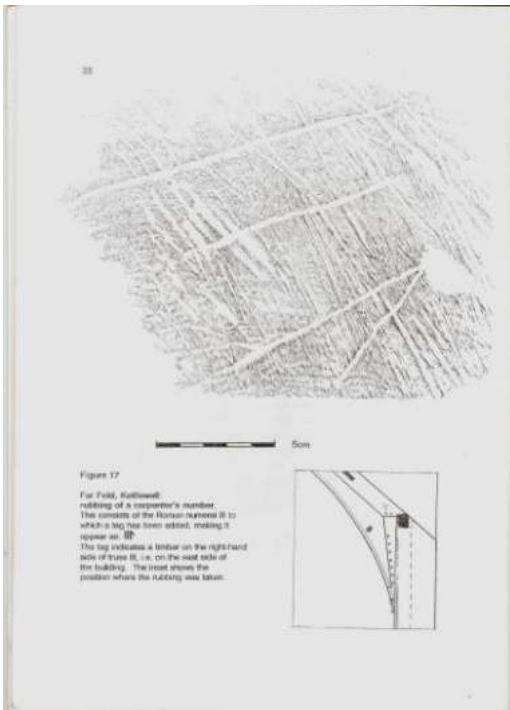
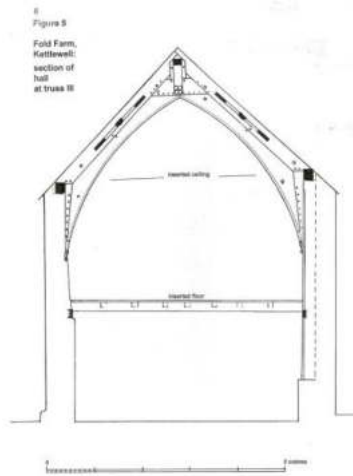
# Long Preston





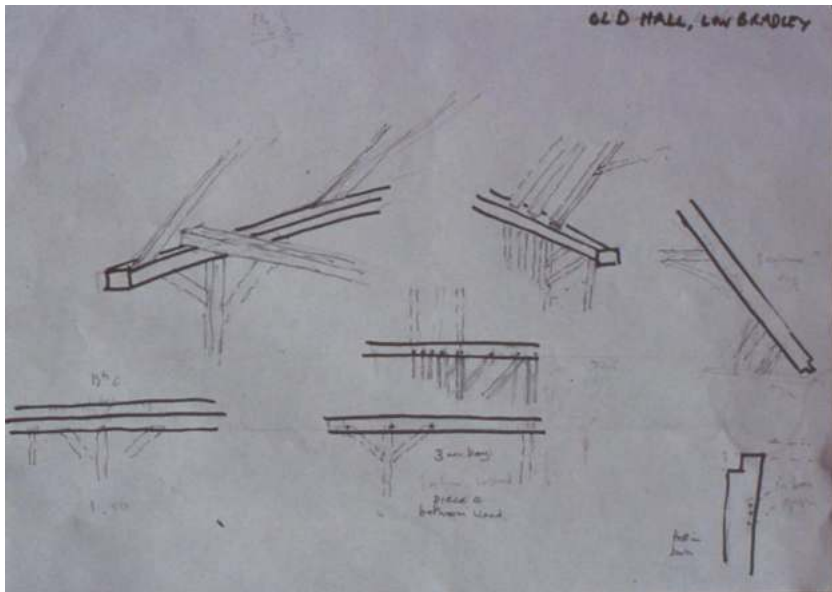
1735 rebuild

# Post and truss structures?





Re-used timber frames





# Medieval roof survivals

The sixteenth century and earlier 143

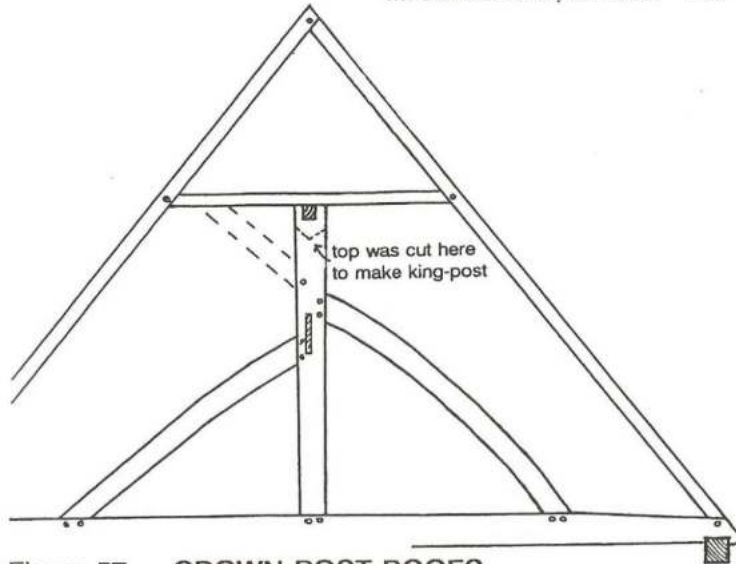
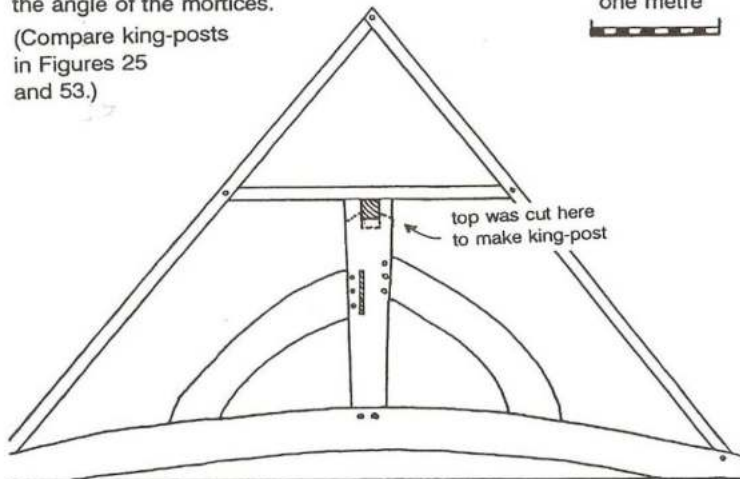


Figure 57. CROWN-POST ROOFS

Test of the hypothesis that king-posts from Aire View Barn (top) and High Bradley Old Hall (bottom) were adapted from former crown-posts. Braces are shown where existing king-posts have empty mortices, and reflect the angle of the mortices.

(Compare king-posts in Figures 25 and 53.)



134

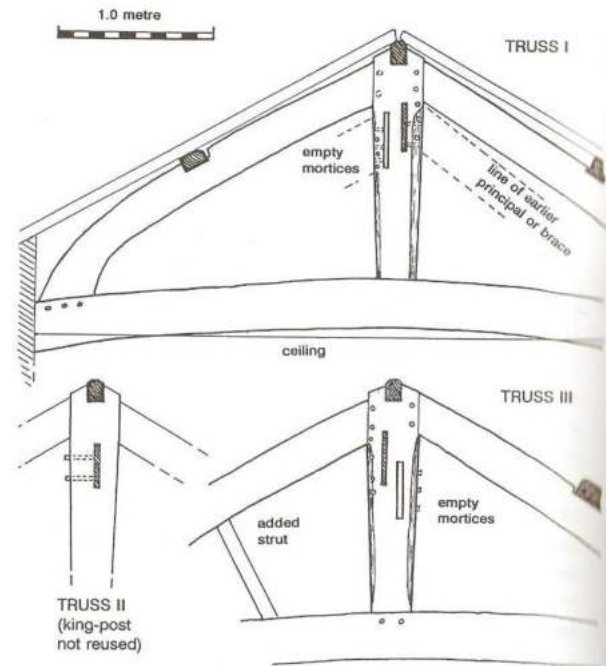
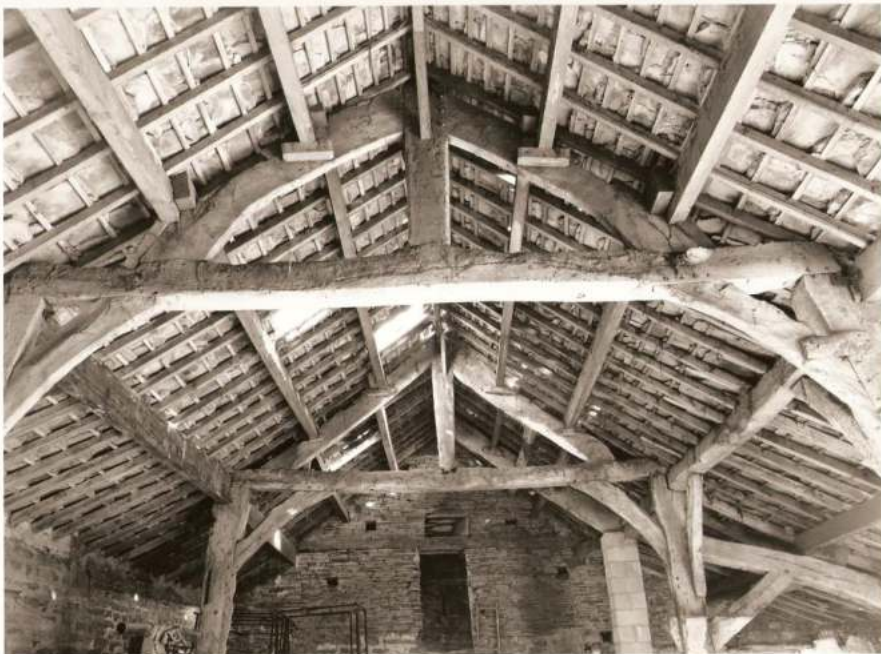


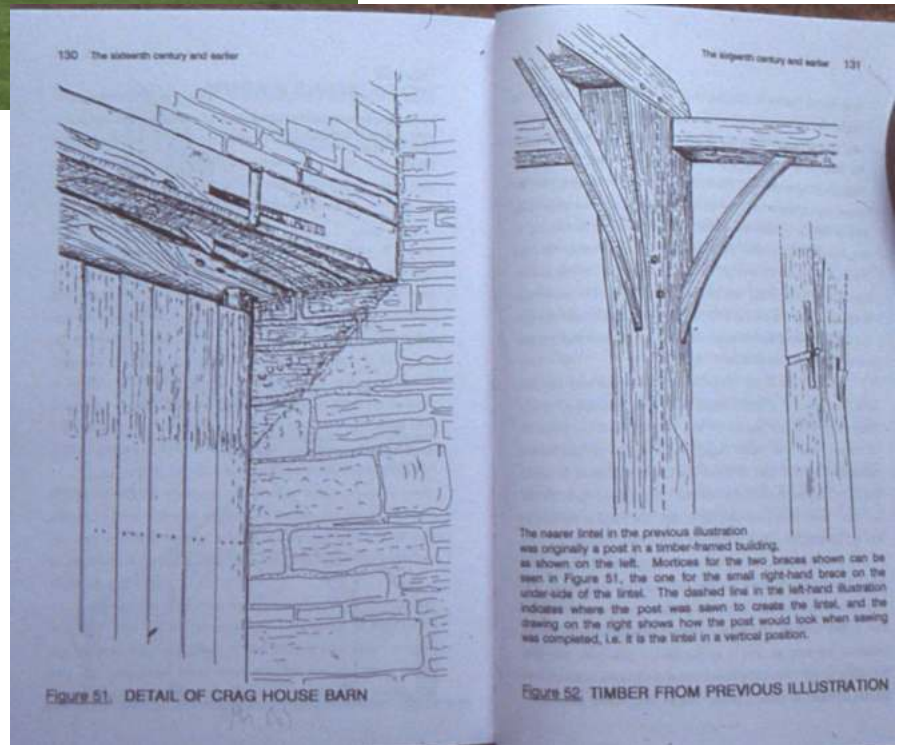
Figure 53.

## KING-POST TRUSSES at OLD HALL

(heavy hatching is where timbers are seen in section; shading is on chamfers)



Timber frames re-used



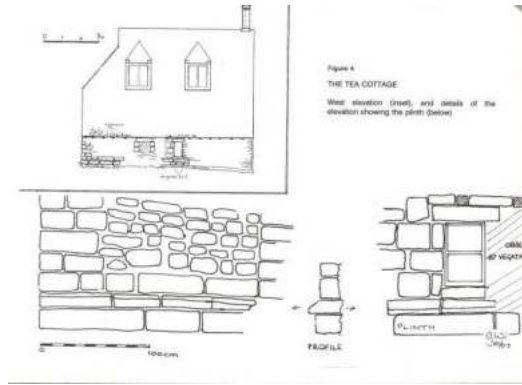


Figure 4  
THE TEA COTTAGE  
West elevation (left), and details of the elevation showing the plinth (below)

Figure 7 THE TEA COTTAGE, Bolton Abbey

King-post truss, looking north

- D = dormer window with weathered wall plate spanning space between window reveals
- p = purlins trenched into the backs of principals (but are through purlins on intermediate principals)
- B = reinforcing purlin, bolted on
- w = waney edge of heartwood oak
- SW = stone wall
- BM = mortice for brace
- MR = mortice for mid-rail
- FB = site of first-floor beam
- AT = mortice for aisle tie?
- CH = chamfers

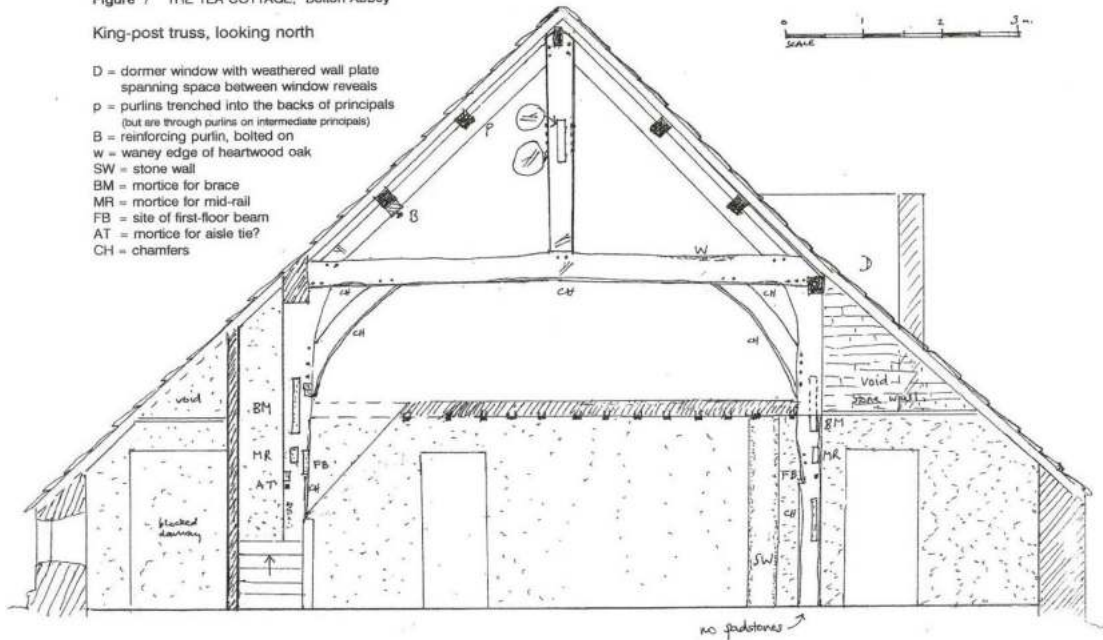
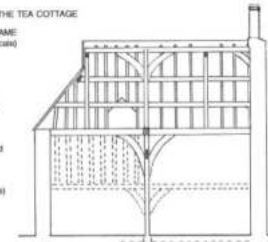


Figure 6 THE TEA COTTAGE

THE TIMBER FRAME  
(outline: not to scale)

LONGITUDINAL SECTION

(dashed lines indicate a framed wall inferred from mortices in horizontal timbers & braces)



Roof level is now higher than originally and obscures top of posts

PLAN OF ROOF TIMBERS

(dashed lines indicate beams, purlins and rafters; posts are shown black)



AISLE rafters are shown only where posts are required under them

AISLE rafters shown only where required

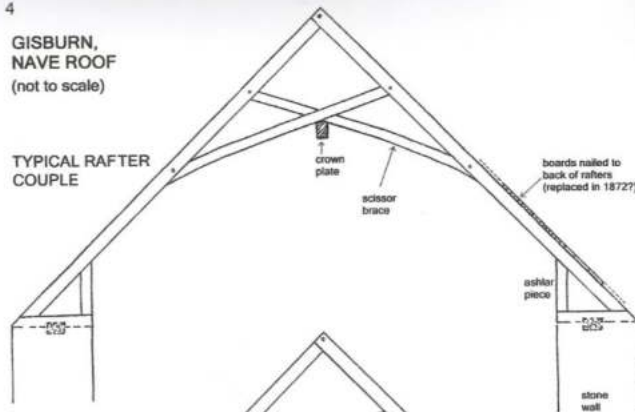


Re-used rafters

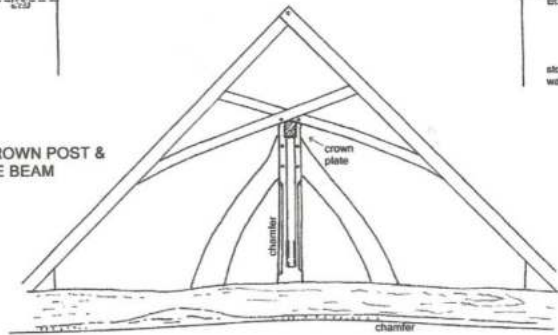


**GISBURN, NAVE ROOF**  
(not to scale)

**TYPICAL RAFTER COUPLE**

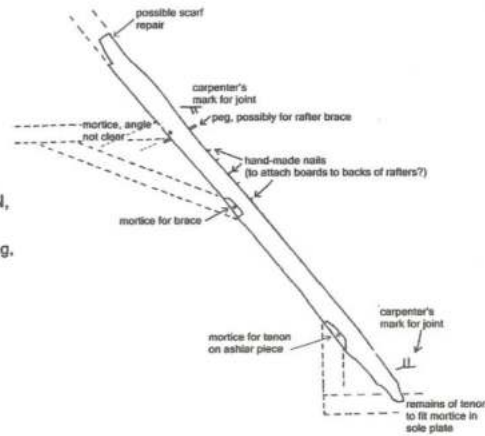


**CROWN POST & TIE BEAM**



**CARLETON-IN-CRAVEN, RAFTER**

Drawing by Alison Armstrong,  
with details comparable to  
the Gisburn roof noted.  
(not to scale)



Re-constructing  
high status 14<sup>th</sup> century  
Roofs.

The church of 1851  
is in this style

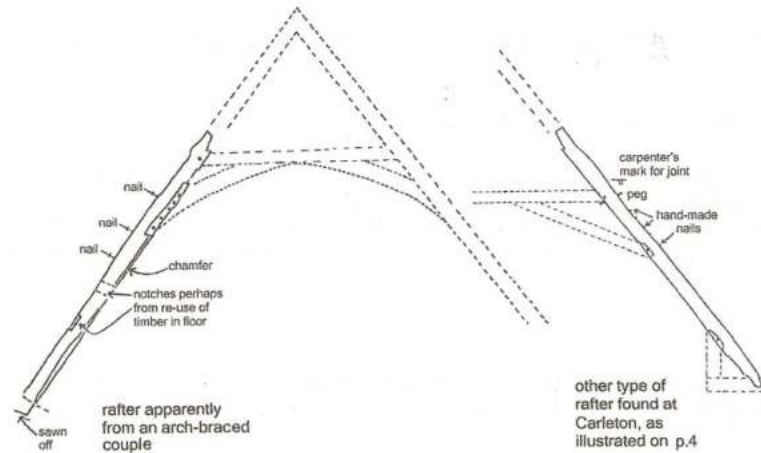
## CHURCH ROOFS IN CRAVEN

### *Additions and Corrections*

#### Carleton-in-Craven (see pp. 3-5, 31)

In 1856, three years before this church was entirely rebuilt, it was described as "late Perpendicular, except the door within the south porch which seems to be late Norman with a semi-circular arch." Seen from inside, the roof was described as "of cradle form and open". Externally, the roof covering was sandstone flags, the slope apparently being not much more than 45 degrees (Lawrence Butler, ed., *The Yorkshire Church Notes of Sir Stephen Glynne*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series, 159, 2007, p. 137, illustrated in plate IX).

The reference to the roof being "open" means that there was no ceiling, and the rafters would all be visible. The impression left by an exposed roof of closely-spaced rafter couples could well be likened to a wicker-work cradle, upside-down. The report by Alison Armstrong quoted on p. 3 mentions rafters of two kinds, one as illustrated on p. 4, and the other from an arch-braced couple, illustrated below. If the latter type were predominant, the cradle effect could have been particularly pronounced.

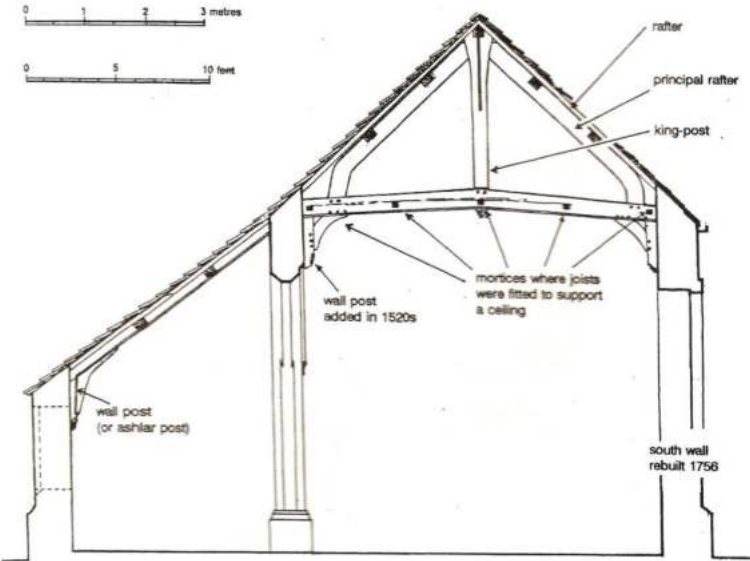


With reference to p. 31, authorities differ as to whether the tower at Carleton was entirely rebuilt or merely refaced with new stone, but the Armstrong report notes that the existing bell frame appears to be the original one of c.1509, though with tie beams sawn off at the ends, "so they must have been removed and replaced when the tower was presumably encased in new stone".

BELOW:

**ADDINGHAM (WRN)**

Section of north aisle and nave in church, showing roof timbers.



## Tree-ring dating





c.1517/18





Figure 3.13 Guys Villa barn and beam v



48 1198

### Protective Markings in Yorkshire Buildings?

Stave-like markings on old timber, which are not construction marks, have been known for a long time and have come to be known as protective symbols, ancient symbols which were thought to protect the household from witches or pestilence and the like. Studies have been made in East Anglia in recent years and Dean's survey of ritual protection marks on Norfolk buildings concluded that "... surveys in various parts of lowland England ... did not indicate a distribution outside of East Anglia." This would not seem to be the case, however, since they are seen in Yorkshire too, and possibly on stone as well as timber.

The symbols seen in East Anglia, as well as in Yorkshire, include the circle and hex (a six-spoke design in a compass circle), the butterfly-shaped dagger rune, "W" or "M" with crossing over centres, as well as particular letters, like "U" and "R", which occur perhaps too often to be initials.

In the Pennines, chimney areas particularly and door openings too, whether of stone or wood, are often, on close inspection with the railed lighting of a torch, found to be inscribed with these particular symbols. More research is needed in order to understand them. Taking rubbings can make a good quick record.

Where such marks are readily visible, they tend to be regarded as masons' marks or carpenters' doodles. The lack of variety of symbols, however, and their location in particular places - sometimes very visibly placed such as the centre of a good polished stone door or fireplace lintel, or on a timber beam near, or just below, the beam where the beammer is removed, or even on barn beams (stall partition posts) - makes them more likely to be protective markings, like those in East Anglia.

In the Pennines these symbols appear in 17th century peasant houses, large and small, from mid Wharfedale to Calderdale, but this may be because these are the most studied buildings. Some markings are blatantly visible, others are slightly hidden from view, such as just inside the fireplace. Perhaps the masons or owners were badging their bits at a time of plague and difficulty, in an age of increasing scientific knowledge.

Examples include shallow inscribed circles and hexes with a central hole, perhaps where something was pinned on timber beammers. Double circles and hexes are seen on the 17th century replacement beammer in the much-studied Bank House at Sathercliffe, Calderdale. Another open hall, with a second beammer which is now



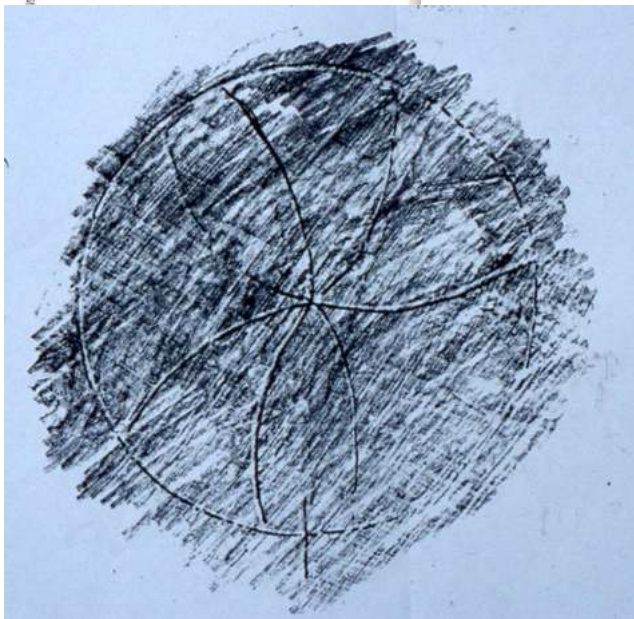
Circle and hex



Butterfly-shaped dagger type

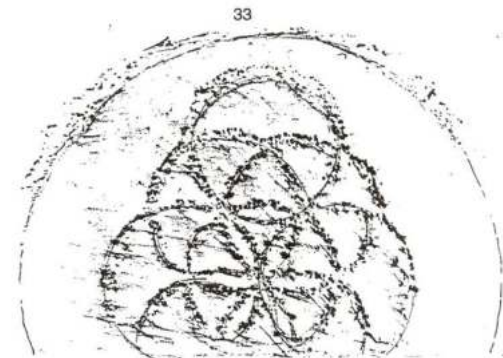
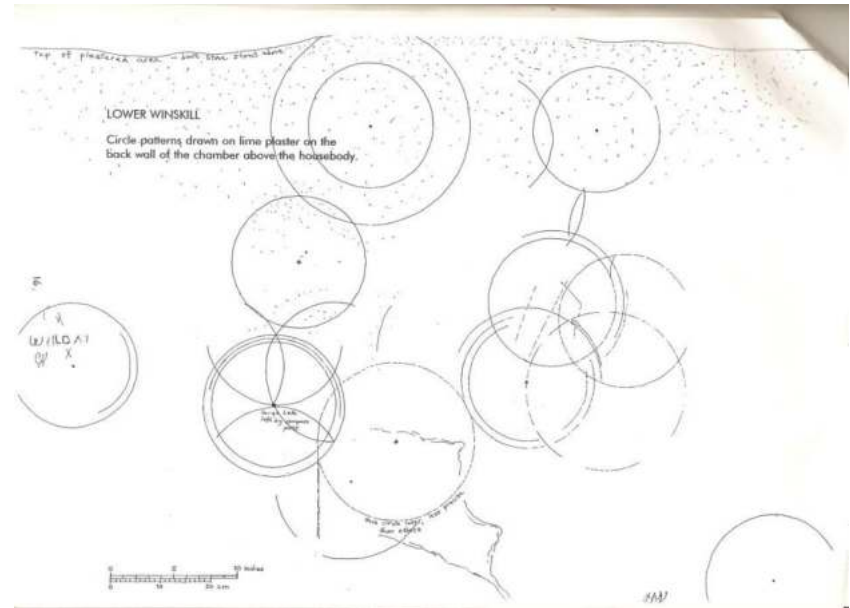


"W" with crossing over centre



## Protective symbols

## Apotropaic marks?





Other kinds of farm buildings:  
pasture dairies, hulls, hen-piggeries

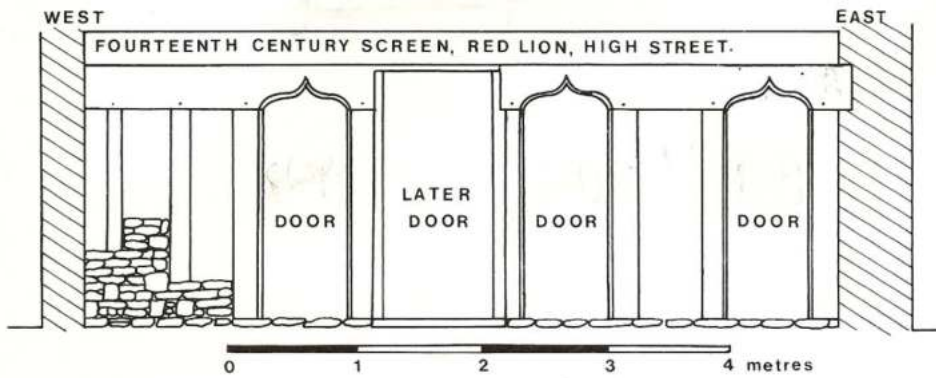




Cook and Bottle

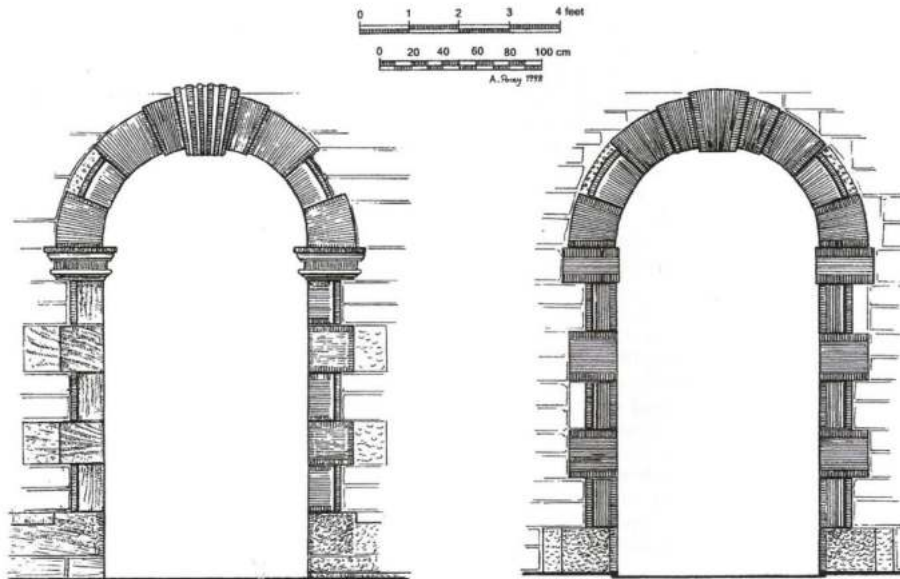


Urban buildings:  
Skipton



Woolly Sheep

# Local studies; building craftsmen



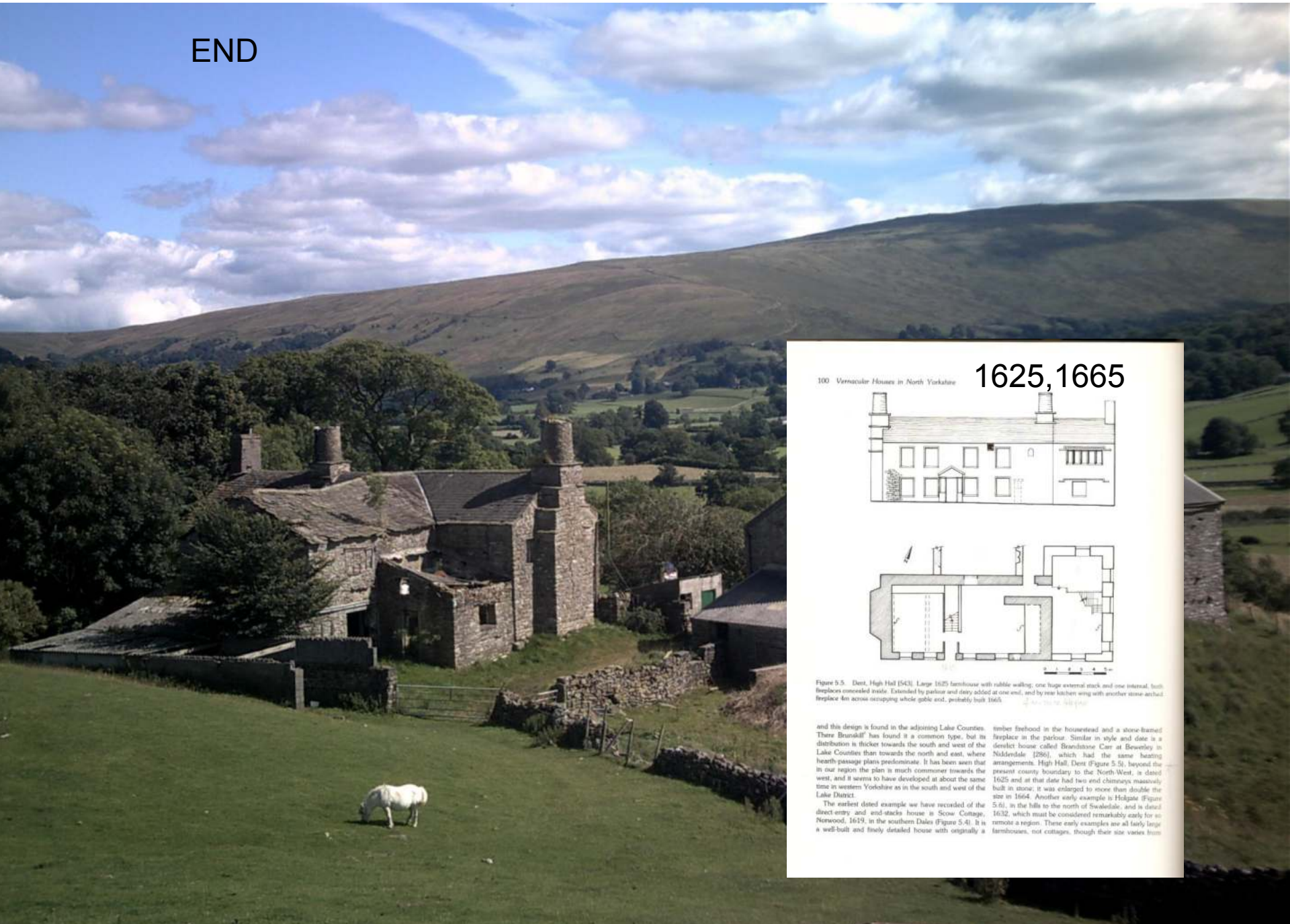
Doorway at St. Peter's Church,  
Addingham, made in 1756  
by the stone mason  
Joshua Breare (1712-1763)

Doorway at the former  
Methodist Meeting House,  
Chapel Street, Addingham,  
made in 1778, probably by  
Joshua Breare's son



The two doorways seem to have been made from the same drawing and many dimensions are the same.

END



1625, 1665

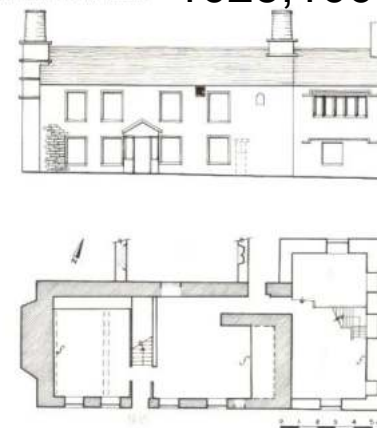


Figure 5.5 Dent, High Hall (543). Large 1625 farmhouse with rubble-walling; one huge external stack and one internal, both fireplaces enclosed inside. Extended by parlour and dairy added at one end, and by rear kitchen wing with another stone-attached fireplace 4m across occupying whole gable end, probably built 1665.

and this design is found in the adjoining Lake Counties. These Brunckill<sup>1</sup> has found it a common type, but its distribution is thicker towards the south and west of the Lake Counties than towards the north and east, where hearth passage plans predominate. It has been seen that in our region the plan is much commoner towards the west, and it seems to have developed at about the same time in western Yorkshire as in the south and west of the Lake District.

The earliest dated example we have recorded of the direct entry and end-stacks house is Scow Cottage, Norwood, 1619, in the southern Dales (Figure 5.4). It is a well-built and finely detailed house with originally a

timber firehood in the housestead and a stone-framed fireplace in the parlour. Similar in style and date is a deserted house called Brandon Carr at Bewerley in Niddersdale (296), which had the same heating arrangements. High Hall, Dent (Figure 5.5), beyond the present county boundary to the North-West, is dated 1625 and, at that date had two end chimneys massively built in stone; it was enlarged to more than double the size in 1664. Another early example is Holgate (Figure 5.6), in the fells to the north of Swaledale, and is dated 1632, which may be considered remarkably early for so remote a region. These early examples are all fairly large farmhouses, not cottages, though their size varies from