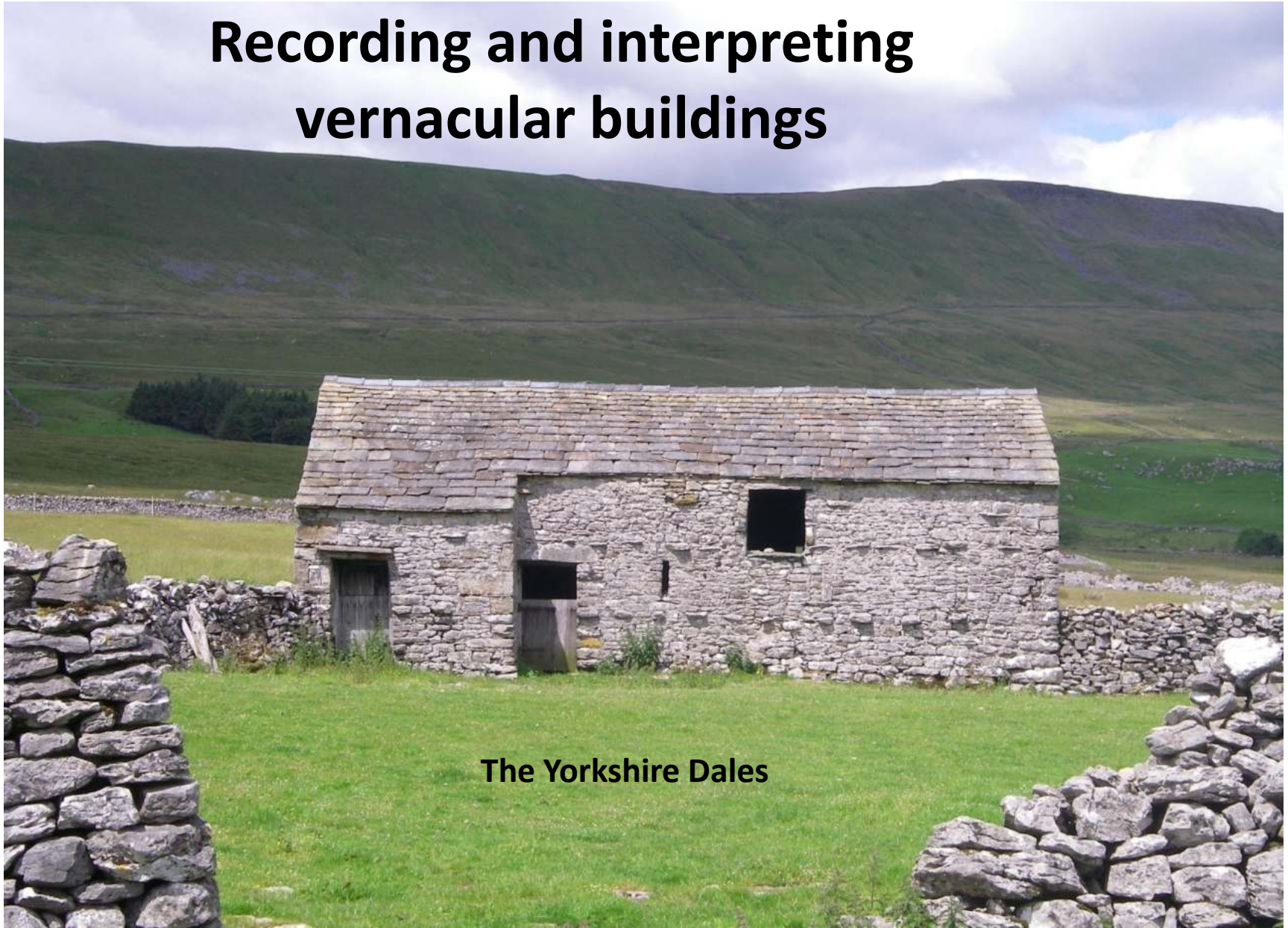


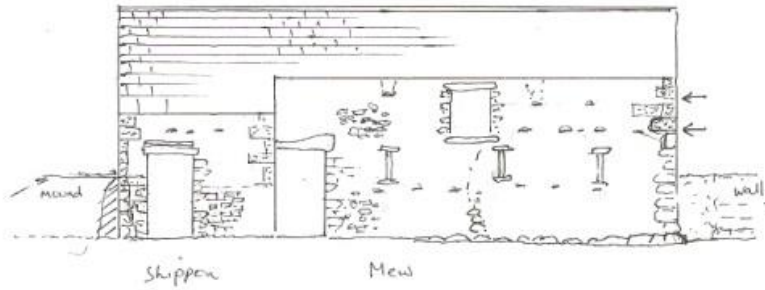
Recording and interpreting vernacular buildings



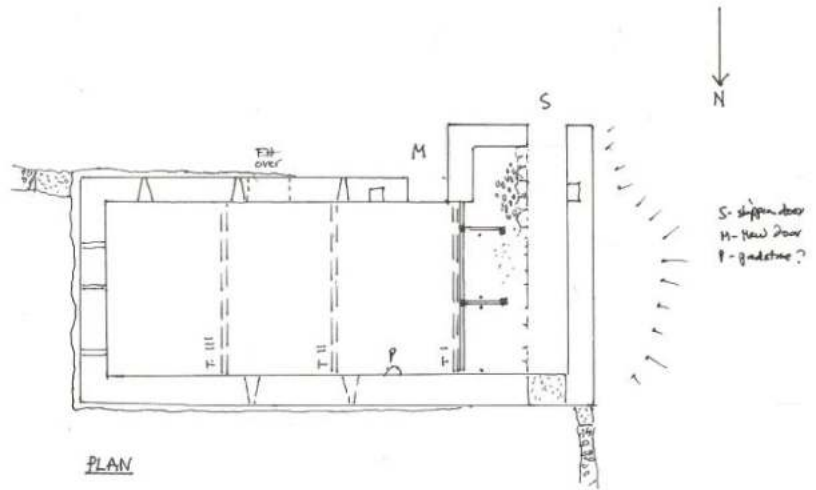
The Yorkshire Dales

SOUTH ELEVATION

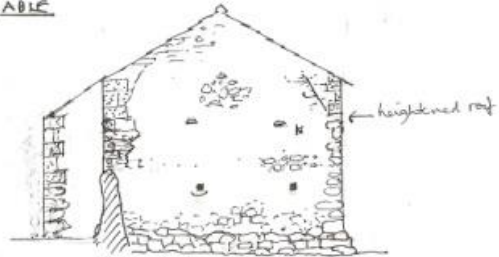
1/100



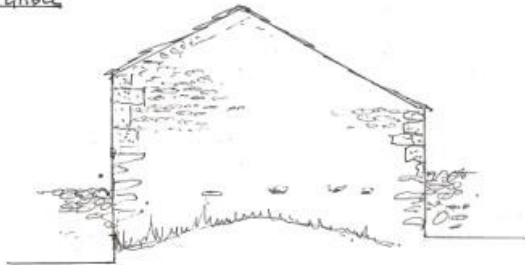
DOWBIGGIN BARN (OVER HOUSE)



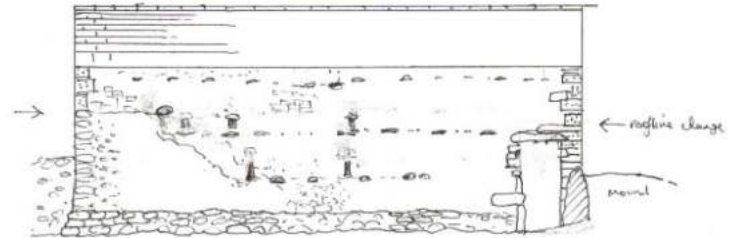
EAST GABLE



WEST GABLE



PLAN



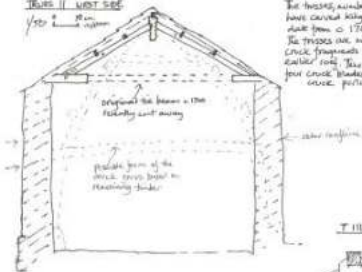
NORTH ELEVATION

Ac.P.
2012

Ac.P.
2012

TIMBER DETAILS

TRUSS II WEST SIDE

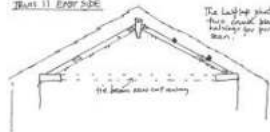


The trusses numbered 1, 11, 111 have curved king studs and date from c. 1700. The trusses are made of re-used cross timbers from an earlier roof. The truss has four cross brades and a cross post.

TRUSS III EAST BEAM



TRUSS II EAST SIDE



The last few studs of this truss are left behind for putting on beam.

Some stone masonry is to be on east truss.

TRUSS III tie beam (re-used cross post)



Detail between T10 & T11 nodes. This is a re-used cross post with brackets for cross post.



Some stone masonry is to be on east truss.

APR 2012



What are vernacular buildings?

Farm buildings, cottages, Industrial, urban





Craven vernacular buildings..



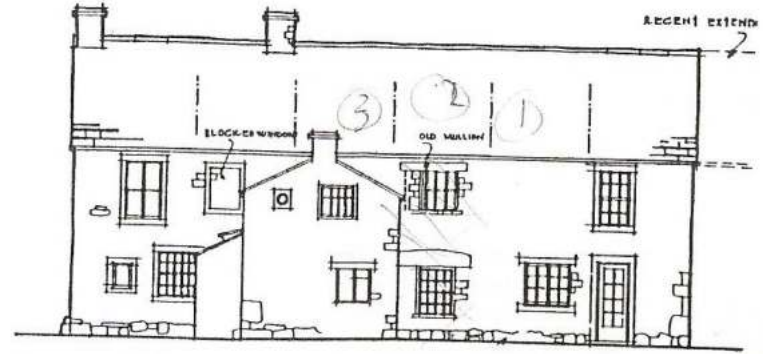


Style origins of vernacular buildings; standing buildings from earlier times and stone houses of the gentry and nobility





Medieval survivals -



FOLD FARM, KETTLEWELL

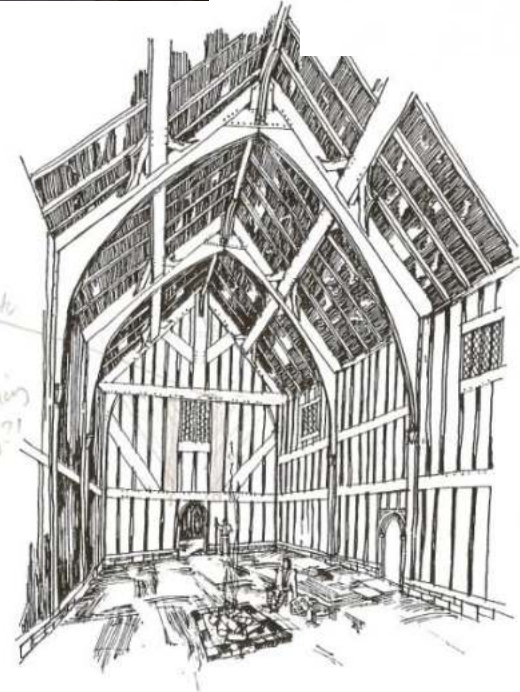
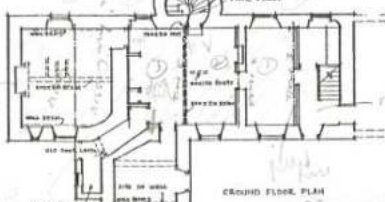
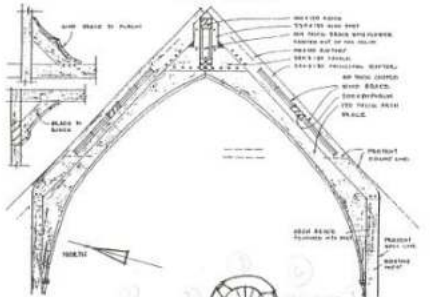
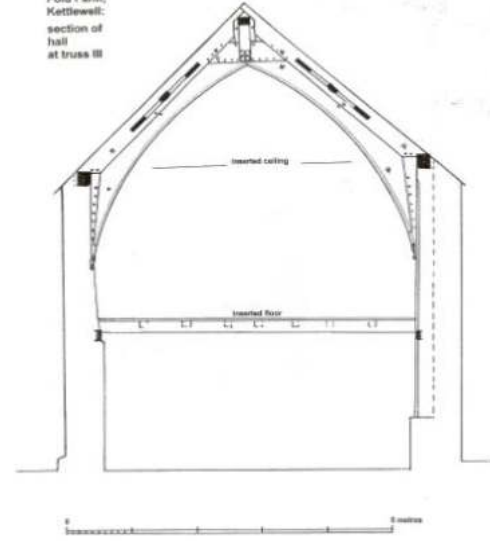
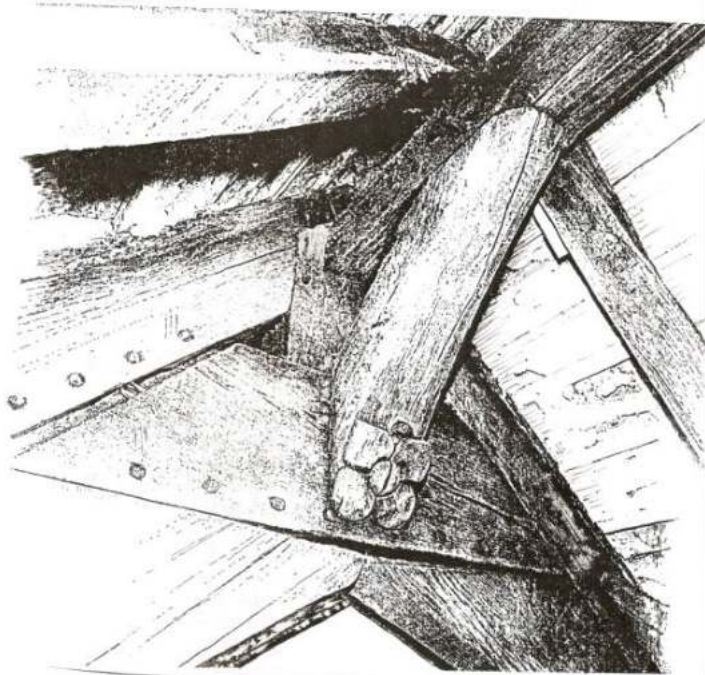


Figure 5
Fold Farm, Kettlewell:
section of hall
at truss III



FOLD FARM KETTLEWELL
(MISLEADING) IMPRESSION OF ORIGINAL ISCHALL

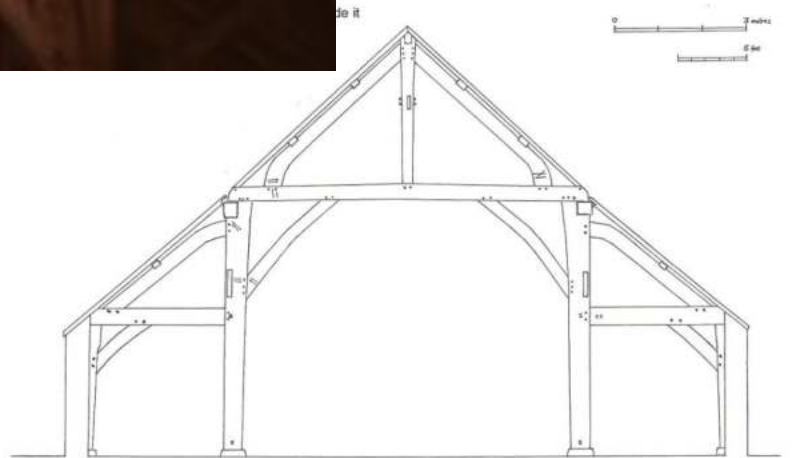


MEDIEVAL ROOF TRUSS
TOLD FARM
© A. Pacey

Roof carpentry c.1460



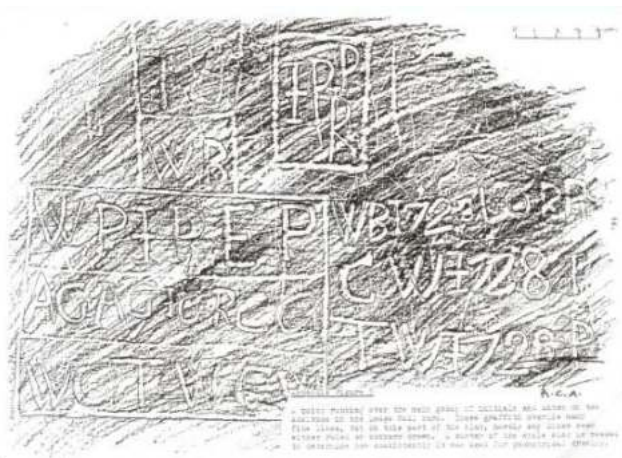
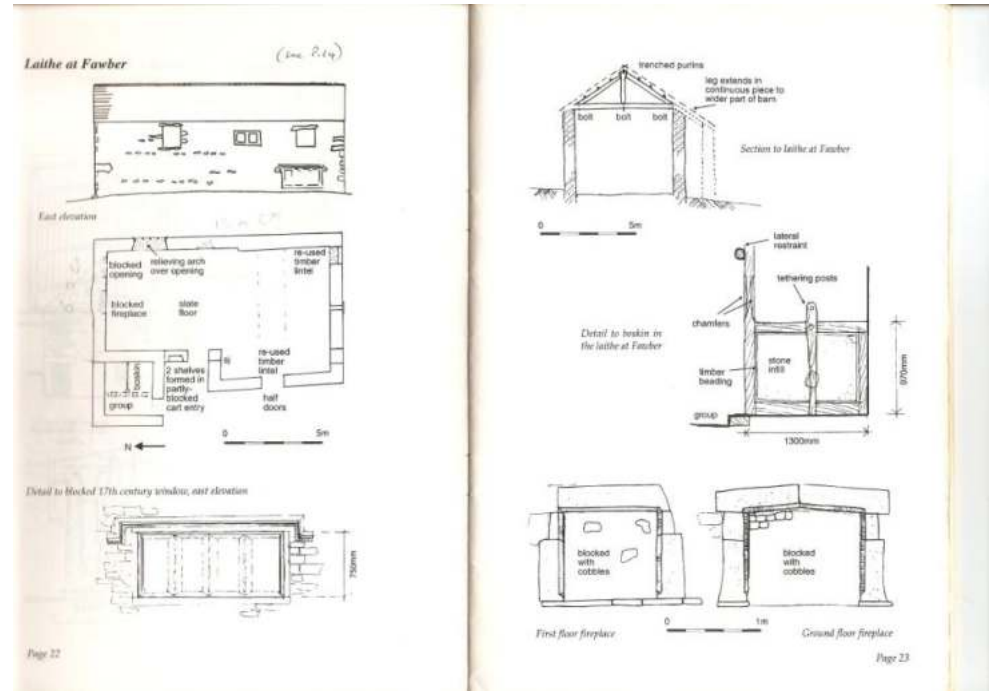




Cruck construction



4. Ways of recording vernacular buildings (photos; measured drawings; collect dateable features; village profiling for plan types;

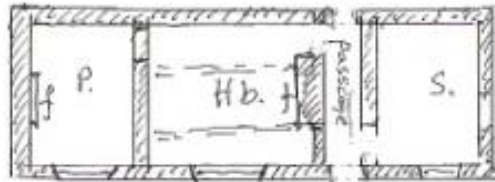


B. POST MEDIEVAL PLANS

House plan types

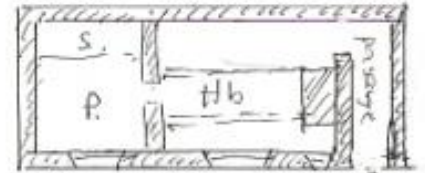
1. HEARTH PASSAGE PLAN

Passage plans are derived from longhouse plans or screens passage of the hall house.



eg. Coxon's farm, Cause

1. END PASSAGE PLAN

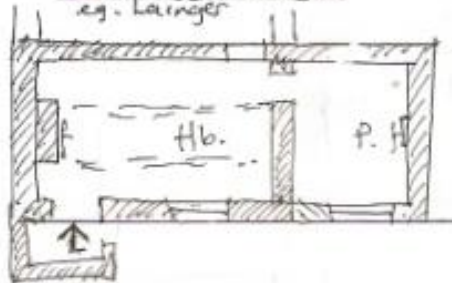


eg. Fell View, Helton

2. LOBBY ENTRY PLANS. (ie alongside the chimney stack)

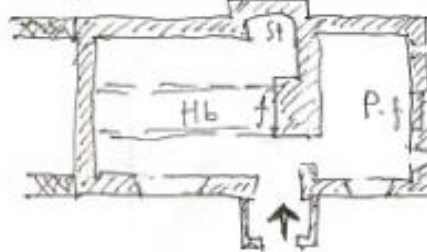
END LOBBY ENTRY

eg. Langer

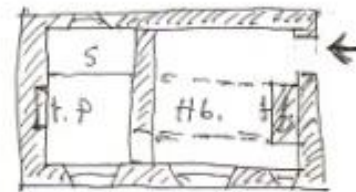


CENTRAL LOBBY ENTRY

eg. Hut Top Farm, Malham



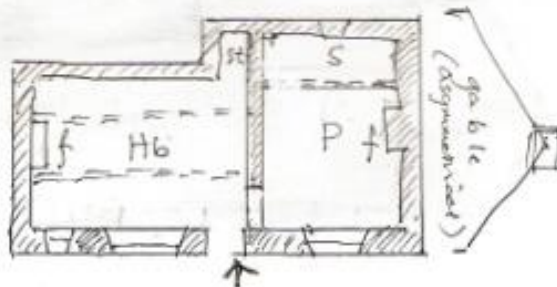
GABLE LOBBY ENTRY



Derived from longhouse?
Common mid-Avalde

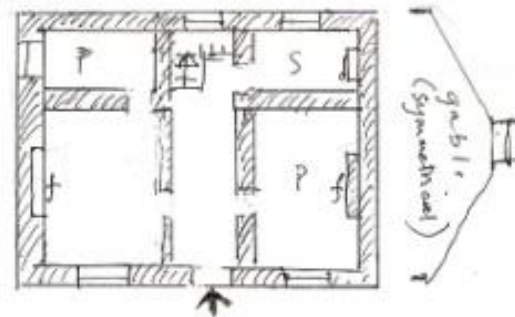
3. ENDSTACK and DIRECT ENTRY

eg. Know Bank

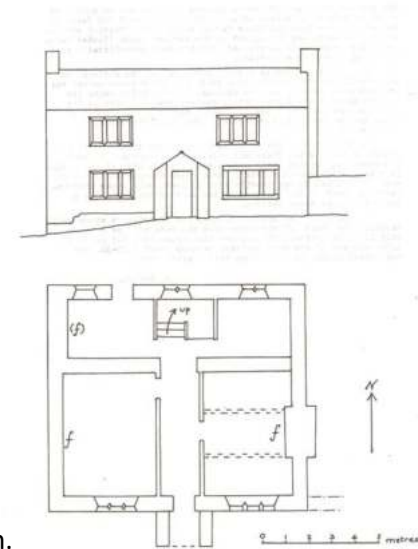


4. DOUBLE-PILE PLAN.

ie. Georgian symmetry



HOUSE PLAN TYPES & ROOM NAMES



Documentary sources; Inventories and room names .

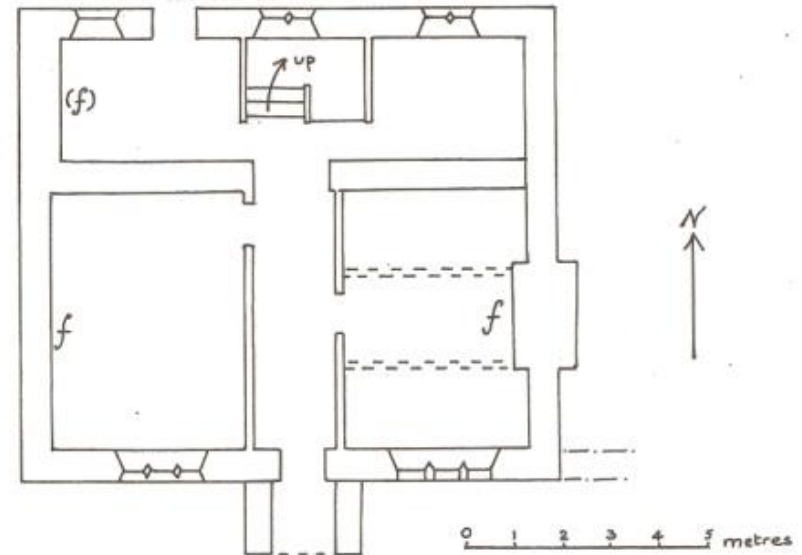
...bodystead and parlour,
buttery and kitchen, chambers above

....20 cattle, 96 sheep, peat fuel...



House built c1720

Inventory;
Henry Wilkinson Dec.1746





Documentary sources; The Hearth Tax 1672/3

Clapham township:

67 households taxed .

Another 8 were exempt on grounds of poverty
=75 dwellings

107 hearths in 67 houses to be taxed:

41 houses had one hearth

17 houses had 2 hearths

5 houses had 3 hearths

3 houses had 4 hearths

(“Esq”, “Mr,” “Gent”)

1 house had 6 hearths (Mr T Watson)



HENRY STIRKE late of Silsden Moore 11th Jan 1694/5

Item his purse and apparel 10 0 0
partic
Item one stand bed and furniture belonging it 2 0 0
two tables two benches three chaires one chest one safe
one little dresser two buffets 1 10 0
Item in the house one cupboard one dishboard two tables and
one large settle five chaires one wall chest & wall pew five
stools and two benches 2 0 0
Item six panes three brass potts 2 10 0
Item 16 beather and brasse 1 10 0
two ranges tongs Jack-sawle and rakes hawstone and
other ironwork belonging to the fire 10 0
Item in kitch and lallow 1 0 0
one bed and furniture belonging two chaires one chest one
dressing and one seat 2 10 0
Item in the Chamber two beds with bedding two Arkes one Svelin
one Chaire one old bed spales and bed potts 4 0 0
Item in the porch chamber one bed and bed clothes and two chests 1 10 0
more four Arkes and one chest 2 10 0
Item 10 tables & other Timber 4 10 0
saddles and other furniture & harness 1 0 0
Item in bookes 0 0 0
Item in Oafe meal and malt 2 0 0
Item in linnen and canvas 1 10 0
Item five oxen one bull six swinters five hysse and five calves 60 0 0
Item seven Horses and horses 10 0 0
Item sheeps 10 0 0
Item in hay and Corne 20 0 0
Item ladders spades shovell forks and rates 10 0
Item one Swayne and Heene 1 0 0
Item seven Jewell Hatches raskles Arkes and other knoles 1 0 0
Item in Bed Iron 1 0 0
Item wheels and Cartes and Coppes 2 10 0
Item vnters Sasses plowes harrowes and other furniture 2 10 0
Item leather backe woods and other furniture belonging the
Trade 10 0 0
Item one old Arke Cheese presse taxes and other husbandment 0 0 0
Item more in bonds and other specialties 21 17 0

200 0 0

Willias Watson Henry Stirke George Stirke Willias Stirke

1000 11 11 1

1694/5

By Courtesy of the

Genealogical Institute, York

Inventory Dec 1694/5

Henry Stirke ,
tanner,
of Silsden Moor

..parlour, house,
chamber,
porch chamber

“house”



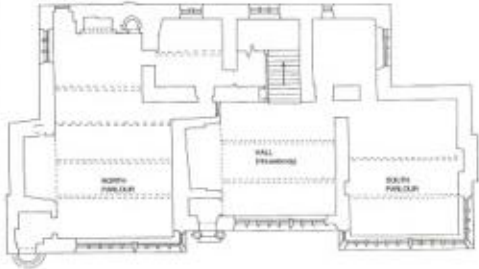
Porch chamber



Figure 1

THE FOLLY

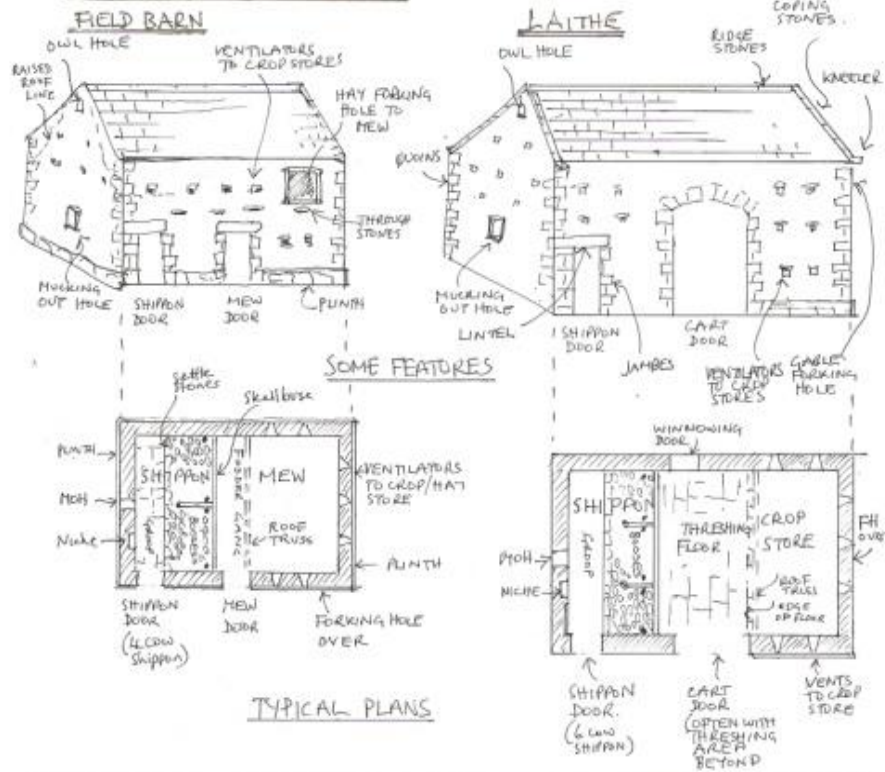
Principal (west) elevation and ground plan.
(not to scale)



The Folly 1676
Inventory 1697

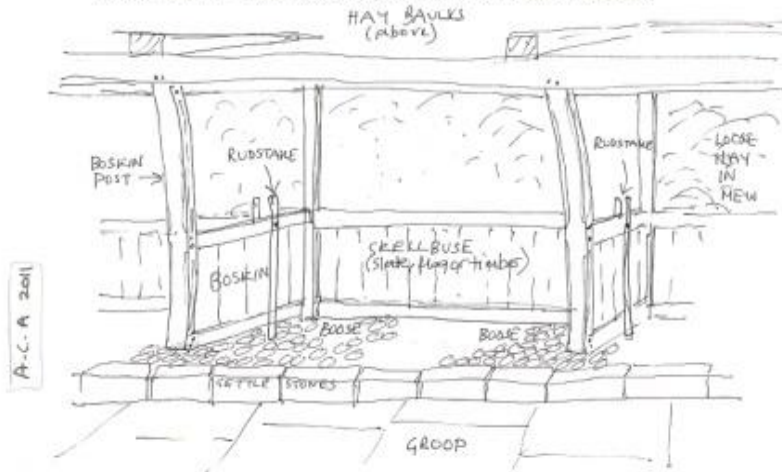
BARN; PLANS and NAMES

LOOKING AT BARN:

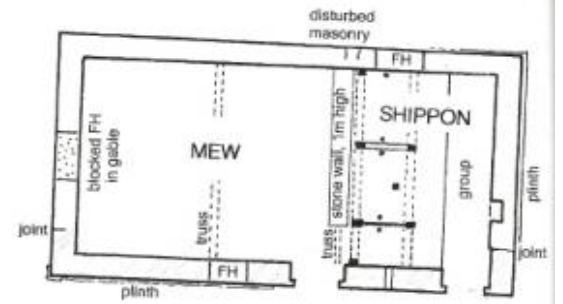


THE SHIPPON (COW STANDING)

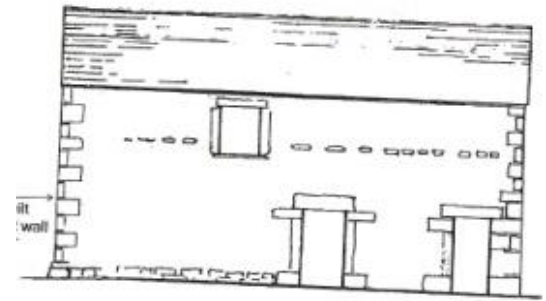
Cows were over-wintered in the double booses.



Two door fieldbarn,
Kettlewell



Two door fieldbarn,
Stainforth







Steep thatched roofs rebuilt: Kettlewell, Newby, Stainforth



Exteriors; window styles, door styles, mouldings

130 Vernacular Houses in North Yorkshire



Figure 7.10. Langcliffe Manor, 1678 [678]. Three-cell stone house in Craven with oblong-entry plan. Handsome detailing includes eyma-moulded windows, carved kingblock Figure 8.35, moulded fireplace arch and painted beams 9.6; door 9.14b.







17th century doorways 1635-1697

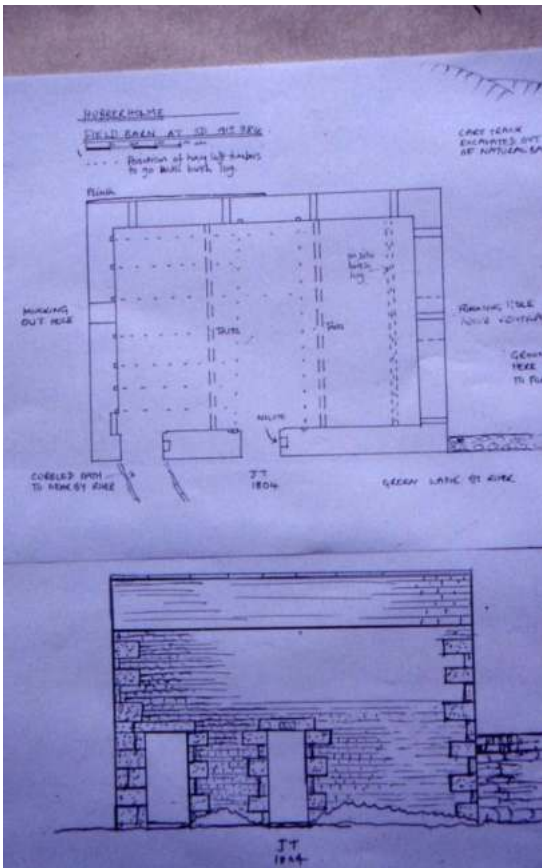
18thC doorways,
Tooling on
broached ashlar
and boaster tooling



1703



19th century: 1804, 1836,c1860



Fireplaces; The firehood or inglenook



184 Vernacular Houses in North Yorkshire

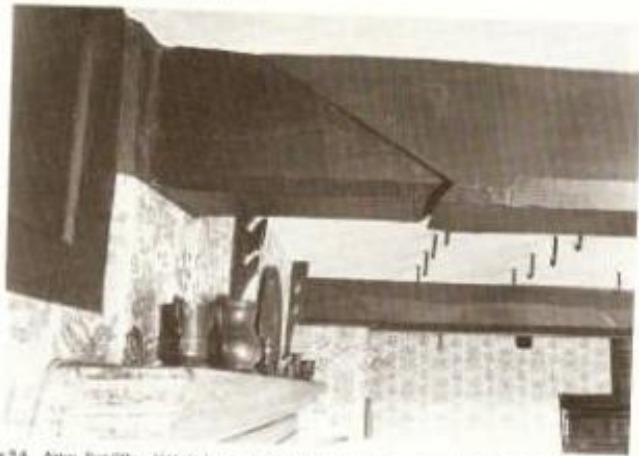
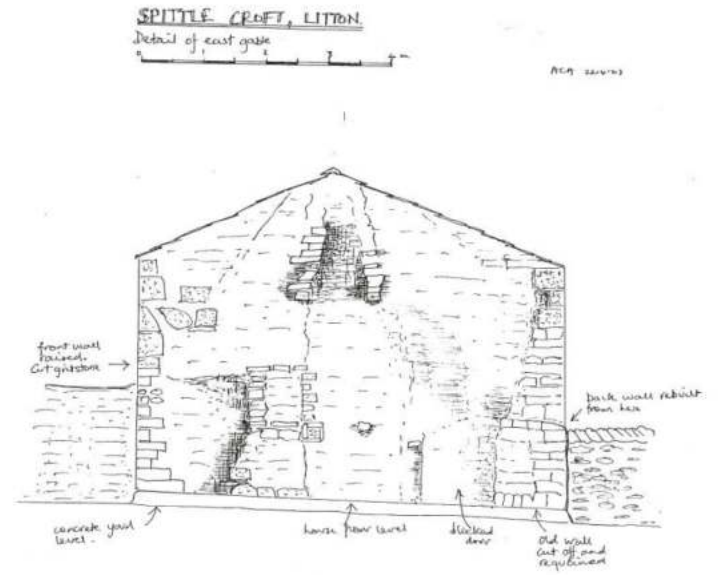


Figure 9.4. Aston, Post Office, 1866, built with a firehood and altered in 1888 (credit: J.M.H., Open Copyright Resource)





The Folly; Talbot Arms;
Langcliffe; Swainstead .



Figure 9.6. Langcliffe Manor Farm [678]. Handsomely finished Craven house of 1678; see Figure 7.8.



Long Preston



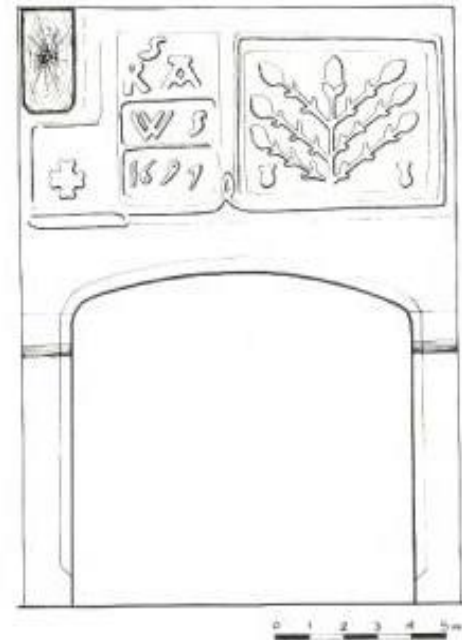
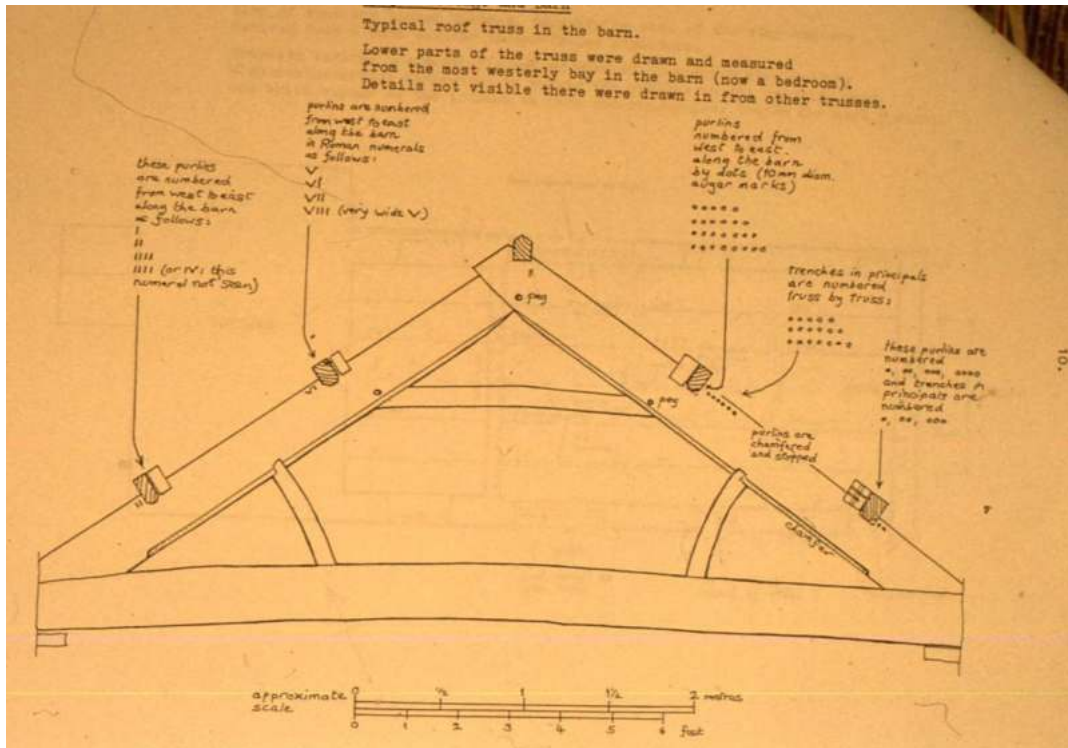


Figure 9.19. Conistone [565]. Plaster overmantel dated 1697 with a tree of life design. This two-cell stone house in Wharfedale lies next to Tophams Farm and is used as outbuildings.



Plaster decoration





Upper kingpost on collar;

King pendant/block;

Morticed apex with collar and raking struts;



Roof trusses and beams

Kingpost with "A" struts c1500

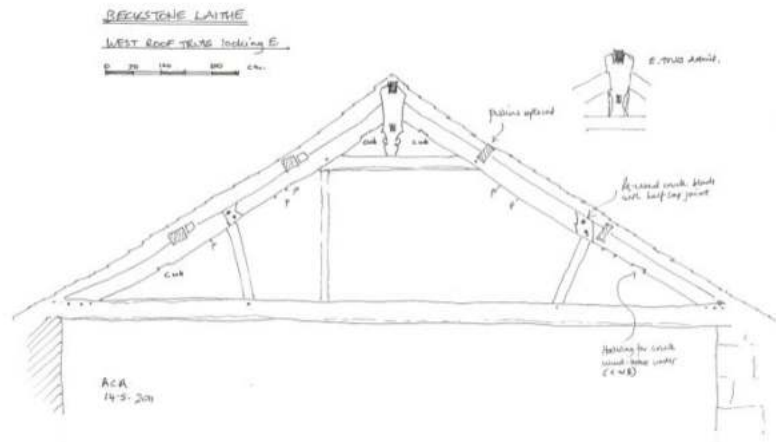


Crown post c 1480
Nappa Hall



Kingpost roof truss 17thC (firehood in background)



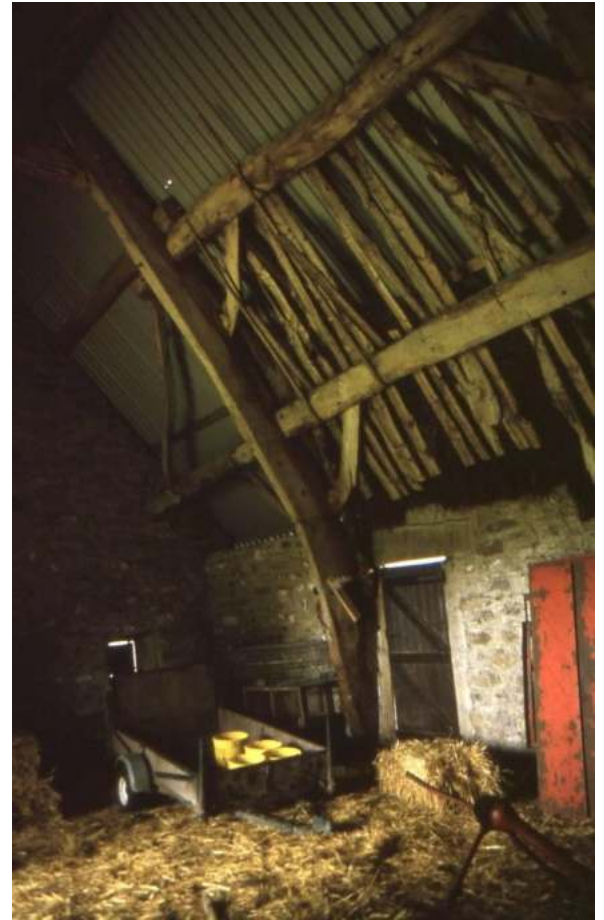


Ribblesdale trusses c 1700

19thC imported timber



Re-used timber - crucks



Decorative timber

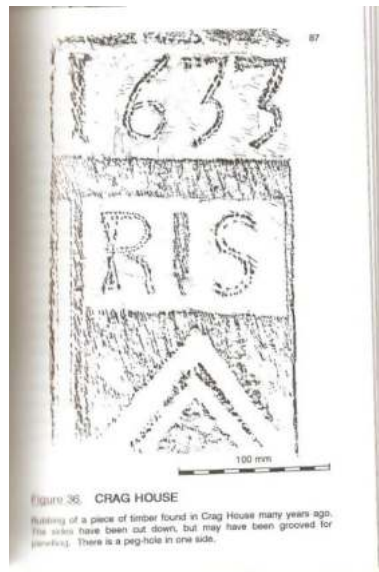
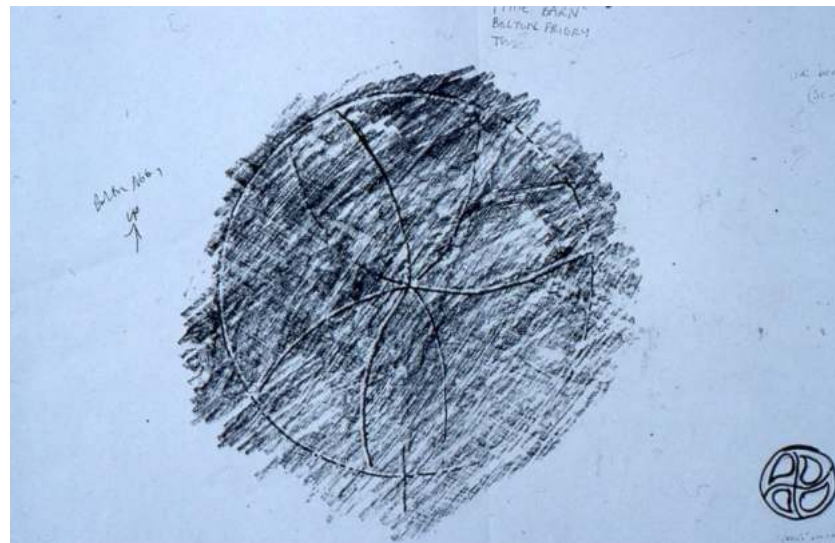


Figure 36. CRAG HOUSE
Rubbing of a piece of timber found in Crag House many years ago. The sides have been cut down, but may have been grooved for joining. There is a peg-hole in one side.

Apotropaic and assembly marks



Recording vernacular buildings

WHAT TO NOTE AND RECORD

BUILDING DETAILS

Building name, NGR; record date; recorders..

1. Building Type/Purpose:
2. Materials:
3. Exterior detail:
4. Interior detail:
5. Plan Form

DATING

6. Identify the oldest part of the building and date
7. Major extensions or alterations

SETTING

8. Orientation:
9. Relationships:

OTHER INFORMATION

10. Initials/Datestones;
11. Oral information from owner/occupier;

DOCUMENTS

12. Documentation; maps, inventories, etc.

Plans, drawings and other documents to attach:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> - block plan of site | <input type="checkbox"/> - elevations | <input type="checkbox"/> - copies of inventories, maps etc |
| <input type="checkbox"/> - ground floor plan | <input type="checkbox"/> - sections | <input type="checkbox"/> - oral information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> - first floor plan | <input type="checkbox"/> - detail drawings | <input type="checkbox"/> - others |
| <input type="checkbox"/> - analytical pla | <input type="checkbox"/> - photographs | |

WHAT TO NOTE AND RECORD

BUILDING DETAILS

Building name, NGR; record date; recorders..

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- 9. Relationships:

OTHER INFORMATION

- 10. Initials/Datestones;
- 11. Oral information from owner/occupier;

DOCUMENTS

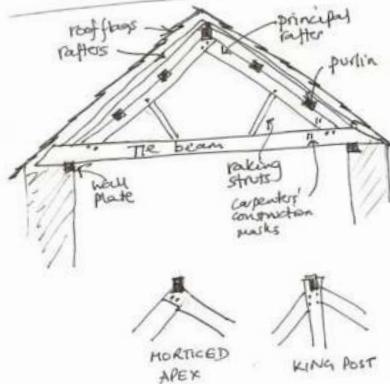
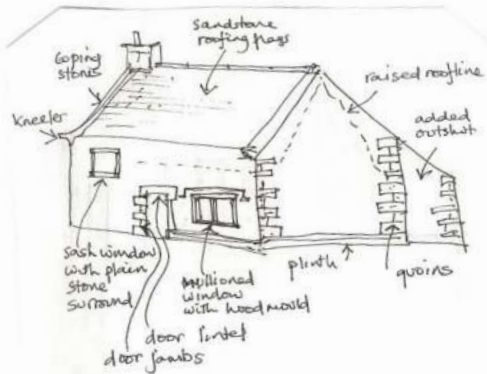
- 12. Documentation; maps, inventories, etc.

Plans, drawings and other documents to attach:

- block plan of site
- elevations
- copies of inventories, maps etc
- ground floor plan
- first floor plan
- analytical pla
- sections
- detail drawings
- photographs
- oral information
- others

GLOSSARY and TERMS

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



How to record vernacular buildings..... Measuring



Take height measurements of the elevations and long, running measurements to make the plan. Make notes for the written analysis and interpretation.

RECORDING VERNACULAR BUILDINGS

Why record?

Vernacular buildings are a huge resource for economic, social and landscape history. Many are endangered to some extent eg dereliction, alteration, lack of understanding.

How to record

The aim is to produce measured drawings. Drawings can show details that photographs cannot. Drawings include a) ground floor plan; b) one or more elevations; c) detail drawings eg roof truss; d) site plan; e) short report of conclusions.

The recording process

First the fieldwork collects the data for the drawings and report.

Secondly the information is drawn and written up

Equipment required

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

1. FIELD RECORDING

Time is limited, unlike in archaeological record drawing.

First look around the outside and inside to assess the shape and features to record.

Then draw a sketch of the plan/ elevation/ special features onto which you can write the measurements.

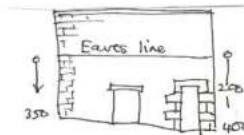
Start measuring. For the plan you will need to do all the outside and all the inside. Door and window openings should meet! Don't forget wall thicknesses.

TIPS

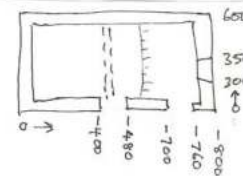
The **ground floor plan** is like a section at about waist height above ground.

Use long running measurements to limit errors.

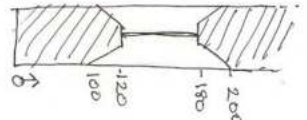
Measure in centimetres.



Measuring splayed openings.



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



2. DRAWING UP

Drawings must fit A4 paper. So choose a 1:100 or 1:50 scale.

(ie one centimetre on a ruler = 100 centimetres or 50 centimetres that you measured)

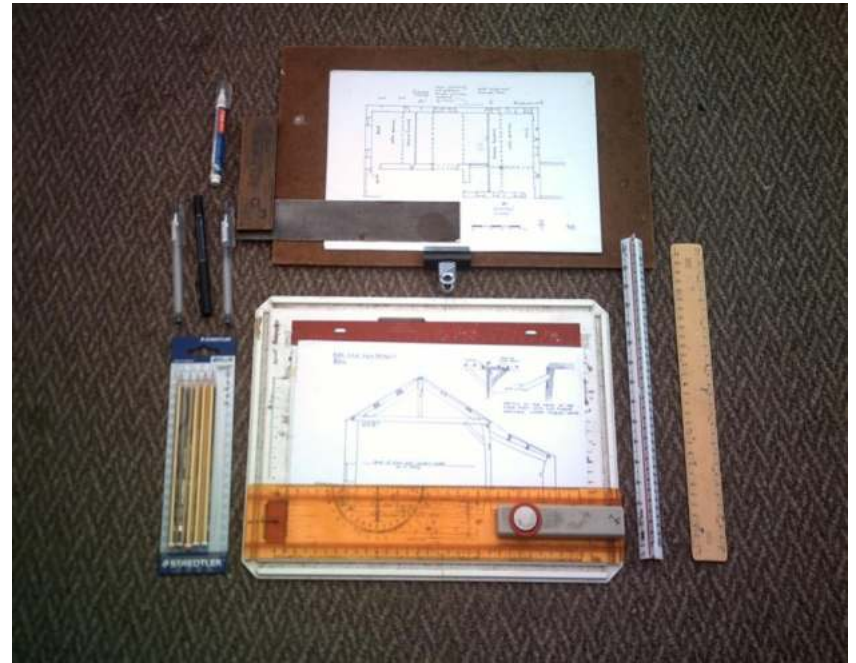
Use permanent ink to finish.

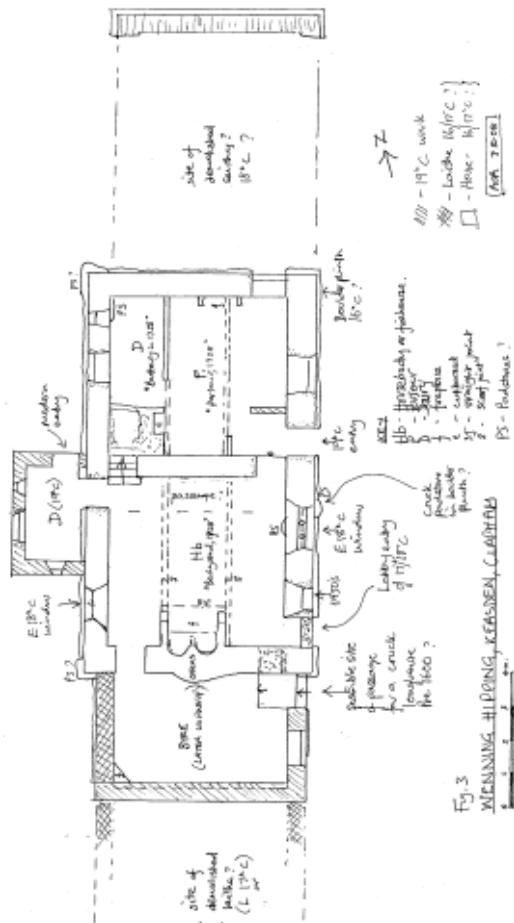
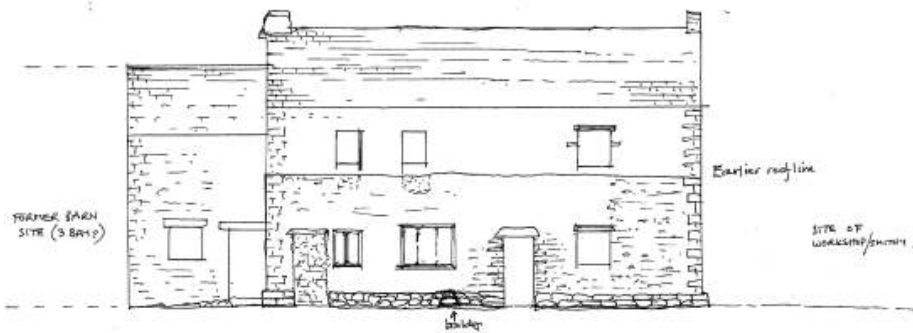
3 THE REPORT

The conclusion and historical interpretation can be the hardest part. The drawings should help.

A team leader may be needed to co-ordinate all the drawings and write the report.

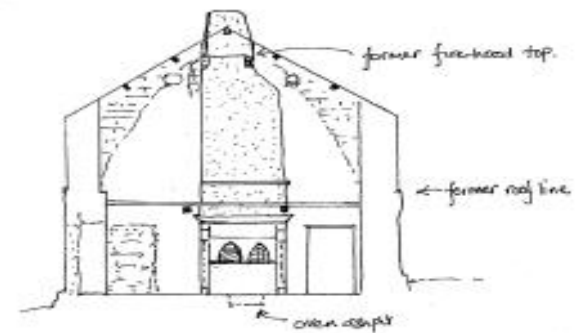
Equipment;
for surveying and drawing up





FJ-3
WENNING HIPPIG, KEASDEN, CLAPHAM
SOME INTERPRETATION

Fig. 5
WENNING HIPPIG, CLAPHAM
SECTION THROUGH FIREPLACE, LOOKING SOUTH
Showing fireplace and truncated beehive ovens.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

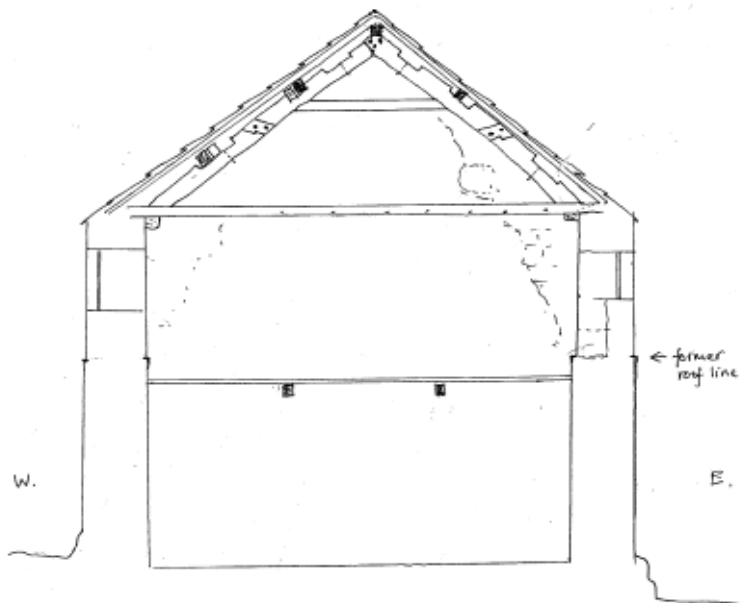


Wenning Hipping

Fig. 4
WENNING HIPPING, CLATSAM.

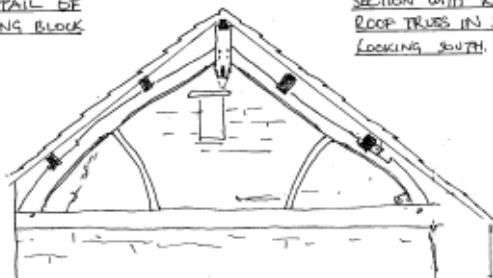
SECTION OF ROOF TRUSS OVER FIREHOUSE, LOOKING NORTH

The pair of re-used cruck blades
have unusual notched lap-joints



DETAIL OF
KING BLOCK

SECTION WITH KING BLOCK
ROOF TRUSS IN BARN/SHED,
LOOKING SOUTH.



“The best source of study is still to be found in looking carefully at buildings in the Dales – nothing can replace this careful field work.”



Old Manor House, Clapham



