

Surveying and drawing-up; the tricky stuff...

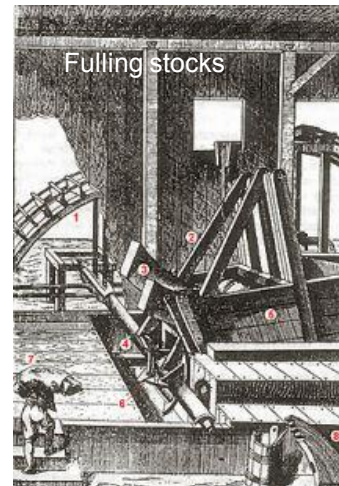
More training on the how and why
of recording vernacular buildings...

Why record vernacular buildings in Kilnsey?

THE KILNSEY PROJECT

What evidence is there of the "great rebuilding" in the 17thC?

What evidence is there of earlier buildings?



The recording process for vernacular buildings

1. Fieldwork – collecting the data
2. Drawing-up and interpretation/analysis
3. Documentary research e.g. Hearth Tax, wills and inventories

These all need some experience but you can learn.



Observation is very important!



1. Fieldwork and collecting the data;

Time is limited often to an hour or so, unlike archaeological drawing.

•**OBSERVATION**

First look round the outside to assess the shape, any features to record, their possible dates.

• **FIELD SKETCHES**

Allocate team members to sketch the plan or elevations or specific feature.

Measurements taken will be put on these..

The person who writes the measurements on the plan should also draw it up!

•**TAKE MEASUREMENTS**

The plan team starts to measure all the outside and all the inside, wall thicknesses, door and window openings.

The elevation team measures all vertical features eg windows

TIPS:

Remember you are measuring the plan at about waist height.

Elevations are best measured from the eaves down when on a sloping site.

Measure in centimetres.

Make long measurements for accuracy.

Measure window openings from the glass or timber frame, not the splay of the stone.



Checklist for report

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.

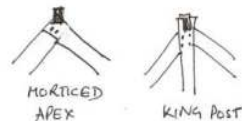
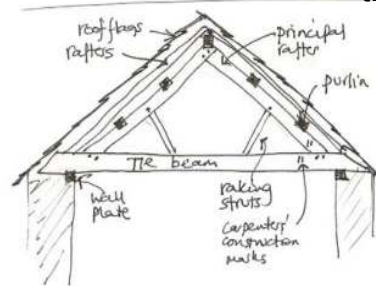
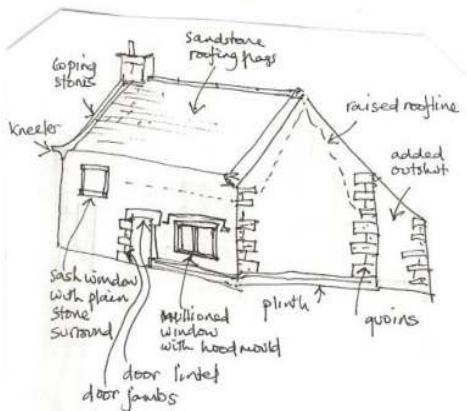
Plans, drawings and other documents to attach:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <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 plan | <input type="checkbox"/> - photographs | |

GLOSSARY and TERMS

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

Naming parts



2. Drawing-up and interpretation/analysis

Drawing up to scale;

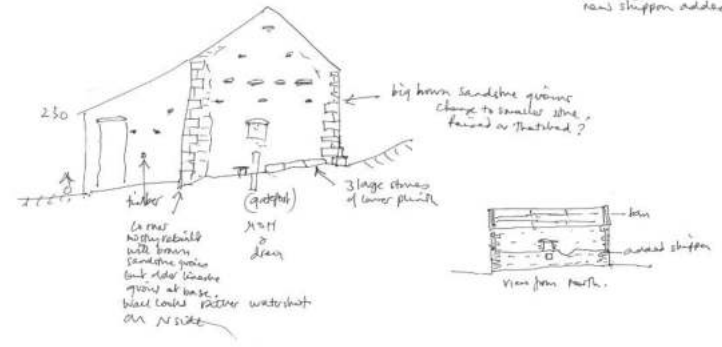
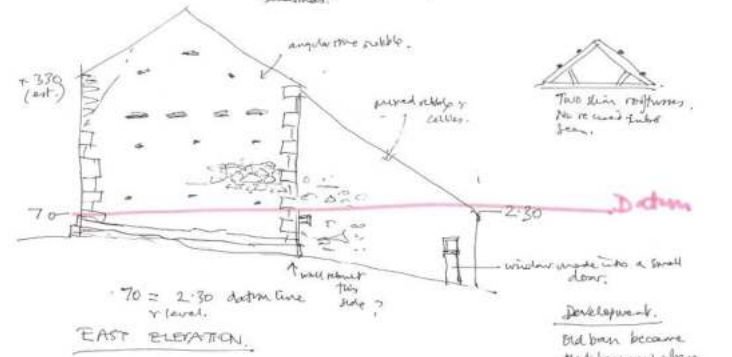
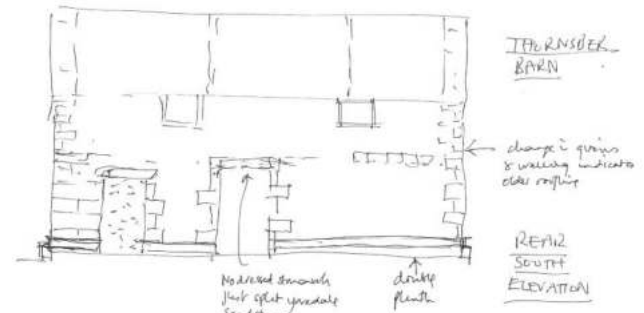
The field record data is drawn up , usually as a plan, significant elevations, significant sections or other features eg roof trusses, fireplaces.

Interpretation and written report;

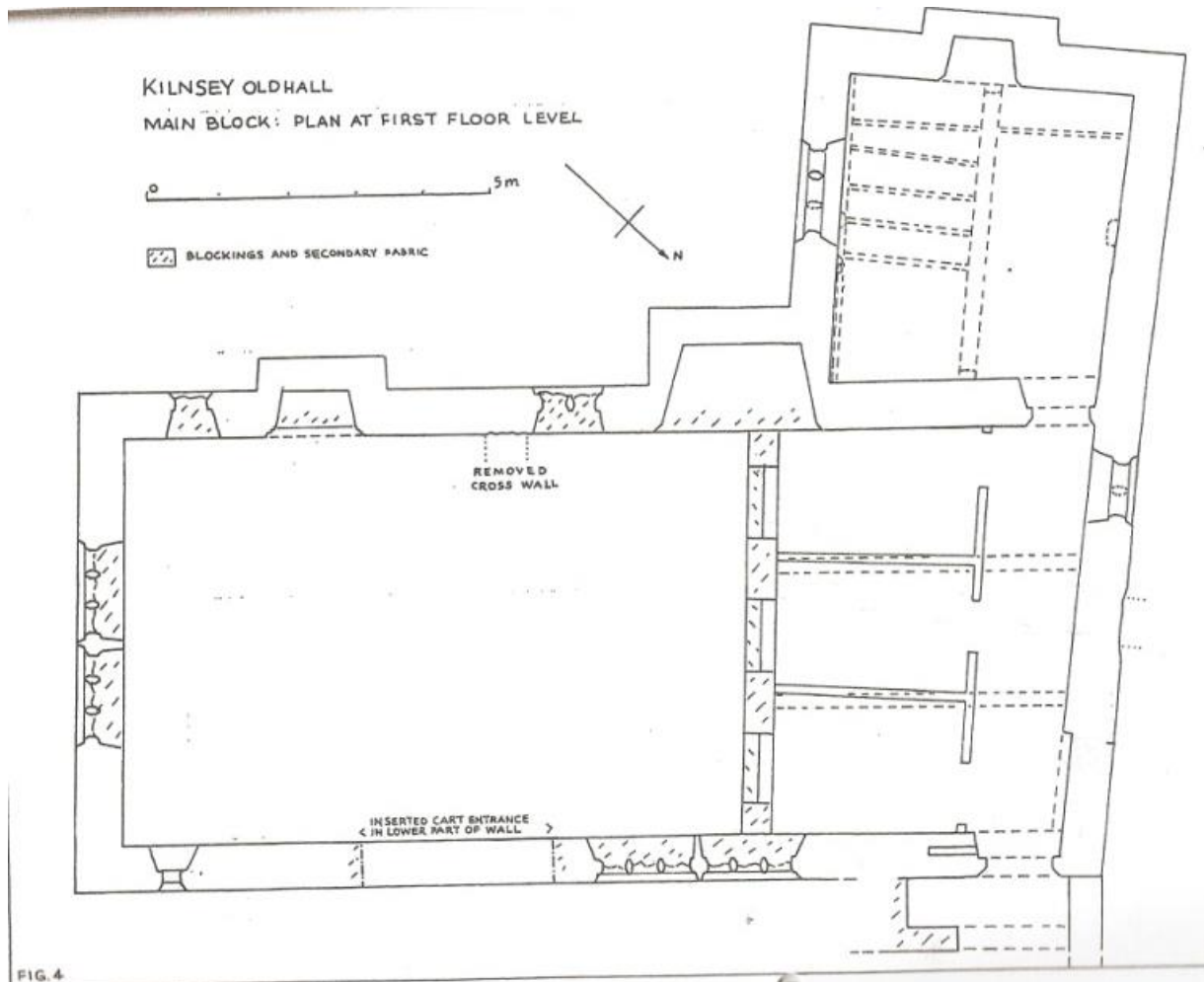
The report is not a description but an analysis. It includes things the drawings cannot tell you e.g. the type of stone.

The report uses the evidence to conclude something about the building along with any documentary evidence

Experience is needed to date features, name the parts e.g. of roof trusses. and to work out the evolution of the structure.

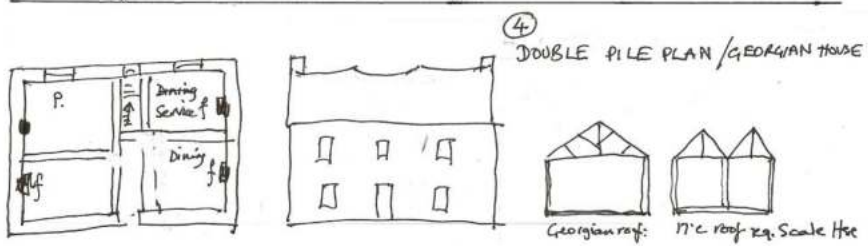
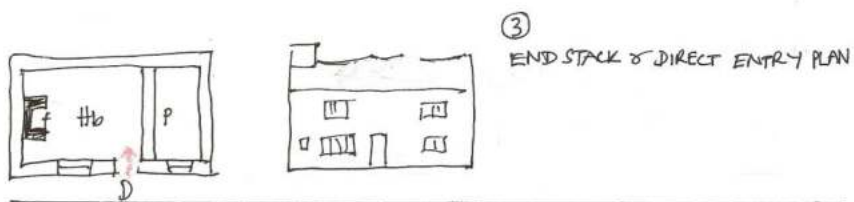
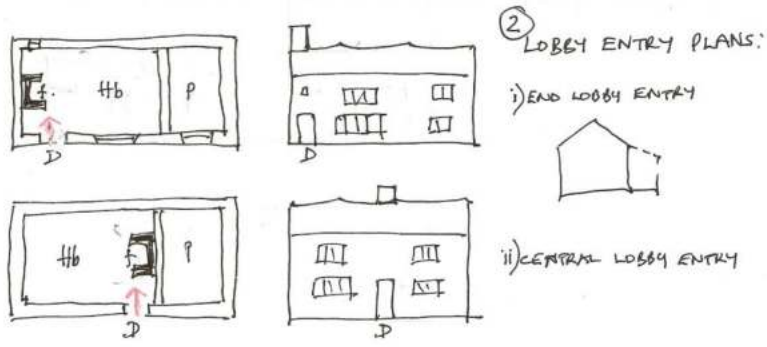
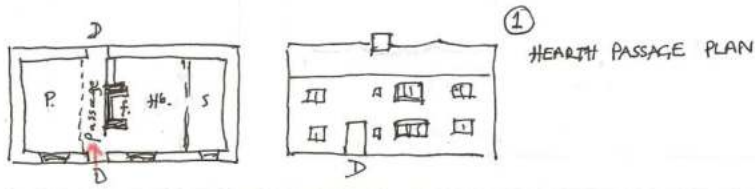


Is it square? Using diagonals or triangulation

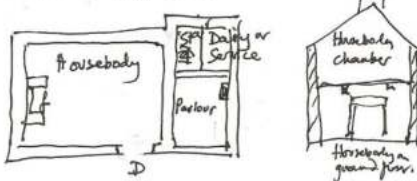


VILLAGE PROFILES - HOUSE PLAN TYPES:

PLAN TYPES and NAMING
THE ROOMS and SPACES
(Houses)



ROOM NAMES:



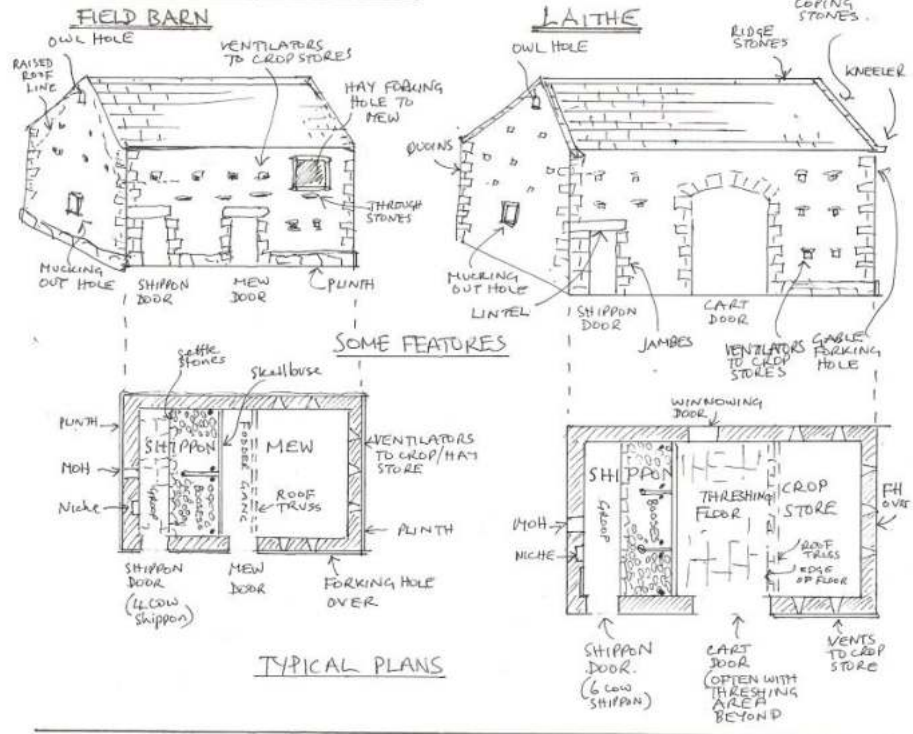
Most houses retain:

- Housebody / fireplace / houseplace
- Parlour (or private room)
- Rear dairy or service room
- Stair
- chambers above eq. Parlour chamber, Housebody chamber.

NAMING THE SPACES (Barns)

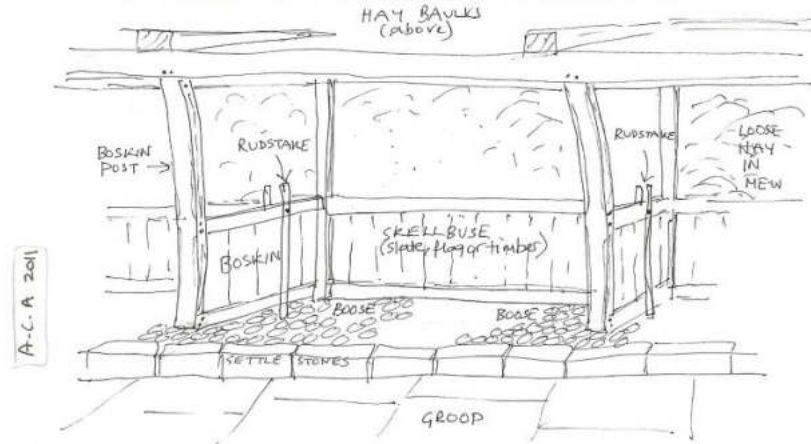


LOOKING AT BARN:



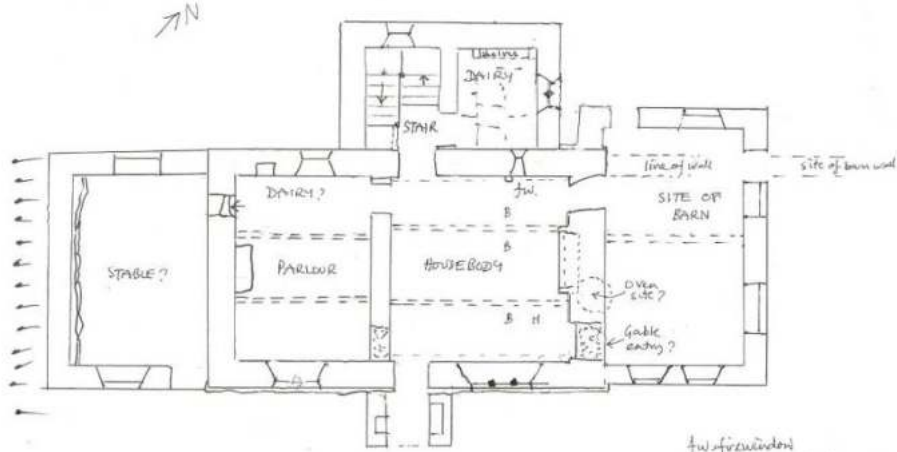
THE SHIPPON (COW STANDINGS)

Cows were over-wintered in the double booses.



Drawing-up: the end result

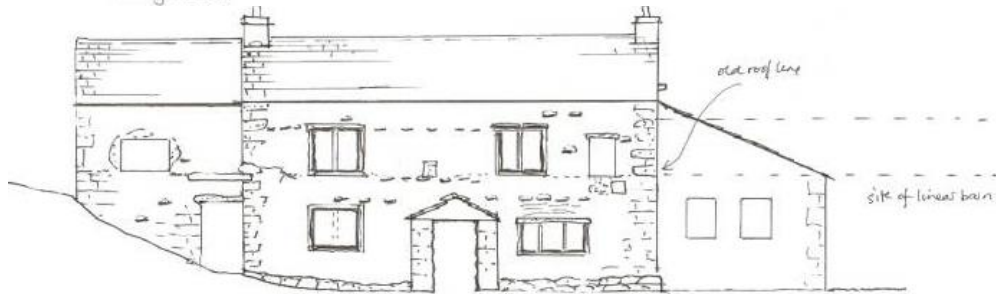
GILL HEAD FARM



1/100
0 1 2 3 4 m

Fig 2 PLAN

ACA Jan 2012



1/100
0 1 2 3 4 m

Fig 1 SOUTH ELEVATION

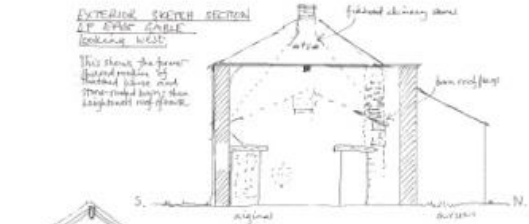
ACA Jan 2012

GILL HEAD FARM, SCALES MOOR

Fig 3 DETAILS

EXTERNAL SKETCH SECTION
OF BARN GABLE
looking west

This shows the form of the gable and the position of the freehood beam and the original entry to the barn.



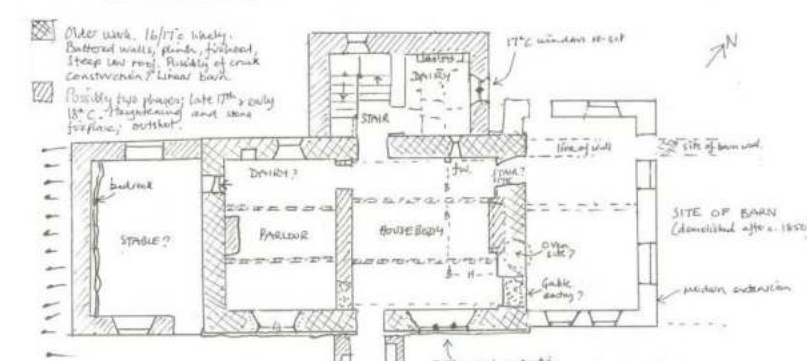
SPALT BRESUMERS
(MIDLAND TYPE)
c.1700



INTERIOR SKETCH SECTION
OF HOUSEHOLD
looking east

ACA Jan 2012

GILL HEAD FARM -

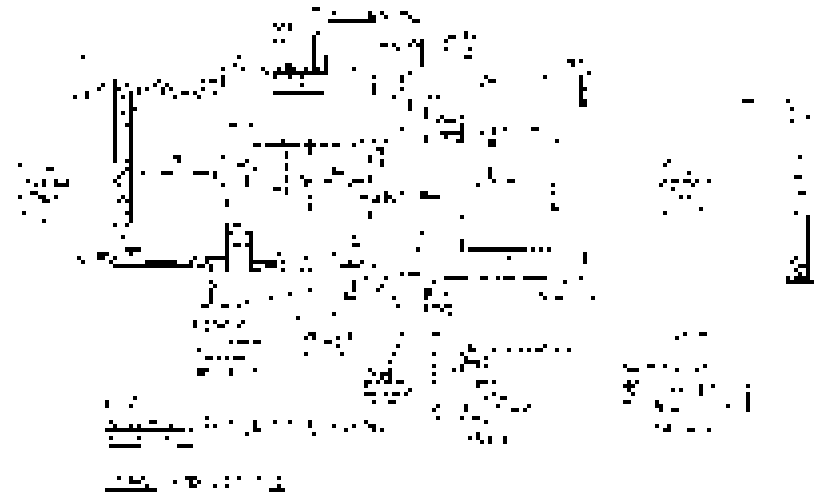


1/100
0 1 2 3 4 m

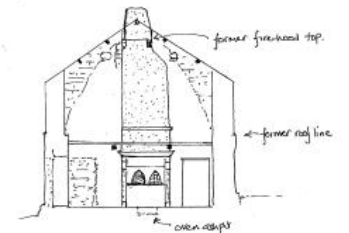
Fig 4 Possible dating

ACA 16.1.2012

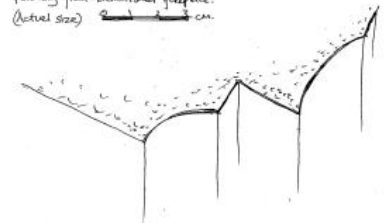
Drawing up: the end result



WENNING HIPPIE, CLAPHAM
SECTION THROUGH FIREPLACE, LOOKING SOUTH
Showing fireplace and truncated barrel-vaults.
0 1 2 3 4m

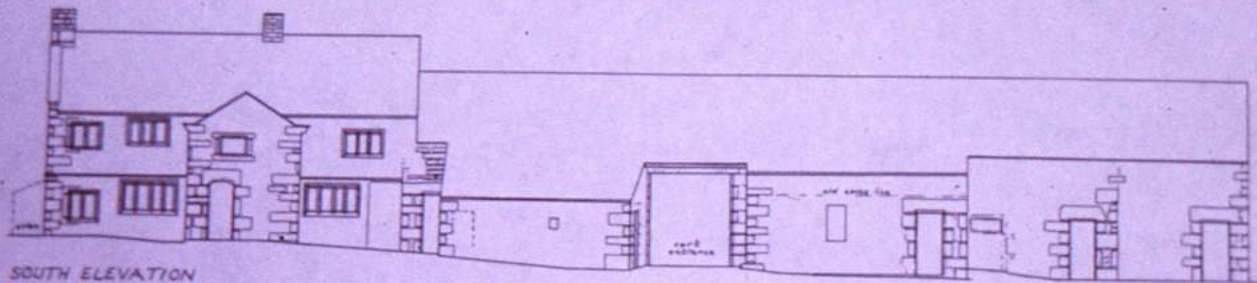


FRAGMENT OF MOULDED SANDSTONE
Possibly from demolished fireplace.
(Actual size) 0 1 2 3 4cm

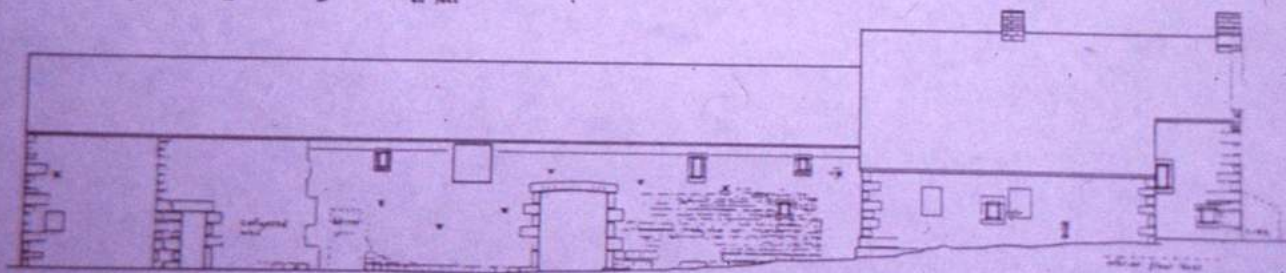
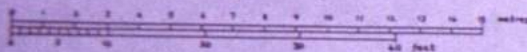




CROW TREES
SILSDEN MOOR SE 025495

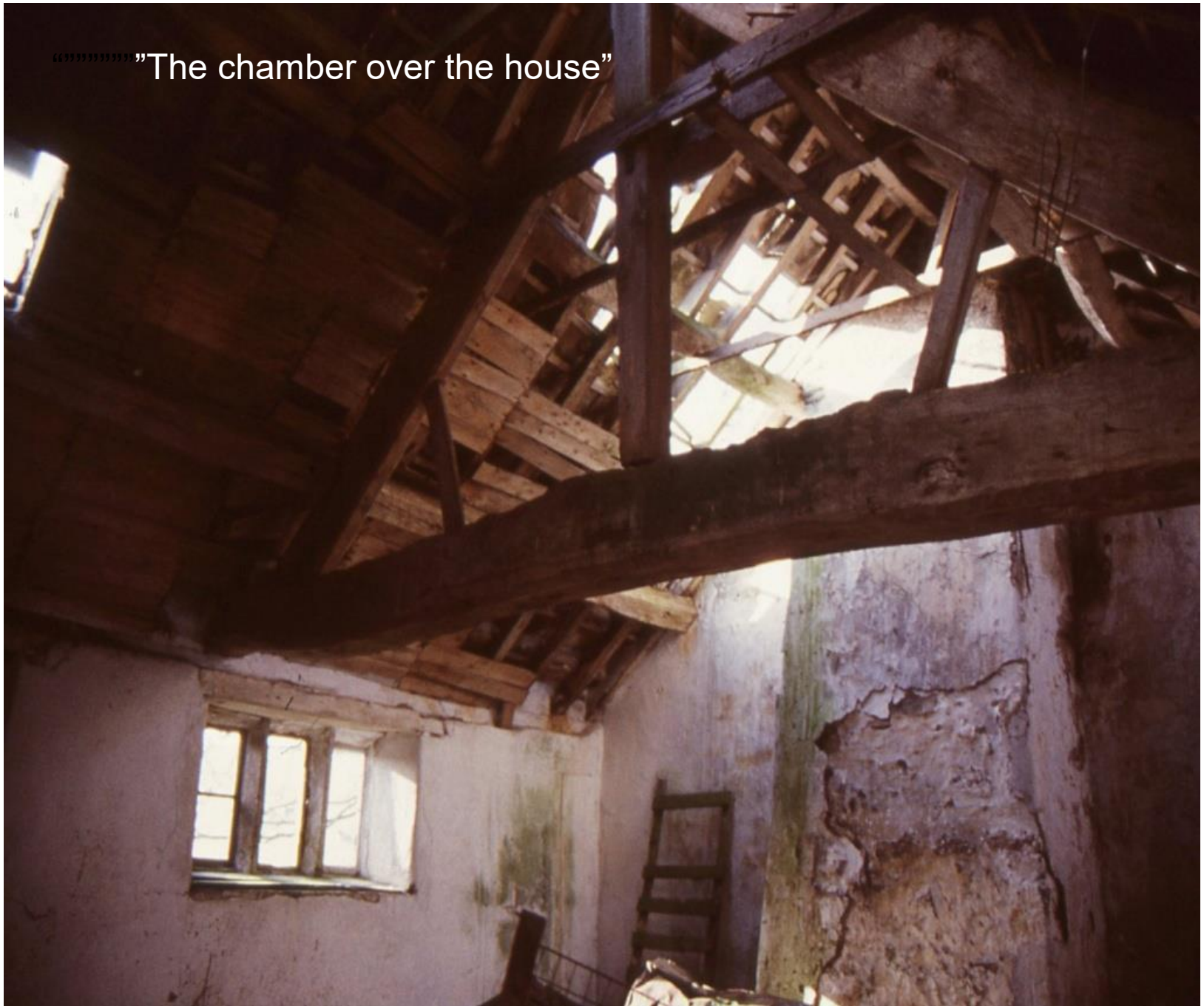


SOUTH ELEVATION

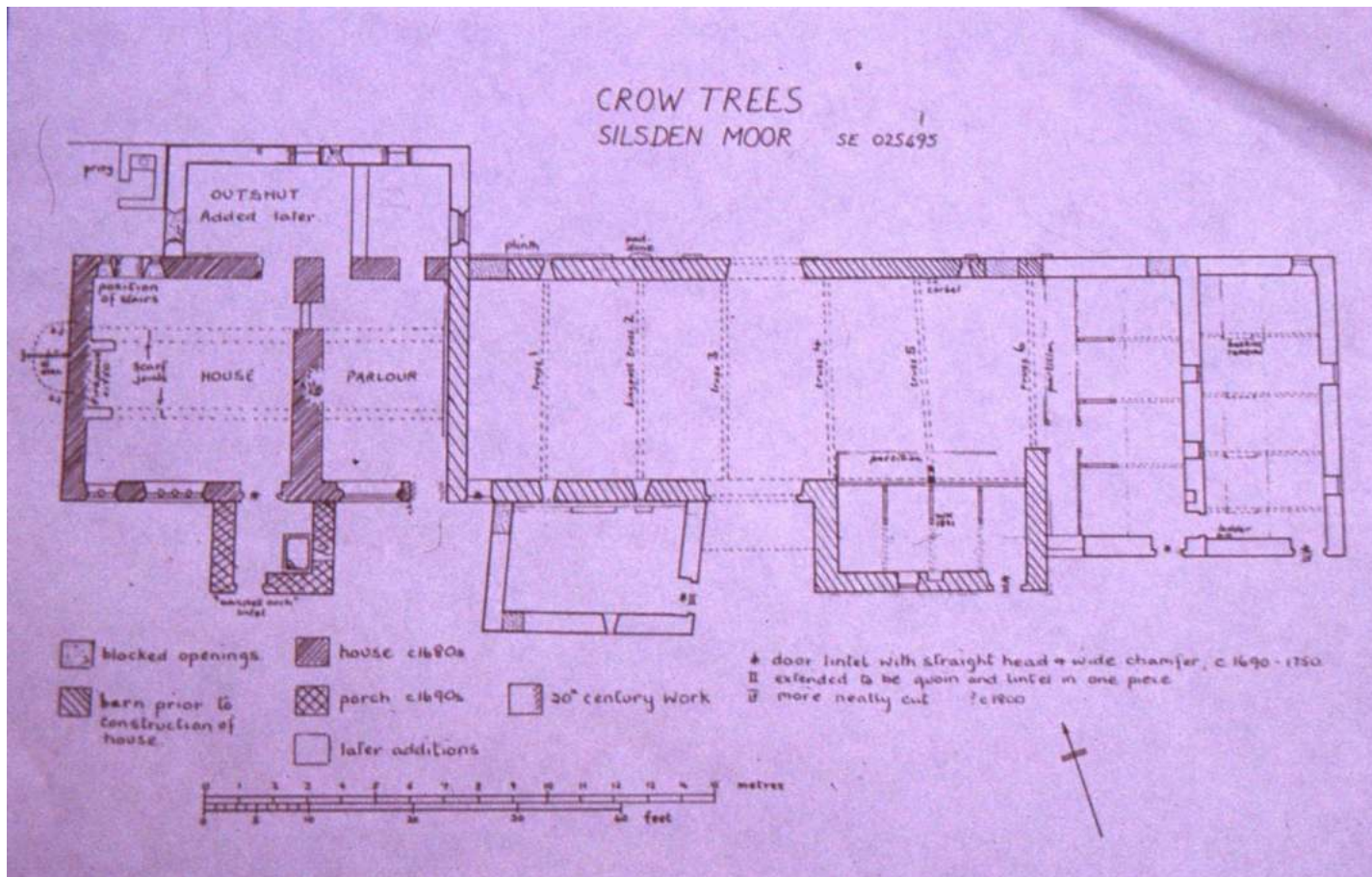


NORTH ELEVATION

“The chamber over the house”



Rooms, inventories



1694 Inventory

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

Item his purse and apparrell	10	8	0
parler			
Item one stand bed and furniture belonging it	2	0	0
" two tables two formes three chayres one chest one safe			
one little Coffe two buffets	1	16	6
Item in the house one Cubbard one dishboard two tables and			
one longe settle five chayres one salt chest 5 salt pye five			
stooles and two formes	3	5	0
Item six pannes three brass potts	2	10	0
" in pewther and brass	1	15	0
" two ranges tonges Jack-spittle and racks bakestone and			
other ironstufte belonging to the fire	15	0	
Item in beefe and tallowe	1	5	0
" one bed and furniture belonging two Chayres one Chest one			
Coffe and one desk	2	10	0
" in the Chamber two beds with bedding two Arkes one Symlin			
one Chayre one old bed spakes and boards	4	5	0
" in the porch chamber one bed and bed clothes and two chests			1 10
" more four Arkes and one chest	2	10	0
" in felkes & other Tysber	9	10	0
" saddles and other furniture & sables	1	5	0
" in bookes	5	0	
" in Oafe weale and malt	3	0	0
" in linnen and canvish	1	10	0
" five oxen one bull six twinters five kyne and five calves	60	0	0
" seven Mares and horses	14	0	0
" sheepe	14	0	0
" in Hay and Corne	20	0	0
" ladders spades shovell forkes and rakes	10	0	
" one Swyne and Hennes	1	0	0
Item bazers Javelin haches requies Axes and other tooles	1	0	0
" in Bed Iron	1	0	0
" wheeles and Cartes and Coopes	7	10	0
" yokes teames plowes harrows and other furniture	2	10	0
" <u>leather barks woodes and other furniture belonging the</u>			
<u>trade</u>	15	0	0
" one old Arke Cheese presse taxes and other hustlement			5 0
" more in bonds and other specialties	21	13	6
			200 0 0
William Watson Henry Stirke George Stirke William Stirke			

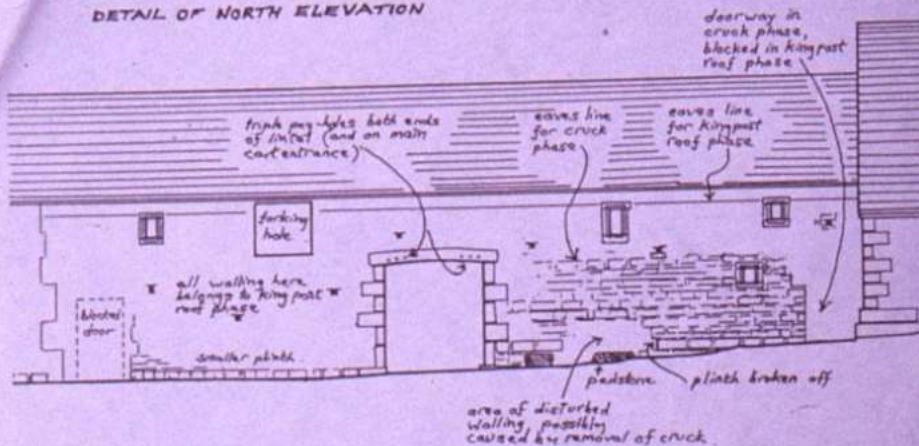
{ INV SL p19 }

{K.P.R. bur. 8 | 1694/95}

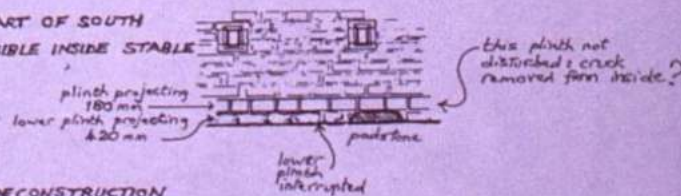
By Courtesy of the
Bathwick Institute, York

CROW TREES SILSDEN MOOR SE 025495

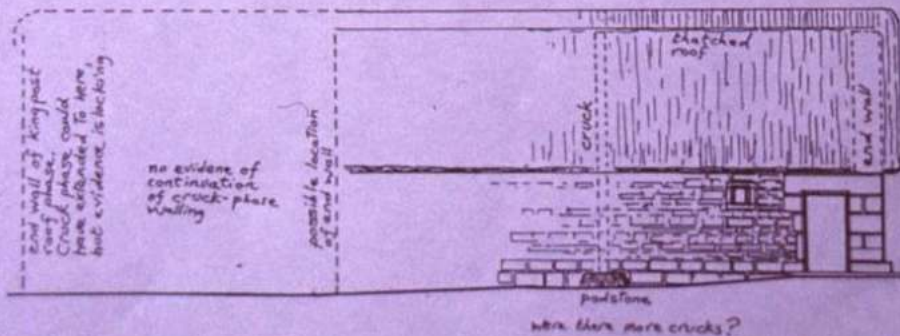
DETAIL OF NORTH ELEVATION



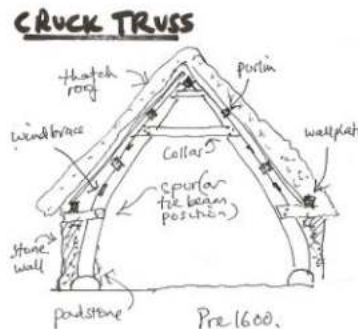
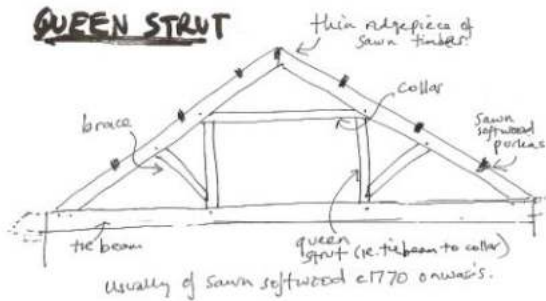
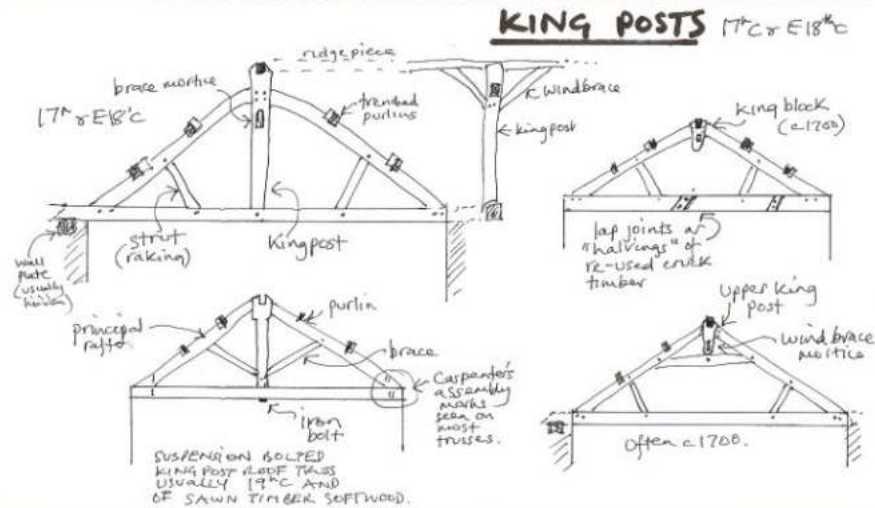
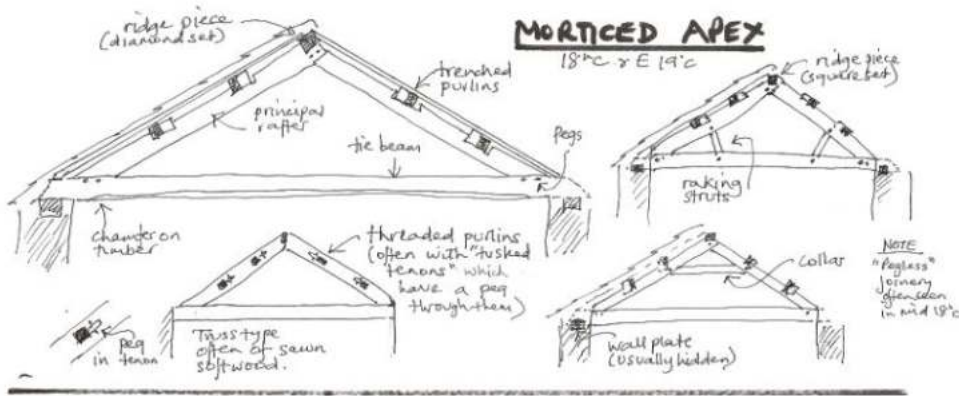
SKETCH OF PART OF SOUTH ELEVATION VISIBLE INSIDE STABLE



TENTATIVE RECONSTRUCTION OF ORIGINAL CRUCK BARN



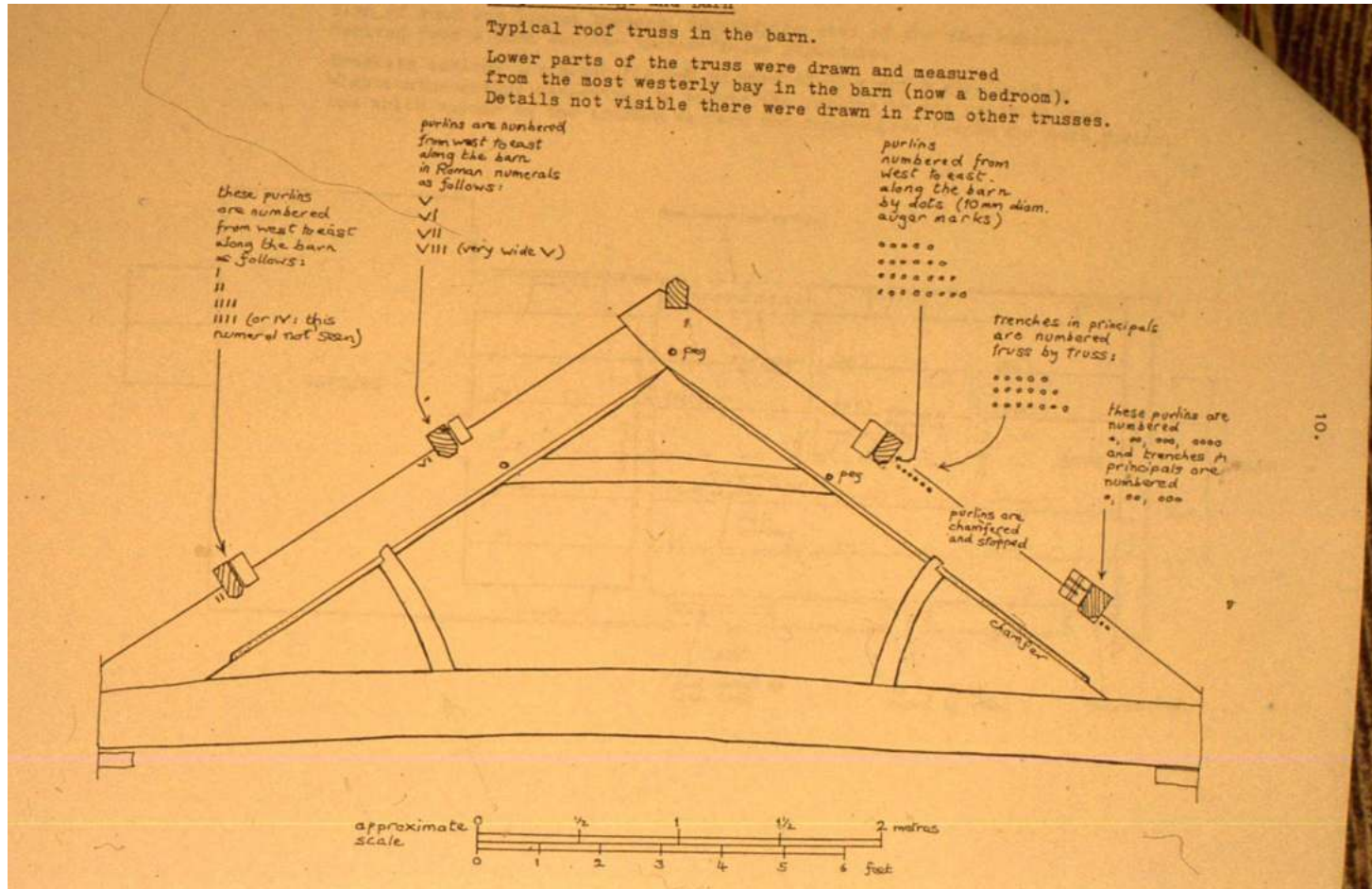
Roofs and terminology



ACF
2011

SOME ROOF TRUSS TYPES IN DALES BARN

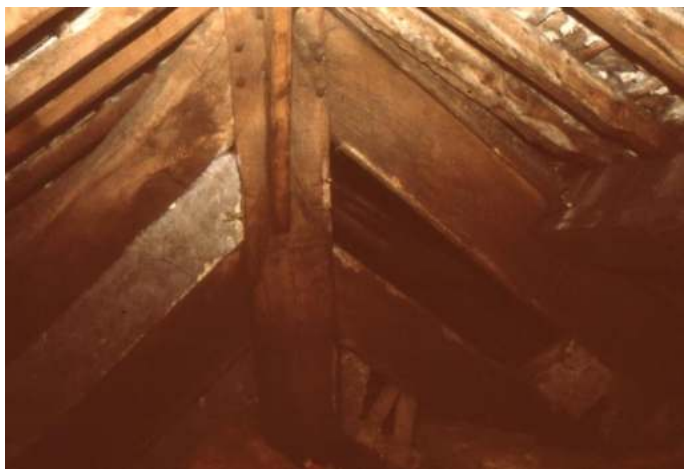
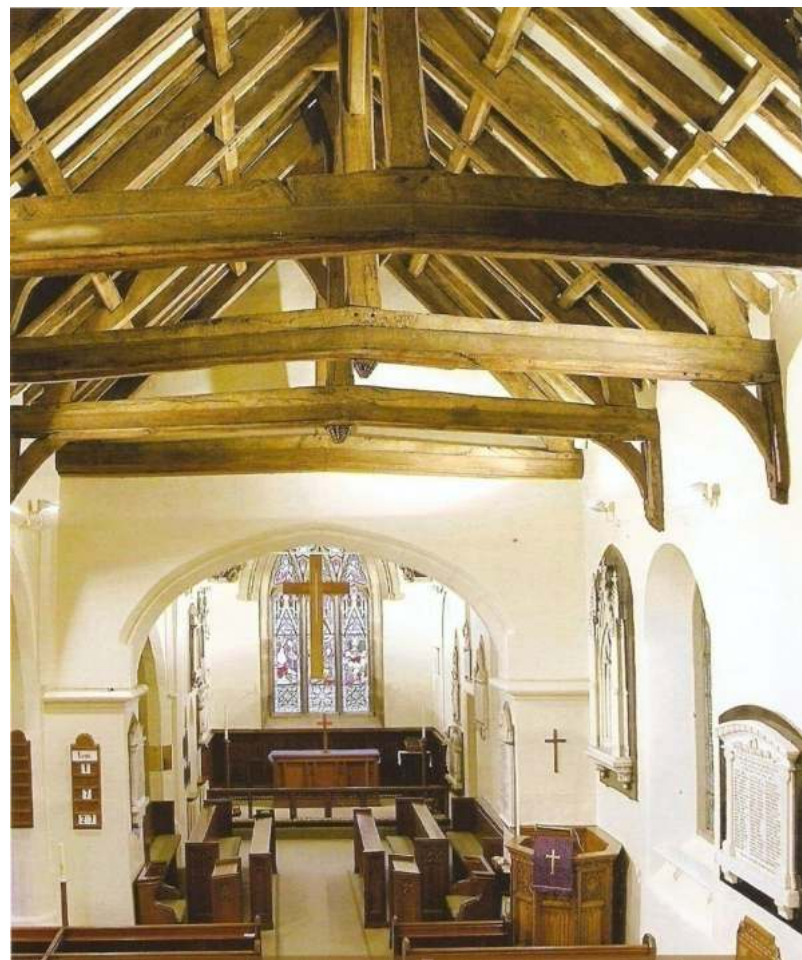
Drawing roof trusses



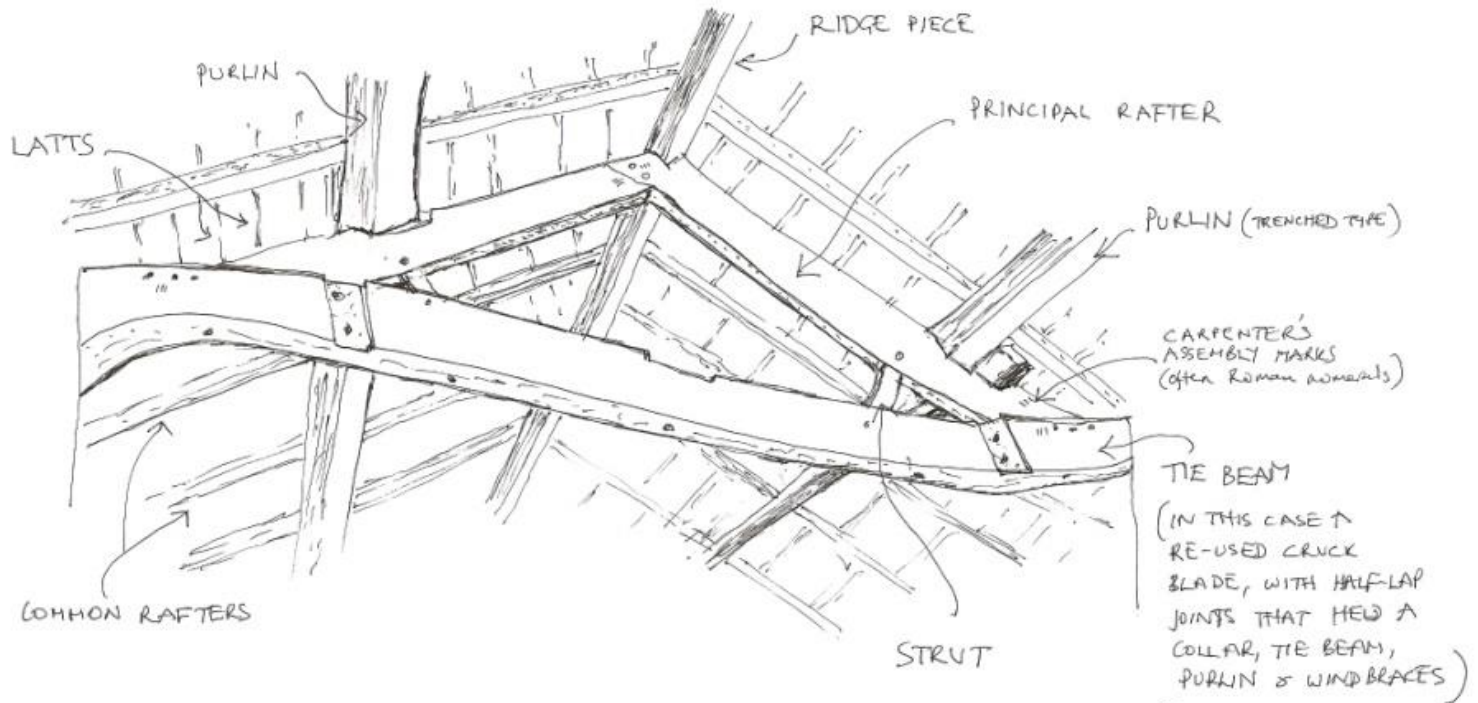
Roofs - naming the parts and problems of measuring



Roofs



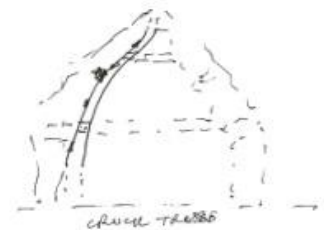




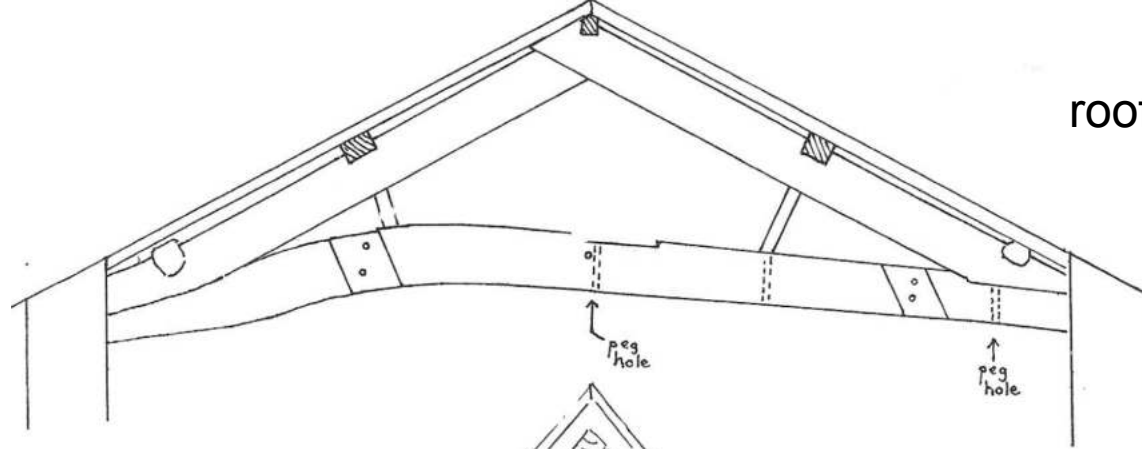
MORTICED APEX ROOF TRUSS (18°C)

SHOWING TYPICAL NAMED PARTS

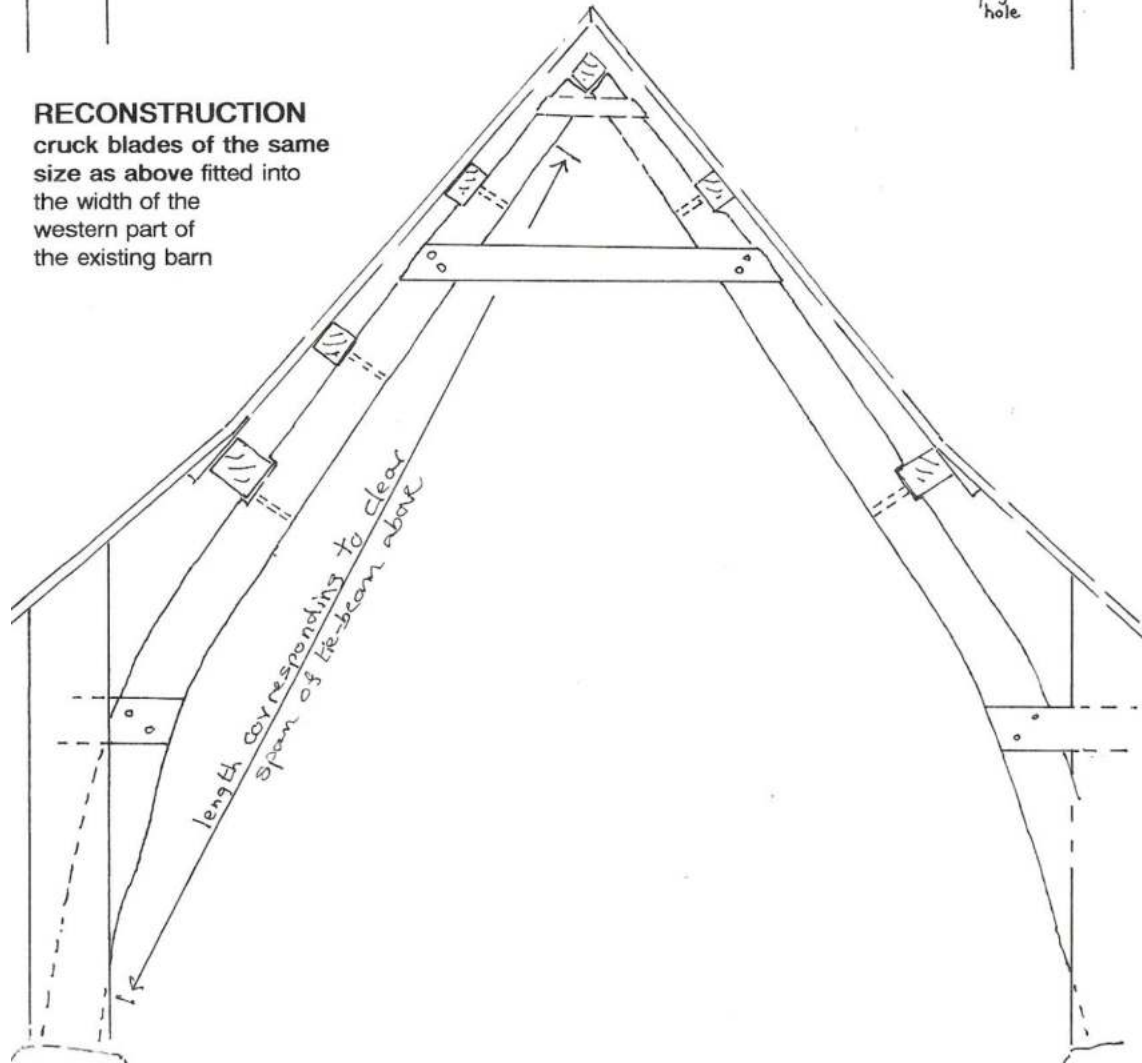
ACA 2011.



roofs



RECONSTRUCTION
cruck blades of the same
size as above fitted into
the width of the
western part of
the existing barn



CONSTRUCTION:

Construction House

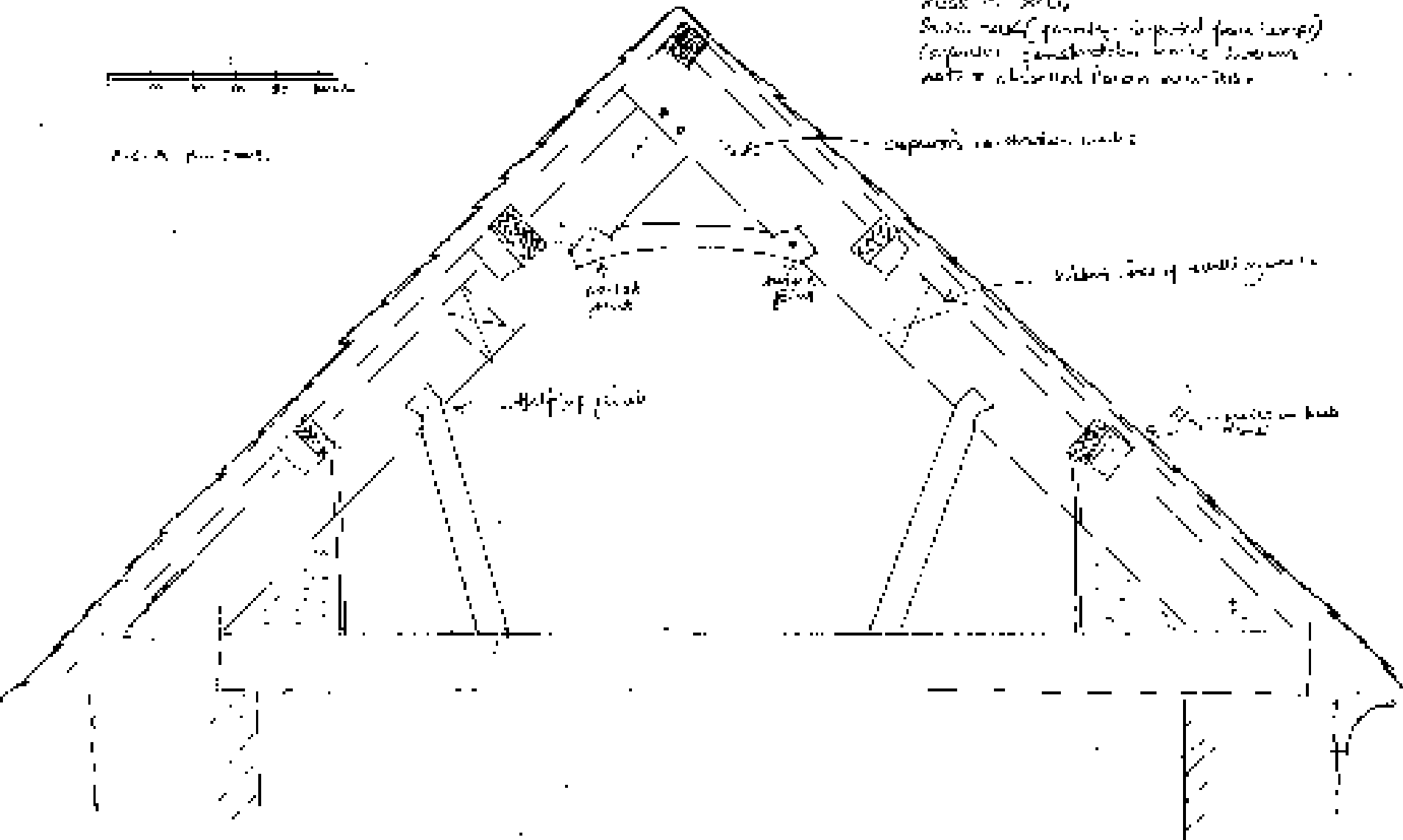
Floor Plan 2

roofs

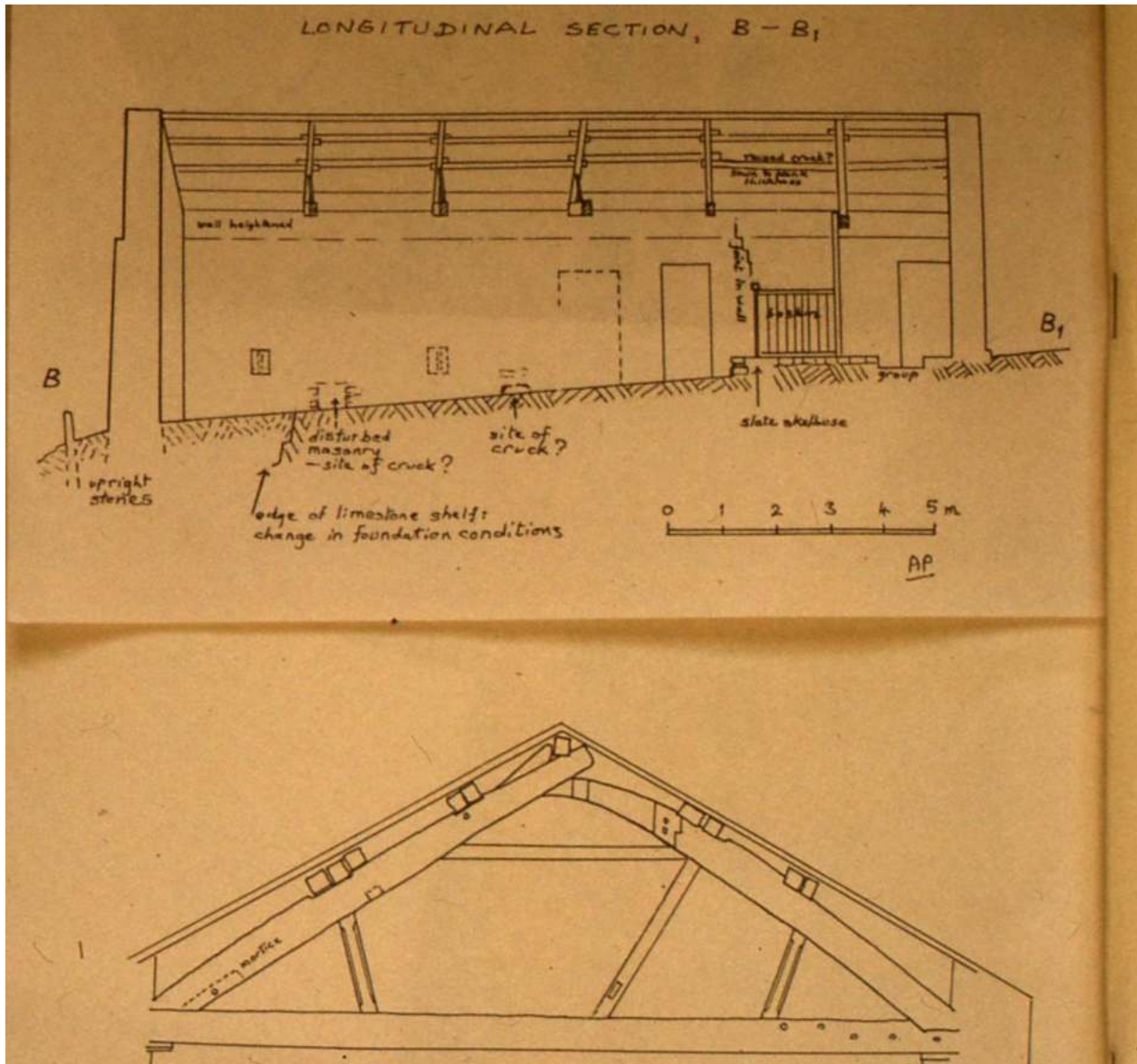
Floor in 3/4
Slope roof (pinned in part from lamp)
(pinned in construction house)
note: a detailed floor plan available



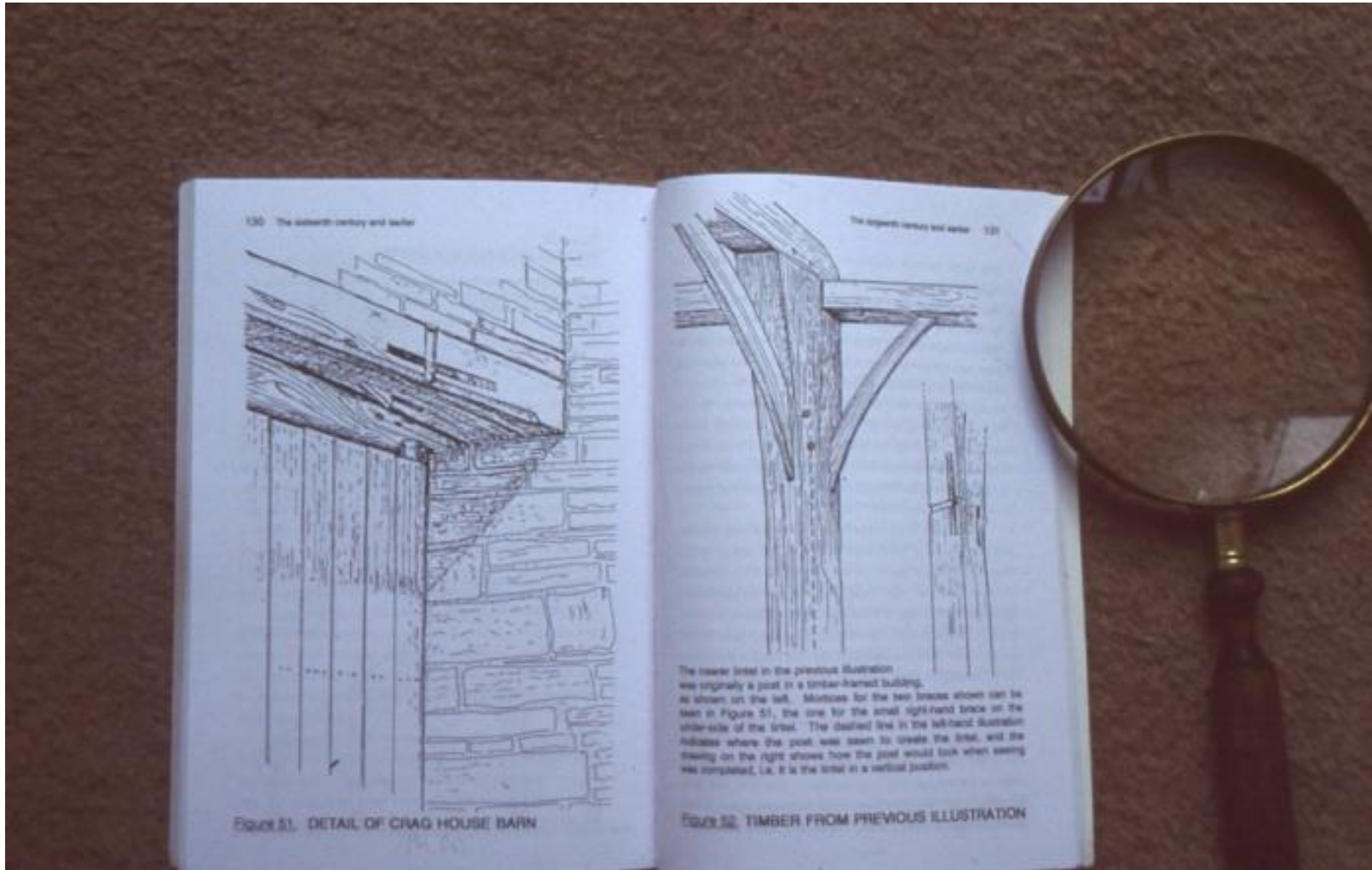
Fig. 2. Floor Plan.



Sections of roof trusses



Details and interpreting



Recording details

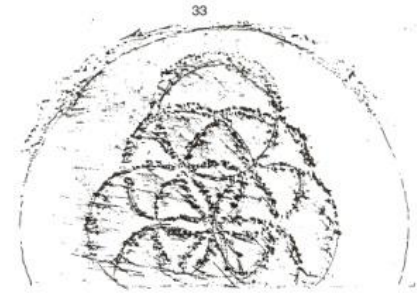
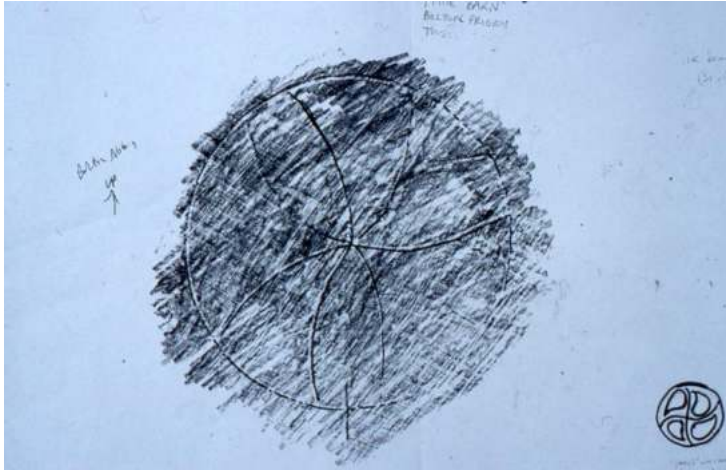
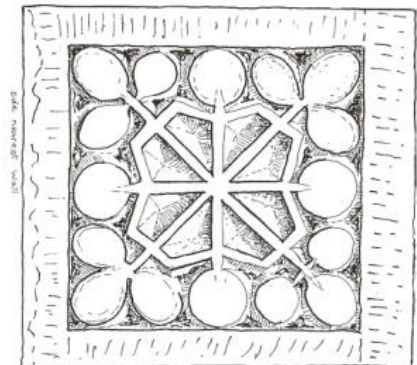


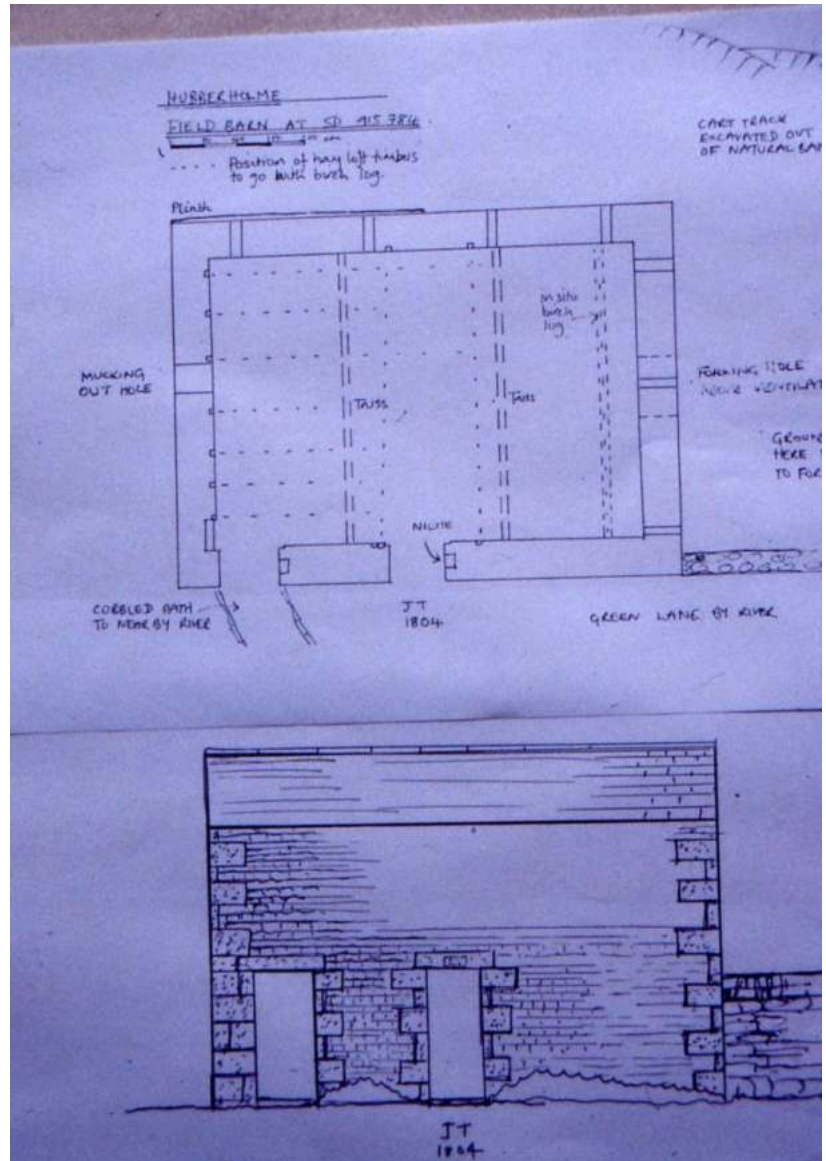
Figure 14
Stonework detail at The Folly

above:
Rubbing of the carving on the soffit of the main door lintel - a pattern of circles overlapping to form a hexafoil at the centre. An "apotropaic" or perhaps just a "good luck" symbol.
below:
Carving on one of two corbels supporting a sleeper beam above the window in the south parlour.

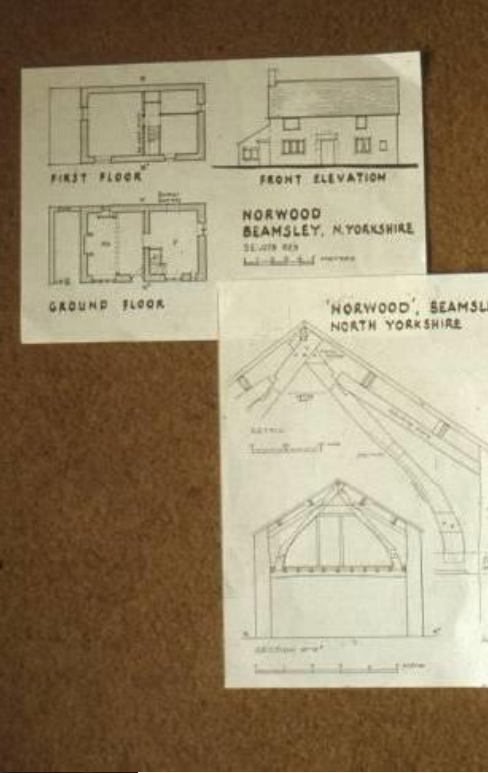
Copyright © North Craven Building Preservation Trust Ltd.



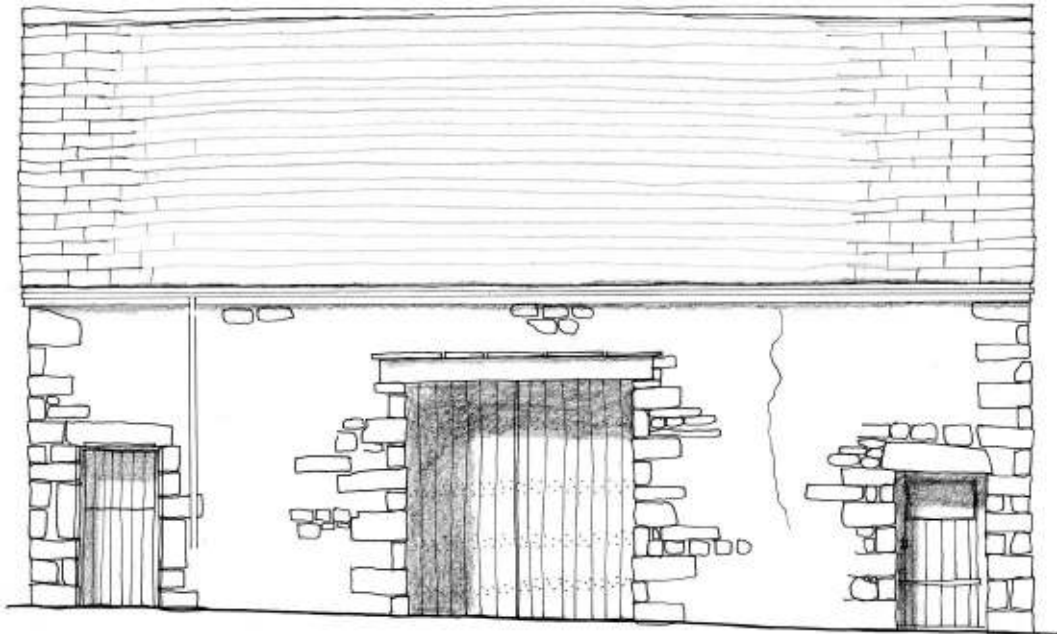
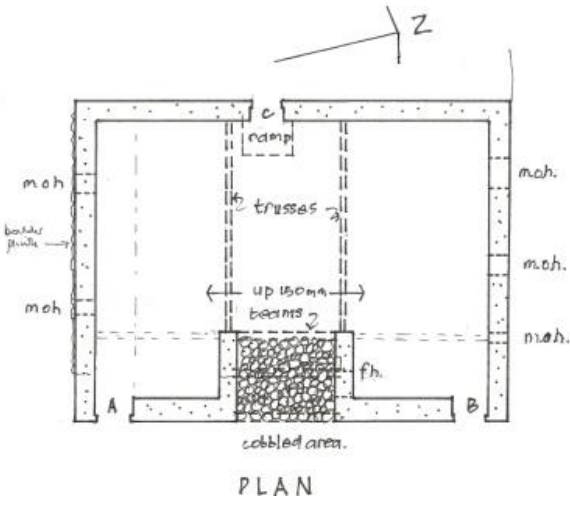
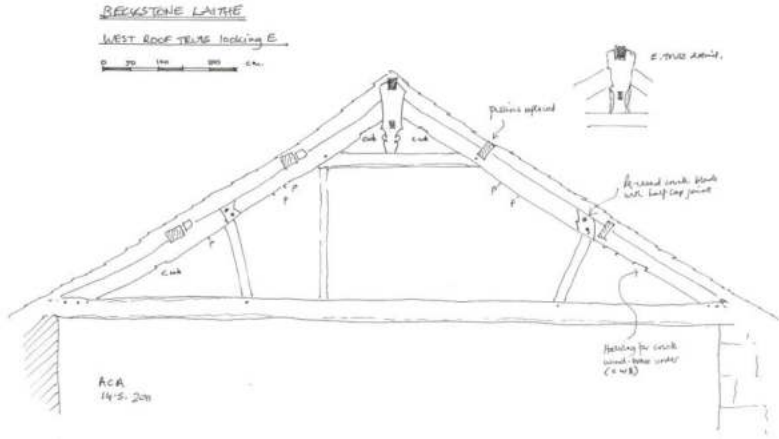
Adding detail
e.g. stonework impressions



Walling detail



Drawing details



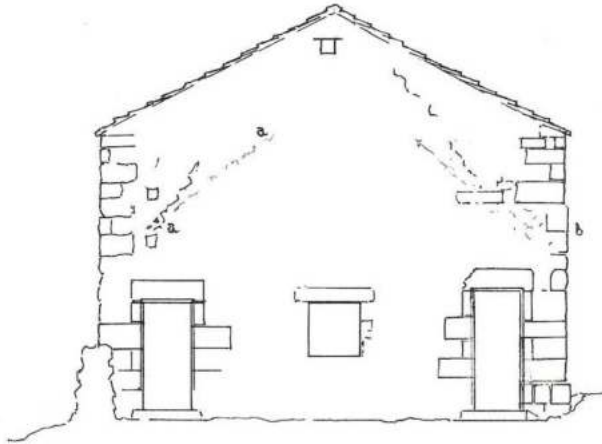


Renard Close laithe



Renard Close Laithe;

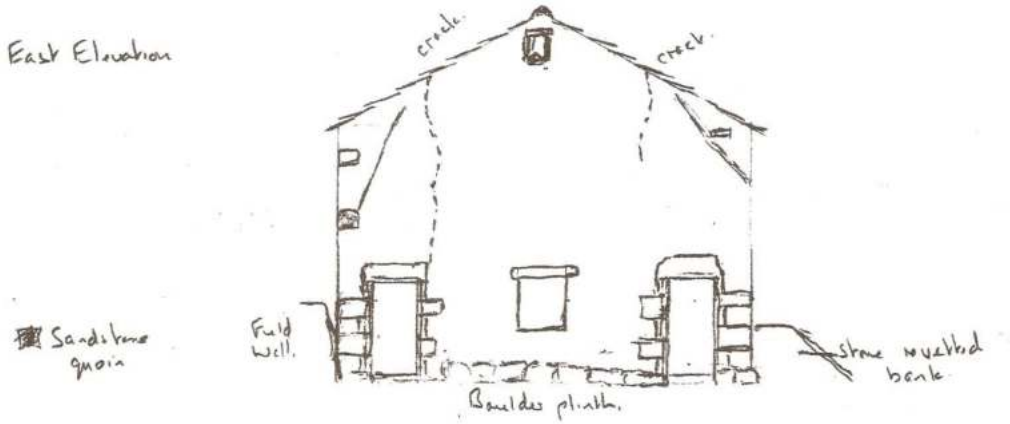
Two records



a --- a is a shadow roof-line visible both inside and outside the barr
b is the level of a former eaves line visible on the north side

Renard. Close Laithe

East Elevation

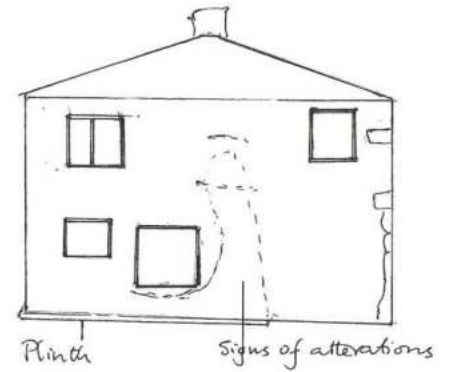
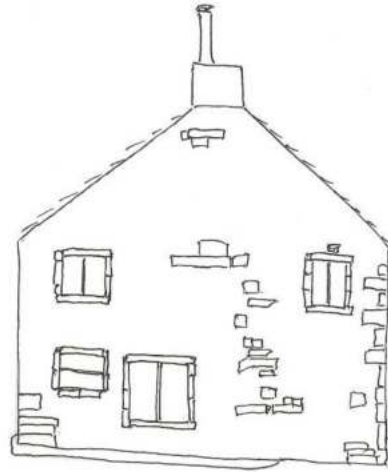
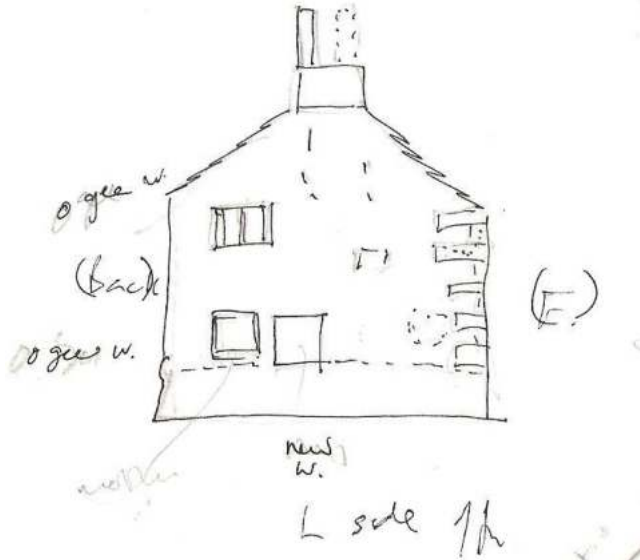


Door chamfers
jamb 10cm
lintels 9/10cm.

0 5m

Windy Arbour – what did we observe?

Three versions



Scale: 1:100

This gable end has a walling feature of stone blocks from the chimney stack and which appear to belong to the insertion of fireplaces when the building became two cottages. The windows include two more of the small ogee mullioned windows like those seen at the front. The lower one has its mullions removed and the sill replaced by a coarse cement in which round beads of glassy slag have been incorporated.

The other two windows are 19/20thC of sawn sandstone. The plinth continues with the ground cut away at the rear. Quoins here are of sharply cut sandstone. Two huge slab quoins lower down occur where the plinth is cemented over. The water wheel for powering medieval fulling stocks or for 17thC lead smelting bellows, may have been near this area and explain some of the massive plinth walling on the gable corner. The leat is shown on the TA map as entering through the gable wall.

Published
Drawings;

Harrison and Hutton

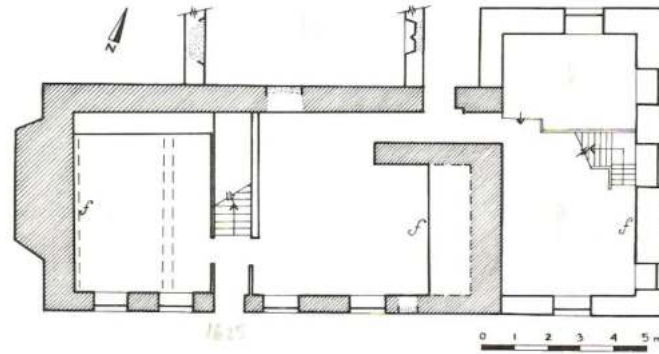


Figure 5.5. Dent, High Hall [543]. Large 1625 farmhouse with rubble walling; one huge external stack and one internal, both fireplaces concealed inside. Extended by parlour and dairy added at one end, and by rear kitchen wing with another stone-arched fireplace 4m across occupying whole gable end, probably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

and this design is found in the adjoining Lake Counties. There Brunskill⁶ 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 derelict house called Brandstone Carr at Bewerley in Nidderdale [286], 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 hills to the north of Swaledale, and is dated 1632, which must be considered remarkably early for so remote a region. These early examples are all fairly large farmhouses, not cottages, though their size varies from

MALVERN

1114 Priory Cottage

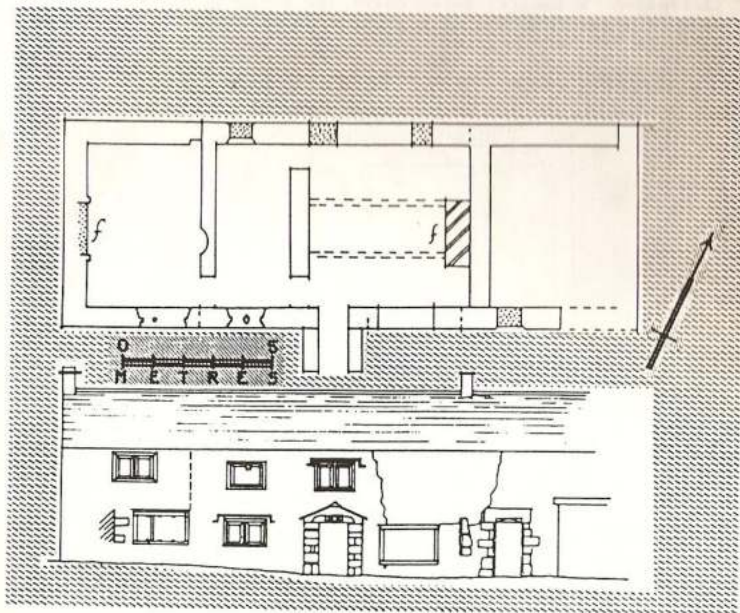
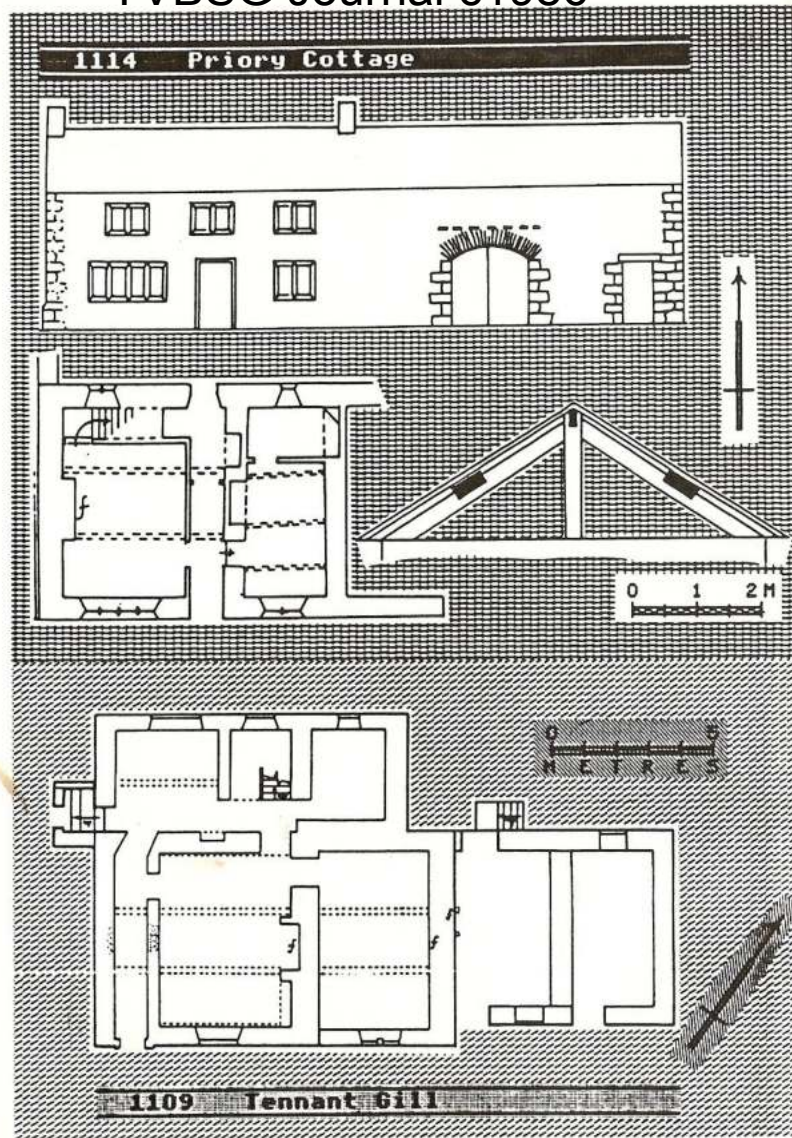
Early laithe house of two cells. C 1700. Direct entry into W. room. Spine beams with pyramid stops. Hollow moulded mullions, four light housebody rest two. House roof has two king post trusses barn has four. Plan altered to hearth passage by insertion of wall W. side of front door. No back door before mid 20th Cent.

1109 Tennant Gill

Direct entry stone house mid 18th cent. Doorcase of unexpected quality. One room only downstairs. Outshot added to N. followed by extension to E. Both improvements made at turn of 19th Cent.

1116 Middle House

Derelict 17th Cent. house of hearth passage plan, entrance in single-storey agricultural cell to E. No door opposite. New doorway made and porch added when firehood removed. Heated parlour added to W. end 18th or 19th Cent.

MALVERN
YVBSG Journal c1986

Challenges.....!

