

Dokumentasjon av etterreformatoriske landbruksbygninger i Sør-England.



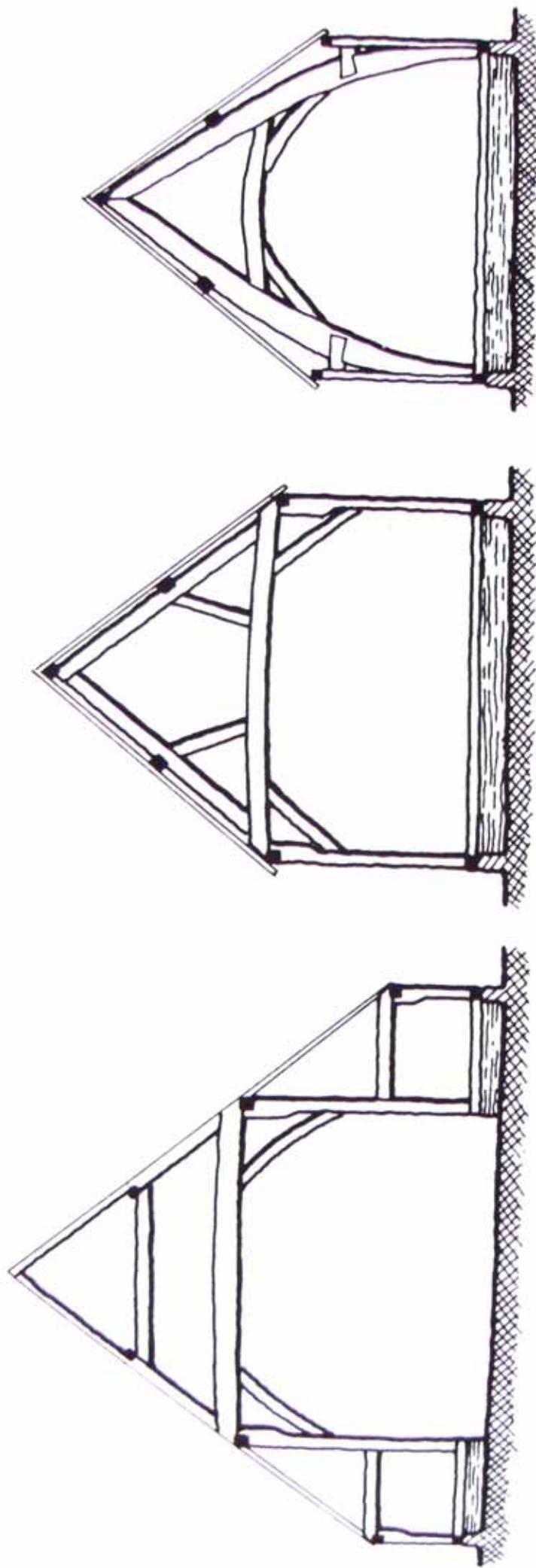
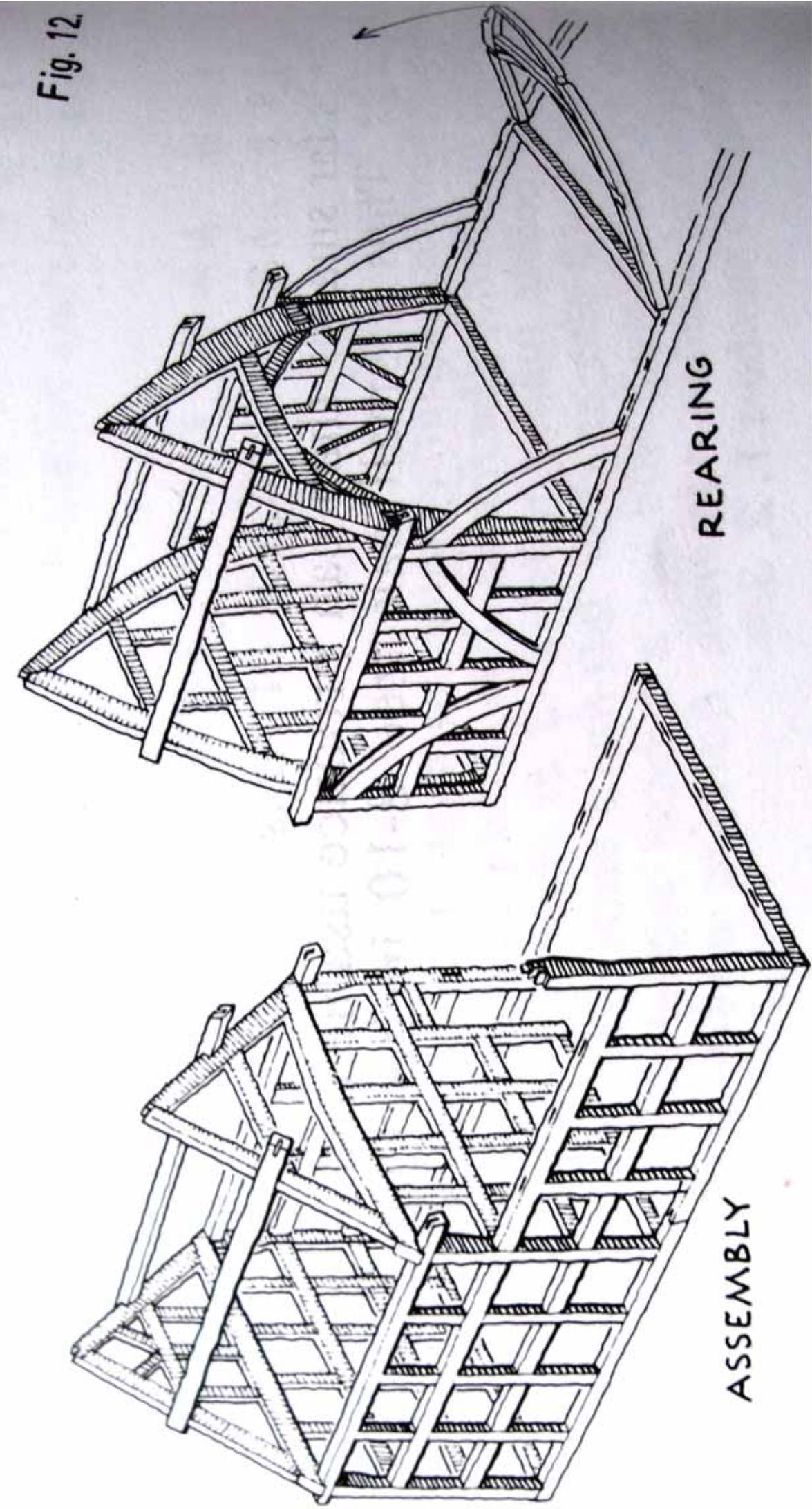
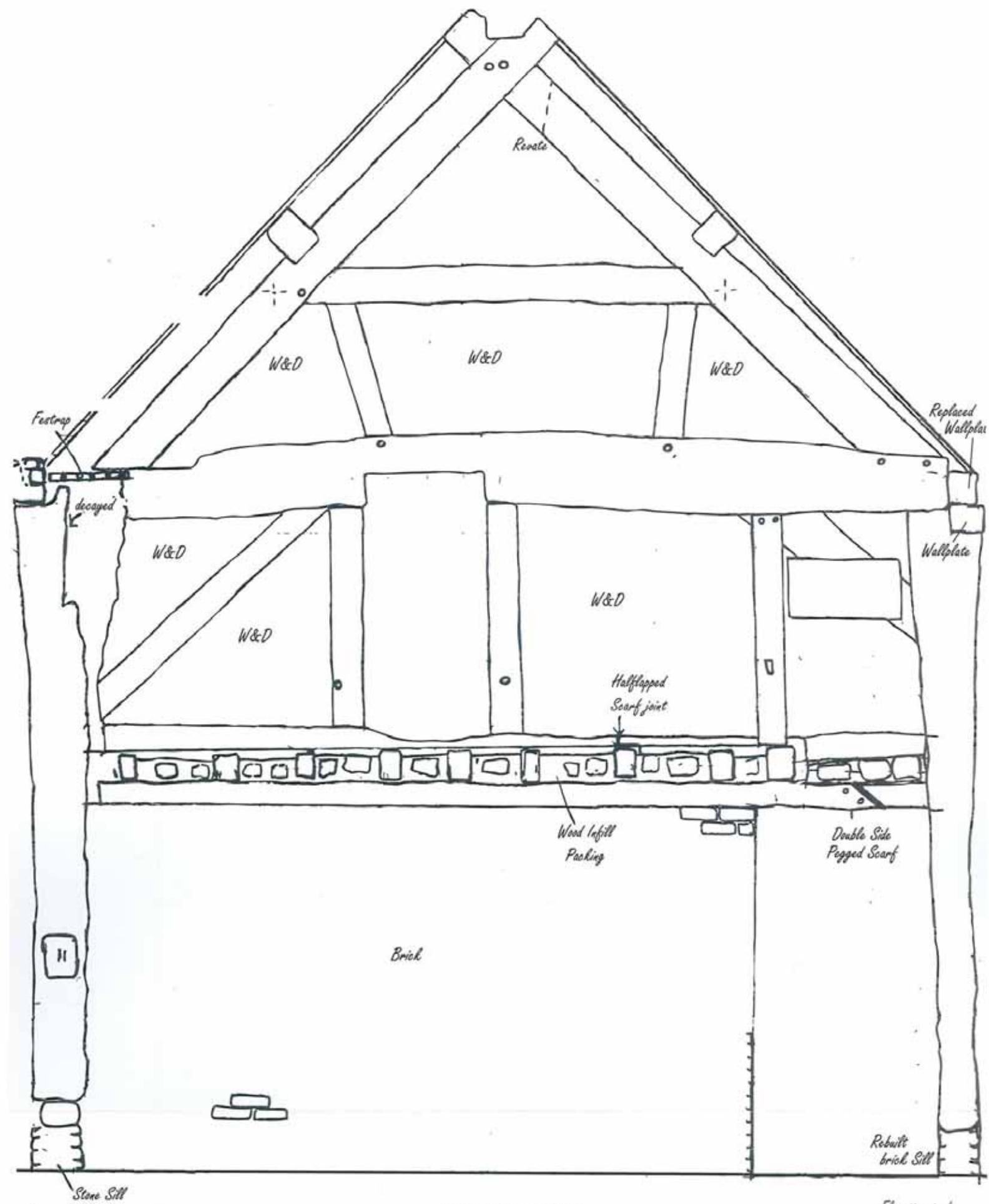


Fig. 8. Cross frames: aisled, post and truss, cruck.

Fig. 12.





W&D = Wattle and Daub

Elevation 1 of
Timber Frame

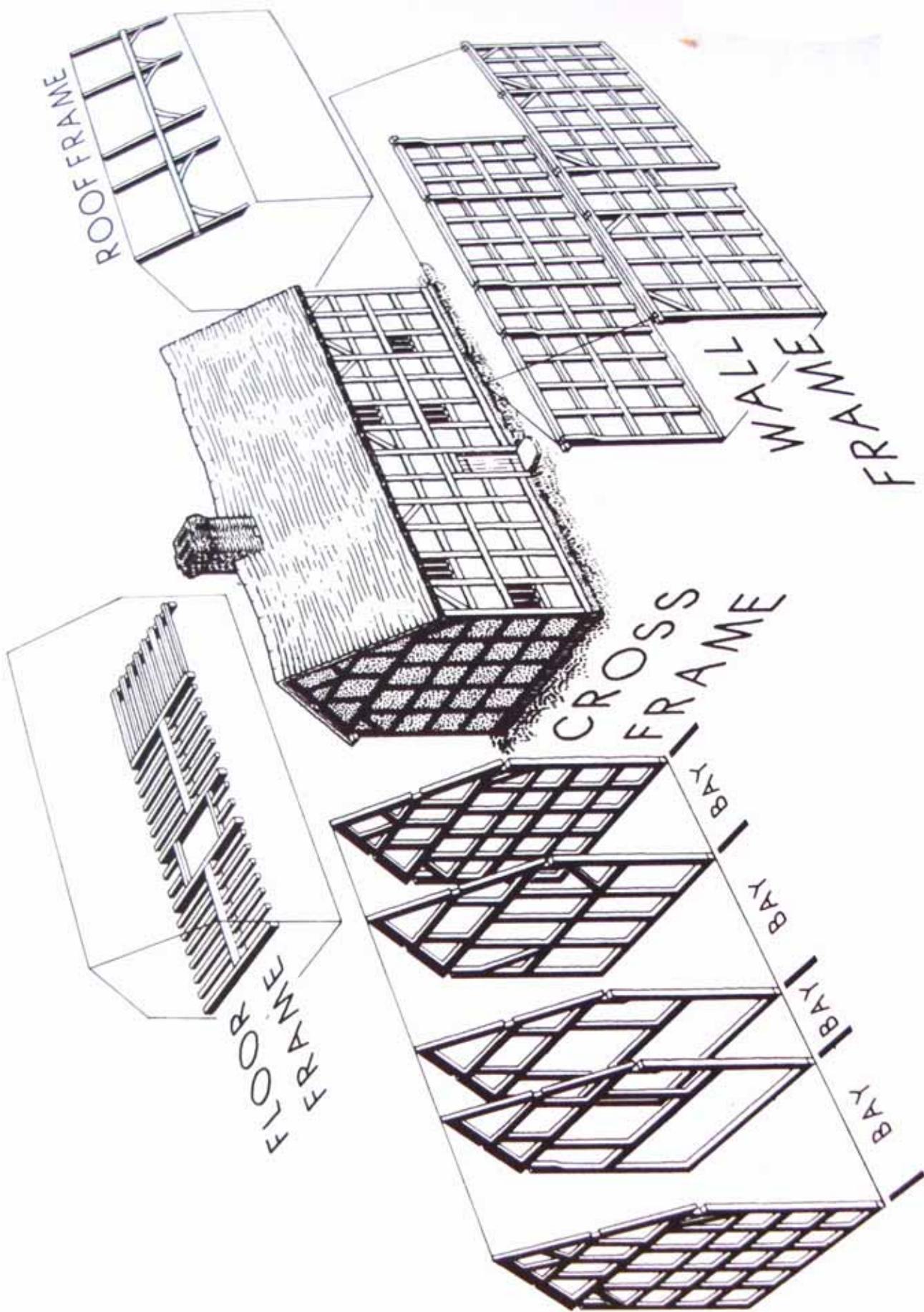
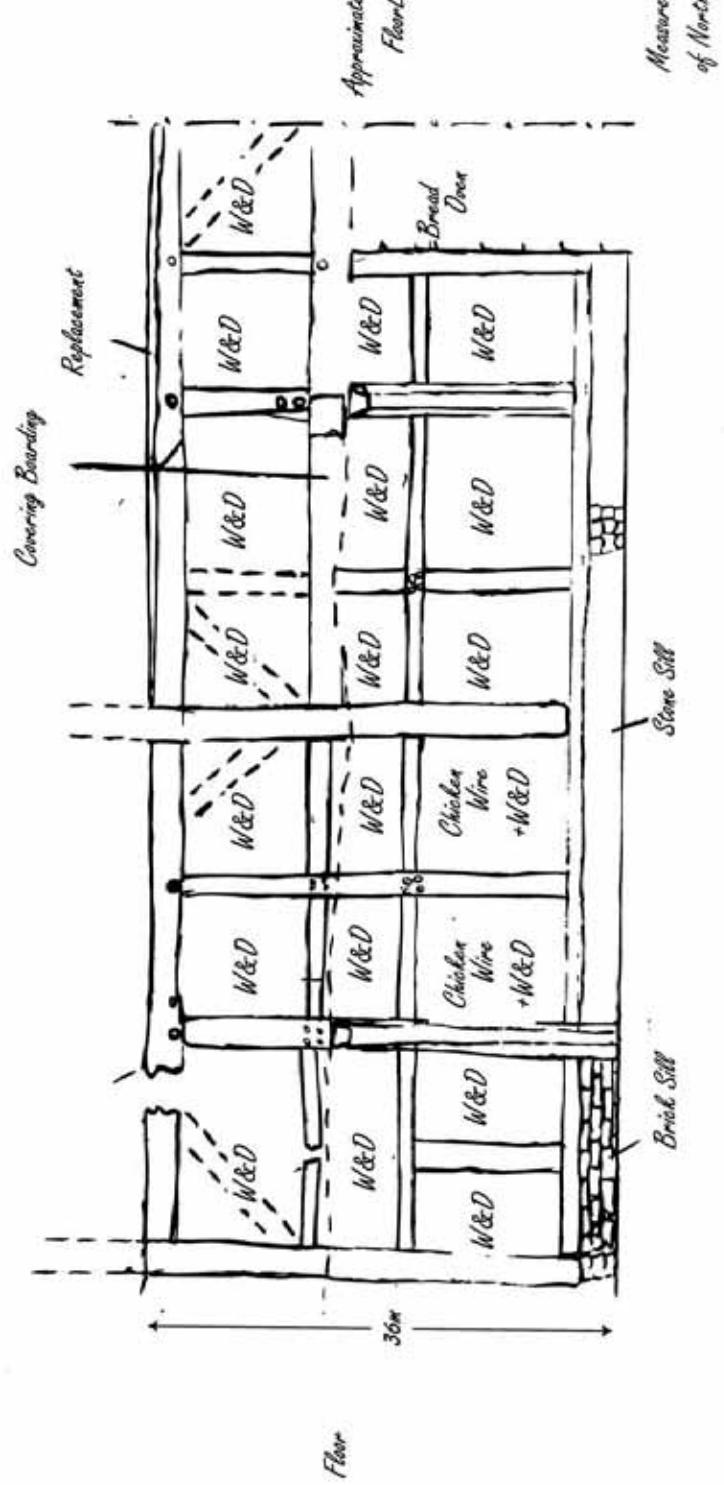
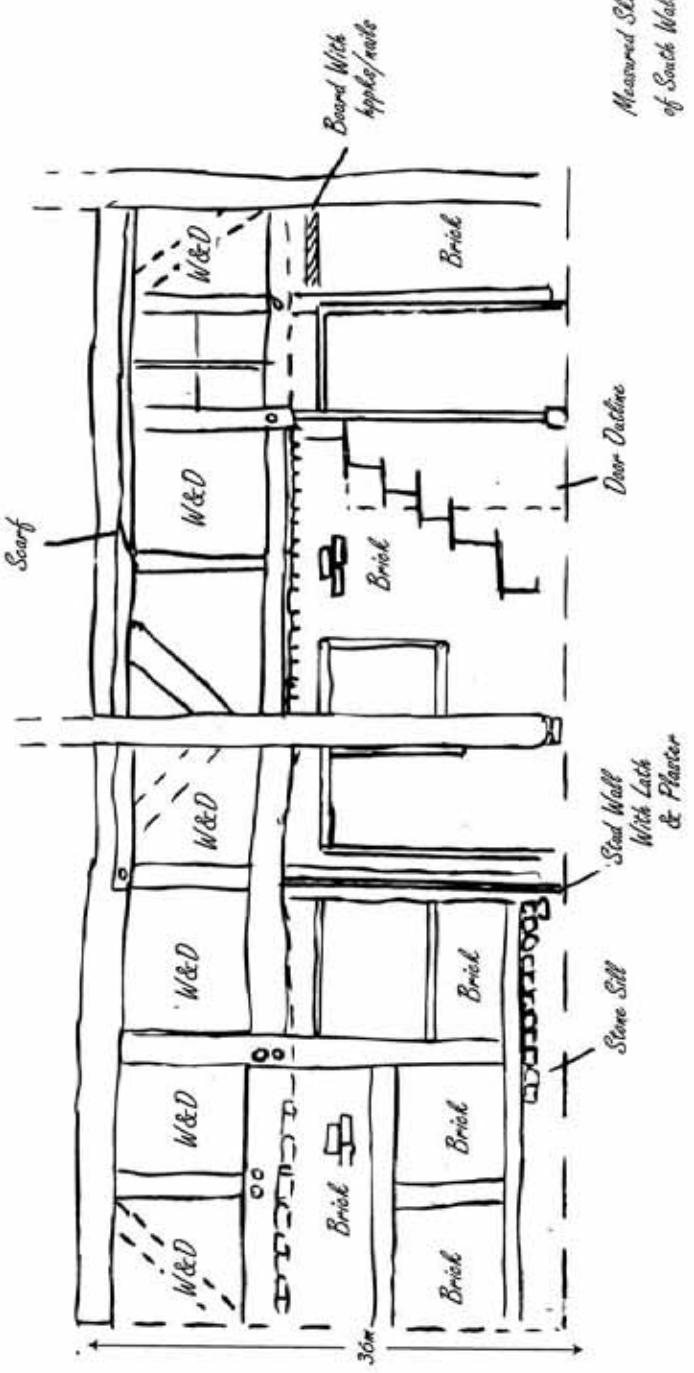


Fig. 1

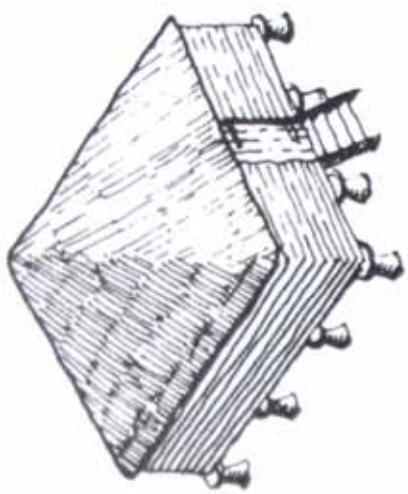
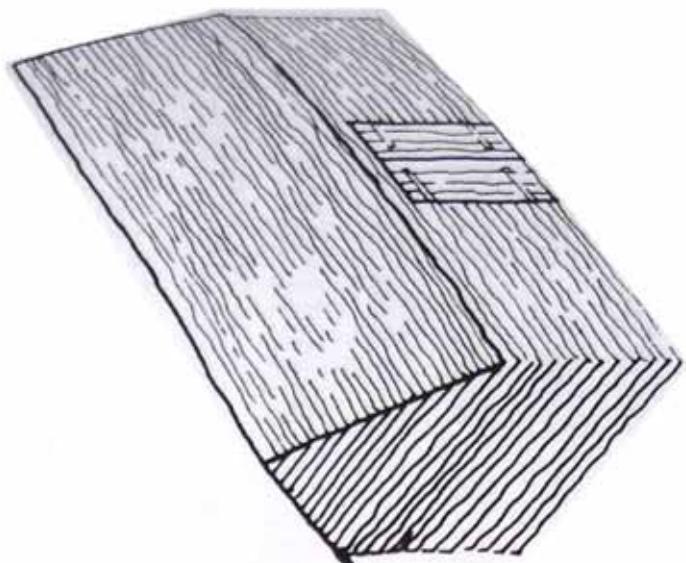
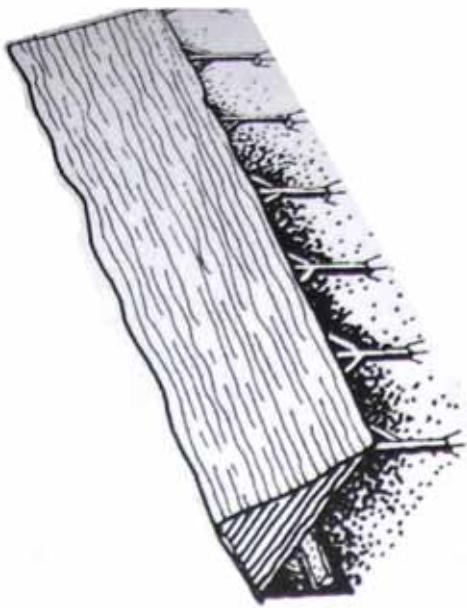


Measured Sketch
of North Wall

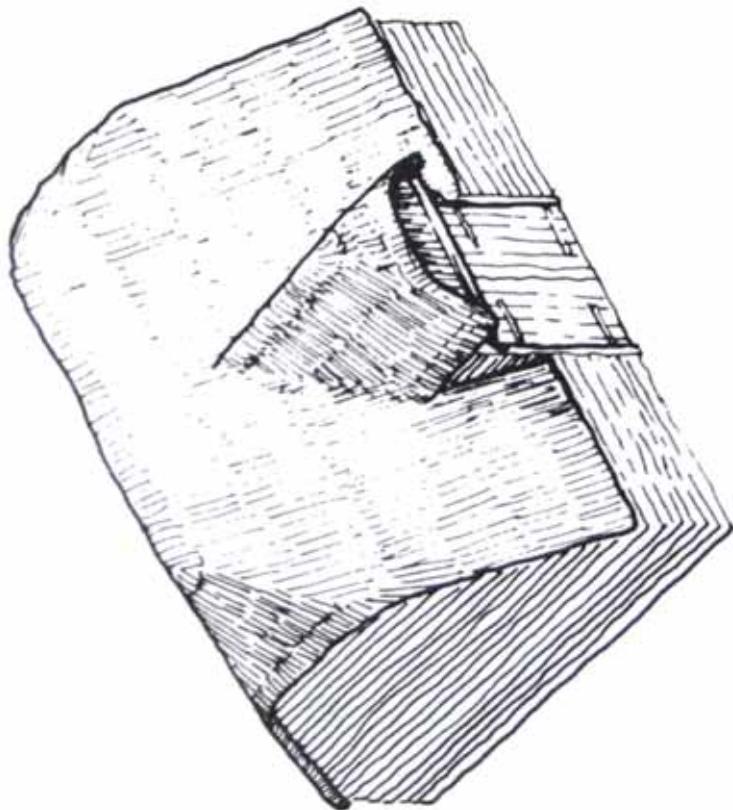
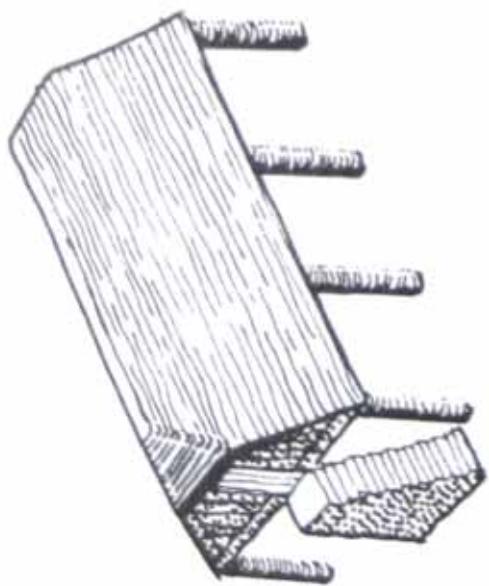
W&D = Wattle and Daub

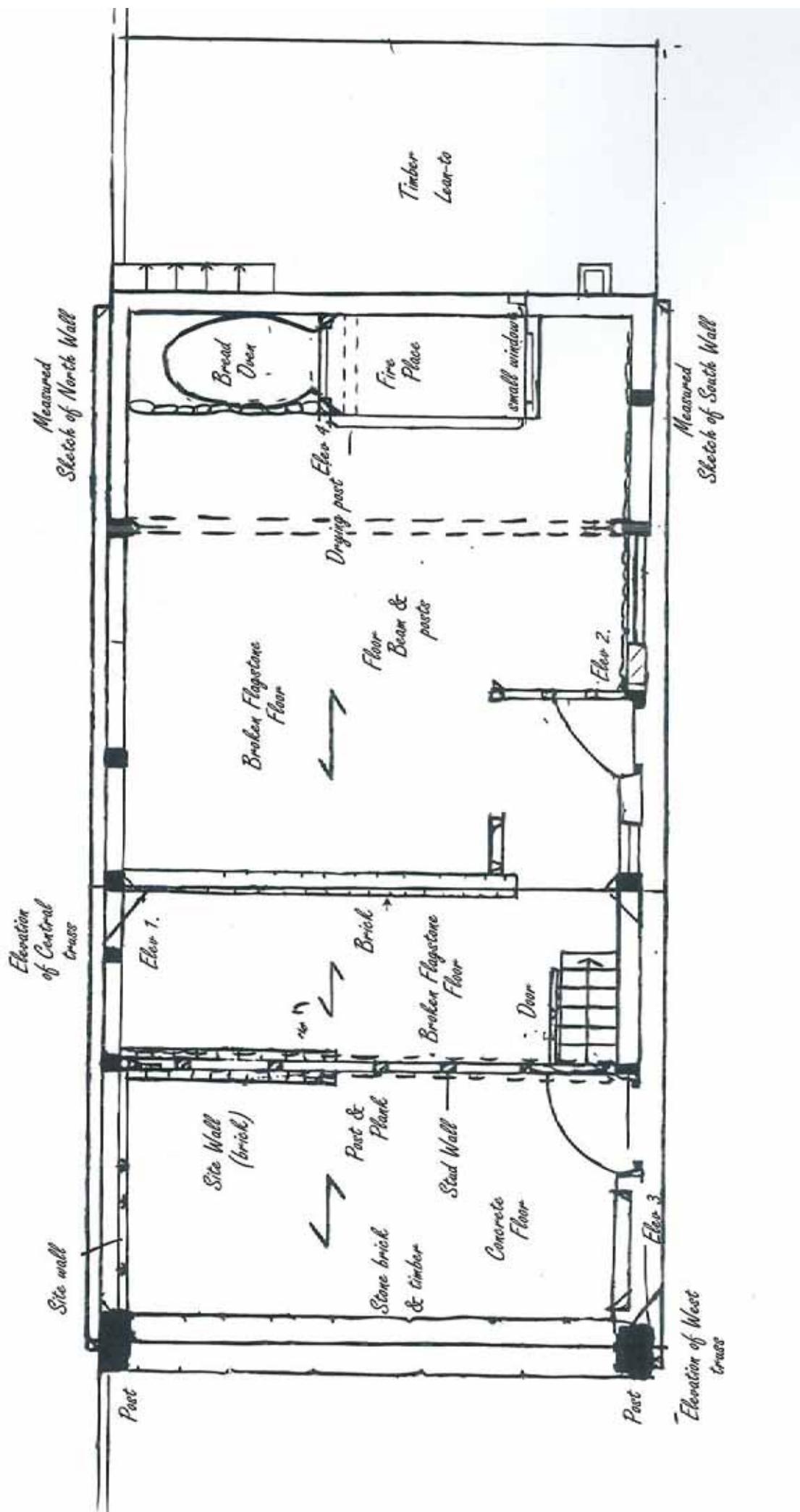


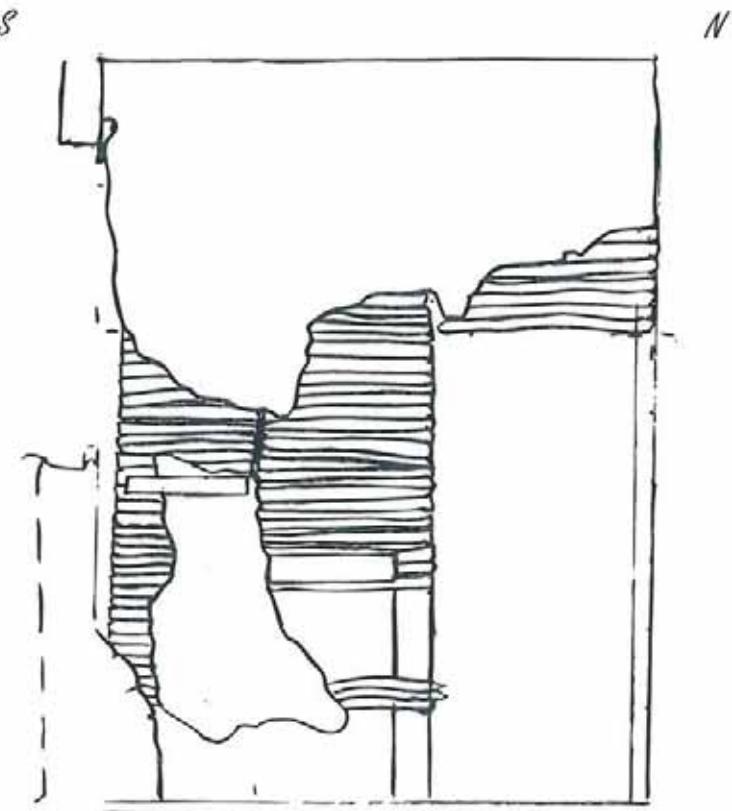
Measured Sketch
of South Wall



B

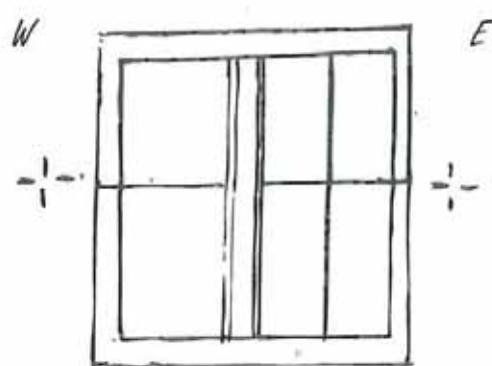




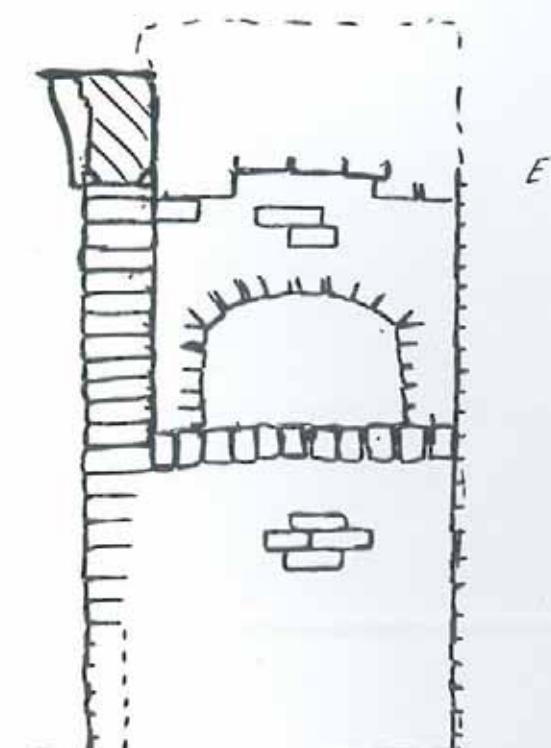


Elev 2 - Lathe & Plaster

Profile of mantel shelf moulding
drawn at 1:1



Elev 3 - 1st Floor Window



Elev 4 - Bread Oven



Planning shapes the places where people live and work and the country we live in. It plays a key role in supporting the Government's wider social, environmental and economic objectives and for sustainable communities.



PLANNING

Planning Policy Statement 5:
Planning for the Historic Environment

CATEGORIES OF LISTED BUILDINGS

Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be internationally important; only 2.5% of listed buildings are Grade I.

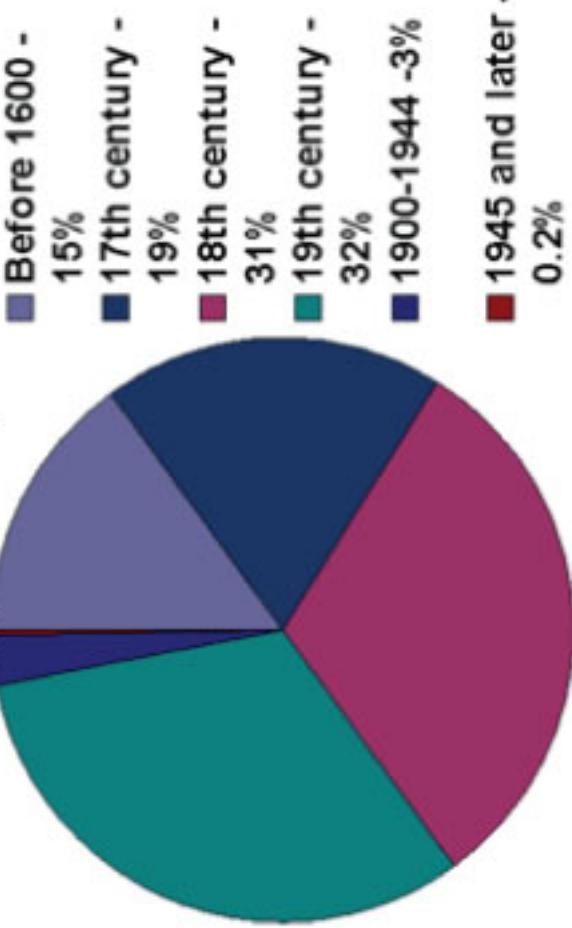
Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; 5.5% of listed buildings are Grade II*.

Grade II buildings are nationally important and of special interest; 92% of all listed buildings are in this class and it is the most likely grade of listing for a home owner.

In England there are approximately 374,081 listed building entries.

(An entry can sometimes include more than one building – such as a terrace.)

All buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are listed, as are most of those built between 1700 and 1840. The criteria become tighter with time, so that post-1945 buildings have to be exceptionally important to be listed. A building has normally to be over 30 years old to be eligible for listing.



Graph detailing the age range of listed buildings in the UK

5.1 Level 1

Level 1 is essentially a **basic visual record**, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. This is the simplest record, not normally an end in itself but contributing to a wider aim. Typically it will be undertaken when the objective is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings – for statistical sampling, for area assessments or historic landscape characterisation, for a pilot project, to identify buildings for planning purposes, or whenever resources are limited and much ground has to be covered in a short time. It may also serve to identify buildings requiring more detailed attention at a later date.

Level 1 surveys will generally be of exteriors only, although they may include superficial interior inspection for significant features. Only if circumstances and objectives allow will any drawings be produced, and these are likely to take the form of sketches.

A Level 1 record will typically consist of:

- drawings* sometimes 1
- photography* 1, sometimes 2
- written account* 1–4

5.2 Level 2

This is a **descriptive record**, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and the interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.

A Level 2 record will typically consist of: *drawings* sometimes 1, sometimes one or more of 2–7 *photography* 1, 2, 4 *written record* 1–3, 6

5.3 Level 3

Level 3 is an **analytical record**, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.

The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. If documentary sources are used they are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record will not normally discuss the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance at any length. It may, however, form part of a wider survey – thematic or regional, for example – of a group of buildings, in which additional source material contributes to an overall historical and architectural synthesis. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat but time or resources are insufficient for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited.

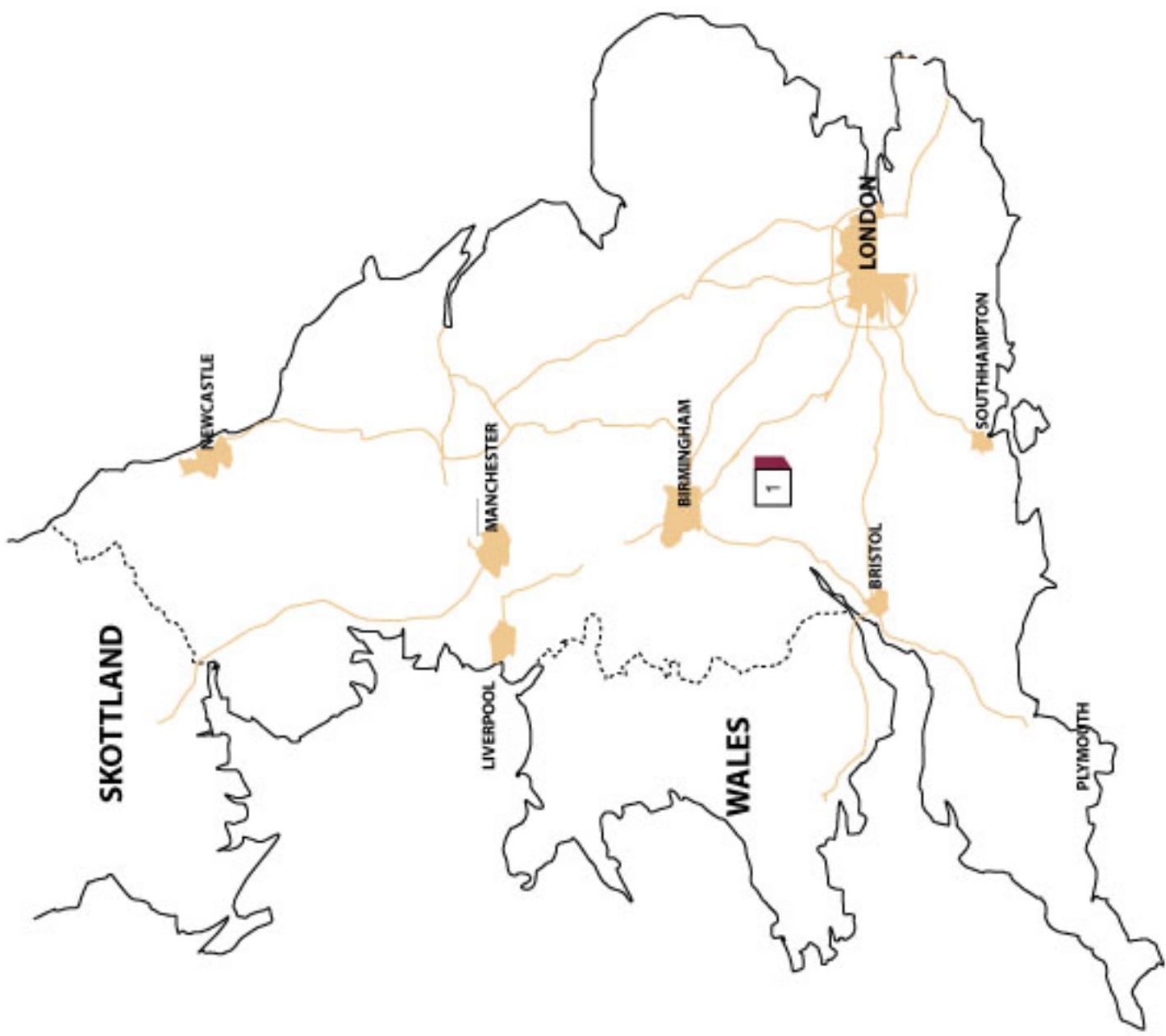
A Level 3 record will typically consist of: *drawings* normally 2; sometimes one or more of 3–12 *photography* 1–9 *written account* 1–3, 6–9, 11–13, 22; sometimes 5, 14–16, 18–20, 23

5.4 Level 4

Level 4 provides a **comprehensive analytical record** and is appropriate for buildings of special importance. Whereas Level 3 analysis and interpretation will clarify the building's history in so far as it may be deduced from the structure itself, the record at Level 4 will draw on the full range of available resources and discuss the building's significance in terms of architectural, social, regional or economic history. The range of drawings may also be greater than at other levels.

A Level 4 record will typically consist of:

- drawings* 2; sometimes one or
- more of 3–12 *photography* 1–9 *written account* 1–3, 5–8, 10–22;



1. BARN



Låver fra 1700-tallet, Warwickshire

Konservering av fire fredede
låver. Dette omfattet detaljerte
arbeidsprogram (detailed work
programmes) utviklet sammen med
English Heritage og kommunene

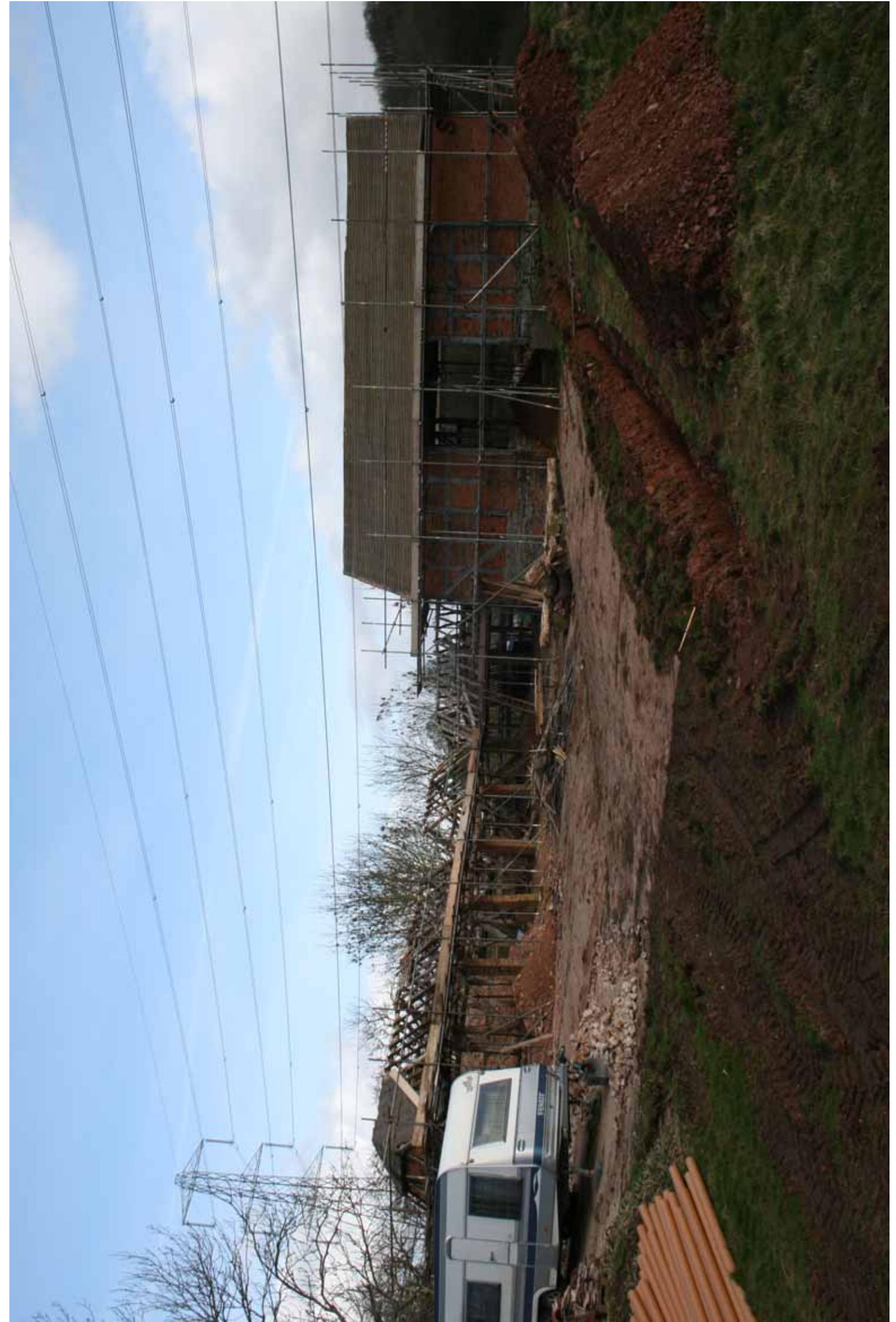
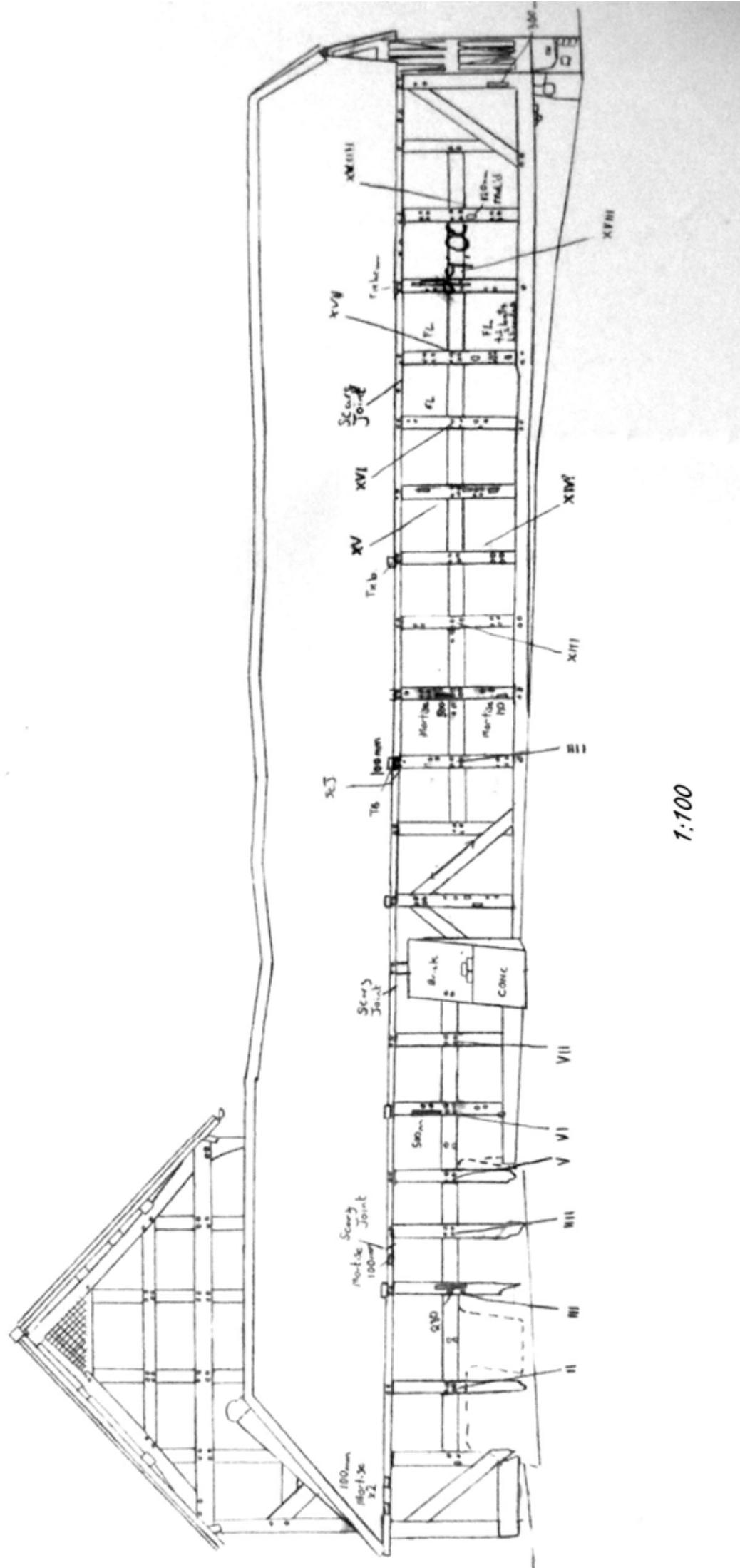


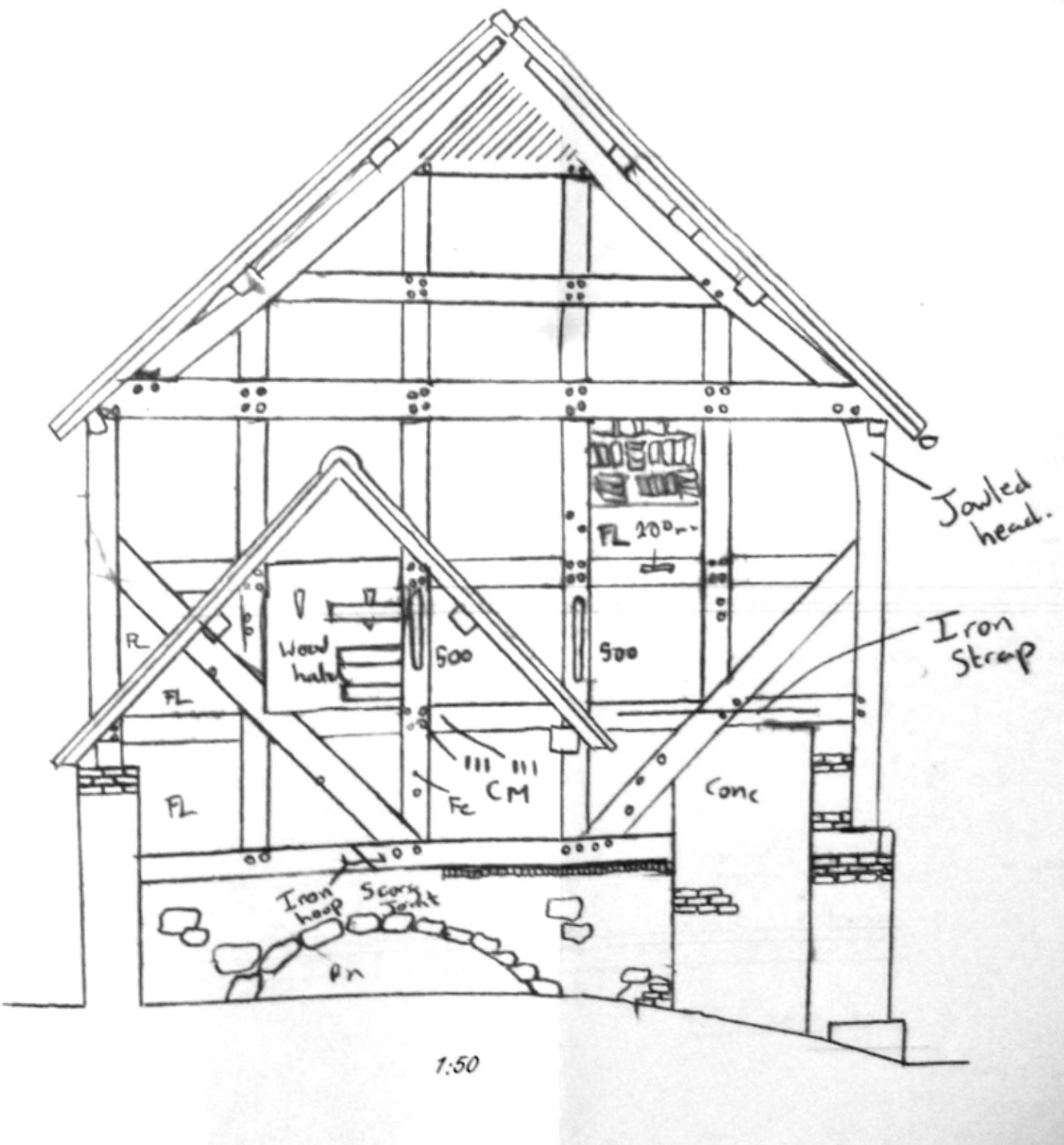


Plate 4: Trusses 8-9 of the Shelter Building.





1:100



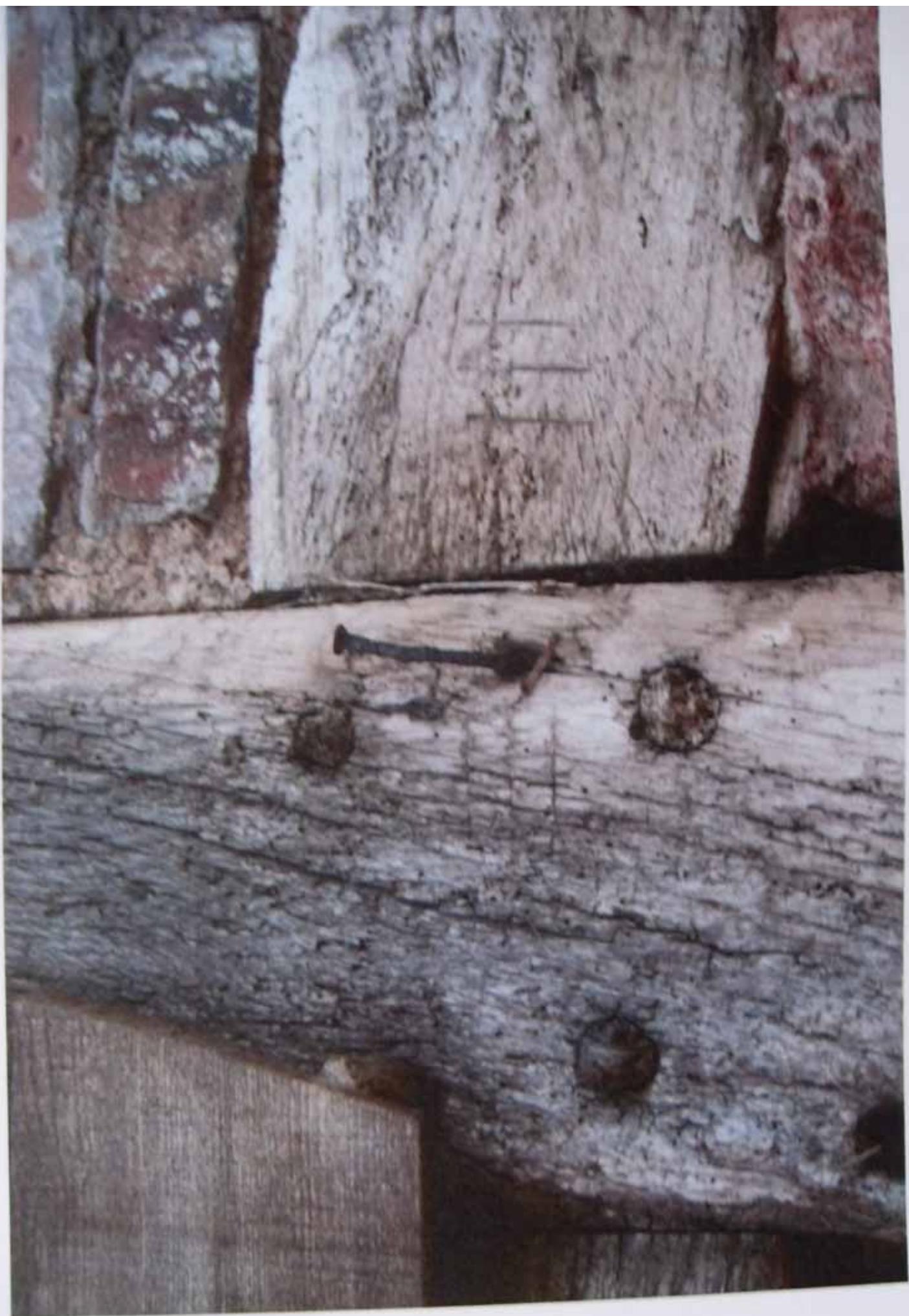


Plate 33: Pair of 'threes' on shelter building timber framing.

