KENTUCKY FIELD SCHOOL
HP 676: FIELD METHODS IN HERITAGE CONSERVATION
(MAY 22-JULY 30)

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As part of a new online graduate certificate program in historic preservation, the Department of Historic Preservation, College of Design, University of Kentucky offered its first field school during the Summer of 2017. The field school is one-unit of a three-unit hybrid course, HP 676 Field Methods in Heritage Conservation. The course is designed to provide our distance learning students with an immersive, hands-on documentation and analysis experience.
Fieldwork is arguably one of the most important skills a student of the cultural landscape can learn. Understandably then, having the opportunity to attend a field school and gaining hands-on experience conducting fieldwork under the tutelage of an experienced professional is a significant resume builder. Many of our distance learning students, however, are full-time working professionals with job or family obligations that prohibit them from taking the time away from work and family commitments to attend a traditional field school. By offering units of text- and video-based instruction before and after the week-long field school, thus reducing the time away from home, the Kentucky Field School is purposely structured to enable individuals unable to attend traditional field schools, an opportunity to participate in an immersive field-based learning experience. We believe the Kentucky Field School may be the first hybrid field school offered in the United States.
HP 676 Field Methods in Heritage Conservation is structured into three units, roughly corresponding to eight weeks in a traditional face-to-face course.

- **Unit One (online)**: The first unit is taught entirely online through the University of Kentucky Canvas system. The unit consists of a “welcome” module and two content modules roughly comparable to two-weeks in a traditional face-to-face course. The format of each Unit One module consists of a series of readings, assigned primarily from Thomas Carter and Elizabeth Cromley’s Invitation to Vernacular Architecture; short content videos; and short exercises designed to prepare students for the field experience.

- **Unit Two (field school)**: During the field school, students work approximately 8-hours a day with an interdisciplinary team of heritage professionals and community residents to document and analyze a cultural landscape chosen for the case study. The time spent in the field during the week is equivalent to that typical in a three-week traditional face-to-face course.

- **Unit Three (online)**: Following the field school, students returned home where they completed Unit Three entirely online. The third unit was originally envisioned to consist of a series of assignments designed to gather the fragmented heritage “data” collected during the field school into a unified and meaningful digital neighborhood site report. As discussed below, following the field school, the third unit was redesigned to include areas of archival research originally intended to be covered in the field school but which, due to time constraints, we were unable to complete.
“KNOW BEFORE YOU GO”

Gardenside, a mid-century modern Lexington, Kentucky suburb, was chosen as the study area for the 2017 field school. Much of the online instruction in Unit One introduced students to residential suburban history and cultural landscape patterns, Gardenside’s developmental history, and conducting preliminary research. Carter and Cromley’s admonition “know before you go” was the theme of Module One.
UNIT TWO, THE FIELD SCHOOL, EMPHASIZED:

- the interdisciplinary nature of the documentation process;
- embracing local knowledge in the documentation process;
- traditional documentation methods and emerging technology;
- documentation scale & change over time.
During the field school, the interdisciplinary nature of the documentation and analysis process was emphasized by a multidisciplinary team of guest instructors.

- **Karen Hudson, PhD.**, Field School Director: Department of Historic Preservation, College of Design, University of Kentucky (preliminary research, reconnaissance survey, hand measuring and drawing, field notes, archival research, interviewing and community collaboration).

- **David Ames, PhD.**: Professor Emeritus Center for Historic Architecture & Design, University of Delaware (suburban history and documentation, and architectural photography).

- **Josh Ayoroa, March, LEED AP**: Ayoroa | Simmons, PLLC (3D laser scanning, 3D modeling, drone documentation).

- **Ned Crankshaw, PhD.**: Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Kentucky (cultural landscape documentation).


- **Kim McBride, PhD.**: Co-Director, Kentucky Archaeological Survey, University of Kentucky Historic Archaeology Specialist (archaeological survey, geophysical survey, archival research).

- **Glen Payne.** Developer of RuskinArc.

- **Rich Schein, PhD.**: Department of Geography, University of Kentucky (framework for interpreting ordinary landscapes, race and space).
A collaborative documentation process was emphasized throughout the field school by:

- embracing local knowledge in the documentation process;
- maintaining close coordination with the neighborhood association before during and after the Field School;
- including a neighborhood resident on the field team and paying them for their expert knowledge and participation;
- conducting informal and formal interviews with residents;
- sponsoring a neighborhood “Storyscape Event”;
- presenting the field school findings at a neighborhood association meeting following the end of the course.
A member of the Gardenside Neighborhood Association attended each day of the field school and provided daily reports on the neighborhood Facebook page.
Gardenside Neighborhood Association General Meeting
Tuesday, October 24, 7pm
Gardenside Christian Church Gym


Also updates on neighborhood projects, public safety report, and your interests and concerns. Refreshments and socializing, too!

**Will your street have the most people present for the meeting?**
Gardenside focus of Historic Preservation Field School

Gardenside was the focus of the University of Kentucky’s first-ever Historic Preservation Field School. The students conducted fieldwork June 3–13. They surveyed the area and identified six common house types, including traditional, split-level, and new, cape cod, and contemporary. The students then studied one house in detail, making measured drawings and a typology study.

A highlight of the meeting will be a presentation titled “Growing Lexington: Gardenside: An Outward Landscape History.” The speaker will be Karen Hudson, an assistant professor in the UK Department of Historic Preservation, who will talk about the Field School she led in Greater Gardenside in June, with a special focus on the original “island houses” that pre-dated the subdivisions.

In addition, there will be a public safety report, an update on GNA accomplishments and plans, refreshments and time for socializing with neighbors.

Are your trees healthy?

About a dozen Gardenside residents took a tree walk on Aug. 26 with Grace Coy of the Urban Forest Initiative to learn how to determine the health of the trees in our parks. Examining the trees in Gardenside Park, we learned key signs of tree health. For example, is the canopy full or are there lots of dead branches? Is the trunk injured by animals or by insects? Is there plenty of space for the roots to spread out?

Something that may come as a surprise to many people is that a tree should be planted so that “root flare” is visible above the soil, with the bottom of the trunk curving outward toward the soil instead of going straight into the soil like a telephone pole.

Go to the Gardenside website (www.gardensidlen.org) for the online tree health checklist, provided by the Urban Forest Initiative.
The neighborhood Storyscape Event, one of the highlights of the Field School, was made possible by the award of an Orlando Ridout V Fieldwork Fellowship by the Vernacular Architecture Forum. The fellowship was used to help defray the cost of bringing Ned Kaufman to Lexington to conduct a storyscape workshop with the students before the event and to help supervise on the day of the event.
Historic Preservation graduate students from the University of Kentucky, who are participating in a Field School in Greater Gardenside June 3-10, invite current and former residents to a Neighborhood Storyscape Event where the students will present their preliminary findings and collect neighborhood stories and material culture (architectural drawings, photographs, newspaper articles, etc.) about the neighborhood. A station will be set up to copy memorabilia, so you will not have to leave any materials. Barbecue and sides from Blue Door will be served, so come hungry and ready to share your neighborhood stories. For more information, contact Karen Hudson at karen.hudson@uky.edu.
UK’s Historic Preservation Field School ended its week of field work in Greater Gardenside Saturday with a neighborhood streetscape event at Gardenside Christian Church. Students presented their preliminary findings and continued to gather information from both current and former area residents. While the students’ actual time in the field ended Saturday, they will continue to work on the Greater Gardenside project for several weeks. An important outcome for neighborhood residents will be the development of an interactive website for sharing the information gathered during the Field School with the community.
In addition to collecting place based stories about Gardenside and copying neighborhood archival materials (architectural drawings, newspaper articles, photographs, etc.) that residents brought to the StoryScape Event, students presented their preliminary findings to the neighborhood.
After a mini-workshop on Adobe Illustrator and AutoCAD, students prepared measured drawings, maps and posters for the StoryScape Event.
Residents were asked to add information to the graphic presentations.
Grant money awarded by the University of Kentucky was used to pay an honorarium to a Gardenside resident to participate in the field school. To encourage the participation of Gardenside’s large Hispanic community, a young bilingual DREAMer, a high school senior, was awarded the resident honorarium. The young woman worked alongside the graduate students as if she were enrolled in the course.
Students used an iPad and Rode microphone and application to record formal interviews with select residents.
Gardenside resident Sam Halley sat down for an in-depth interview Thursday afternoon with two students in the U.K. Historic Preservation Field School. Sam was the first president of the original Gardenside Neighborhood Association. The students' preliminary findings will be presented at a Storyscape Event Saturday from 12-3 at Gardenside Christian Church. All current and former residents of Greater Gardenside are invited.
A SoundCloud account was created to allow the community access to the interviews.
Students began the week by conducting a reconnaissance survey.
iPads and RuskinArc, a web-based digital historic building inventory and management system, were used to record the survey findings.
Some of the strengths of the RuskinArc platform include its built-in mapping system; data visualization abilities; controlled terminology for drop down menus; ability to keep all records, pictures, plans and documents in one place; universal compliance with SHPO survey requirements (can print to any state survey form).
RUSKINARC
LESSONS LEARNED

• While RuskinArc advertises that iPads and smartphones can be used to collect data in the field, it requires internet connection. Many areas of Kentucky do not have reliable internet service.

• RuskinArc is not an open-source platform. While you can download your data, you must pay a yearly fee to continue to use the platform. It could easily cost the Department $1,500 a year.

• While you can add to the controlled terminology in the drop-down menus, you cannot limit what is already in the database. Since many of our students have little or no architectural history experience, it is essential that we are able to customize the drop down menus based on the study area, for example, in the summer of 2017, limiting the terms to those needed for docketing mid-century modern American suburbs.
ARCHES—GETTY CONSERVATION INSTITUTE

During the 2018 Field School, we plan on testing ARCHES, the web- and geospatially based cultural heritage inventory management system developed by the Getty Conservation Institute. The benefits of ARCHES include:

• it is built using open source software tools to make its adoption cost effective;

• its controlled vocabulary is customizable;

• its built-in mapping system;

• data visualization capability;

• soon they will be releasing a mobile data collection application that will not require internet access in the near future.
HAND MEASURING & DRAWING
While students received an introduction to documentation drawing, the method was not privileged and they were not required to demonstrate their ability to complete drawings to HABS standards.
After spending Monday hand measuring and drawing a typical Gardendale Cape Cod, students in UK's Historic Preservation Field School learned about 3-D scanning, the use of drones, and computer-aided design Tuesday. The scanning demonstration was at Picadome Golf Course. The golf course was once the location of Woodland Distillery and bricks from the warehouses were salvaged to build a clubhouse for the golf course, which opened in 1928. Such buildings become "island" structure.... See More
Demonstration of emerging technologies and their application to the documentation and analysis process were demonstrated including—3D laser measuring and modeling, drone technology, 3D printing, CNC, and laser cutting. Using GIS data and topographic maps, a 3D model of the study area was prepared. The model provided a visual lesson concerning the relationship between natural topography and the development of the built environment.
Following the field school, students returned home where they completed three additional modules, each focusing on archival research including: PVA records, deeds, historic newspapers, city directories, and historic maps. The lessons emphasized the use of online databases.
Lexington Suburban Growth Second Highest In Kentucky

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP) -- Suburbs adjoining four of the five major cities in the Kentucky region are outstripping urban growth by as much as 13 times, the Census Bureau reported today.

This suburban growth, led by Louisville, is in line with nationwide trends.

Lexington ranks second in suburban growth, up 49.5 per cent from 45,512 to 67,402. The city's population climbed from 82,936 to 87,204 in the same period, for a combined growth rate of 45.8 per cent.

The bureau's suburban statistics include predetermined areas around major cities, sometimes comprising parts of two or more states.

Thus Louisville's suburban area includes adjacent portions of Kentucky and Indiana. Its population has skyrocketed 46 per cent since 1950.

Louisville plus its suburbs increased 24.3 per cent, from 678,900 to 719,028. Urban Louisville increased from 390,139 to 395,869, a growth of 4.5 per cent.

This is roughly one-thirteenth the suburban growth, which shot up from 207,771 to 332,340.

Suburban Cincinnati, including parts of Ohio and Kentucky, rose 42.7 per cent to a present population of 963,565. The city itself dropped 3.3 per cent, down to 497,402.

Two other major suburban regions showed population drops. They were the Huntington-Ashland area, comprising parts of Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio, and the Evansville region of Indiana and Kentucky.

The Huntington-Ashland area dropped only slightly, from 343,785 in 1950 to 345,071 this year. Huntington lost 11.7 per cent to its new total of 76,262 and Ashland gained 19 residents to total 51,130. But the areas adjoining Ashland increased from 139,941 to 137,173.

The other decline showed Evansville's suburban population dropping from 62,901 to 56,141. The city itself, however, gained 9.2 per cent to a new total of 140,474.
Taking the lessons learned during the 2017 Field School, we have begun planning for our second event which will take place May 12-20, 2018 in Harlan County Kentucky, the heart of Appalachia. The school will be based at the Pine Mountain Settlement School, a National Historic Landmark and we will focus on documenting former coal company towns.
HP 676
FIELD METHODS
IN HERITAGE CONSERVATION
HYBRID COURSE
SUMMER 2018

FIELD APPALACHIA SCHOOL

FIELD SCHOOL
HARLAN COUNTY
KENTUCKY
MAY 12-20

HISTORIC PRESERVATION
COLLEGE OF DESIGN
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
KAREN.HUDSON@UKY.EDU

ONLINE
MAY 21 - JUNE 22