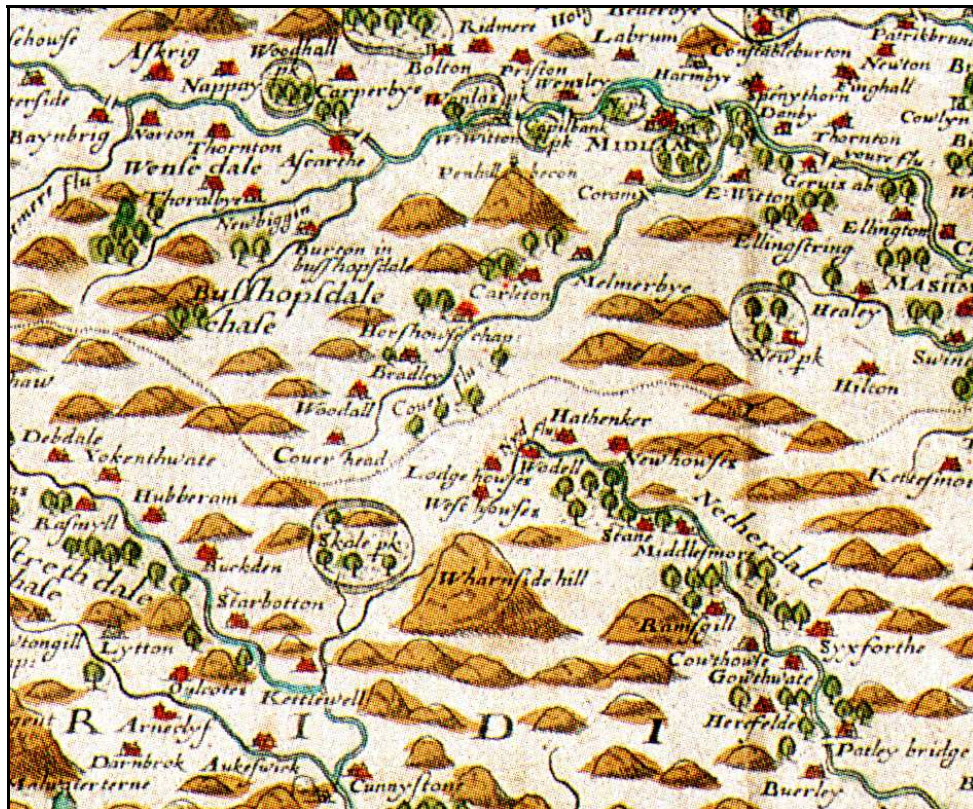


LODGE, UPPER NIDDERDALE

NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY



JB Archaeological Services

On behalf of

Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

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**LODGE, SCAR HOUSE RESERVIOR, UPPER NIDDERDALE AONB
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT

Summary

The settlement of Lodge on the northern side of Scar House Reservoir was the subject of an initial archaeological survey and assessment in order to produce a base line of information about the condition, degree of survival and extent of the remaining buildings of the settlement. The survey was carried out as a community project under the guidance of a professional archaeologist working with a member of staff of the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) along with a number of volunteers from the AONB area who were given training in basic survey and recording techniques for historic buildings and archaeological sites.

The survey identified and recorded the four building complexes that comprised the historic settlement of Lodge. A fifth complex of building remains of a more recent origin were also recorded in outline. Where time allowed simple scale drawings have been produced for three of the four settlement complexes. The two remaining building complexes were both recorded as not to scale sketches. Scale drawings of some of the larger architectural features were made by the volunteers in order to start a more detailed inventory of the surviving features. As well as the drawn record of the buildings a basic written account and photographic record was also made for each building complex. In addition to the recording of the buildings at Lodge a brief investigation was also made into the landscape surrounding the settlement. This included a brief assessment of the cartographic record for the area and a rapid walkover survey of the landscape. The walkover survey resulted in recording a number of features; only a few of which had initially been identified from the historic mapping.

The overall results of the various strands of investigation demonstrated that the remains of the settlement of Lodge visible today are the final phase of at least 700 years of, probably, continuous occupation. The examination of the buildings recorded their evolution from their original longhouse form (with humans and animals almost cohabiting) through a series of additions and extensions driven as the wealth of the owners increased and the numbers of animals kept also increased. Even in such a remote location the desire to incorporate developments in architectural style can be seen in the major changes to one of the buildings in the late 19th century. Evidence for the medieval occupation of the site was elusive but one area seemed to be the most likely location. However, further investigation is required to verify this.

This study briefly investigated the development of a typical upland Dales settlement from the 17th century until its abandonment in the 1920s and as such provide a unique opportunity to investigate in detail a whole settlement in its setting that has not been subjected to 20th/21st century modifications. Having completed the baseline data collection a series of recommendations for future investigations were made based upon the condition and vulnerability of the remains.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 As part of the community involvement aims of the Nidderdale AONB the abandoned settlement of Lodge was the subject of an archaeological survey. The survey was carried out as a community project under the guidance of a professional archaeologist working with Sally Childes, the Heritage Officer of the AONB, along with a number of volunteers. The volunteers were given training in basic survey and recording techniques for historic buildings and archaeological sites. The overall aim of the survey was to involve the Nidderdale community in the production of a base line of information about the condition, degree of survival and extent of the buildings of the settlement.
- 1.2 The main part of the survey was undertaken in April 2011 with a number of additional site visits and documentary research carried out through out the rest of the year.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Location, Topography and Land-use

- 2.1 Lodge is situated on the northern side of Scar House Reservoir (SE 04893 77356). The settlement lies between Stand Sike and Shaw Gill and is located either side of Carle Fell Road that runs east-west along the length of the reservoir. Lodge lies in an area of relatively flat ground on a south facing slope surrounded by upland grazing at a height of *c.*360mOD. The site is in Stonebeck Up civil parish, Harrogate District, North Yorkshire (Figure 1).

Geology and Soils

- 2.2 The underlying geology of the site and the surrounding area is the Namurian (millstone grit) of the Carboniferous Jurassic period (British Geological Survey, 2001). Overlying this, the quaternary geology is currently unclassified by the British Geological Survey (British Geological Survey, 1977). The soils that have developed from this are the Wilcocks 1 association, which is described as a slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged, fine loamy soils over clayey upland soils with a peaty surface horizon (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

3.0 METHODOLOGY AND INFORMATION SOURCES

- 3.1 The principal aims of the survey were to:
 - identify the extent of the historic buildings within or immediately adjacent to the site
 - identify the potential for the site to contain any unrecorded archaeological/historical remains
 - produce a basic recording of the buildings and any other features present
 - assess the condition of the archaeological/historical remains
 - train local volunteers in basic survey and recording techniques

- 3.2 This report is based upon the results of the basic survey and recording work undertaken and a rapid review of readily available documentation relating to the site and its environs. In order to produce this report some limited research was undertaken on the cartographic evidence at the North Yorkshire Archives.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The earliest recorded reference to a settlement at Lodge is of the presence of a medieval grange of Cistercian Abbey of Byland (Jennings, 1983, 96). After the Dissolution the land appears to have been sold to into private ownership with a series of tenants and later owners of the various properties. After this references to Lodge appear at various intervals over time, for example:

- 1539 – reference to Bayn the tenants and their landholdings (IBID, 105)
- 1577 – Saxtons' map records the site as 'Lodge howses'
- 1623 – will of Thomas Smith leaving his property to his son Thomas Smith (Speight, 1894, 492)
- 1656 – will of Ann Horner leaving money to the chapel (IBID)
- 1839 – tithe records list owners as Thomas Brockett, Richard Allen (of Lodge) and Thomas Allen as well as the distribution of land and its usage
- 1851 onwards – census records which list the owners and their occupations

- 4.2 From the middle of the 19th century Lodge is shown in varying degrees of detail on the historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping.

5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

- 5.1 The results of the survey described below are based on a series of field observations and measurements carried over a total of seven days. The measurements were made using 30m tapes and were to the 'best guess' corners of the various buildings and the rooms within them due to the amount of collapsed stonework. As a consequence of this the degree of accuracy can only be considered to be $\pm 0.20\text{m}$. However, this can be considered suitable for this level of initial survey within the time available. As with the measurements the level of detail achievable was marred by problems encountered with collapsed stonework and missing structural elements. This means that some of the descriptions and subsequent interpretations are more subjective than would normally be desirable. Should further work be undertaken which could involve the careful removal of some of the collapsed material a much clearer picture of the buildings would be obtainable.
- 5.2 The remains of the settlement of Lodge can be seen to be formed from the remains of five building complexes. The four of these are located to the east of the water course (Shaw Gill) running north-south through the site and appear to be the historic core of the settlement. In order to record and describe the various remains each buildings complex was given a numeral (i.e. Building Complex I, II, IV etc.) and then the buildings and rooms within that complex have been given further numbers which relate to the drawn plans. Where possible the function, or a suggested function, for the rooms/individual buildings have been made.

Building Complex I

- 5.3 The first complex of buildings is located at the northern side of the site (Plates 1 & 2) and is composed of three main elements. The first is what appears to be the main house with a number of associated outbuildings. The second is a series of three buildings to the east of the house and the final element is two gardens or allotments to the south of the house.

Building 1 – House (Figure 4; Plates 1 – 8)

- 5.4 The house is aligned east-west and is composed of five rooms (A-E) with a sixth room or outbuilding (F) attached later to the eastern end. To the immediate south of the house there is a yard which would have had a gateway at either end. The western gateway was blocked at some point (Plate 3) but the remains of the pintles and catch for the gate fittings can still be seen. At the eastern end of the yard there appears to be a smaller gateway adjacent to the house to allow for foot traffic suggesting that this was the main approach to the house.
- 5.5 Internally the house had been divided into five rooms though the presence of butt joints in the northern and southern ends of the wall that forms the western most room (A) suggests that this room may be a later division of the internal space. There are a number of internal features still visible within Room A. At the western end of the north wall there appears to have been a small window whilst at either end of the western wall there are square niches built into the wall. The function of these is uncertain but the most likely interpretation is that they could be cupboards or lantern niches. On the outside of Room A there appears to be the remains of a set of steps running up the western end wall (Plate 4). These are not at all clear due to large amounts of fallen stone but if there are a set of external steps then they may well represent access to a hay loft over Room A which in turn may mean that this room was used as a stable of some form.
- 5.6 Rooms B and C were the main living space of the house with Room C containing the remains of cast iron ovens lying in the middle of the room on the stone debris (Plate 5). From the presence of the remains of similar cast iron ovens in the eastern wall of the other houses on the site it would seem likely that there were originally set in the eastern wall. This suggestion is supported by the presence of what appears to be a stone built salt box in the eastern wall (Plate 5). In Room B the location of two windows in the northern wall can be clearly seen with the eastern window being substantially intact (Plate 6). As would be expected on the northern side of the building these windows are small in order to reduce heat loss. The location of the front door of the house in the southern wall could not be identified due to the large amounts of fallen stonework, but it is assumed that it would have opened into Room C. Similarly the position of none of the windows along the southern elevation could be determined.
- 5.7 A doorway in the northern wall of Room C led to Room D which in turn gave way to Room E on its western side. The function of these two rooms are uncertain but from their location close to the eastern wall which would have housed the cooking range one of them at least could have been a larder or

dairy. The southern end of the western wall of Room E was butt joined to the northern wall of Room B in the main part of the house. This coupled with the western walls close proximity to the window in Room B can be taken to show that Room E at least, and possibly Room D as well, are later additions.

- 5.8 Room F at the eastern end of the house has been added on at a later date. This can be seen by the butt joins to the main house. Due to fallen stonework it was not possible to be certain of the locations of any doorways or windows. As this room/building appears to open onto a yard area it would seem that this was some sort of barn or byre.

Building 2 – Barns/Pig Sty (Plate 6)

- 5.9 Building 2 consisted of a range of three rooms (G-I) arranged running north-south (Plate 7). The most northerly room (G) had a small stone built feeder trough in the north-east corner (Plate 8) and from its general layout appears to have been a pig sty. To the south of the pig sty there was a small room (H) with a narrow entrance looking out on to the yard space. It is possible this was for chickens or a small store.

- 5.10 To the south of Room H was a larger room with a double door entrance facing south. The size of the room and double doors suggests that this may have been a small cart shed of some form. Along the eastern edge of this building this is a marked drop down to the level of the adjacent field. It is possible that this denotes the edge of a building platform or terracing for the site.

Gardens/Allotments (Plate 7)

- 5.11 To the south of the house there are two areas of garden or allotment. The most northerly one of the two has a gateway opposite the area suggested for the front door of the house. The entrance to the southern garden appears to be located towards the northern end of the eastern wall. These gardens/allotments would have provided the majority of the fresh produce for the house. Both of the gardens had extensive growth of nitrogen loving nettles across them as well as large amounts of pottery in the spoil thrown up by burrowing rabbits. These factors show that the decomposed material from domestic middens was used to enrich the soil. A George V penny date 1917 was recovered from the surface of the lower garden close to the Carle Fell Road.

Cartographic Development

- 5.12 A rapid review of the historic OS mapping shows a number of changes in and around the building complex. The most obvious changes can be seen between the OS first edition of 1852 and the second edition of 1890. On the first edition there is a building shown on the track to the north of the complex which leads to Dead Mans Hill. This building is adjacent to the track and appears to have an enclosure of some sort to the east. By the time of the second edition the enclosure has been removed and on the third edition (1907) there is no indication of the building. A walkover of the area during the survey only noted a possible slight platform in the vicinity of the building. Two other changes that occur between the first and second editions are firstly; the wall between the barns (G-I) and the main house is built and secondly; the garden to the south of the house is sub-divided into two plots.

Discussion

- 5.13 From the initial investigation of this building complex it appears that the dwelling originated as a 'longhouse' aligned east-west with a run of three barns to the east arranged on a north-south axis – possibly to act as a wind break for the house. Between the house and the barns there is a small yard area that initially was open to the north but this gap was later closed.
- 5.14 The house itself appears to have originally been built as a rectangular structure of possibly only two rooms. The subdivision to create Rooms A and B is a later addition. This in turn may mean that the western end was for livestock and the eastern end for the family. This suggestion could be supported by the presence of the small windows in the northern wall which are more like the ventilation slits for barns than windows for a dwelling. The outshut to the north which forms Rooms D and E also appears to be a later addition. If the typical development of a long house has been followed in the past one of these rooms was probably a dairy and the other may have been the stairs to the upper floor when it was added later. However, it is possible that Room D was part of the original construction and that Room E was added later, only further investigation could resolve this.
- 5.15 To the south of the house a relatively narrow yard runs the length of the building which separates the house from two gardens. The position of this yard to the south of the house would mean that it was protected from much of the inclement weather and depending upon the height of the northern wall of the garden could have been a suitably sheltered area to work in.

Building Complex II

- 5.16 This building complex lies immediately to the south of the Carl Fell Road and is the least well preserved of all the buildings on the site with many of the walls almost completely robbed away or obscured by fallen stonework. This level of destruction and loss is probably almost entirely due to its close proximity to the Carl Fell Road and thus the ease of removal of stone. The form of the buildings as they currently survive consists of two main elements. The first (Building 1) is a long, single bay deep structure consisting of a range of eight 'rooms' arranged on an east-west axis. The second is a small group of buildings to the south of the main range – Building 2.

Building 1 – House and Barns (Figure 5; Plates 9 – 12)

- 5.17 This range of buildings consists of eight 'rooms' (A – I) arranged in a row one bay deep on an east-west axis. Due to the collapsed and jumbled nature of these remains it is not possible to be certain as to possible roles and functions of much of the building (Plate 9). However, a few details were visible and some initial conclusions can be made. The core of the building (and probably the main living area) appears to be formed by Rooms C – E. The evidence for this is not particularly compelling and is based on the size and central location of the rooms rather than any physical features such as ovens.
- 5.18 The division between Rooms C and D was made from a stone sill with evenly spaced square holes which appear to have been cut to take the upright timber posts for an internal wall (Plates 10 & 11). A similar stone sill was also noted

at the northern end of Room D. In the south-western corner of Room E there was a large amount of collapsed stone work which is thought may represent the remains of either a staircase or fireplace. However, the latter seems less likely as all the other buildings had their fireplaces centrally located in the eastern wall.

- 5.19 The two western most rooms A and B were both added later to the western end of Room C, with Room B first then Room A. This sequence can be clearly seen in the butt joins between the buildings. From its size and general lack of debris it is thought that Room A may have been an open pen of some form.
- 5.20 Rooms F – H at the eastern end appear to have a central doorway opening onto a yard area (N) which suggests that they could either be a series of stables/byres for livestock or a small dwelling. Room H has what appears to be a lantern/oven niche in the eastern wall at its southern end (Plate 12). The eastern most room (I) was a later addition to the range but very poorly preserved and only represented by a few courses of stonework.

Building 2 – Barns (Figure 5)

- 5.21 To the south of the main range of buildings there are two small barns (K & L), three yard areas (J, M & N) and what appears to be an earth closet (O). The western most yard area J is the final addition to the extension of buildings with Room K having been built onto Room L previously. The yard J may well have been added at the same time as area A in order to complete the almost symmetrical development of the western end.
- 5.22 Room K appears to be a store or stable/byre of some form and opens onto the yard M. The southern wall of yard M is a later addition as it butt joins to the main range to the north and to Room K. By closing off this area (M) and creating a further yard area (N) to the east the collection of Rooms F – I effectively become a self contained unit with the earth closet O. This would seem to support the suggestion that this area was made into a separate dwelling towards the end of its occupation.

Cartographic Development

- 5.23 The 1852 OS shows this complex as three separate structures. The western most one would appear to relate to Rooms A and B; the main range to Rooms D – H and the smaller more southerly group relating to Rooms K and L. By the second and subsequent editions these three groups all appear to be joined into one larger unit. The possibility of Rooms A and B being a contemporary but separate structure to the main range currently seems to be at odds with the observed evidence. It is possible that there were other buildings on the site that were demolished and rebuilt between the two map editions which then give the configuration that survives.

Discussion

- 5.24 Although this building complex is the most decayed it is still possible to make several suggestions as to its layout and the function of some of the areas. The main house is probably located in the middle of the main block facing on to the Carl Fell Road. It probably originally had a large yard area to the south with a stable (K) and possibly a pig sty (L). To the east and west of the main

dwelling there are a series of rooms. Those to the west were probably barns/byres. However, the area to the east could have been either a set of stables or a smaller dwelling – possibly for a farm labourer or servant.

- 5.25 Around the end of the 19th century the main block of the building is extended to incorporate the once separate structures to form a more interconnected complex. This complex is approached and entered from either the western or eastern end. If approached from the western end it would be along a passageway between the various barns and byres to the courtyard to the south of the house. This form of the buildings would allow for a sheltered area to the south of the house which could be used as a working area. The final change seems to be the reduction of the yard M and the creation of a separate dwelling (F – I) with yard (N) at the eastern end.
- 5.26 This building complex does not have any obvious access to a garden or allotment. However, the division of the garden for Complex I described above appears from the cartographic evidence to coincide with the expansion of Complex II and it may be that part of the garden to the north of the road was sub-divided and let to the inhabitants of Complex II at this point.

Building Complex III

- 5.27 This building complex lies just to the south of Complex II and to the east of Shaw Gill Sike. The remains of these buildings are, in many places, substantially intact up to a height of up to 2m above ground level. This improved preservation is probably a reflection of the distance away from Carle Fell Road. The complex consists of one large building (Building 1) composed up of seven rooms (B – H) with a yard area to the north-west (A). To the south of the main building there is a smaller, two roomed structure (Building 2).

Building 1 – House and Barns (Figure 6; Plates 14 – 16)

- 5.28 The main accommodation for this complex is at the eastern end of the building and was formed from a collection of four rooms (B, C, G & H). Set into the eastern wall of Room H were the remains of two cast iron ovens whilst in the northern wall there was a substantial niche or cupboard (Plate 14). Leading off from this room to the west was a further ground floor room – Room H. It is possible that Room H once connected with the byre to the west (Room F) but the large amounts of fallen stone obscured any detailed examination. To the north of Room H there were two further, much smaller rooms (B & C). Room C, the eastern one, was possibly a larder/pantry of some form whilst the western room (B) may have been the stairs to the upper floor. This arrangement is very similar to that seen in Complex I and could be seen to suggest a similar date range for construction.
- 5.29 To the west of the accommodation there was a two bay byre (Rooms E and F) (Plate 15) which opens on to a small yard to the north (A). The westerly bay (E) still retained the vertical stone slabs which further sub-divided the byre into two stalls. A small ?lantern niche is present in the southern end of the western wall (Plate 16). Abutting directly onto the south side of the southern wall of the byre there are the remains of a substantial stone wall. This wall was c.0.5m thick and survived up to c.1.25m high. The role and function of this

wall is uncertain as it does not appear to be part of the structural requirements for the byre and its presence only seems to serve to narrow the passageway between the two sets of buildings. Three possible explanations are apparent: firstly that it is part of a bank/dock structure used as a working platform (e.g. a milk churn stand). Secondly that it was built to support a possible structural weakness in the base of the wall of the byre and finally that it may represent the remains of an earlier building inside which the later byre was constructed.

- 5.30 The final room (D) of this range is what appears to be a butt joined later addition on the western end of the byre. Its northern end initially appears to have been open thus it may have been a cart shed. The northern side then appears to have been blocked off at a later date leaving the only access from a small doorway on the southern side.

Building 2 – Earth closet and outbuilding (Plates 18 & 19)

- 5.31 To the south of the main building there is a small two cell structure which consists of an earth closet (Room I) to the west with the door opening on to the passageway between the buildings (Plates 17 & 18). The second room (J) opens away from the main building and from the location of the wall at the buildings' eastern end it appears to have been a store associated with the garden area to the south.

Additional features

- 5.32 In addition to the buildings described above a number of other features were noted in and around the building complex. As already described above there are what appear to be reused architectural stones in the window in the southern wall of the byre (Plate 17). These stones appear to be either a sill with the longer downward [outside] slope of the face (with the hole) which was intended to throw off water and the rebate behind [on inside?] is for a window shutter (J Hatcher, *pers comm*). Alternatively, it could be a section of a moulded door jamb with quoin incorporated (J Deadman, *pers comm*). As well as these two stones there are at least 10 other whole or fragments of architectural stone lying around these buildings (Plates 20 & 21) mainly on the southern side but some fragments have been observed in Building Complex V. The commonest fragment is of mullioned window and the example shown in Plate 21 has an exterior hollow moulding in the chamfer, possibly dating to the first quarter of the 17th century (J Hatcher, *pers comm*). The hole in the centre of each light was for a central iron stanchion to which a leaded light could be attached. The nature and quality of the stonework suggests a building of possible 'yeoman farmer' status.
- 5.33 Also to the south of Building 1 in what would have been the access route to the buildings there is a surviving flag stone with the letters *J Elo.....* and the date *1911* cut into it (Plate 22). So far it has not been possible to trace the name. To the south of the track there is an area of gardens/ allotments – one of which contained the remains of a small stone built building. As with the gardens to the south of Building 1 in Complex I various amounts of pottery and glass had been brought to the surface by burrowing rabbits. A rapid inspection of the pottery showed that the majority of it dated to the mid to late

19th century. However, one sherd was obviously of an earlier date and it has provisionally been dated as pre-17th century (P Didsbury, *pers comm*).

- 5.34 The final feature noted was the use of two small stone slabs to form a crossing of Shaw Gill Sike immediately to the west of the earth closet (I) in Building 2. It is currently uncertain if this is a short cut to the fields to the west of Lodge contemporary with the buildings or if it much more recent and related to the building of the fence (Plate 23).

Cartographic Development

- 5.35 An examination of the historic OS appears to show little or nothing in the way of changes to these buildings.

Discussion

- 5.36 As already mentioned above this building complex is relatively well preserved with a significant number of internal and structural features surviving. The large amounts of fallen stonework would also appear to cover and therefore protect many other features. Due to this higher degree of preservation it is possible to suggest that Building 1 may well have started as a typical 'longhouse' (Brunskill, 1997, 211-2) with the dwelling area at the eastern end (Rooms G and H) and the animals at the western end (D – F). There is also a suggestion in the remains that there was a door linking the western end of the living area with the animals. If this is the case this could potentially make this the earliest surviving building on the site. Over time it appears that the two rooms to the north of the main part of the house (B and C) were added with the eastern one possibly being a larder/dairy and the western one the stairs to an upper floor. The presence of a later staircase suggests that originally the building may have been of a single story.
- 5.37 Room D at the western end appears to originally have been added with an open side facing to the north – possibly as a cart shed – which was later blocked off. As there is no physical relationship between Building 1 and 2 it is currently not possible to determine when Building 2 was built in relation to Building 1.
- 5.38 In the area to the south of the complex there is a garden area which on the historic mapping appears to have once been subdivided into two. The relationship with this garden area with the others and the adjacent buildings is currently uncertain.

Building Complex IV

- 5.39 This is the most easterly set of buildings at Lodge as well as being the most complex. Like Complex III above they are generally quite well preserved with, in places, the walls surviving to c.1.8m high. Although much of the remains of this complex of buildings survive well the large amounts of fallen stonework act to obscure much of the detail which, if removed, would allow a more detailed interpretation. As with the other complexes the buildings are arranged along an east-west axis which allows for a long, south facing frontage. This complex consists of three main groups of structures; working from the west the first group are two outbuildings and a small yard/animal pen. The second

group is the main dwelling along with several associated outbuildings. The final group consists of a cart shed and chapel at the eastern end of the complex. To the south and west of the main building there are garden/allotment areas.

Building 1 – Outbuildings and Animal Pen (Figure 8; Plate 24)

- 5.40 This group consists of two small out buildings (B and C) arranged in line on a north-south axis with an animal pen or small yard at the northern end (Plate 24). The size and arrangement of B and C is very similar to that seen in Building 2 of Complex I. Here the possible interpretation was that at least part of it was a pig sty and a possible chicken run. The two outbuildings opened on to a narrow passageway between themselves and the main building to the east. The pen was only accessible from the north directly from the Carle Fell Road which runs through the settlement.

Building 2 – House and Outbuildings (Figure 8; Plates 25 & 26)

- 5.41 The main living part of the building appears to be located at the eastern end (as with the other houses). The evidence for this is primarily drawn from historic photographs of the building dating to the late 19th/early 20th century. This is supported by the presence of a possible domestic fireplace at the eastern end of Room F (Plate 25). The evidence for the fireplace can be seen in the *in situ* survival of a well dressed stone support for the northern side of the structure and within the collapsed remains of the arch. Several of the stones have a distinctive ‘stepped’ shape which is seen elsewhere in typical Dales fireplaces (Hartley and Ingilby, 1968, Image 6). Many fireplaces of this style are dated to the 17th century. In addition the arrangement of rooms is not that which would be expected for livestock or agricultural use. The living area appears to consist of two main rooms (F and G) with a possible subdivision of Room G.
- 5.42 To the west of the living area there are four rooms (D, E, I & J) arranged around a small yard (Plate 27). Access to this yard was from two directions, firstly the narrow passageway beside Building 1 and from one of the garden areas to the south. This latter access was subsequently partially restricted by the addition of a short section of dry stone wall. Although it is not possible to determine the function of these rooms it is assumed that they would have included a stable and a byre of some form.

Building 3 – Cart shed and Chapel (Plate 28)

- 5.43 The final building lies at the eastern end of the site and consist of a small cart shed (Room O) and a chapel (Room P). The cart shed can be seen from the double, outward opening doors in the western end. The Methodist Chapel was built in 1858 (Jennings, 1983, 432) and is clearly shown on the second edition OS of 1890. The nature of the butt joins to the cart shed show that this was built onto the existing building (Plate 28).
- 5.44 To the south of the chapel there were the remains of a wall which acted to provide a small entry yard to the chapel – presumably to keep the livestock in the field away from the building. Between the cart shed and the main building there were the remains of large stone gate posts marking the entrance into the field. This entrance is clearly shown on the historic OS mapping as a track

running downhill to the south-east. This track would have provided access to the fields lower down in the valley and on to the now submerged settlement of Haden Carr. Although not immediately obvious as a feature in the landscape it was possible to determine the course of at least some of the upper part of the track (Plate 29) as well as the well built crossing point of the Stand Sike stream (Plates 30 & 31).

Additional features (Plates 32 & 33)

- 5.45 Two additional features in the area around this building complex were also noted. The first of these is in the area immediately to the west of the animal pen A there are two upright stone posts with semi-circular holes cut into their tops (Plate 32). The current interpretation of these is that they would have supported a sharpening or grinding wheel for maintaining the edge on scythes and sickles etc. The second feature was in the garden/allotment to the south of the main house. Here on the southern edge of the raised garden there is what appears to be the outlet for some form of drain (Plate 33). The source and route of the drain is currently unknown.

Cartographic Development

- 5.46 The 1852 first edition of the OS shows a very simple outline of a rectangular building with a square garden area to the south. However, by the second edition of the 1890s there have been four significant additions. The first addition is the construction of the area of the pig sty and animal pen to the west of the main building. The second is what appears to be an extension to the southern side of the eastern of the main house. To the south of this extension is the third addition which is a second area of garden. The final addition is the cart shed and chapel to the east of the main building. The only addition by the 1907 OS is a small outbuilding in the north-western corner of the western most of the two garden areas.

Discussion

- 5.47 Complexity of the main building in this group would appear to be a reflection of the increasing wealth of the owners. This is particularly visible in the extension of the living accommodation at the eastern end of the house. This extension seems to have transformed what was originally a traditional long house building into something more in the style of the late 19th century. This transformation can also be seen in the surviving historic photographs which show a frontage very much in the Victorian tradition of the time with much larger sash windows with a lack of central mullions. This would seem to be further supported by the large amounts of typically late 19th century architectural stone lying around at this eastern end of the building (Plate 34).
- 5.48 A study of historic mapping allows many of the elements of the complex to be dated with a degree of accuracy which would not normally be achievable on a site such as this. The result of this is it can be seen that the majority of the complex (Building 1, Building 3, the house extension and the second garden) all date from between 1852 and 1890.

Building Complex V***Building 1 (Figures 2 & 8)***

- 5.49 Due to the limited amount of time available to record the remains of this building only a basic record of its outline was possible. The survey shows that the complex was made up of a two roomed building to the west with a small yard to the east. The rooms in the building consist of a rectangular room along the front running parallel to the Carle Fell Road with an 'L' shaped room to the rear (north).

Cartographic Development

- 5.50 This building does not appear on the historic OS mapping until the second edition of 1890 and then does not appear to change its shape or layout.

Discussion

- 5.51 From the location and shape of this building it appears to have been some form of barn with a yard attached, possibly for over wintering livestock.

Surrounding Landscape (Plates 35 – 41)

- 5.52 During the survey of the buildings and on the approach to and from Lodge along Carle Fell Road a number of additional historical and archaeological features were noted. These covered a range of site and feature types and are briefly noted and discussed below. Their approximate locations are shown on Figure 9 and a brief description is given in Appendix II.
- 5.53 Probably the most obvious feature of the landscape is the number of field barns scattered across the hillside. The vast majority of these are now abandoned and many are in various states of decay. However, it is still possible in consultation with the readily available historic mapping to name many of them and provide suggested dates for them:

Barn Name/ Tithe Field No.	Tithe (1839)	OS 1 st Ed (1852)	OS 2 nd Ed (1890)	OS 3 rd Ed (1907)	Modern OS (2005)
198	√	√	√	√	√
197	√	√	√		
199		√	√		
169	√	√	√	√	√
Stand Syke Barn/180			√	√	√
179	√				
High Barn/173	√	√			
Holme Syke Barn/174		√	√	√	√
Calf Barn/163		√	√	√	√
New Barn/162	√	√	√	√	
Intake Barn/158		√			
157	√	√	√	√	
Holme Barn/176	√	√	√	√	√
Frank Barn/183	√	√	√	√	
150	√	√	√	√	
153			√	√	

- 5.54 By comparison with modern mapping and aerial images it can be seen that there are at least some form of remains of six of the 16 field barns recorded in the survey area. Of these 16 barns ten of them date to before 1838 and of those 10 the remains of three of them still survive in some form. However, a careful inspection of the site of at least one of the barns (Tithe Field Number 150) demonstrated that there were remains still present though not substantial enough to be shown on the modern OS mapping. This suggests that others may still be visible as denuded remains within the landscape.
- 5.55 Associated with the barns are the numerous track ways that can be seen to radiate out from Lodge provide access to the barns and fields. As already mentioned above the line of the track way to Haden Carr and its crossing of the Stand Syke can still be traced. A possible track way crossing to the immediate west of Complex III crossing Shaw Gill Sike has also already been mentioned. A further track crossing the Trows Beck was also identified from historic mapping. This track is shown on the historic OS maps running south-west from the western end of Lodge and then crossing the Trows Beck to connect with the road from Middleham running down into the bottom of the valley. As well as connecting with the Middleham road the historic mapping shows the track continuing to the west towards the now submerged settlement at West Houses. Although this track could be seen to be a simple short-cut to avoid going to the T junction just to the north the actual time saving would be very minor. In addition an inspection of the landscape at the crossing point noted that there is a steeper climb back up to the road than if the to the T junction was followed instead (Plates 35 & 36). These factors would seem to suggest that this may be the remains of an earlier route through the landscape.
- 5.56 In the area immediately around Lodge there are two further features worth noting. The first is a well just to the south-east of Stand Sike Barn marked on the historic OS. The second is what appears to be extensive quarrying of the rock face on the eastern side of Trows Beck, just below Complex III. Although not marked on any mapping this rock face, when compared with the others in the area, has the appearance of having been quarried. Unfortunately a closer inspection was not possible but this would seem to be a very likely source for the stone to build the settlement. A small quarry is marked on the historic OS 800m to the north-east on Tops Gill but this would seem to be a long way to move stone when it is readily available along Trows Beck just to the west.

Carle Fell Road

- 5.57 The approach to Lodge from the east is along Carle Fell Road from Scar House. This unmade track was formerly the main route along Upper Nidderdale which linked Angram at its western end with West Houses then Lodge and on eastwards to Wooddale and ultimately to Lofthouse. The road was on the northern side of the valley as it linked the various houses and small settlements which were on the south facing slope in order to get the maximum benefit from the sun for their associated fields.
- 5.58 During the walk to and from Lodge during the survey a number of archaeological features were noted and a brief record of them made. These

features are recorded in the photographic register at the end of the report and images of them are on the accompanying disc. Of the features identified two are worth a more detailed discussion. The first of these are two short sections of what appear to be orthostat walls. The first is at SE 05680 77277 (Plate 37) and the second at SE 05641 77284 (Plate 38). These large stones or orthostats are often taken as an indication the initial clearance of fields when they were first being set out and used for agriculture. Unfortunately though without further investigation it is currently not possible to put a date to this event. Alternatively they may have been moved into position when the Carle Fell road or its predecessor was first being constructed; possibly from the medieval period.

- 5.59 The second feature of note what appears to be a much earlier track way/surface running under the later stone chip metting. This surface is formed from large stone slabs/blocks laid side by side to form a path (SE 05198 77301) (Plates 39 & 40). Associated with the stone slab track are a number of simple stone slab crossings of the numerous small streams which drain the hillside. The best example of this type of crossing can be seen at SE 05361 77288 (Plate 41). Although it is currently not possible to date this path they are very reminiscent of a pack horse route or a monks' trod – either would seem to suggest a possible medieval date for its origin.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 As can be seen from the results described above the initial survey of the remains of the various buildings at Lodge has produced a large amount of information. This information shows that there appears to have been some sort of settlement here from at least some point in the medieval period onwards. Much of the early evidence for this is in the form of documentary or cartographic references but the finds of late medieval/early post-medieval pottery and 17th century architectural fragments provide more tangible proof of the settlements past. In addition to the documentary reference to a grange of Byland Abbey at the site it is tempting to see the possible pack horse route/monks trod under the later Carle Fell Road as further evidence to support a medieval date for the origins of the settlement.
- 6.2 The remains of the buildings themselves clearly show how they have developed over time from (in the majority of cases) a simple three roomed traditional longhouse to a much more complex array of buildings. Three of the complexes (I, III and IV) show very similar arrangements and buildings of a similar size, shape and layout. This could be seen to suggest a couple of situations. Firstly; they are more or less contemporary in their development and were following the styles and trends of the day. Secondly; they had the same, or possibly related, owner(s) who used the same plans to develop the sites. It can be seen from the information from the 1839 tithe that two of the owners had the same surname (Allen) which could be seen to support the latter suggestion.
- 6.3 Each of the complexes of buildings appears to be a more or less self contained upland farming unit. The remains as they are seen today clearly show a

sequence of development. The first surviving phase of each complex consists of a main building which contains a living area (normally at the eastern end) with attached animal accommodation – the typical Dales longhouse. The complex has then been expanded by the addition of extra buildings. This is often by building them directly onto the main house; this can be seen by the numbers of butt joints between buildings (e.g. Complex III). Alternatively separate groups of freestanding buildings were constructed which then had the effect of creating small, sheltered yards. These yards would have provided shelter for working in during inclement weather (e.g. Complexes I & IV).

- 6.4 In addition to the various buildings each complex appears to have a garden/allotment area. This would have been for growing various produce to supply the household. With Complexes I and IV it is obvious which gardens belong to which property but with II and III the situation is a bit more ambiguous. However, it may be possible to refine this with a careful inspection of the original tithe map.
- 6.5 As mentioned above the use of domestic middens to manure the garden areas has resulted in the deposition of much pottery and other finds. This means that with careful sampling and identification of the artefactual remains it should be possible to determine the status/wealth of the gardens owners. If this information was then coupled with information from the tithe and census records it could then be possible to determine the ownership of some if not all of the properties. The sampling of the garden areas may also yield further artefactual evidence for earlier occupation of the site.
- 6.6 From the initial survey of the site it would seem that the remains that are visible today probably date from around the early 17th century with many later additions and alterations. Currently there is no direct evidence for the medieval grange. However, from an examination of the landscape the most likely location for the original medieval building would seem to be in the area of Complex III. This suggestion is based on several factors. Firstly; it is close to Shaw Gill Sike for freshwater. Secondly; it is adjacent to the crossing point of the Carle Fell Road and earlier routes over Shaw Gill Sike. Finally; the area of the land where Complex II stands is noticeably more level than where the other buildings are. This could either be a natural terrace on the hillside or as a result of earlier activity.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 From the various descriptions and discussions above it can be seen that the remains of the settlement at Lodge are the final phase of at least 700 years of occupation and activity on the site. The buildings of Lodge can be seen to show the development of a typical, small, upland Dales settlement from the 17th century until it was abandoned in the 1920s. As such the site provides a unique opportunity to investigate in detail a whole settlement in its setting that has not been subjected to 20th/21st century modifications.
- 7.2 The evolution of the site and the buildings within can clearly be seen in the changes from, and additions to, the original longhouses. Over time the

longhouses (with humans and animals almost cohabiting) where extended and supplemented as the settlement developed. This development would have been driven as the wealth of the owners, and the numbers of animals kept, increased. There could also have been a desire to incorporate developments in architectural style which in turn may have lead to re-building and modifications (especially those seen in Complex IV) in the early 20th century.

- 7.3 Evidence for the medieval occupation of the site is elusive but one area around Complex II would seem to be the most likely location, though further investigation would be required to verify this suggestion.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 With the currently good level of preservation for much of the remains of the site there is a significant potential for many areas of further investigation and research both within the settlement and into the surrounding landscape. Any investigation into the site and its environs should cover a range disciplines in order to provide a holistic view of the history and development of the site and its impact on the surrounding landscape. To this end the following is recommended:

- Research into the historic documentation for the settlement and its environs. This would include, for example, such documentation as historic OS mapping; tithe and enclosure documentation; wills and probate; estate records along with any other sources identified during research. It should also include the collection of any oral history relating to the site.
- Detailed digital planning, recording and mapping of the remains of the buildings. In order to achieve this the removal of the fallen stone work which currently obscures much of the lower portions of the surviving walls should be undertaken.
- An assessment of the condition and stability of the remains should be undertaken. This should include a study of the feasibility for consolidation and limited rebuilding of the tops of the surviving walls. The fallen stone work would form the supply of material for this activity. Any surplus stone could be used for the consolidation and repair of the dry stonewalls in the surrounding fields.
- Identification, recording and removal to a secure location of all portable architectural stone remains.
- Sample excavation of all the garden/allotment areas for controlled artefact recovery. Each artefact assemblage would then be processed and identified in order to enhance the chronology of the site and buildings as well as help in the interpretation of activities within different areas.
- Sample archaeological excavation and recording in and around buildings/structures selected from the results of the detailed survey in order to try to locate earlier buildings and features – particularly Complex III the possible site of the medieval grange.
- The 1839 tithe maps show several fields as arable – environmental sampling and analysis could provide additional data as to land use, climate change and agricultural regimes.

- Reports on the results of all of the various strands of investigation should be produced and then collated into some form of publication – leaflet(s), booklet, web pages for example. The possibility of interpretation boards similar to those at the dam car park for Scar Village should be explored as should the potential for self guided walks downloadable from the internet.
- All of the strands of investigation suggested above should make every effort to involve the local and wider community/volunteers in undertaking the work in conjunction with heritage professionals for as many of the activities as possible – survey, documentary research, excavation, sampling, processing, washing, publication, rebuilding, etc.

Acknowledgements

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Maps

1577 Saxtons' map of Yorkshire

1839 Tithe Map for the Parish of Stonebeck Up

1852 Ordnance Survey 6" series (1st edition)

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2001 Geological Survey 1:625,000 *Map North Sheet Solid Geology*. British Geological Survey

1983 Soils of England and Wales. *Sheet 1 Northern England. Soil Survey of England and Wales*. Lawes Agricultural Trust, Harpenden

APPENDIX I**Ownership and Land Use from the 1839 Tithe**

Field Number	Owner	Field Name	Use
19	Thomas Atkinson Anthony Horner Thomas Verity	West Houses Pasture	Pasture
20	Richard Allen	Lodge Pasture	Pasture
21	Thomas Allen	Lodge Pasture	Pasture
22	Thomas Brockett	Lodge Pasture	Pasture
23	Thomas Brockett	Lodge Pasture	Pasture
24	Richard Allen	Watering Place	Pasture
25	Richard Allen	Lodge Pasture	Meadow
26	Thomas Brockett	Lodge Pasture	Pasture
27	Richard Allen	Lodge Pasture	Unenclosed Pasture
28	Richard Allen	Pinfold	
29	Thomas Brockett	Lodge Pasture	Pasture
30	Richard Allen	Lodge Pasture	Pasture
31	Richard Allen	Not transcribed	Not transcribed
32	Richard Allen	Not transcribed	Not transcribed
33	Richard Allen	Not transcribed	Not transcribed
34	Thomas Allen	Lodge Pasture Allotment	Pasture
35	Thomas Allen	Not transcribed	Not transcribed
36	Thomas Verity	New Close	Meadow
37	Thomas Verity	Wethered Holme	Meadow
38	Thomas Verity	Ramp Scar	Meadow
153	Thomas Allen	Carl Side	Arable & Meadow
154	Thomas Allen	Carl Side	Meadow
155	Thomas Brockett	Not transcribed	Not transcribed
156	Thomas Brockett	Not transcribed	Not transcribed
157	Thomas Brockett	Middle Intake	Meadow
158	Thomas Allen	Intakes	Arable & Meadow
159	Thomas Brockett	West Intake	Pasture
160	Richard Allen	East Holme	Meadow
161	Thomas Allen	Gill Close	Meadow
162	Thomas Allen	Broad Dale & Intake	Meadow
163	Thomas Allen	East Edge Close	Meadow
164	Thomas Allen	Part of Butcher Nooking	Arable & Meadow
165	Thomas Allen	Butcher Nooking	Pasture
166	Thomas Allen	High Top Edge	Pasture
167	Thomas Allen	Middle Top Edge	Pasture
168	Richard Allen	Edge Top	Pasture
169	Richard Allen	Edge	Arable & Meadow
170	Richard Allen	Edge	Pasture
171	Richard Allen	Edge	Pasture
172	Richard Allen	Not transcribed	Not transcribed
173	Thomas Allen	West Edge Close	Meadow

Field Number	Owner	Field Name	Use
174	Thomas Brockett	Hollin Syke Dale	Meadow
175	Thomas Allen	Low Close	Meadow
176	Richard Allen	West Holme	Arable & Meadow
177	Richard Allen	Low Close	Meadow
178	Richard Allen	West Kirk Close	Meadow
179	Richard Allen	Hollin Syke Dale	Meadow
180	Richard Allen	High Stan Syke Dale	Meadow
181	Thomas Allen	Low Stan Syke Dale	Meadow
182	Richard Allen	Horse Saw Close	Meadow
183	Richard Allen	Calf Paddock	Pasture
184	Thomas Allen	Calf Paddock	Pasture
185	Thomas Allen	High Calf Paddock	Pasture
186	Thomas Brockett	Bottom	Pasture
187	Thomas Brockett	Garden	Garden Ground
188	Thomas Brockett	House, Outbuildings, Garden & Waste	Garden Ground
189	Richard Allen	House, Yard & Outbuildings	House
190	Richard Allen	Garden	Garden Ground
191	Thomas Allen	Plantation	Woodland
192	Thomas Allen	House, Outbuildings, Yard & Garden	House
193	Richard Allen	House and Garden	Garden Ground
194	Richard Allen	Ings	Pasture
195	Thomas Brockett	New Close	Meadow
196	Richard Allen	Ings	Meadow
197	Thomas Brockett	Nook Dale	Meadow
198	Richard Allen	Shaw Gill	Meadow
199	Thomas Brockett	Edge Close	Meadow
200	Thomas Brockett	Ing	Pasture
201	Thomas Brockett	Edge Tops	Pasture

APPENDIX II

Landscape Features around Lodge

Archaeological and historic sites recorded within the study area are summarised below. The sites are identified by a site number, a central grid reference and a date are provided for each site. The location of the sites is shown on Figure 9.

<i>Site Number</i>	<i>Grid Reference</i>	<i>Description (Tithe field Number)</i>	<i>Period/Date</i>
1	SE 04638 77688	Barn, Shaw Gill Close (198)	Pre 1839
2	SE 04930 77708	Barn, Edge Close (199)	Pre 1852
3	SE 04990 77674	Barn (169)	Pre 1839
4	SE 05630 77625	Quarry at Tops Gill	Pre 1852
5	SE 05391 77601	High Barn (173)	Pre 1839
6	SE 05134 77551	Possible sheep pens (171)	Pre 1852
7	SE 05437 77493	Calf Barn (163)	Pre 1852
8	SE 05986 77514	Coal Pit (149)	Pre 1852
9	SE 04878 77415	Barn (197)	Pre 1839
10	SE 05309 77391	Holme Syke Barn (174)	Pre 1852
11	SE 05054 77356	Stand Syke Barn (180)	Pre 1889
12	SE 05532 77350	New Barn (162)	Pre 1839
13	SE 05591 77346	Intake Barn (158)	Pre 1852
14	SE 04709 77352	Guide Post	Pre 1852
15	SE 05071 77341	Well	Pre 1852
16	SE 04862 77318	Possible crossing of Shaw Gill	?Pre 1839
17	SE 05031 77315	Crossing of Stand Syke	Pre 1839
18	SE 04873 77312	Possible quarry along Tops Beck	Pre 1839
19	SE 04729 77316	Bridge over Tops Beck	Pre 1839
20	SE 05639 77281	Barn (157)	Pre 1839
21	SE 05726 77265	Barn (153)	Pre 1889
22	SE 05985 77232	Barn (150)	Pre 1839
23	SE 05395 77217	?Sheep pens/barn (175)	Pre 1852
24	SE 05127 77127	Frank Barn (183)	Pre 1839

In addition to the sites identified above the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record records the following sites; which are identified by the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record entries (MNY), a central grid reference and a date are provided for each site.

<i>Reference Number</i>	<i>Grid Reference</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Period/Date</i>
MNY29927	SE 0500 7770	?Rectangular enclosure	?Prehistoric
MNY29932	SE 0480 7725	Three possible hut circles	?Prehistoric
	SE 0482 7730		
	SE 0492 7720		
MNY22742	SE 06501 77207	Field barn	Post-med
MNY22822	SE 05117 77134	Frank Barn	Post-med
MNY29959	SE 0575 7720	Enclosure	?Prehistoric
MNY22821	SE 05062 77093	Filed boundary walls	?Medieval
MNY22823	SE 0525 77123	Barn and walls	Post-med

FIGURES



Figure 1. Site location

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HISTORIC MAPPING

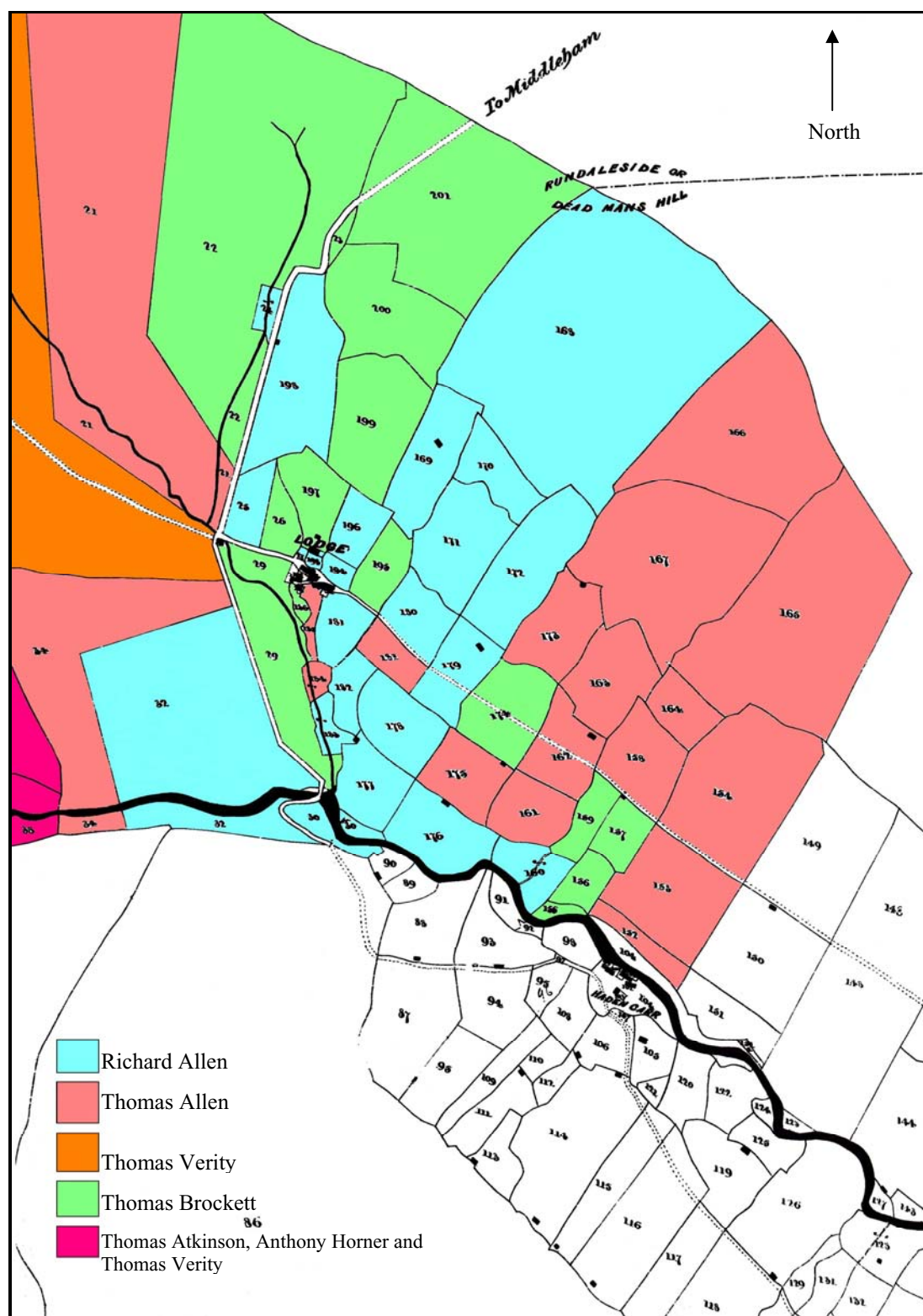
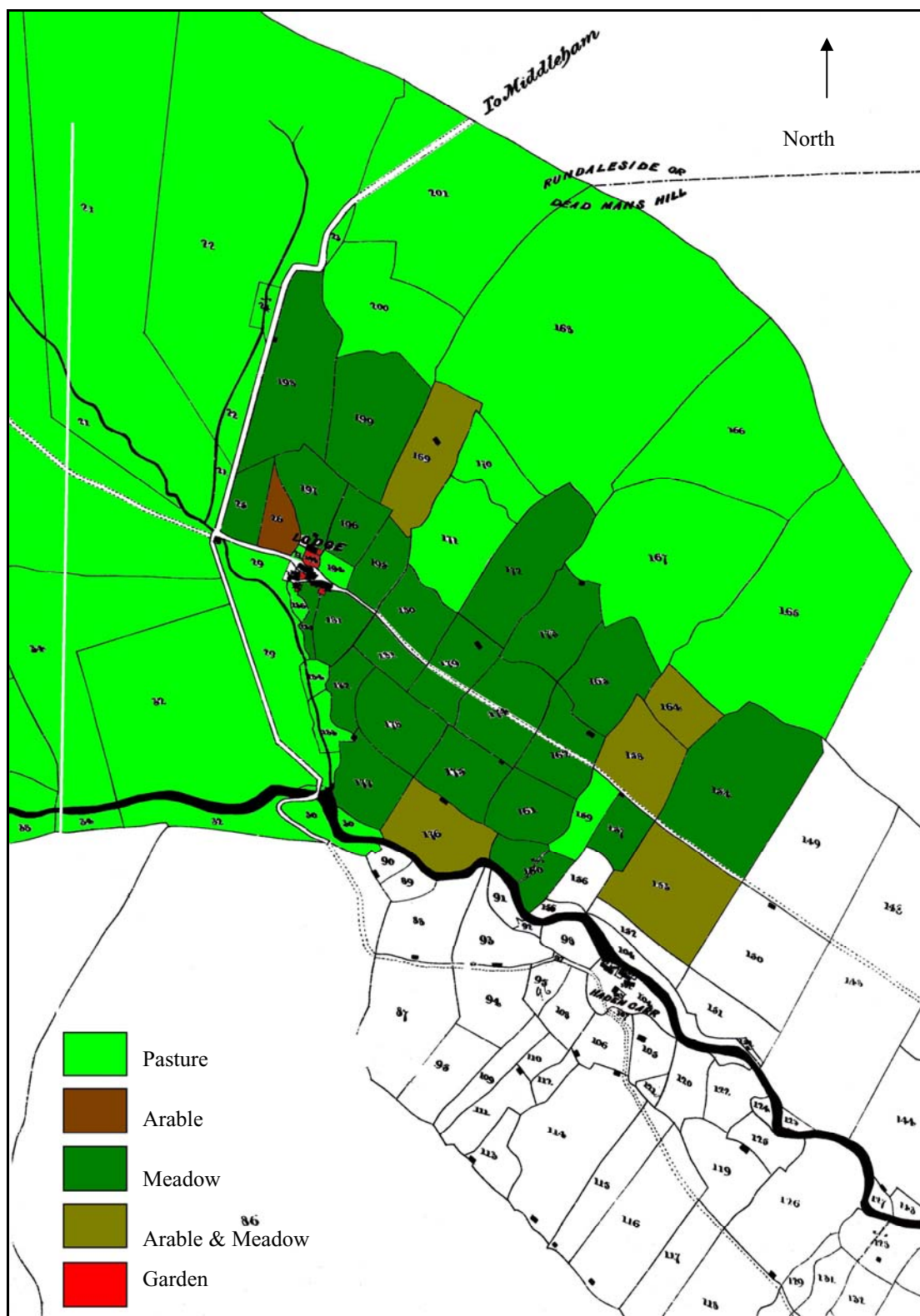


Figure 2. Tithe Map of 1839, showing land ownership. North Yorkshire Archives Reference T



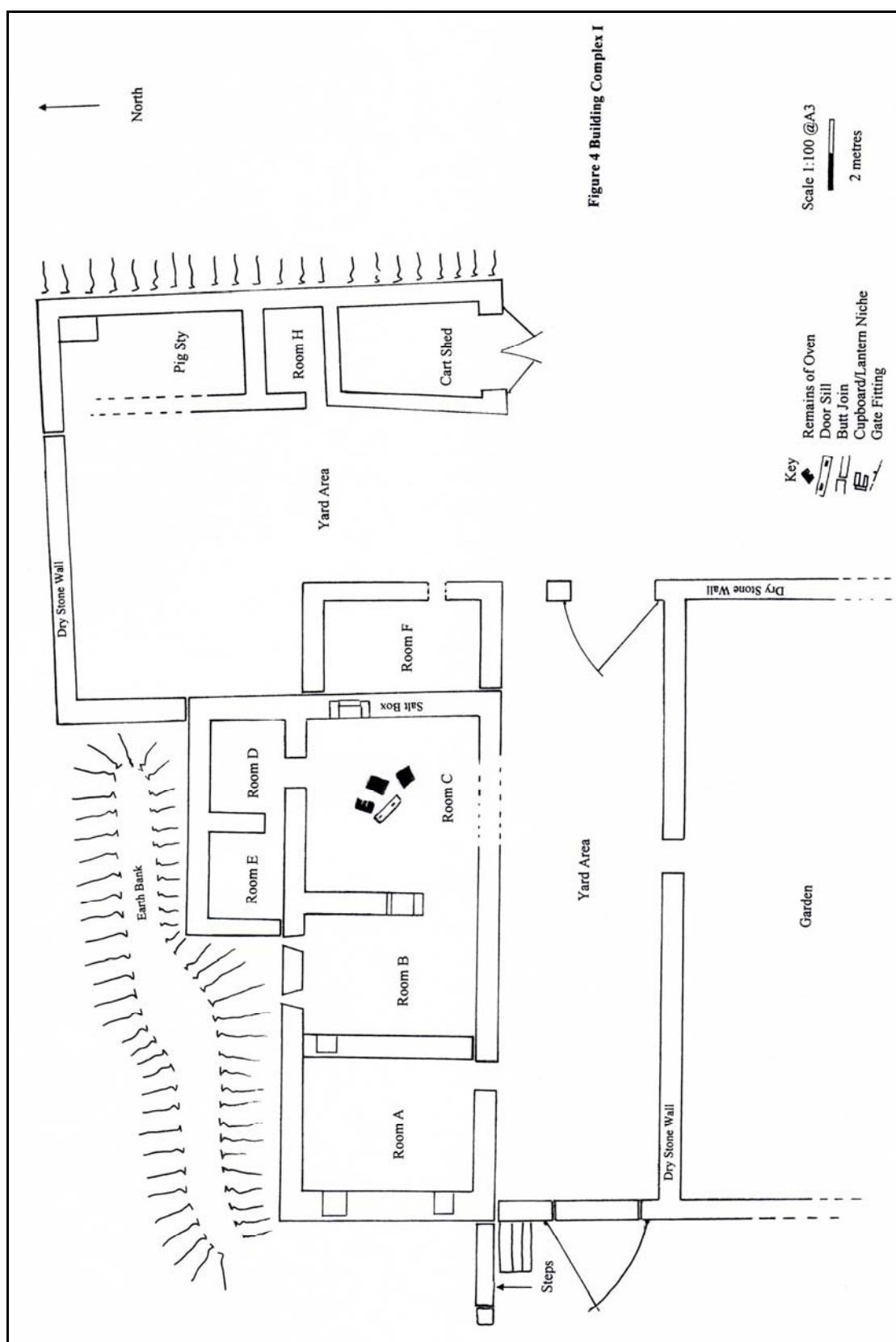
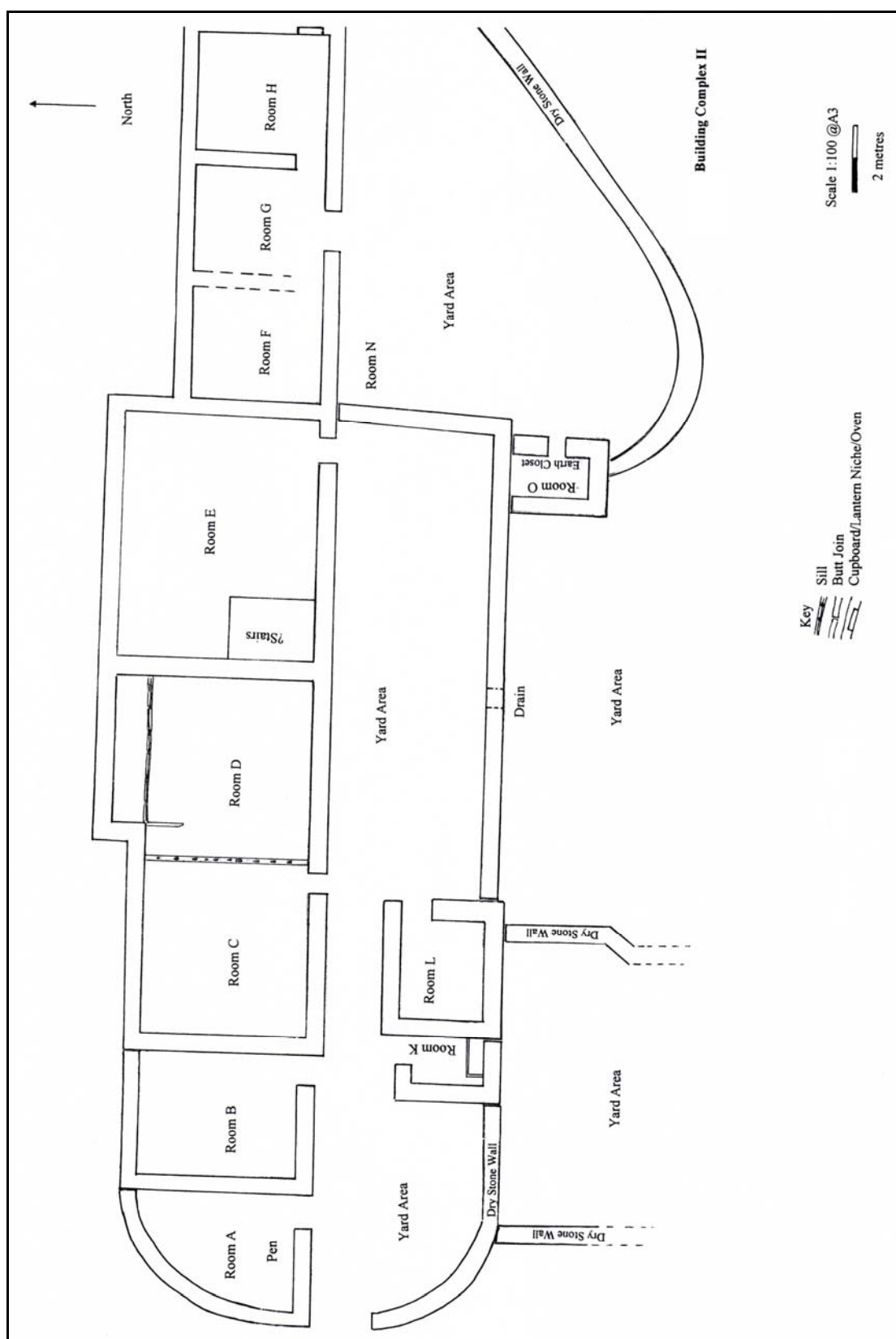


Figure 4. Building Complex I



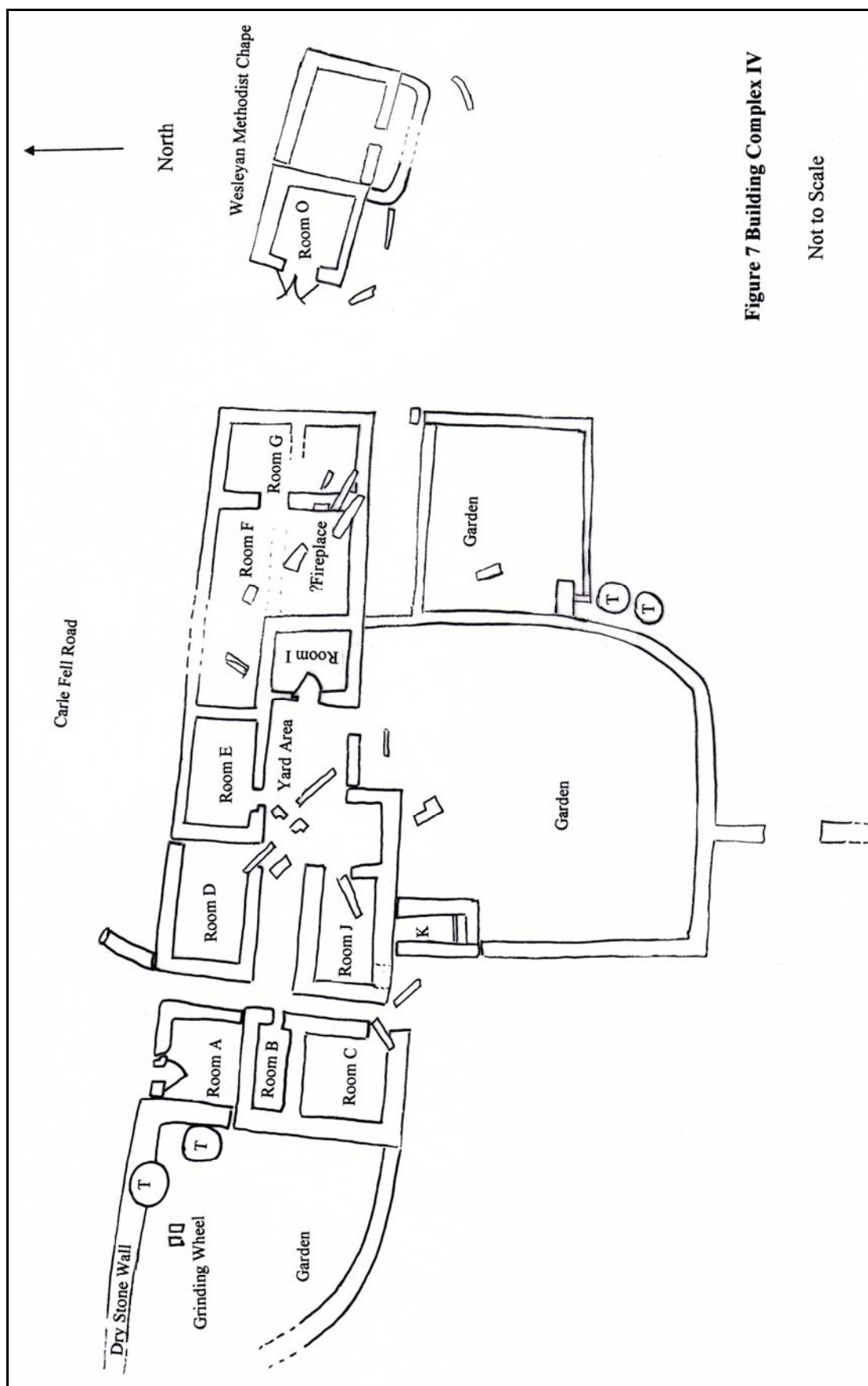


Figure 7 Building Complex IV

Not to Scale

Figure 7. Building Complex IV

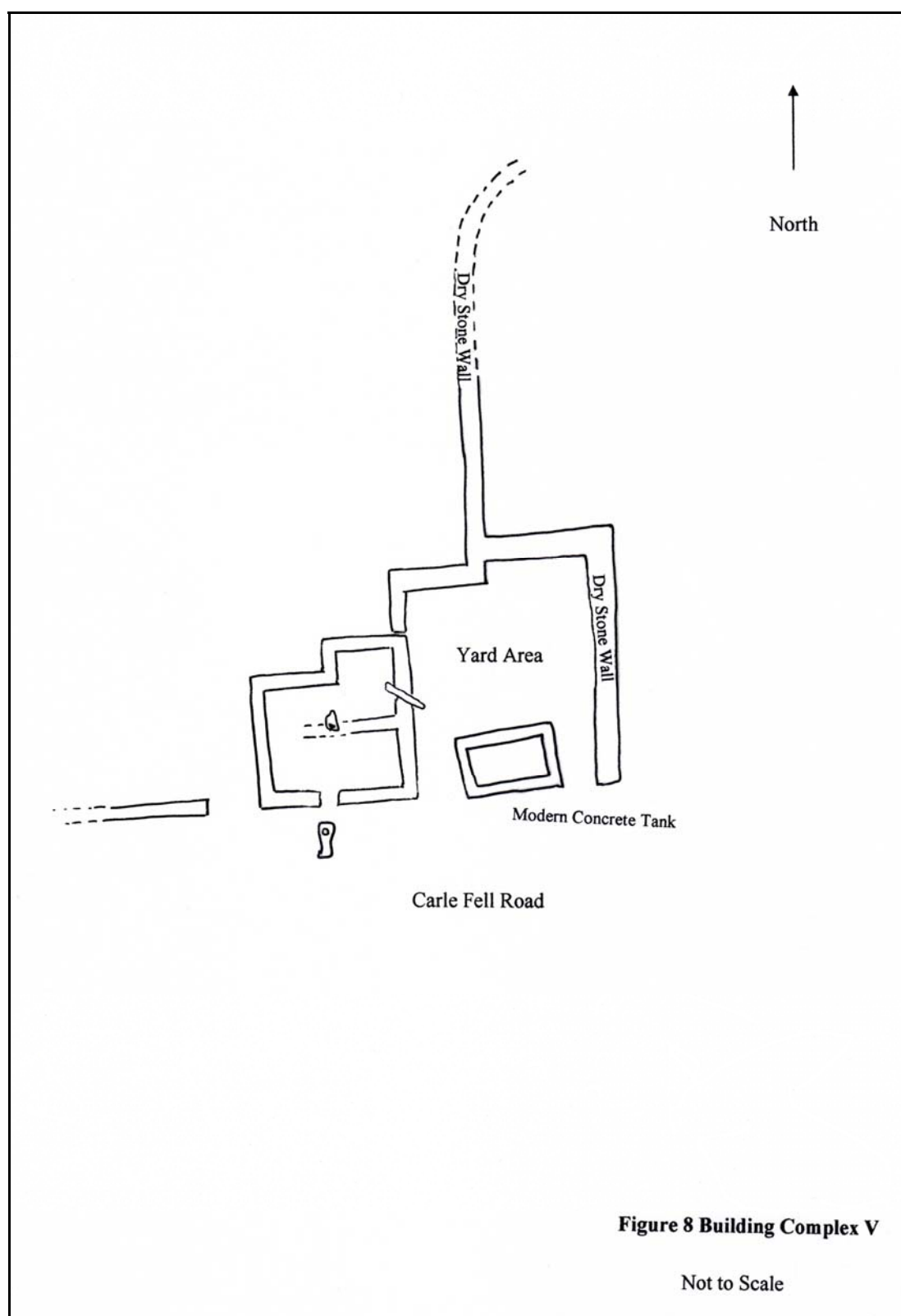


Figure 8. Building Complex V

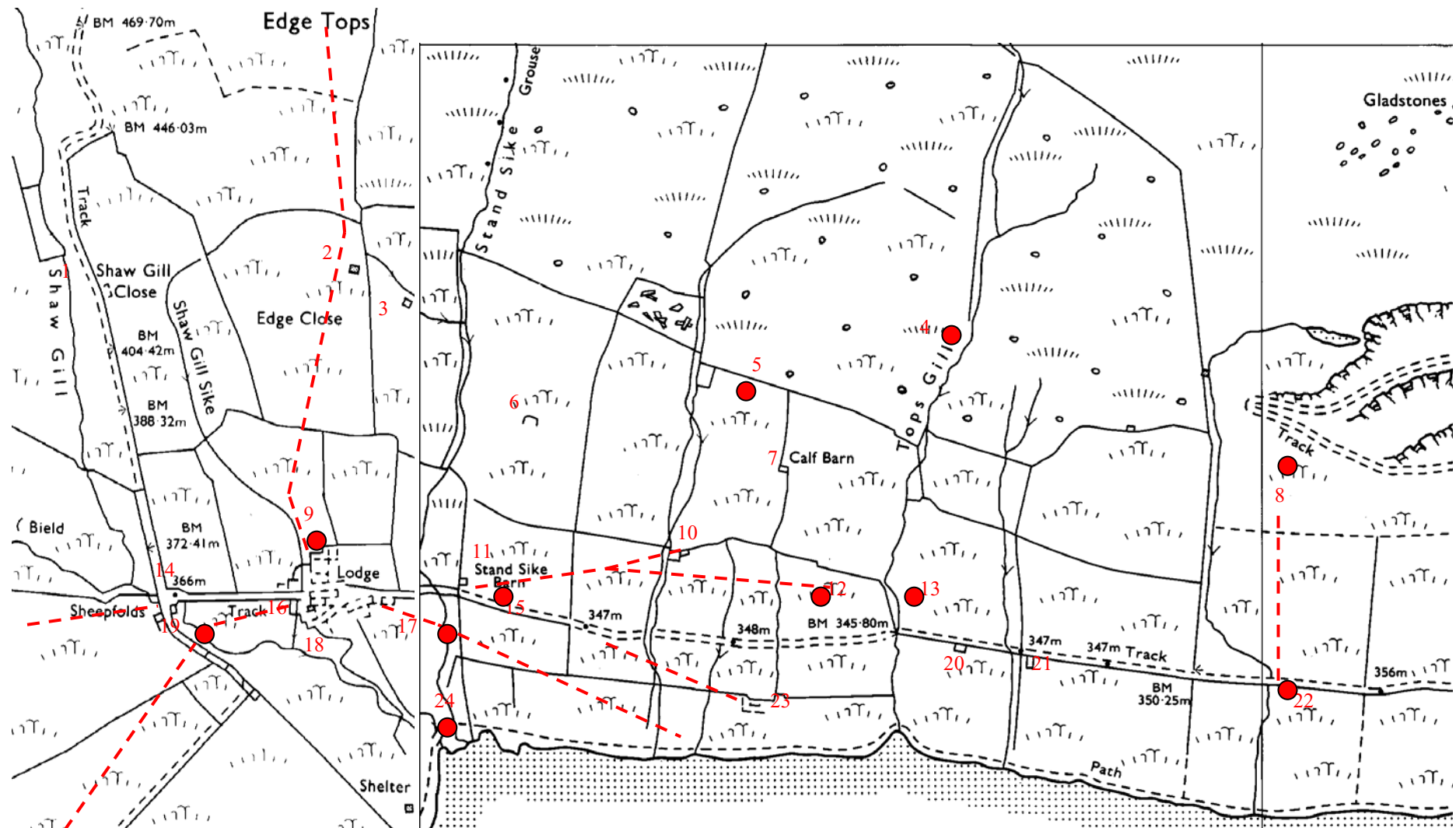


Figure 9. Sites in the landscape around Lodge

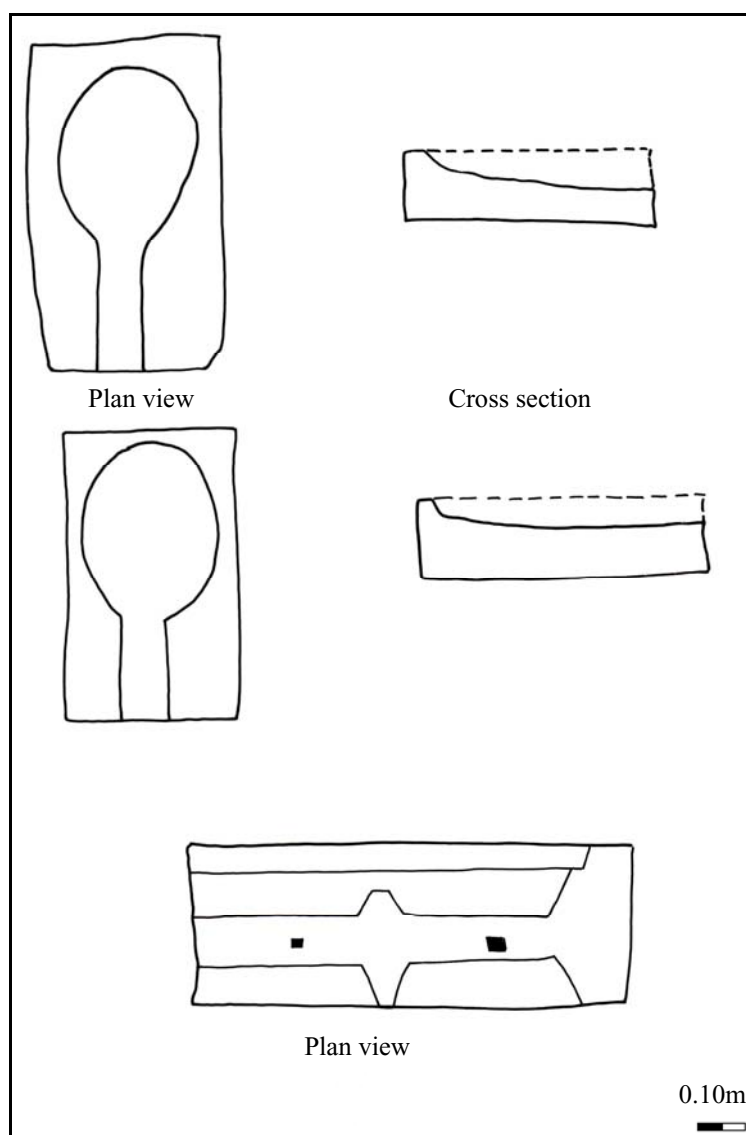


Figure 10. Stone Objects and Mullion Window Fragment. Original drawings by vols



Stone Objects found in Room G, Building 2, Complex I. scales 0.3, 0.5 & 1m



Plate 1. Aerial Image of Lodge taken from Google Earth



Plate 2. General View of Building Complex I, looking north scales 1 & 2m



Plate 3. Blocked western gateway, looking east, scales 1 & 2m



Plate 4. Possible external steps on the western end, looking east, scale 1m



Plate 5. Cast iron ovens, door sill & saltbox in Room C, looking NE, scales .3, .5 & 1m



Plate 6. Window in northern wall of Room C, looking north, scale 1m



Plate 7. General view of Building 2, looking north-east, scale 2m



Plate 8. Stone trough in Room G, looking north-east, scale 0.5 and 2m



Plate 9. General view of Rooms C-E and L & K of Complex II, looking SW, scale 2m



Plate 10. Stone sill between Rooms C & D, looking north-east, scales .3, .5 and 1m



Plate 11. Detail of stone sill in Room C, scale 0.3m



Plate 12. Possible lantern niche in Room H, looking north-east, scales 0.3 and 0.5m



Plate 13. Surviving section curb on Carle Fell Road adjacent Complex 2, looking W



Plate 14. Remains of cast iron ovens and niche in Room H, looking N scales .3&1m



Plate 15. Two bay byre, looking south, scales 1 and 2m



Plate 16. Lantern niche, southern end, western wall Room E, looking SW, scale .5m



Plate 17. Possible earlier wall to south of Rooms E & F and reused stones in window, looking north-west, scales 0.3, 0.5 and 1m



Plate 18. Entrance to earth closet (Room I), looking south, scales 1 and 2m



Plate 19. Access hole at rear of earth closet (Room I), looking north-west, scale 0.5m



Plate 20. Stone mullions in area south of Building 1, scales 0.3 and 0.5m



Plate 21. Detail of ?17th century stone mullion, scales 0.3 and 0.5m



Plate 22. Flag stone to south of Building 1 with '*J Elo... 1911*' cut into it, scale 0.5m



Plate 23. Stone crossing Shaw Gill Sike to west of Room I, looking SE, scale 1m



Plate 24. Animal pen at the western end of Complex IV, looking SW, scales 0.5 & 1m



Plate 25. Possible fireplace in Room F, looking east, scales 0.3 and 2m



Plate 26. Shaped arch stone from fireplace, scale 0.5m



Plate 27. Central yard area H of Building 2, looking north-west, scales 0.5, 1 and 2m



Plate 28. Methodist Chapel in foreground & cart shed beyond 2m scale, looking W



Plate 29. Slight hollow way leading towards Haden Carr, looking south-east

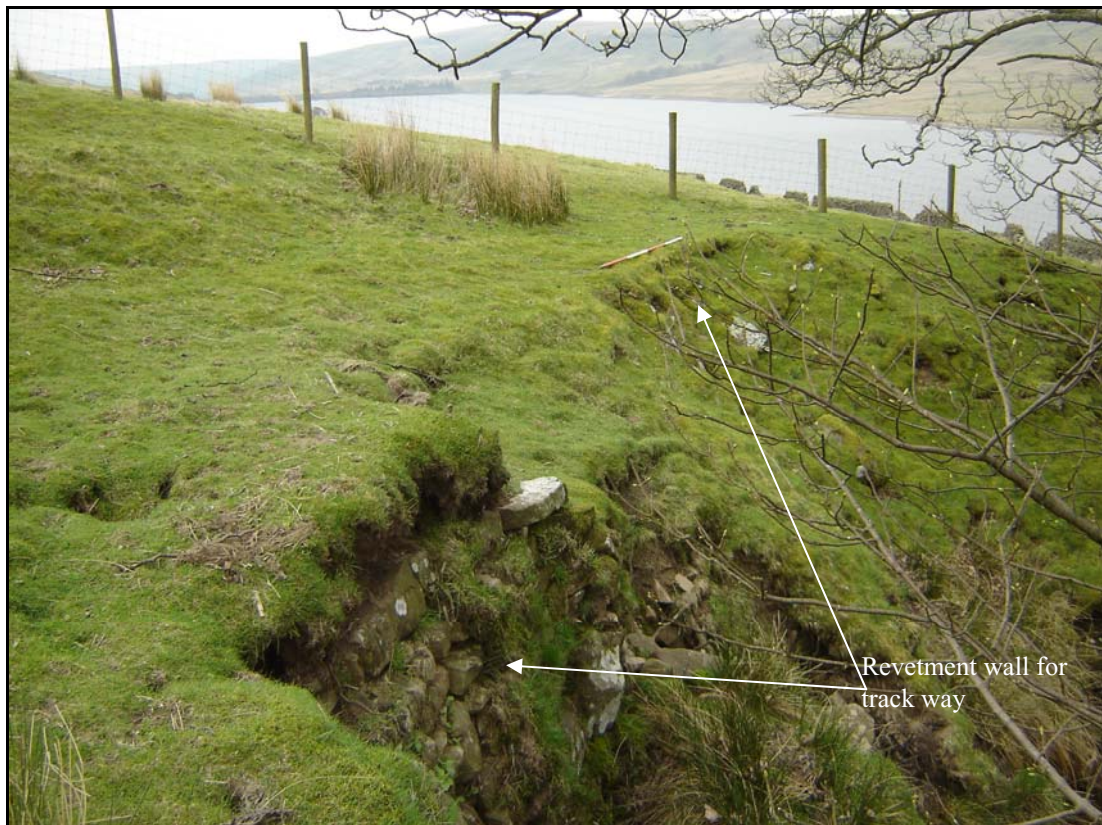


Plate 30. Trackway to Haden Carr crossing Stand Sike stream, looking SE, scale 2m



Plate 31. Stone slab bridge over Stand Sike stream, scales 0.3 and 0.5m



Plate 32. Stand for sharpening/grinding wheel, looking north-east, scale 0.5m



Plate 33. Possible drain outlet under garden, looking north, scales 0.3 and 1m



Plate 34. Example of late 19th century architectural stone in Building 2, scale 0.5m



Plate 35. Earlier crossing point for Trows Beck, looking south-west, scale 1m. The scale is located at the remains of the crossing point.



Plate 36. Remains of stone footings of earlier crossing point, scale 1m



Plate 37. Possible orthostat wall south side of Carle Fell Road, looking S scale 1m



Plate 38. Possible orthostat wall, south side of road, looking NW, scales 0.5 & 1m



Plate 39. Stone path under later mettaling on Carle Fell Road, looking NW, scale .5m



Plate 40. Stone path under later mettaling on Carle Fell Road, looking NE, scale 1m



Plate 41. Simple stone slab bridge under later mettaling, looking NE, scales .5 & 1m



Plate 42. Remains of dry stone wall crossing Trows Beck, looking south, scale 2m

Lodge, Scar House Reservoir, North Yorkshire

Photographic Survey

The photographic survey was undertaken in two parts. The first part was to quickly record the features noticed along side Carle Fell Road on the way to and from the site at Lodge. The location for these features were recorded as the lapsed distance in metres from the start point. The start point (0m) was the beginning of the track of Carle Fell Road at the northern end of the dam wall for Scar House Reservoir NGR SE 0663 7716. All the photographs were taken by J Buglass on 14th April 2011, were used the scales are 0.5 & 1m.

The second part was the recording of the remains of the settlement of Lodge. The direction of the images recorded below is also shown on the accompanying plans.

Site	Lodge, Scar House Reservoir	Film Number	Film Type	Pixels
Approach road		1	Digital	5m

Frame	Facing	Description	Distance
1		Location shot	137.4
2	SW	General shot of remains of building, possibly Carle Side Barn	
3	SW	General shot of remains of building	
4	SE	General shot of remains of building	
5		Location shot	360
6	W	Remains of metalling of Carle Fell Road	
7		Location shot	550
8	S	Fallen gate post	
9	S	Detail of pintle	
10	S	Detail of pintle	
11		Location shot	698
12	S	Surviving gatepost, possible entrance off track to next feature which appears to be remains of	
13	NW	Remains of building cut into slope, shown on OS 1 st edition 1846	
14	NE	Remains of building cut into slope, shown on OS 1 st edition 1846	
15	E	Remains of building cut into slope, shown on OS 1 st edition 1846	
16		Location shot	802.2
17	S	Sheep creep	
18		Location shot	813.6
19	E	Padstone re-used on top of wall	
20		Location shot	965
21	S	Old gatepost	
22	S	Detail of pintles at base of old gatepost	
23		Location shot	983.4
24	S	Possible fallen orthostats	
25		Location shot	991
26	SW	Disintegrating metalling showing underlying track way possibly a trod	
27		Location shot	1017.3
28	NW	Various views of a possible orthostat wall	
29	NE	Various views of a possible orthostat wall	
30	NW	Various views of a possible orthostat wall	
31	NE	Various views of a possible orthostat wall	
32		Location shot	1048.8
33	E	Possible trackside feature, may be shown on OS 1 st ed	
34	W	Possible trackside feature, may be shown on OS 1 st ed	
35		Location shot	1097.8

Frame	Facing	Description	Distance
36	Down	Possible architectural fragment fallen from wall into field on south side of track	
37		Location shot	1120.2
38	S	Old gatepost with BM on it, value possibly given on historic OS mapping	
39	S	Old gatepost with BM on it, value possibly given on historic OS mapping	
40		Possible broad arrow TBM from early survey ?damn construction	
41		Location shot	1271.6
42	W	Surviving metalling for Carle Fell Road	
43	NW	Surviving metalling for Carle Fell Road with possible trod showing through	
44	NW	Surviving metalling for Carle Fell Road with possible trod showing through	
45		Location shot	1331.1
46	NW	Small stone bridge over gill made from slabs laid E-W with battered remains of curb running N-S on each side	
47	NE	Small stone bridge over gill made from slabs laid E	
48	S	Small stone bridge over gill made from slabs laid E	
49	S	Small stone bridge over gill made from slabs laid E	
50	E	Remains of metalled road from small bridge	
51		Location shot	1345.6
52	W	Possible remains of earlier ?medieval trod emerging from under metalling	
53	NW	Possible remains of earlier ?medieval trod emerging from under metalling	
54	W	Possible remains of earlier ?medieval trod emerging from under metalling	
55	E	Possible remains of earlier ?medieval trod emerging from under metalling	
56		Location shot	1354.7
57	NW	Possible remains of earlier ?medieval trod emerging from under metalling	
58	NW	Possible remains of earlier ?medieval trod emerging from under metalling	
59	N	Possible remains of earlier ?medieval trod emerging from under metalling	
60		Location shot	1367.6
61	NW	Remains of another possible small stone bridge over gill	
62		Location shot	1403.4
63	E	Possible remains of earlier ?medieval trod emerging from under metalling	
64		Location shot	1517
65	NE	Elaborate wall end, notably different to the others along the route	
66	W	Possible remains of earlier ?medieval trod emerging from under metalling	
67	W	Possible remains of earlier ?medieval trod emerging from under metalling	
68		Location shot	1531.4
69	W	Possible remains of earlier ?medieval trod emerging from under metalling	
70	W	Possible remains of earlier ?medieval trod emerging from under metalling	
71		Location shot	1550.8
72	NE	Remains of small stone bridge over gill	
73	N	Remains of small stone bridge over gill	
74	N	Odd worn stones, has look of 'worn out' stepping/trod stone	

Frame	Facing	Description	Distance
75		Location shot	1566.1
76	E	Possible remains of earlier ?medieval trod emerging from under metalling	
77		Location shot	1650.2
78	E	Front of Stand Sike Barn, appears on OS 1889 ed	
79	E	Inside of Stand Sike Barn	
80	SW	Remains of Stand Sike Barn	
81	NE	Remains of Stand Sike Barn	
82	W	Remains of Stand Sike Barn	
83	N	Remains of Stand Sike Barn	
84	N	Remains of Stand Sike Barn	
85		Location shot	1823
86		End of survey at manhole in Lodge	

The second part of the photographic record comprising the remains of the various building complexes of the settlement of Lodge. The direction of the images recorded below is also shown on the accompanying plans.

Site Lodge, Scar House Reservoir	Film Number	Film Type	Pixels
Building complex 1	2	Digital	5m

Frame	Facing	Scale	Description	Who/Date
1	NE	1&2m	General view of SW corner of lower garden showing loss of wall	JB 15/04/11
2	E	2m	Southern end of garden showing wall lost to tree fall	JB 15/04/11
3	Down	1m	Padstone on SW corner of garden wall, possible had been reused in wall	JB 15/04/11
4	E	2m	Southern end of garden showing wall lost to tree fall	JB 15/04/11
5	N	2m	Southern end of garden showing wall lost to tree fall	JB 15/04/11
6	NE	1&2m	General view of wall between N & S gardens	JB 15/04/11
7	W	1&2m	General view of wall between N & S gardens	JB 15/04/11
8	N	1&2m	General view of remains of Building 1	JB 15/04/11
9	E	1&2m	Blocked gateway at W end of area in front of Building 1	JB 15/04/11
10	ENE	1m	Possible external steps to W end of Building 1	JB 15/04/11
11	Down	0.3m	Detail of catch on gateway at W end	JB 15/04/11
12	NE	0.5m	Detail of row of holes in area at W end of Building 1	JB 15/04/11
13	N	0.3m	Detail of pintel with hole at top	JB 15/04/11
14	NE	1&2m	General view of Room A	JB 15/04/11
15	E	1&2m	General view of inside Building 1	JB 15/04/11
16	E	1&2m	General view along front of Building 1	JB 15/04/11
17	W	0.3&.5m	?stone cupboard Room B	JB 15/04/11
18	N	1m	Easterly window in Room B, from inside	JB 15/04/11
19	W	1,.3&.5m	Possible stone cupboard in Room C	JB 15/04/11
20	Down	0.3m	Detail of oven door, Room C	JB 15/04/11
21	Down	1&0.3m	Stone doorsill and ovens in Room C	JB 15/04/11
22	East	.5&.3m	Possible salt box by ovens in E end of Room C	JB 15/04/11
23	NE	1,.5&.3m	General shot of Room C	JB 15/04/11
24	SE	1&.3m	Outside join of Room E with Room B	JB 15/04/11
25	SE	1&.3m	Detail of join of Room E with Room B	JB 15/04/11
26	S	.5&.3m	Detail of eastern window in Room B	JB 15/04/11
27	S	.5&.3m	Stone with hole in at N end of Room E	JB 15/04/11

Frame	Facing	Scale	Description	Who/Date
28	Down	1m	Stones joined by iron bar, N of Room E	JB 15/04/11
29	NE	1&2m	General view of area of buildings to E of house	JB 15/04/11
30	NW	--	General view of Building 1	JB 15/04/11
31	NE	1&0.5m	?trough in Room G	JB 15/04/11
32	Down	1&0.5m	?trough in Room G	JB 15/04/11
33	ESE	0.5m	Detail of ?trough in Room G	JB 15/04/11
34	Down	1,.5&.3m	Stone objects (?cheese press bases) Room G	JB 15/04/11
35	Down	0.3m	Stone object (?cheese press base) Room G	JB 15/04/11
36	Down	0.5m	Stone object (?cheese press base) Room G	JB 15/04/11
37	Down	0.5m	Stone object (?cheese press base) Room G	JB 15/04/11
38	Down	--	Stone object (?cheese press base) Room G	JB 15/04/11
39	E	2&1m	Eastern gateway to area in front of house	JB 15/04/11
40	Down	0.3m	Detail of catch on N end of gateway	JB 15/04/11
41	NE	2m	General shot of spring	JB 15/04/11
42	NW	--	General view of Building 1 from track way	JB 15/04/11

Site	Lodge, Scar House Reservoir	Film Number	Film Type	Pixels
Building complex 2		3	Digital	5m

Frame	Facing	Scale	Description	Who/Date
1	E	2m	General shot of Building complex 2	JB 15/04/11
2	SW	0.3m	Detail of part of door jamb with pintel	JB 15/04/11
3	Down	1m	Detail of door sill	JB 15/04/11
4	SW	0.5m	Semi circular stone object with small hole	JB 15/04/11
5	W	2m	General view of W end of Building 2	JB 15/04/11
6	E	--	General view of E end of Building 2	JB 15/04/11
7	SW	--	General view towards Building 3	JB 15/04/11
8	Down	1m	Doorway with door frame hole	JB 15/04/11
9	N	1m	Doorway with door frame hole	JB 15/04/11
10	N	1m	Stone ?sill with groove	JB 15/04/11
11	Down	0.3m	Detail of feature seen in Frame 10	JB 15/04/11
12	NE	1,.5&.3m	View showing relationship of doorway and sill with groove	JB 15/04/11
13	NE	2m	General view of W end of Building 2	JB 15/04/11
14	E	2m	General view of W end of Building 2	JB 15/04/11
15	ESE	2m	General view of W end of Building 2	JB 15/04/11
16	W	2m	General view of Building 2	JB 15/04/11
17	W	2m	General view of N side of W end	JB 15/04/11
18	SW	2m	General view of Building 2	JB 15/04/11
19	SSE	2m	General view of E end of Building 2	JB 15/04/11
20	S	2m	General view of centre of Building 2	JB 15/04/11
21	NW	2m	General view of S side of Building 2	JB 15/04/11
22	N	1&.3m	Detail of ?drain through S side wall	JB 15/04/11
23	ENE	0.5&.3m	Detail of possible oven location	JB 15/04/11
24	W	2m	General view along S side of Building 2	JB 15/04/11
25	W	--	Curbing along S side of track, N of Building 2	JB 15/04/11
26	SW	--	Curbing and cobbles on S edge track way	JB 15/04/11

Site Lodge, Scar House Reservoir	Film Number	Film Type	Pixels
Building complex 3	4	Digital	5m

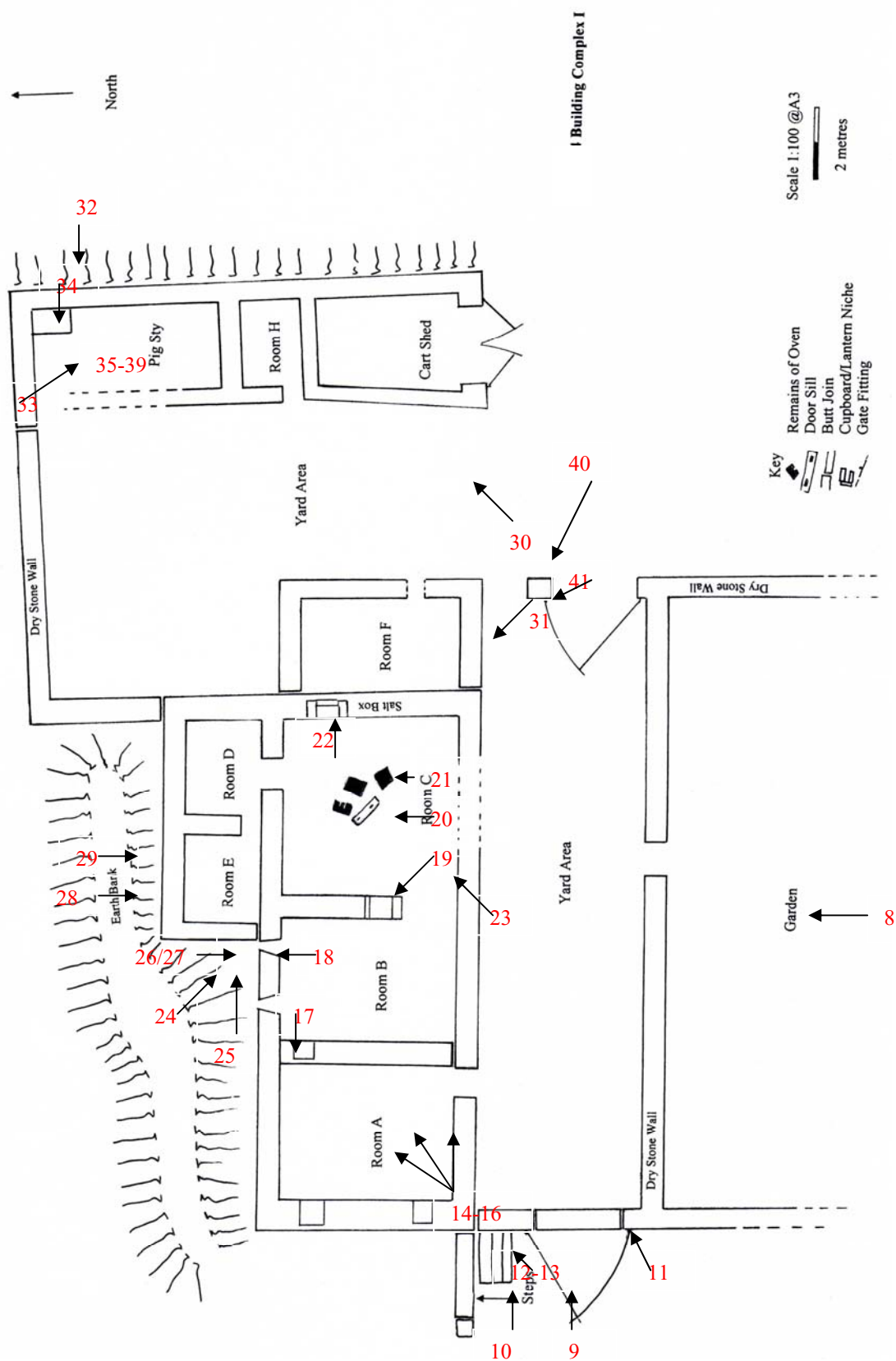
Frame	Facing	Scale	Description	Who/Date
1	E	2m	General view of W end (Room D) of Building 3	JB 15/04/11
2	SE	2m	General view of W end (Room D) of Building 3	JB 15/04/11
3	SW	1m	Detail of stone slab crossing over Shaw Gill Sike adjacent to Building 3, Room I	JB 15/04/11
4	W	1m	Detail of stone slab crossing over Shaw Gill Sike adjacent to Building 3, Room I	JB 15/04/11
5	SE	2&1m	General view of W end of Building 3, Room I	JB 15/04/11
6	E	1&0.5m	View down gap between buildings, Room D to LHS, Room I to RHS	JB 15/04/11
7	S	2&1m	?remains of Room I, W end, S side	JB 15/04/11
8	E	2m	General view along line of Building 3, from Room D	JB 15/04/11
9	WSW	2m	General view along line of Building 3 of Rooms E & F	JB 15/04/11
10	WNW	--	General view along line of Building 3 towards Rooms D & E	JB 15/04/11
11	NE	--	General of E end Building 2 from Building 3	JB 15/04/11
12	S	--	General view of garden S of Buildings 2/3	JB 15/04/11
13	SW	2&0.5m	Rooms E & F	JB 15/04/11
14	SSW	2&0.5m	Rooms E & F	JB 15/04/11
15	S	2&1m	1m scale on spine wall between Rooms E & F	JB 15/04/11
16	S	2,1&.5m	Room E	JB 15/04/11
17	SW	0.5m	Detail of ?lantern hole/stone cupboard W wall, N end Room E	JB 15/04/11
18	SW	.5&.3m	Detail of reused stone mullion sill in S side of Room F	JB 15/04/11
19	Down	0.3m	Detail of reused stone mullion sill in S side of Room F	JB 15/04/11
20	E	--	Detail of reused stone mullion sill in S side of Room F	JB 15/04/11
21	Down	0.5&.3m	Loose stone mullion	JB 15/04/11
22	N	0.5&.3m	Loose stone mullion	JB 15/04/11
23	NW	1.5&.3m	Outside corner of Room F	JB 15/04/11
24	Down	0.5m	Loose stone mullion	JB 15/04/11
25	W	2m	General view along S side of Building 3	JB 15/04/11
26	NW	2m	General view of Room H	JB 15/04/11
27	Down	0.3m	Stone flag with J.Elli? 1911 on	JB 15/04/11
28	N	2m	Room H	JB 15/04/11
29	N	0.5m	Detail of stone cupboard Room H, N wall	JB 15/04/11
30	E	1&0.5m	Remains of ovens in E wall of Room H	JB 15/04/11
31	N	1&0.5m	Remains of ovens in E wall of Room H	JB 15/04/11
32	E	1&0.5m	General view of W end of area between Buildings 2 & 3	JB 15/04/11
33	E	.5&.3m	Detail of feature seen in Frame 32	JB 15/04/11
34	Down	.5&.3m	Loose stone mullion	JB 15/04/11
35	Down	.5&.3m	Loose stone mullion	JB 15/04/11
36	Down	1m	Loose stone mullion	JB 15/04/11
37	NW	0.5m	Opening on S wall of Room I	JB 15/04/11

Site Lodge, Scar House Reservoir	Film Number	Film Type	Pixels
Building complex 4	5	Digital	5m

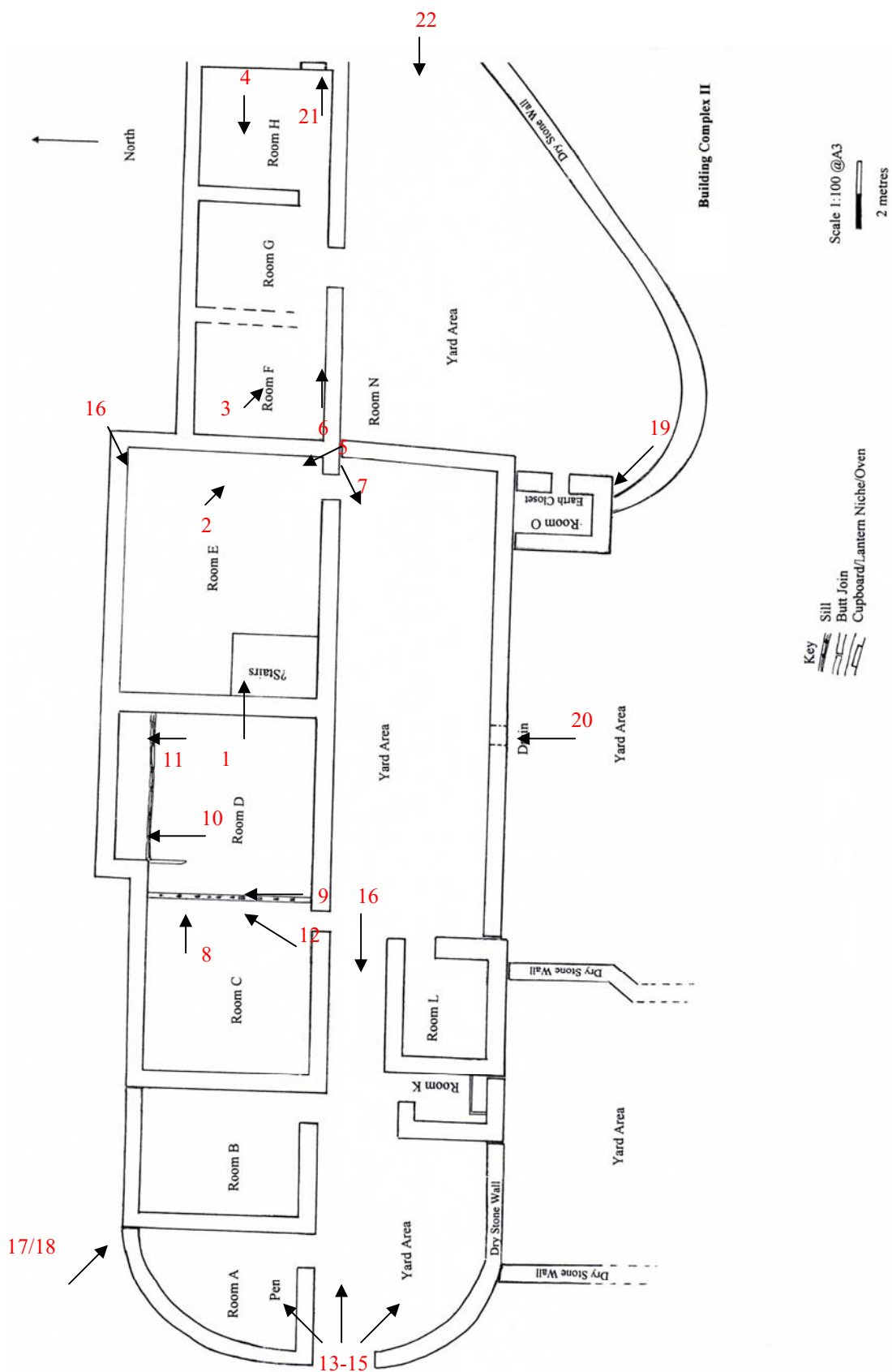
Frame	Facing	Scale	Description	Who/Date
1	E	--	General view along length of Complex 4	JB 15/04/11
2	NE	0.5m	Supports for ?grinding wheel to W of building in garden	JB 15/04/11
3	N	0.5m	Supports for ?grinding wheel to W of building in garden	JB 15/04/11
4	SW	1&0.5m	Room D	JB 15/04/11
5	SE	1m	Alleyway between Rooms A and D	JB 15/04/11
6	E	1m	Eastern gatepost for garden	JB 15/04/11
7	NE	2m	General view over Rooms A and B	JB 15/04/11
8	NE	2m	General view over western end of area	JB 15/04/11
9	E	--	General view along S front of buildings	JB 15/04/11
10	N	1&0.5m	Outside corner of Room J	JB 15/04/11
11	NE	1&0.5m	Detail of outside corner of Room J	JB 15/04/11
12	E	1&0.5m	Blocked gateway S of Room J	JB 15/04/11
13	Down	1m	Detail of possible trough in area behind blocked gateway	JB 15/04/11
14	Down	1m	Detail of possible trough in area behind blocked gateway	JB 15/04/11
15	N	1m	General view over Room D	JB 15/04/11
16	NE	--	General view over Room E	JB 15/04/11
17	ENE	--	General view over Rooms I and G	JB 15/04/11
18	E	--	General view over easternmost garden	JB 15/04/11
19	E	1&2m	View towards Room I	JB 15/04/11
20	Down	0.3m	Fragment of gritstone window sill	JB 15/04/11
21	N	0.5&.3m	Entrance to Room E	JB 15/04/11
22	W	0.5&.3m	Entrance to Room E	JB 15/04/11
23	E	1&2m	Room D	JB 15/04/11
24	NW	1&2m	Front of Room D, scale over poss window	JB 15/04/11
25	WNW	1&2m	Towards Room D, vertical scale in door	JB 15/04/11
26	E	2m	View over Rooms F and G	JB 15/04/11
27	WSW	--	Over Rooms D, E, A and garden furthest away	JB 15/04/11
28	W	--	View towards Building 2	JB 15/04/11
29	NW	--	View towards Building 1	JB 15/04/11
30	Down	1&0.3m	Window sill in Room F	JB 15/04/11
31	E	1&0.3m	Possible hearth in Room F	JB 15/04/11
32	NE	.5&.3m	Northern side of ?hearth Room F	JB 15/04/11
33	E	0.5m	Possible voussoir from hearth in Room F	JB 15/04/11
34	W	2m	View from Room F over Room I	JB 15/04/11
35	SW	1m	Pile of ?lintels/jambs in Room F	JB 15/04/11
36	Down	0.5m	Dressed stone in Room F	JB 15/04/11
37	E	2m	View towards Rooms O/P	JB 15/04/11
38	W	--	General view over Building 4	JB 15/04/11
39	SW	0.5m	Decorated gatepost, SE corner Building 4	JB 15/04/11
40	NW	1m	SE corner of eastern garden	JB 15/04/11
41	N	1m	SE corner of eastern garden	JB 15/04/11
42	N	1&0.3m	?culvert at S edge between gardens	JB 15/04/11
43	E	0.3m	Detail of pintel on S side of Room O	JB 15/04/11
44	W	2m	View over Rooms O and P	JB 15/04/11
45	SE	1m	Room P/Methodist Chapel	JB 15/04/11
46	SE	1m	Room P/Methodist Chapel	JB 15/04/11
47	NW	1&0.5m	Room P/Methodist Chapel	JB 15/04/11
48	NW	1&0.5m	Room P/Methodist Chapel	JB 15/04/11
49	NW	1&0.5m	Room P/Methodist Chapel	JB 15/04/11
50	NE	1&0.5m	Room P/Methodist Chapel	JB 15/04/11

Site Lodge, Scar House Reservoir	Film Number	Film Type	Pixels
Landscape features	6	Digital	5m

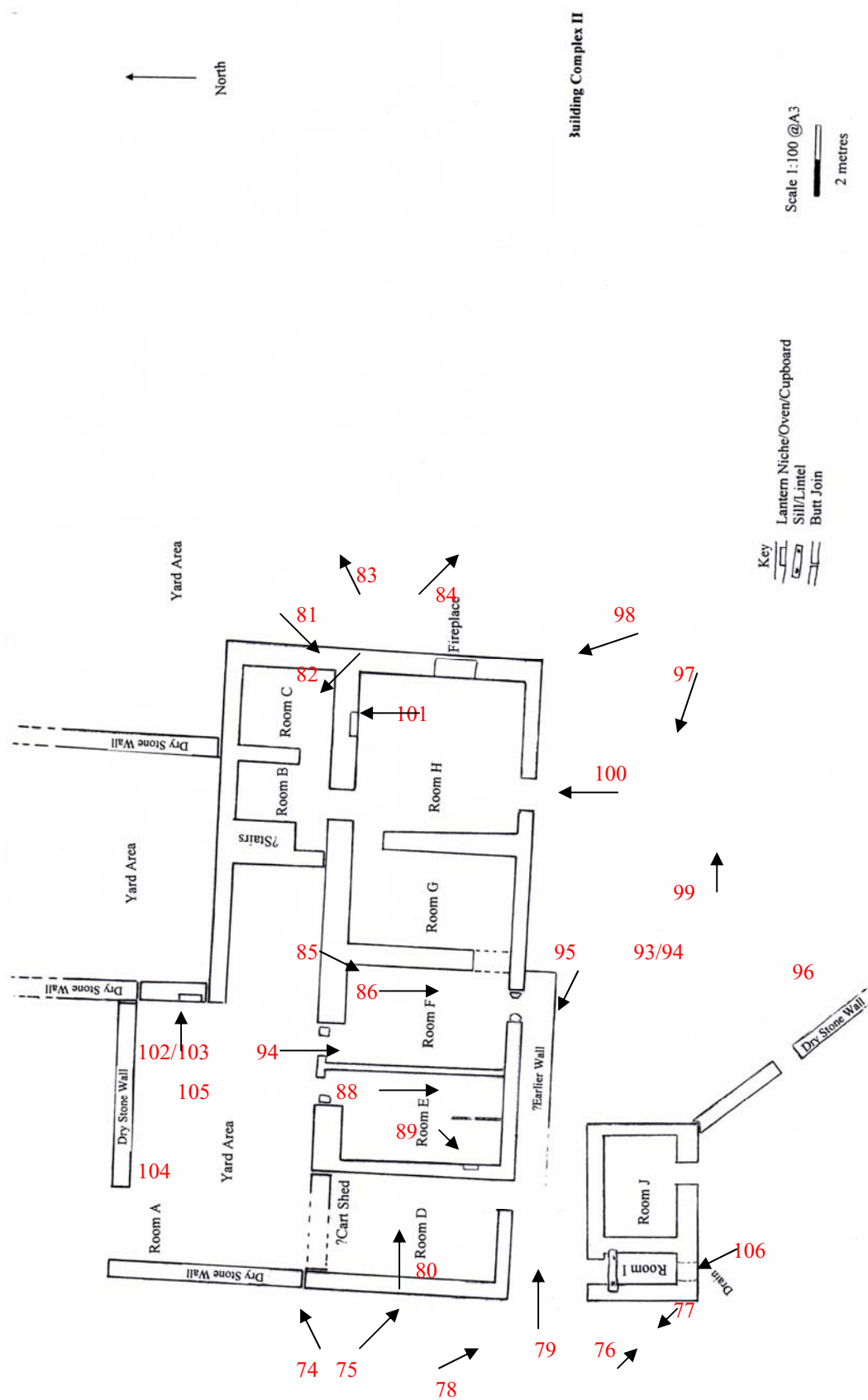
Frame	Facing	Scale	Description	Who/Date
1	SE	--	Line of hollow way from chapel to fields	JB 15/04/11
2	SE	--	Line of hollow way from chapel to fields approaching crossing of Stand Sike	JB 15/04/11
3	E	--	Crossing point of track over Stand Sike	JB 15/04/11
4	Down	.5&.3m	Slabs crossing Stand Sike	JB 15/04/11
5	Down	.5&.3m	Slabs crossing Stand Sike	JB 15/04/11
6	SE	2m	Built up track E of Stand Sike	JB 15/04/11
7	N	--	Built up track crossing Stand Sike	JB 15/04/11
8	NE	--	Built up track crossing Stand Sike	JB 15/04/11
9	NW	--	Built up track crossing Stand Sike	JB 15/04/11
10	N	--	Carle Fell Road crossing Stand Sike	JB 15/04/11
11	N	--	Carle Fell Road crossing Stand Sike	JB 15/04/11
12	NW	--	Building 5 to W of Shaw Gill Sike	JB 15/04/11
13	Down	.5&.3m	Stone with hole in to S of Building 5	JB 15/04/11
14	N	0.5m	Stone with holes in Building 5	JB 15/04/11
15	WSW	--	Sheepfold at junction of tracks W of Lodge	JB 15/04/11
16	S	2m	Remains of dry stone wall crossing Trows Beck	JB 15/04/11
17	W	2m	Remains of dry stone wall crossing Trows Beck with sheepfold	JB 15/04/11
18	SW	1m	Possible supports of r crossing point of Trows Beck for earlier track	JB 15/04/11
19	SW	1m	Possible supports of r crossing point of Trows Beck for earlier track	JB 15/04/11
20	SE	--	Track way down to crossing shown in Frames 18&19	JB 15/04/11
21	SE	1m	Track way down to crossing shown in Frames 18&19, scale at crossing point	JB 15/04/11



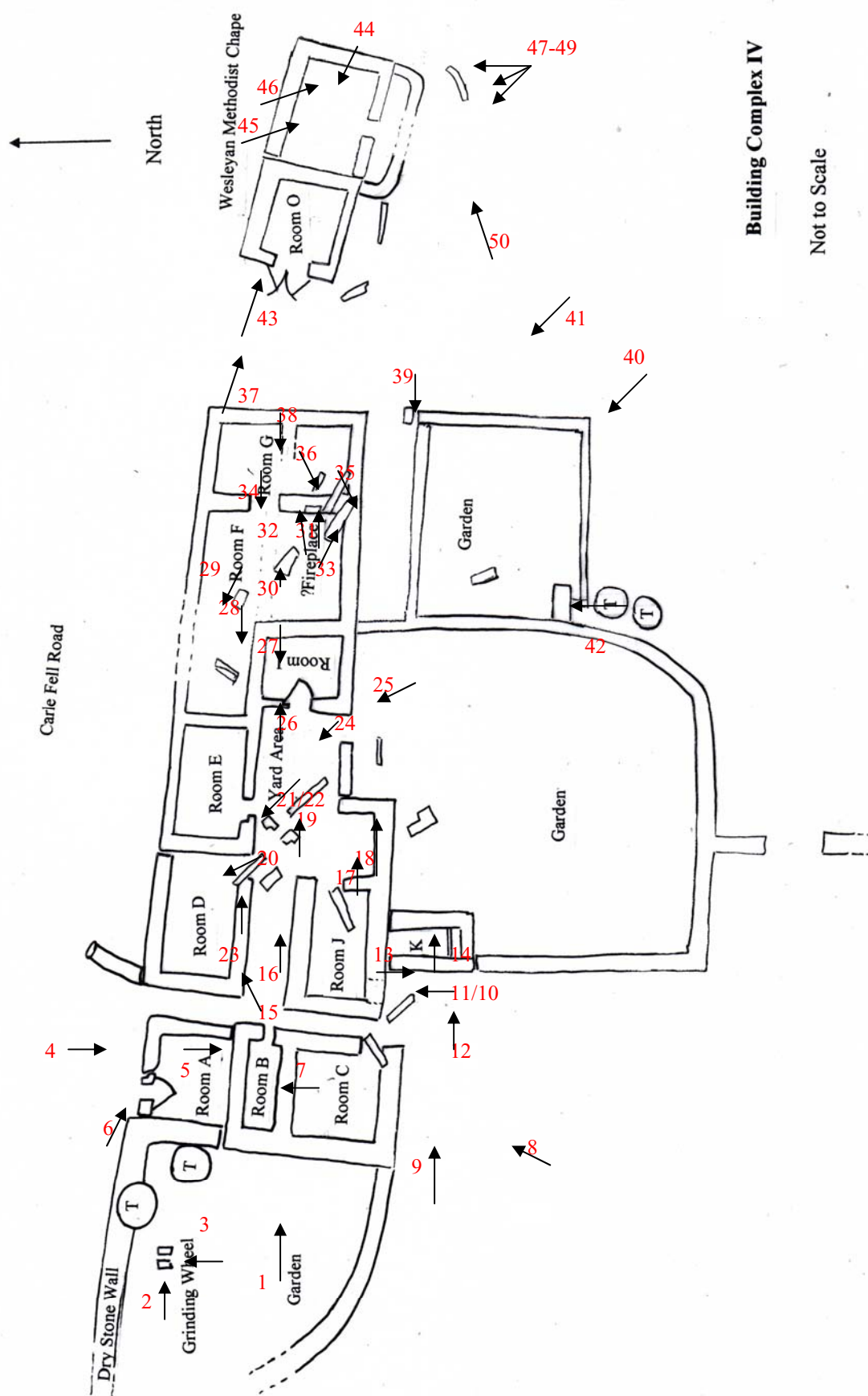
Number and direction of photographs for Complex I



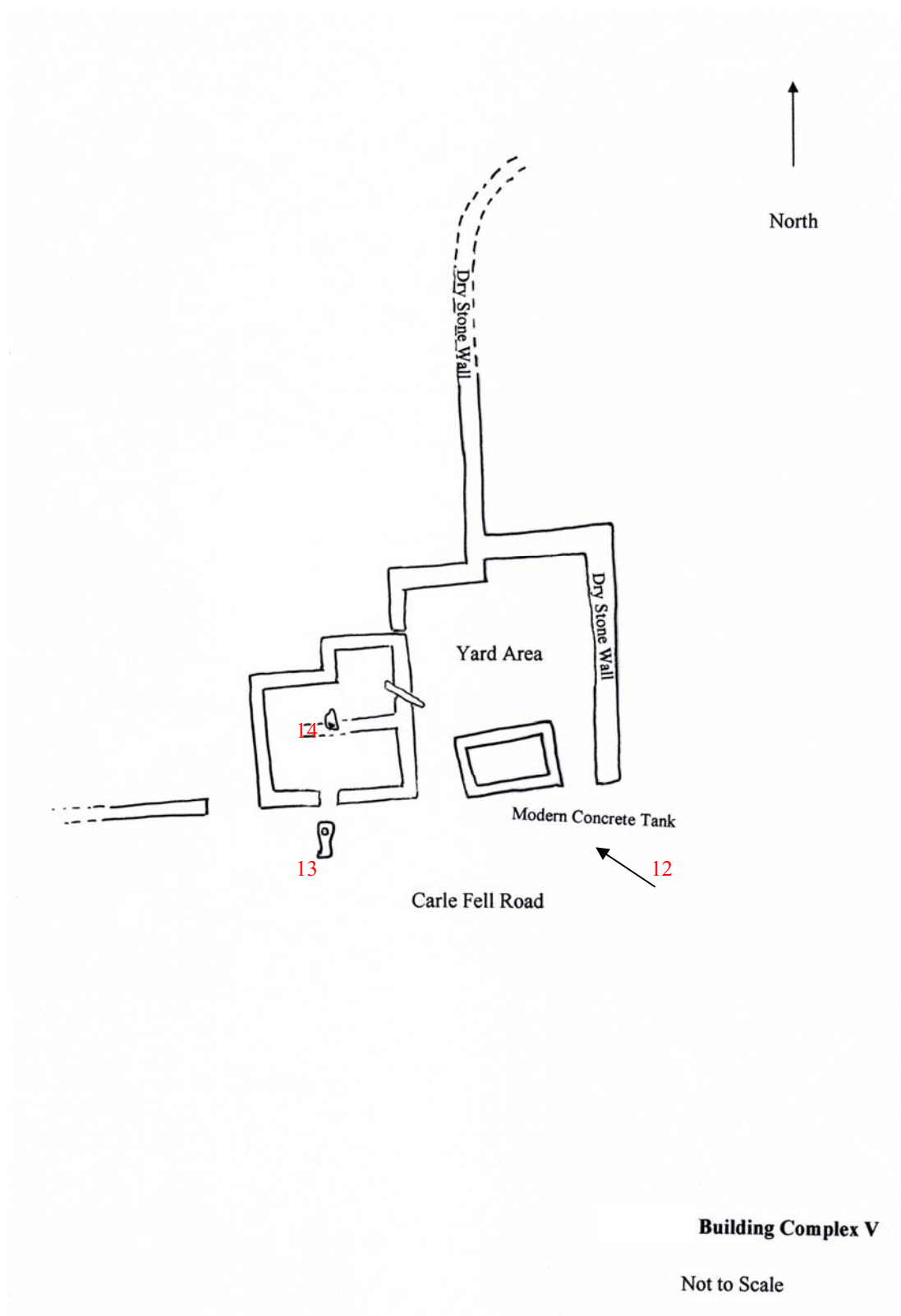
Number and direction of photographs for Complex II



Number and direction of photographs for Complex III



Number and direction of photographs for Complex IV



Number and direction of photographs for Complex V

