

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

As noted above, this report incorporates the scope of recording and levels of detail that have been agreed with the Heritage and Environment Section of North Yorkshire County Council. This recording level broadly corresponds to Levels 2-3 of the English Heritage 'Guidance on the Recording of Historic Buildings' (English Heritage 2006), and can be regarded as both descriptive and analytical. As such the report provides detailed descriptions of each of the buildings accompanied by a selection of photographs (digital, plus silver-based monochrome film for archiving) with some site-wide plans and elevations. The elevations were produced by professional surveyors for the Duchy of Lancaster and show all extant, and some (but not all) blocked openings. All observed blocked openings are described in the text and appear in the photographic archive. Some attempt is made to establish the sequence of building development at the site and to provide interpretations of the functions of the buildings. These conclusions are based on stylistic/material grounds and the analysis of historic maps and other documentary sources.

All records pertaining to this study are presently stored by York Archaeological Trust. These records will be deposited with Scarborough Museums and Gallery.

## **3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

Scalby Lodge Farm lies some 2 km to the north of Scarborough, some 500m from the coastline. The solid geology of the area is of sandstone of the Scalby Formation and is surmounted by a drift geology of clay rich glacial till. The site lies on gently undulating ground immediately east of the Scarborough to Burniston road. The watercourse known as the Sea Cut or Scalby Beck flows into the sea, 1km south of the site. A smaller tributary watercourse, Cow Wath Beck, flows some 500m to the west of Scalby lodge Farm.

## **4. BRIEF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

A search of the North Yorkshire County Council Historic environment Record does not reveal entries for any land-based archaeological remains, features or listed buildings within a 500m radius of the site. A small number of post-medieval features within the vicinity of the site are indicated on the first edition Ordnance survey map (1853) of the area. These include a 'limestone crushing machine' adjacent to the Burniston road and two 'brick and tile kilns' to the west of the same road. A small number of ponds in the area may originate via the extraction of brick and tile clay rather than as deliberately excavated stock ponds.

## **5. THE BUILDINGS**

In the following text each of the buildings on the site is described together with some interpretation. The number and sequence previously used for the buildings in a structural condition report has been retained (Wood and Partners 2007). Broader interpretation of the farm complex as a whole together with comment on the sequences of development is made in Section 6. Little attention has been paid to the later 20th century buildings which are only briefly detailed. At the time of inspection all the buildings, with the exception of the holiday cottages and some of the modern structures, were in a fairly poor state of repair.

### **5.1 BUILDING 1**

A partially open barn or store of steel frame construction. Walls of slatted timber and corrugated steel. Roof of steel sheet.

### **5.2 BUILDING 2**

A small single storey structure abutting the north side of Building 1. Walls of concrete blockwork, corrugated steel and plastic. Roof of sheet steel.

### **5.3 BUILDING 3**

A large building in the north-west corner of the site. A framework of timber posts and roof trusses. Walls of timber with some blockwork. Roof of corrugated asbestos. Some collapse of roof and gable wall to the east end.

### **5.4 BUILDING 4**

A large building in the north-east corner of the site. A framework of steel. Walling of blockwork and corrugated steel sheeting.

### **5.5 BUILDING 5**

A large partially open barn or store abutting the north side of Building 6. A framework of steel, walls of blockwork and slatted timber. Roof of corrugated asbestos.

### **5.6 BUILDING 6**

The overwhelming bulk of this building range is of a stone built, single storey range of contemporary construction (Plate 1). This is internally divided by stone walls into a number of separate spaces that have been lettered A-G. The stone range is of well coursed dressed blocks of sandstone (with a few limestone) bonded with lime mortar. All but one of the subdivisions originally had door access to both north and south sides though some of these on the north sides are now blocked or partially blocked. There is a ground slope in this part of

the site from west down to the east and in order to better accommodate this the roof-line is staggered, this vertical staggering coinciding with the east walls of sub-divisions (C) and (E). The pitched roof(s) of this range are of pantile with stone ridge pieces. The roofing surface is supported by laths over rafters, in turn supported by king-post roof trusses. Guttering and down-pipes are of cast iron on the north side and of lead with cast iron down-pipes to the south. Building 6 appears to be of contemporary construction to the adjacent range 'building 10'. The internal sub-divisions are described from west – east. The extreme western end of Building 6, (area 6A), is a 20<sup>th</sup> century addition constructed of blockwork with an asbestos roof.

Sub-division 6B. This space is open on the south side and has a blocked window opening central to the west wall (former gable wall). No evidence of a doorway to the north.

Sub-division 6C. This area of the range formed a narrow access corridor fully through the building from south to north. A blocked doorway or window is apparent centrally in the east wall of 6C. This formerly provided access to 6D.

Sub-division 6D. Wide opposed doorways are present in this space which has been partitioned with a north-south timber division. At a low height on the eastern wall 2 small blocked openings with wooden lintels were apparent.

Sub-division 6E. Doorways to north and south, the northern blocked up. Possible to see that the floor in this space is of concrete. Scars corresponding with the low level openings in 6D evident in western wall, with a further identical two apparent in the east wall.

Sub-division 6F. Doorways to north and south, the northern now blocked-up. The two low level openings evident in 6E also apparent in the western wall of 6F. The space has been internally partitioned in modern times into eight blockwork constructed stalls, four to the east and four to the west. Slatted wooden fodder holders extend fully along east and west walls.

Sub-division 6G. Doorways to north and south at the western side of the space. A further doorway in the north-east corner leads into the northern room of building 10. Remainder of the space divided into two large stalls.

The components B-C of building 6 form the original core of this structure. The coursing of the stonework of 6 flows uninterrupted into that of Building 10 and mirrors much of its architectural detail. It is believed that the two were built at the same time. The Ordnance Survey maps indicate that this building was erected some time between 1854 and 1892, a

dating that fits comfortably in terms of architectural style. The size (particularly of the internal sub-divisions), the former presence of low level openings, the presence of two piece doors and various internal partitions, stalls and feeders indicates that Building 6 was intended for livestock. This was clearly the case in recent times and is highlighted by the spatial relationships of Building 6 to buildings 8, 9 and 10 which also served livestock functions.

#### 5.7 BUILDING 7

This single storey stone building (Plate 2) has in recent years been converted to 'letting accommodation'. Being occupied at the time of the site visits, all observations were external. Built of dressed, coursed blocks of sandstone (with a few limestone) Building 7 has a pitched roof of pantile, tile ridge pieces, stone coping at the gable ends and guttering/down-pipes of plastic. All extant openings in the building are modern. The only indication of a former opening was of a probable wide doorway in the southern end elevation. However, recent stonework and pointing have to some degree served to obscure this feature. The stonework of the western (front) elevation is not regularly and evenly coursed like the rest of the walls. It is possible that the original stonework of this elevation was completely removed during conversion when 5 doors and 5 windows were added; the number of new openings perhaps requiring walls of a strength greater than those that they replaced? Alternatively, the building may never have been continuously walled along this elevation. This building has been entirely re-pointed with a hard cement. The rear (eastern) wall of this building forms the western wall of Building 8. The original function of this building is uncertain. What is probably a building open on the west side is shown in the location of Building 7 on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854.

#### 5.8 BUILDING 8

The structure of Building 8 has walls of brick (probably of earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century date) to the south and east sides (Plate 2). The roof of 8 is of red tiles above king-post trusses resting on the walls. The western wall of 8 may be formed of the eastern side of Building 7. This structure is of three parts. The southern part consists of two rooms, the middle of a roofed, open, fore yard and the northern part merely an open roofed space providing access to the roadway on the western side and the fold yard (Building 9), together with Buildings 6 and 10, to the east. Lighting to this building was provided by seven equally spaced windows of three panes each set high in the east elevation and by two modern windows set one above the other in the southern gable wall. The larger room of the southern part consists of a later 20<sup>th</sup> century milking parlour formed of milking stalls to east and west sides with a sunken access area between. All surfaces, stalls and equipment remains were of relatively recent date. The smaller remaining part of this southern area to the west of the parlour was locked and unavailable for inspection. However, it is probable that this space served for the storage of

milk. The open fore yard was bounded on the south side by the parlour and on the west and east sides by walls. The remaining northern, unbounded, side led directly to the roofed access space. With the exception of the roofing over of the fold-yard (Building 9), Building 8 represents the latest development of the inter-related units of Buildings 6, 8, 9 and 10. Ordnance Survey maps indicate that this building was erected some time between 1912 and 1928.

#### 5.9 BUILDING 9

This structure represents the roofing over of what was formerly an open fold-yard (Plate 2). Buildings 8, 6 and 10 form the western, northern and eastern extents of the structure whilst the south side is open. 9 is covered by two pitched roofs of modern corrugated materials supported by an arrangement of timber king-post roof trusses, with timber posts to the southern side and centre of the yard. At the west side the roof structure is supported by the east wall of the milking parlour whilst at the northern and eastern sides support is provided by thin piers of brickwork constructed on the top of the south wall of Building 6 and the west side of Building 10. The ground surface of 9 is predominantly of concrete. This building forms one of the latest livestock related additions to the farm and is seemingly of mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Ordnance Survey maps do not show the building in 1928 though it is present by 1969.

#### 5.10 BUILDING 10

Building 10 (Plate 3, 4, 5) is contemporary with Building 6 with which it directly articulates; the two effectively forming a single interconnecting range. 10 is of a single storey, built of well coursed, dressed blocks of sandstone (with a few limestone) and was originally bonded with lime mortar. The pitched roof is of two sections, though both are of pantile with ridge pieces of sandstone. The northern roof, which covers the northernmost two rooms of the range, is of a higher level and hipped at the north end. The southern roof has plain gable ends. Where visible, the roof trusses were seen to be of wooden king-post type. Guttering and down-pipes are of lead and cast iron to the west elevation and a combination of cast iron and plastic elsewhere. Building 10 is sub-divided into four separate, though mostly interconnected, spaces (all of stonework except for that between the southernmost two spaces); these are detailed below as sub-divisions A-D.

Sub-division **10A**. This space has direct connection with Building 6 via a doorway in the north-west corner of the room. Another door gives access to the open ground to the north whilst a wide open-way (with fittings for a sliding door system) also leads in to Sub-division 10B. The floor of this space is of concrete. Lighting is provided by a single window set high in the east elevation. A brick-built 'copper-type' boiler, with a brick chimney, is located in the

north-east corner of the room whilst remnants of a brick setting – possibly for a large ?sink, were noted in the south-east corner of the room. A network of steel girders set at a high level and bedded into the walls supports a rail system with sliding hooks. Several metal fittings, probably relating to the securing of ropes, were also affixed to the walls.

**Sub-division 10B.** This large space formerly had sliding door connection to 10A. The concrete floor in this room as well as the wall rendering and dark wall paint were also of a one with 10A. Additional communication from this room was by doorway to the fold-yard at the west, by doorway to Sub-division 10C and via wide double sliding doors to the open ground on the east side of the building. A girder supported rail system and rope securing points similar to those of 10A were noted in this room.

**Sub-division 10C.** This sub-division is accessed by two two-piece doors to the western elevation. A doorway also gives access to room 10B. Internally the space is divided by timber partitions, c. 1.2m tall, into four large stalls, each with hay racks affixed to the east wall. This space is separated from Sub-division 10D by a wall of blockwork.

**Sub-division 10D.** This southernmost of the internal spaces of Building 10 is accessed via a single two piece door in the west elevation. A light is present in the upper part of the southern gable end and a further light, of twelve panes is present towards the southern end of the west elevation. The internal space is divided into three stalls by modern blockwork and each has a wall mounted feeding trough against the eastern wall. Evidence for two blocked up openings was noted in 10D, these being a doorway (in the position of the western window) and a window in the southern elevation (below the extant example).

The Ordnance Survey maps indicate that this building was erected some time between 1854 and 1892, a dating that fits comfortably in terms of architectural style. It is believed that Buildings 6 and 10 were built at the same time and are directly related. The entirety of this range relates to livestock farming. The northern part of the building, spaces 10A and B clearly relate to the slaughtering and butchery of stock as is evidenced by the hooked overhead rail system, the facilities for boiling water and washing/rinsing, the finishes to floors and surfaces and the presence of wide sliding doors. Many of the finishes and fixtures in 10A-B are of probable earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century date; however, the extra height afforded to these spaces may point towards similar functions having always been carried out in these rooms. Spaces 10C and D may originally have formed a single large room as the wall separating them is of blockwork. These southern spaces have clearly been used for housing animals, perhaps originally, given the character of the internal stalls, for horses rather than other domestic stock.

#### 5.11 BUILDING 11

Building 11 is an occupied residential dwelling of mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date and was not examined in the buildings study.

#### 5.12 BUILDING 12

The west wall of the single storey structure, Building 12, is formed by the western boundary wall on this side of the farm. The south wall of the building is of stone, later extended to the east with brickwork – probably in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 6). The northern wall is also of stone that was later extended to the east in blockwork. The southern end of the east elevation is open fronted, the northern part of blockwork. Extant flooring in Building 12 is of concrete. The pitched roof is of corrugated asbestos over timber purlins and rafters that receive some support from internally set timber posts. At the northern end of Building 12 a small modern structure of blockwork with asbestos roof has been added. It is clear that this building was originally narrower, its eastern extent being indicated by the limits of the stonework of the southern and northern walls. This original eastern limit would have been in line with the existing eastern façade of the adjacent Building 13. The subsequent extension to the east can be dated on the grounds of building detail and Ordnance Survey maps to around the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. In this enlarged form Building 12 probably served as a tractor/implement store.

The narrower, original core, of this building appears to have been sub-divided by at least one wall, this showing as a scar on the north side of the southern stone wall. This elevation also shows the original roof line complete with stone coping to the gable. Curiously, the stone walling at the northern end of building 12 extends to a greater height. This suggests that the southern part of the structure had a pitched roof whilst a different roofing arrangement was present at the northern end. The evidence suggestive of a north south dividing wall within what was a narrow building, together with its peripheral location within the farm suggests the likelihood that Building 12 may originally have functioned as pig-stys. Stylistic dating of the original structure is difficult given the considerable extent of subsequent alterations. However, the building is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition of 1854.

#### 5.13 BUILDING 13

Building 13 (Plate 7) is of a single storey and butts against the southern end of Building 12 and the northern side of Building 14. The west wall of this building appears to be formed of the wall that bounds the farmstead in this part of the site. The east elevation of Building 13 is of crudely dressed coursed blocks of sandstone, with some limestone, is bonded with lime mortar and is lit by 3 windows of 20<sup>th</sup> century date. A door is located towards the northern end of the building whilst a slatted wooden vent is located immediately north of this. The

walling at the extreme southern end of the eastern elevation is of 20<sup>th</sup> century brickwork and butts hard against a 20<sup>th</sup> century northern extension to Building 14. The roof of 13 is covered with corrugated iron sheeting surmounted by stone ridge pieces. Some stone coping is apparent to the northern gable end whilst at the southern end the roof is joined in to that of Building 14. The doorway of the east elevation provides access to only the northern room of 14. At the time of the site visit this appeared to have undergone partial conversion to a shower room. The remainder Building 13 is accessible only via Building 14. Owing to the presence of livestock within Buildings 13 and 14 this could not be properly inspected. The stonework elements of Building 13 appear to relate to an original structure that was plotted on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map and originally extended as far as the old core of Building 12. The location and proportions of Building 13 suggest an original function as pig stys.

#### 5.14 BUILDING 14

Building 14 (Plate 8, 9, 10) was comprised originally of a ground floor with steps to the east elevation providing access to a loft (14A). Subsequent additions to 14 consist of a stable block to the south side, (14B) and a brick addition to the north (14C).

**14A** This is constructed of dressed, well coursed blocks of sandstone around 0.42m thick that were originally bonded with lime mortar. Roofing is of pantile. The addition of the stable block to the south has masked any openings that may once have been present in the original south elevation of 14A. It was noted that within the northern brick extension two arches, each approximately 2.55m wide, formed part of the original north elevation of 14A. These had subsequently been blocked up with a doorway being inserted in the western arch, presumably at the same time as the brickwork extension 14C was added. The interior of the ground floor could not be examined in detail owing to the presence of pigs; however, it was noted that this was divided into a number of pig stys. The exterior staircase to the eastern elevation was built of lime mortar bonded sandstone blocks with steps of limestone and forms part of the original building 14A. This staircase was hollow and the southern end was provided with a low opening with stone lintel. This space may have served as a kennel for a dog. The northern space within the staircase was lined in brick (brickwork also serving to separate this from the 'kennel') and is likely to have served as a small store. 20<sup>th</sup> century steel handrails had been added to both sides of these stairs. The loft space was accessed via a door, with wooden lintel over, at the top of these steps. Due to the rickety state of the loft floor inspection was limited to observations from the top of the staircase. This low space was floored with wooden boards and was illuminated by a single two paned light at the western gable end.



**14B** The southern extension to the older core of 14 was of walling very similar to that of original building. That this was an extension is borne out by the presence of a vertical joint on the eastern elevation and by a change in pitch of the roof; that part covering the extension being of a lower pitch. This addition was divided into 3 spaces of approximately equal size and each floored in concrete and provided with three two-piece doors, each with a small light to the side. Some infilling with modern materials of parts of the south wall in its central and eastern parts suggest the probability of a re-ordering of spaces and openings in this part of the building. A structure of two steps leading to a small platform, all of concrete and located immediately south of the exterior staircase, appears to be a mounting block of 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

**14C** The brickwork northern extension to Building 14 is of the early - mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. A doorway with concrete lintel is present in the eastern side whilst the northern elevation has two six pane lights of cast concrete. The mono pitch roof of this extension is of corrugated asbestos.

The original core of Building 14 is of a probable late 18<sup>th</sup> – early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The arcaded northern side of the structure suggests the possibility that it may originally have served as a cart shed. The restricted space of the first floor suggests a function as either a hen loft, granary or store. The southern extension probably dates to some time around the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and is likely to have been used for horse stabling. The northern extension relates to a reordering of the usage of the ground floor of the original building, that, with the blocking of the arcaded openings was converted to pig stys. This latest addition serves merely to provide access to the newly enclosed space.

#### **5.15 BUILDING 15**

Building 15 (Plates 11, 12, 13) forms part of a larger range that connects with Buildings 16 and 17 at its eastern end. Two structures, each with separate functions, compose Building 15. The western part (15A) was constructed as two storey residential accommodation and the eastern (15B) as a barn. At some point in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the residential component expanded into the barn at both ground and first floor levels. Apart from the presence of windows in this western end of the barn, this evidence is restricted entirely to the interior. Many of the interior fittings of 15A, particularly fireplaces, have been removed.

**15A** The northern elevation of this building is constructed entirely of brick (size: 220 x 115 x 55mm) originally bonded with lime mortar. A doorway with stone lintel is located east of centre in this façade. At ground level a twelve pane sash window with flat arch brick lintel and stone cill is located to the east of the doorway whilst a larger six pane window with stone

lintel and cill is positioned to the west of the doorway. At first floor level there is evidence for two blocked windows, one to the east side, the other to the west. That part of the dwelling extended into the barn is lit by twelve pane sash windows with stone cills and brick lintels, one to the ground floor and one to the first. A low wall of ?early 20<sup>th</sup> century brick provides a small forecourt to this elevation. The western elevation is of identical brickwork, though very largely obscured by a cement render. A chimney stack, of modern brick is located centrally, and flush, with this gable end. The southern elevation is of dressed and well coursed blocks of sandstone, originally bonded with lime mortar but re-pointed with cement. The extent of this stonework at the eastern end marks the original limit of the dwelling, i.e. it does not extend as far as those rooms that have taken over the west end of the barn. A doorway, with light over, is positioned towards the eastern end of the stonework whilst a ground floor window of six panes, with stone lintel and cill, is present towards the west side of the elevation. No windows are present to the first floor though there is blocking to indicate the former presence of two at this floor. A further blocked opening, with stone lintel, is present at ground floor level between the door and window. This opening may have been for a doorway rather than a window; the position of the present door perhaps being originally occupied by a window. In the area of extension into the barn two windows with stone cills and flat arch brick lintels are present. The lower of these is a twelve pane sash, the other a more recent two pane window. The roof of the dwelling is pitched, has a plain gable end to the west and is covered with pantiles. The extent of the roof of the original (pre-extended) dwelling is marked by a slight change in height from that of the adjacent barn. Guttering and down-pipes are present to north and south elevations and are of cast iron.

The interior of the dwelling 15A is of five room spaces to the ground floor and three to the first. The entrance door on the north side opens to a large hall area with one light to the north, To the west the hall leads in to a living room with a fireplace of mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date built into a chimney breast positioned centrally against the west wall. A 'copper-type' brick built boiler abuts the south side of the chimney breast. This room is lit by a window to the south and another to the north. Leading off to the east of the entrance area is a larder/store (formerly part of the barn) lit by one window to the north. A further doorway leads from the northern side of the entrance area to the staircase. Access to a narrow hallway on the south side of the building can be gained from the doorway of the south elevation, from the south side of the living room and from the bottom of the staircase. Access can be had from this small hallway to an eastern living room (formerly part of the barn) and an under-stairs cupboard. The eastern living room is lit by a window to the south and has a fireplace to the east wall. At first floor level the staircase provides access to a large space (open to the roof, 1 x king-post truss centrally located) that extends fully across the original part of the dwelling. A fireplace is located at the western end of this room and another to the east. Two further

rooms (formerly part of the barn) are accessed from the eastern end of this large open space, both of which are lit by single lights. The northern of these rooms is the larger and is provided with a fireplace.

Building 15A has clearly undergone several episodes of development. It is probable that the original 'front' of the building was that to the south, not the north as at present. The arrangement of rooms and articulation from one to another is, on both floors, somewhat awkward and may not be entirely that of the original. 15A may originate in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century, possibly forming the house of a smaller farmstead until replaced by the large farmhouse that is shown on the 1854 Ordnance survey map, and which was eventually replaced by the existing farmhouse around the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that the building subsequently (perhaps earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century?) became accommodation for male farm workers. The first floor is of particular interest as the large open room is likely to have served as dormitory type accommodation with the two rooms to the east serving as more private bedrooms for more senior members of the workforce.

**15B** This structure has walls entirely of brick bonded with lime mortar (size 220 x 110 x 60mm) and butts up to the east end of 15A. The roof is of red tile. The building is of two floors though no access could be gained to the first floor and only limited access to the eastern part of the ground floor. Due to the presence of other buildings little more than the south and north elevations were available for inspection. It has already been noted above that the western part of this building was, at some time in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, absorbed in to the residential 15A at the west.

South elevation: Towards the western end of the southern elevation two narrow buttresses are present. Between these lies a blocking of brick (probably of earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century date) above which is located a large wooden lintel. A modern doorway has been inserted into this blocking. Immediately east of this lies a modern blockwork addition with a mono-pitch roof of corrugated asbestos and wooden double doors to the east side. At the extreme east end lies a modern double door opening. Between this opening and the modern addition there is evidence for an opening with a brick arch. This opening may have been for a doorway rather than a window. To the first floor is a single boarded opening, perhaps originally a vent rather than a window. Four small cast iron vents are present, close to what is assumed to be first floor level, along this elevation. Several areas of patching and repair are evident on the south side of this building. It is possible that one or more of these could mark the positions of earlier features. Three iron braces, one circular and two cruciform, are evident on the south wall.

East elevation: This is largely masked by Building 17. However, a narrow light is present high up on the gable end.

North elevation: Towards the western end of the elevation lie two buttresses with a wide bricked up doorway with wooden lintel over. A doorway and adjacent window are inserted within the blocking. West of the wide blocked doorway lies a ground floor window, presently covered with corrugated plastic, beyond which lies an exterior staircase providing access to the first floor. East of the staircase lies a two-piece door, the lower part of which was masked by corrugated iron sheeting. Towards the east of the building lies a third buttress (not mirrored on the south side of the building), whilst just west of this is located a thin opening measuring some 120mm wide by 560mm tall. At first floor level two windows, to either side of the exterior staircase and covered by corrugated plastic, are present. There is evidence for a blocked opening at first floor level. This has been partially cut by the western-most of the first floor barn windows. The exterior staircase is built of brick with stone treads and is provided with handrails to both sides. This brickwork of the staircase is of later 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century date and butts up to the body of 15B. A small landing at the top of the staircase leads to a wooden door with a four pane light over. Four cruciform type iron brace ends are present towards the eastern end of the building.

There is little doubt that Building 15B served as a 'proper barn' – that is for the threshing, winnowing and storage of grain. The large opposed blocked doorways of the barn mark the position of a threshing floor and the opposed doorways providing the through-draught for the separation of chaff. Whether or not a first floor was originally present in this building is not entirely clear and there is little evidence to suggest an exterior staircase as part of the original design. This building is likely to be of later 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century origin. Limited viewing of the interior of the western end of the ground floor of 15B showed steel girder reinforcing for the first floor to be present.

#### **5.16 BUILDING 16**

Building 16 forms the north-easternmost part of the 15/16/17 complex and dates to some time around the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The western part of the northern wall of 16 is of an older stone wall capped with thin slabs of stone coping. Brickwork has been constructed above and to the sides of this walling to form the wall for 16. The pitched roof of Building 16 is of corrugated asbestos. The Ordnance Survey map of 1928 shows a different arrangement of buildings in this area. This building is likely to have been built for the housing of livestock.

**5.17 BUILDING 17**

This structure, which butts up to the east end of Building 15 dates to around the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, is of brick and has a mono-pitch roof of corrugated asbestos that butts up to that of Building 17. Building 17 may have been built for the housing of livestock.

**5.18 BUILDING 18**

The extant Building 18 is largely a modern creation. The north wall is entirely of timber as is the northern part of the east wall. The remainder of the east wall is of modern blockwork. The lower half of the northern part of the west wall is formed of old stone walling that may have formed part of an earlier building in this location. The later walling above this appears to be of brick beneath cement rendering. The southern part of the west wall and parts of the southern elevation are constructed of later 19<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> century brick. The roof is pitched with a covering of pantiles. Now largely redundant, the original function of this building is likely to have been for the housing of livestock. Ordnance Survey maps of 1854 – 1928 indicate earlier buildings (of which the western stone walling noted above may form part) to have formerly been present in the same position or near vicinity.

**5.19 BUILDING 19**

The west, north and parts of the east and south elevations of the single storey Building 19 (Plate 14) were constructed of dressed and coursed blocks of sandstone. This walling, which was around 420mm thick, had originally been bonded with lime mortar though has since been re-pointed with cement. The remainder of the walling to the south and east elevations was of brick (size 220 x 110 x 60mm). The roof of the building is pitched, has plain gable ends, is covered with pantiles and has stone coping to the gables and stone ridge pieces. Guttering and down-pipes to the east and west elevations is plastic.

To the western elevation a single two piece door is present just south of centre. Towards the western end of the north elevation there is a six pane light with a large stone lintel over. Straight vertical joints below the sides of this window indicate blocking. Clearly the window replaces an earlier doorway in this location. Towards the eastern end of the north elevation a doorway is present. At the extreme north end of the eastern elevation a small window of six panes with a concrete cill is present at a high level. Immediately south of this is a doorway with light over. South of this doorway there is a further doorway and window, both of which have been blocked up.

Internally, Building 19 is divided into three spaces. The western of these occupies the western 2/3<sup>rds</sup> of the building and is accessed by the two piece door and lit by the window of the north elevation. This space is divided into two stables by partitioning of wood and iron

along the line of the centrally placed single roof truss. The flooring in this space is of concrete. In the south-west corner of the room there is evidence for a former doorway giving access to Building 20. The smallest space in this building is a room in the north-east corner of the structure that is accessed via the doorway of the north elevation and lit by the small window at the north end of the east elevation. The southern wall of this space is of 20<sup>th</sup> century brickwork and it clearly represents a modern sub-division of the larger space that lies immediately south of this room. This larger space is accessed via the doorway located to the south of the small window. The dividing wall separating the east and west sides of this building is constructed of 18<sup>th</sup> –earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century brick with later (19<sup>th</sup> century) brickwork above this.

The western part of Building 19 served as stabling until the C. mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Of the other two spaces, the smaller represents a small 20<sup>th</sup> century store, the larger probably housed livestock. The mixture and arrangement of the stone and brick materials employed in Building 19 raises the possibility that it was originally constructed in stone with the south-east parts being replaced in brickwork at a slightly later date – perhaps because of earlier structural problems? A similar phenomena was noted with Building 20 which abuts to the south side of 19. Building 10 appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1854 and may originate in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **5.20 BUILDING 20**

This walls of this structure (Plate 15, 16) are of dressed, coursed blocks of sandstone to the western elevation and of brickwork (18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century) to the east. The roof is pitched with plain gable ends, is covered by pantiles and has stone coping to the gables and stone ridge pieces. Guttering and down-pipes to the east and west elevations are of plastic. This building has been converted to holiday accommodation in recent years and was not available for internal inspection. However, it is apparent that new openings have been inserted into the west, south and east elevations. What is probably a blocked up former doorway is evident to the east elevation. The original function of this structure is uncertain. The stonework of Building 20 courses through with that of 19 and the two may well, despite the lower roof-line of 20, be contemporary.

#### **5.21 BUILDING 21**

What has been listed as Building 21 is actually composed of three quite distinct units, here labelled as 21A – C. All three units (Plates 17, 18) are brick built and surmounted by pantile roofs.

**21A** This element of the Building 21 complex is comprised of the southern 2/3rds, minus the extension to the south-east corner, and forms the original core of the structure. Rectangular in plan-form and of a single storey, 21A has a pitched roof surmounted by pantiles with stone coping to the gable ends and stone ridge pieces. This covering rests on laths secured to timber roof trusses. The south elevation of 21A is purely of late 18<sup>th</sup> – early 19<sup>th</sup> century brick with no openings. To the east elevation a single 'window sized' boarded opening is evident towards the northern end whilst to the south of this there is evidence for a blocked-up doorway. Further openings may have been present to the south of this but as this lays behind an extension to which access could not be gained this could not be ascertained. Towards the southern end of the west elevation a small window with low arched lintel is present whilst to the north of this lays a two piece door whose brick lintel post-dates that of the core of the building. North of this door the original brickwork of the elevation has been removed and replaced by two sets of large double doors. Internally, the space within 21A is divided by a brick wall into two spaces of approximately equal size. The southern of these is entered via the two piece door of the western elevation and lit by the adjacent window. This concrete floored space is sub-divided into two further areas by a timber and iron partition. High level slatted wooden hay feeders are set high on the eastern wall. The space to the north of the dividing brick wall is again partitioned into two spaces by full height timber partitioning and floored with concrete. Each of these spaces is accessed via a set of wooden double doors. Curiously this northern part of the building has been slightly extended eastwards by little more than 300mm. This small 'extension' has been roofed with corrugated iron. Guttering and down-pipes to the east and west elevations of 21A are of cast iron.

The southern part of this building has functioned as a stable until some time around the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Whether this was always the function of this space is uncertain. It appears odd that the northern part of the building has been extended by such a small amount. This unusual arrangement is likely to relate to the requirement for these spaces to accommodate something(s) of a specific size. This may well have been a vehicle rather than other equipment, perhaps a tractor or car. These northern spaces may have previously served as stables. Building 21A appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1854 and may well have been constructed in the later 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**21B** This unit is comprised of a single storey extension attached to the south-east corner of 21A. The brickwork of this structure was of similar size to that of 21A but had weathered in a different manner. A six pane sash window is present in the south elevation, a much smaller light in the north elevation and a doorway in the eastern elevation. Access could not be gained to this space. The roof of 21B is mono-pitch (falls to the east) and is of a less steep pitch than that of 21A. The roof covering is of pantile. Guttering and down-pipe are present

on the north and east sides and are of cast iron. 21B appears on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map and may be present on that of 1854. On stylistic grounds 21B is likely to be of earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

**21C** This part of 21 links the original part of the building (21A) to Building 20. The western elevation of 21C is built to a greater height than the remainder of 21, though the walling of the eastern elevation is not. A mono-pitch roof with a fall to the east is covered by pantile. The west elevation has a doorway to the south side and a wooden window-sized hatch immediately north of this. This hatch replaces what was probably an earlier blocked-up doorway. On the east elevation an open doorway opposes that of the west elevation whilst to the north of this a further doorway is present. An east – west aligned brick wall divides 21C into two parts. One of these parts is formed of the passageway created by the opposed doorways of east and west elevations. The second part, which it was not possible to access, is formed of the space between the western hatch and the northern doorway of the east side.

The southern side of 21C seems likely to have served as no more than a covered passageway through this part of the farm. The northern part, judging by its small size, probably served as some sort of store. Probably of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date 21C appears to be marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1854.

#### **5.22 BUILDING 22**

Building 22 is a house dating to some time around the middle years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Presently in occupation, no access was gained to the structure which is believed to be excluded from development plans.

#### **5.23 BUILDING 23**

Building 23 (Plate 19) occupies the extreme south-western part of the farmstead and is located in an angle of the boundary wall to the farm that survives in this part of the site. Building 23 abuts this walling which forms the south and west walls of the structure. The walls forming the east and north sides are of lime mortar bonded, dressed and coursed blocks of sandstone and are typically 420mm thick. Parts of the walling have been re-pointed with cement. The roof of 23 is mono-pitch and falls to the east and is covered with slate. Guttering, at the east side, is of cast iron, the down-pipe of plastic. A single two piece door is present to the east elevation with another to the north. On the western side a doorway with stone lintel is present. Internally the building is divided into two parts by an east – west wall; at least some of this walling is of modern blockwork. A wooden feeding trough is located in the north-west corner of the northern space. Building 23, which was used for the housing of



livestock, appears of the first edition Ordnance survey map and is of probable early 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### **5.24 BUILDING 24**

Building 24 is a modern greenhouse built of wood and glass on dwarf walls of modern brickwork. This structure is probably only 10 – 30 years old.

#### **5.25 OTHER STRUCTURES**

Parts of a stone wall that seemingly served to de-limit the area of farm buildings survives in the south-western part of the site (Plate 20), with Buildings 12, 13, 14 and 23 being built hard against its eastern side. A short length of related walling is located on the west side of the southern end of building 21. The gap between these two stretches of walling forms the principal entrance to the farm. Any similar walling that may once have served to bound the farm elsewhere has not survived. Short stretches of stone walling survive on the north side of building 16 and the west side of building 18, though these are unlikely to be directly related. Some drystone walling is present to the east of Buildings 16, 17, 18 though this is likely to relate to the management of livestock rather than a formal boundary.

There exists unambiguous evidence for the former presence of a single storey mono-pitch roofed building of two spaces between Buildings 14 and 23 in the south-west part of the site (Plate 21). This takes the form of three sections of east – west aligned stone walling, one with a return to the north. These walls butt up to the western boundary wall and slope down from the west to the east. This building is likely to have been of similar appearance to Building 23. A building in this position is shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map and appears to have survived until the 1990's.

### **6. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

The buildings at Scalby Lodge Farm span from the later 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries through to the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. Thirteen of the buildings at the site are of little, or limited significance. These are buildings 1-5, 7, 9, 11, 16-18, 22 and 24. Their limited significance relates to their degree of modernity and commonness. Buildings 6, 8, 10, 12-15, 19-21 and 23 are of some significance in that they represent good examples of local vernacular building traditions of the later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Although none of the significant buildings appears to be in imminent danger of collapse or of major structural failure all are, to varying degrees, in need of some attention and maintenance.

The survey has permitted some idea of sequences of building development at the farm to be determined (Figure 11). This is particularly the case with accreted blocks of buildings where it has normally been possible to determine the relationship of one element to the other. However, because many of the individual buildings, and accreted blocks of buildings, are physically separated from each other the determining of the sequences in these cases is less certain. This is primarily owed to the fact that the time spans separating these buildings is not particularly great and the architectural styles not of significant variation. The succession of Ordnance Survey maps does shed light on this issue in a number of cases however.

In terms of buildings, the early focus of the farm is located in the south-western part of the site. The 1854 Ordnance Survey map shows the old cores of buildings 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21 and 23 to be present by this date together with the building immediately north of 23 described in 5.25 'Other Structures' above. The picture presented in the 1854 map is itself the result of a developed sequence not of a series of structures built at the same time. Of these elements Building 14 at this stage consisted of an original core to which the stable block on the southern side had already been added. Likewise, the barn (15B) had already been built to the eastern side of the dwelling (15A) and the northern and south-eastern extensions (21C and 21B respectively) added to the original block of 21A. The range of buildings represented by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, which includes pig-sty's, ?hen loft, other probable livestock buildings, ?cart/implement shed together with a large barn are indicative of what was for the time a large, mixed farm. What appears to be a large farmhouse is shown in the position of its modern successor, Building 22, on the 1854 map. This raises interesting questions regarding the origin and later use of the dwelling 15A. It has already been suggested that this may have originated as a farmhouse that, with the construction of a replacement, may have been converted to accommodation for male workers.

The conjoined range of Buildings 6 and 10 represent a development of the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Being dedicated to livestock these buildings may represent an additional emphasis on animal husbandry at the farm at this time. The Ordnance Survey map of 1892 indicates that Building 7 was constructed at around the same time. Later Ordnance Survey maps suggest little further development at the farm until after 1912. Shortly after this date the milking parlour was built, together with a handful of structures that have not survived. Perhaps the greatest expansion in the farm came in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century with the addition of Buildings 9, 16-18 and later still Buildings 11 and 22 followed by Buildings 1-5. The nature of the latter buildings in particular marks a spatial shift in the working focus of the farm to the north and serves to highlight the massively increased mechanization and industrialization of modern farming when contrasted to that of earlier years.