

**Archaeological Standing Building  
Recording**

On behalf of

**Mr Robert Dillon**

Concerning:

**Lodge Hill Farm**

**Egton Grange**

**Whitby, North Yorkshire**

**YO22 5AZ**

**July 2021**

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*Cover: Elevated view looking north-northeast showing complex of farm buildings at Lodge Hill Farm*

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## 1 Non-Technical Summary

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Border Archaeology (BA) has been instructed by Mr Robert Dillon to carry out a programme of Archaeological Standing Building Recording (ASBR) to Historic England/RCHME Level 2 of a post-medieval farmstead at Lodge Hill Farm Egton Grange Whitby North Yorkshire YO22 5AZ, the results of which may be briefly summarised as follows:

The farmstead is situated within the North York Moors National Park. Lodge Hill Farm comprises a stone-built farmhouse of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century date incorporating a single-storey outhouse and pigsty on the its western gable end, and a small walled garden to the south. Two derelict stone-built barns southwest of the farmhouse are built on an L-shaped plan whilst a combination stone-built barn and stables, a loose box and cart shed lie to the east of the farmhouse. The buildings open onto a courtyard through which a culverted stream runs sit.

The plot covers an area of 2.6 acres and is surrounded by a stone perimeter wall. The buildings are not listed but are considered by the North York Moors National Park Authority to be a non-designated heritage asset.

The origins of the farmstead are unclear but the existing buildings appear to be of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century date. The exterior of the farmhouse and working buildings exhibit little evidence of remodelling beyond the replacement of roofing materials and a replacement lintel above a cart entrance in Building No.4. The historic Ordnance Survey mapping suggests that the layout of Lodge Farm had largely been established by the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The farmhouse itself comprises a double-pile central passage house incorporating later ancillary buildings at the western gable end to form a longhouse plan. The ground-floor farmhouse entrance opens onto a central hall with access to five rooms and a straight staircase to first floor level attached to the west wall. The end of the hallway is partitioned, with a blocked rear door noted. The hall and a storage room have York stone floors, and the other rooms have either concrete or floorboards.

External evidence suggests the ground floor may originally have been suspended. With the exception of the storage room, all rooms are plastered and have exposed ceiling beams. The storage room has a bare stone wall and hooks mounted in the ceiling. The outhouse can be accessed externally or through the farmhouse kitchen. The remains of a stone-built stove survive in one corner and the open roof structure shows two pairs of rough-cut timber purlins. The pigsty is derelict and accessed externally; the structure consists of two compartments opening onto enclosed yards and a coaxial rear corridor whilst the west-facing gable end incorporates a stone staircase giving access to a doorway into the now-collapsed roof space.

Internal arrangements at first-floor level are broadly consistent with the ground floor and appear original. A 19<sup>th</sup> century grate survives in one room, as do several storage alcoves, presumably built into the stone walls. In each instance, the floors are boarded, the walls plastered and the ceiling timbers exposed. The attic space was accessed by means of a straight staircase from the first-floor central hallway. The open plan attic comprises three bays with a planked floor and two exposed roof trusses.

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Two detached barns arranged on an L-shape plan are situated southwest of the farmhouse. The first (Building No.2) is a single-storey gabled barn with two separate compartments separated by a stone wall, the east-northeast compartment likely having been a cart shed and the west-southwest compartment probably representing a store room. The building is in a derelict state and the most of the roof structure has either collapsed or is near collapse. The second structure is a derelict single-storey gabled bank barn built into a slope, which contains two separate compartments likely forming a stable block, with an opening into an adjacent field. Again, most of the roof has either collapsed or is close to collapse, with significant tree growth evident.

The combination barn is a gable-ended built over three levels to incorporate the slope of the hill with a staggered roofline orientated east-west. The four internal compartments, west to east, comprise a stables containing timber support struts and evidence for further internal division and a loose box with stable door and timber feed trough, both of which had an inaccessible roof storage space with an exposed king truss roof; third, an open plan barn with cart entrance and exposed kingpost trusses and a final section which is derelict and inaccessible.

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## 2 Introduction

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Border Archaeology (BA) has been instructed by Mr Robert Dillon to undertake a programme of Archaeological Standing Building Recording (ASBR) to Historic England/RCHME Level 2 with regard to a post-medieval farmstead at Lodge Hill Farm Egton Grange Whitby North Yorkshire YO22 5AZ. The farmstead is situated within the North York Moors National Park (*Figs. 1 & 2*).

This programme of ASBR relates to Condition 29 of a planning application to restore the farmhouse and convert the adjoining building to an office and store for a holiday rental business, together with the change of use of the barns and outbuildings to provide three holiday cottages comprising a single four-bed, one three-bed and a two-bed unit, with a single one bed self-contained holiday apartment also proposed. Two units were also proposed for rambler accommodation and games room (North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Ref. NYM/2020/0294/FL).

Condition 29 states that *No work shall commence on site to clear or strip out the building to which this permission/consent relates until a programme of Level 2 historic building recording and analysis in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation of historic building recording as provided or approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The work shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with the provided/approved specification.*

An amended application submitted on 21<sup>st</sup> April 2021 provided for omission of the store and office, as originally approved, and alternative use of the building as additional living accommodation for the farmhouse, together with the installation of an oil tank, omission of rambler accommodation/games room and demolition of an outbuilding, and conversion of the remaining outbuilding to a holiday cottage, together with changes to landscaping (North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Ref. NYM/2021/0267/FL).

This ASBR report has been prepared for submission to the Conservation Officer North York Moors National Park Authority.

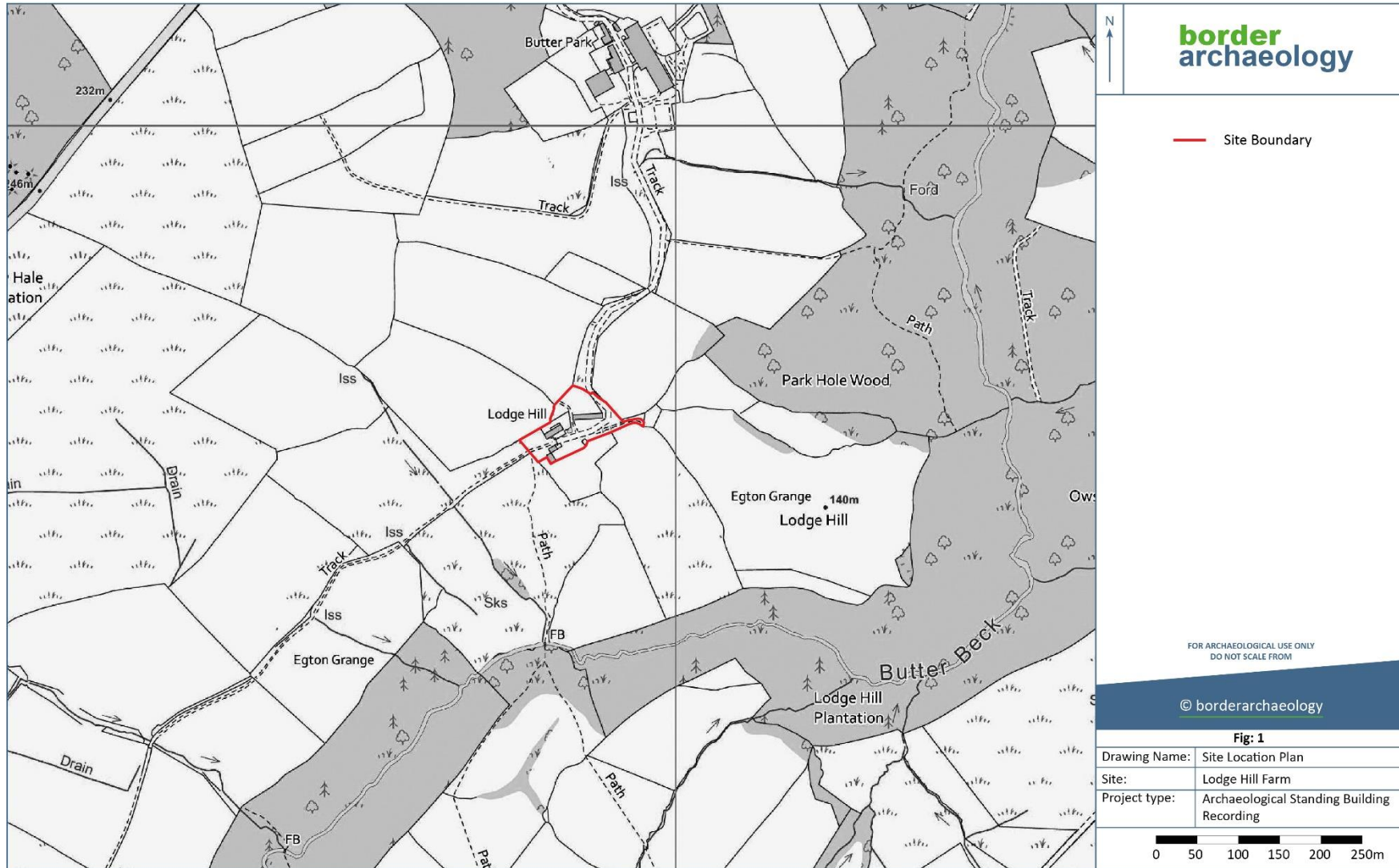
### 2.1 Site Description

Lodge Hill Farm is an isolated 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead situated in the Egton Grange Valley within the North York Moors National Park, roughly 1.6km SW of Egton Bridge and about 12km SW of Whitby. The farmstead comprises a stone-built farmhouse (Building No. 1), a small walled garden and courtyard (now grass but covering a metalled surface) and associated traditional farm outbuildings (Building Nos. 2-4) set in a plot of 2.6 acres and bounded by a stone perimeter wall (*Fig. 2*). The site is not listed but is identified by the North York Moors National Park Authority as a non-designated heritage asset.

### 2.2 Soils and Geology

The British Geological Survey records underlying solid geology of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone formed approximately 170 to 174 million years ago in the Jurassic Period overlaid by superficial deposits of Devensian Till formed under ice age conditions up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2021).

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### 3 Project Aim

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The aim of the project is to undertake a programme of ASBR of the buildings at Lodge Hill Farm to Historic England/RCHME Level 2 as detailed in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* (Lane 2016) to allow for the preservation by record of all standing building fabric, fixtures and fittings of historical interest that will be removed or substantially altered by the proposed development.

### 4 Summary Historical and Archaeological Background

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Lodge Hill Farm is an isolated longhouse-style farmstead set within a landscape of enclosed farmland and woodland on the N edge of Egton High Moor, an extensive area of open moorland in the North York Moors National Park.

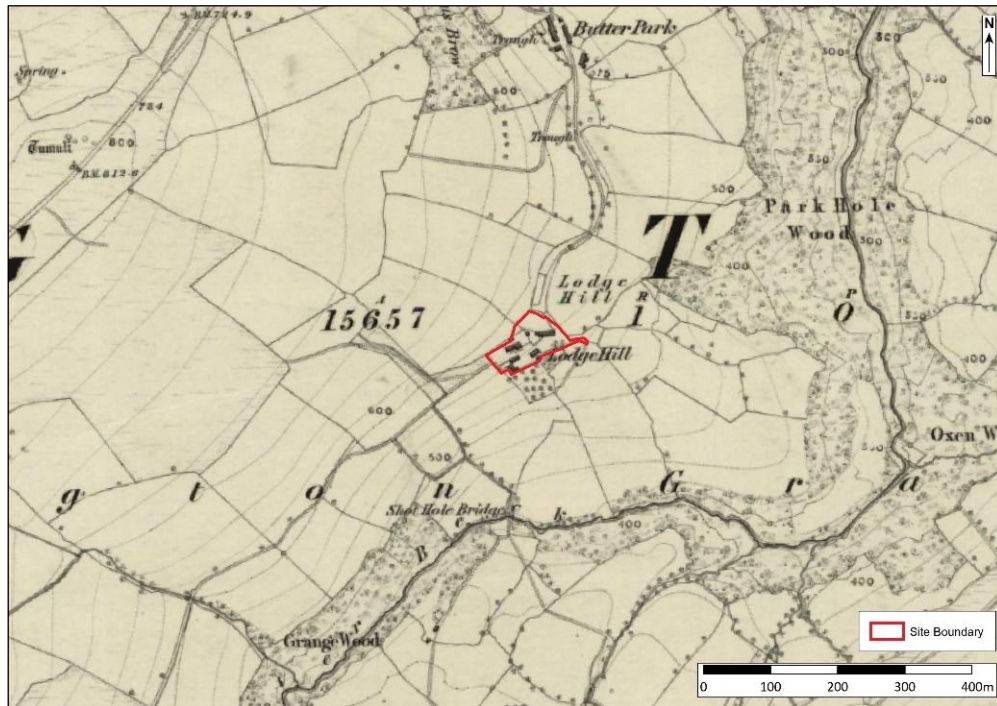
Significant evidence of prehistoric activity includes a cluster of round barrows and the earthwork remains of a probable Bronze Age cross-dyke recorded on Egton High Moor about 700m W of the site and a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NYMNPA HER No. 59; HER No. 4493).

The site appears to have lain within the bounds of Butter Park (NYMNPA HER No. 7871), a medieval deer park first recorded in the 15<sup>th</sup> century as Bydwith (Page 1923, 345). Butter Park was one of several deer parks attached to the manor of Egton and may have been established either by the Mauley family, who held the manor of Egton from the 12<sup>th</sup> to early 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, or the Salvins, who owned the estate during the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries. It appears to have been dis-parked by the 17<sup>th</sup> century but the name was preserved in that of Butter Park, a farmstead about 470m N of Lodge Hill Farm. Lodge Hill Farm itself may have been named in recognition of a former hunting lodge associated with the park.

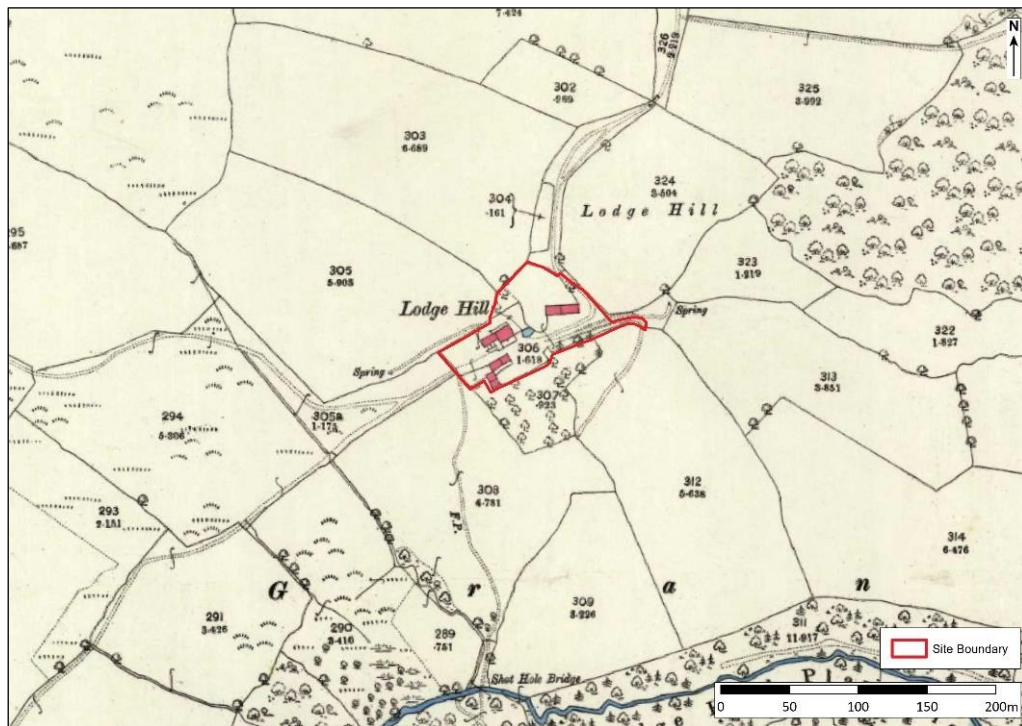
The origins of Lodge Hill Farm are unclear but the existing buildings appear to be of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century date. The earliest documentary reference to Lodge Hill Farm dates to 1735, when it was held by the Shaw family, who appear to have farmed the estate during the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. In common with many families in this part of Yorkshire, the Shaws were Catholic recusants and first appear in a list of such within the parish of Egton compiled in 1735, when Ralph and Jane Shaw and their children were resident at 'Lodge Hill on Egton Bridge'. The site is not covered by the 1842 Parish Tithe Map, possibly because it had been enclosed in the 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest available cartographic source to show the site therefore is the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map of 1853 (*Map 1*), which shows the layout of the farm largely consistent with its form as depicted on modern cartography, apart from the 1853 map showing five buildings, rather than the four shown identified on the later maps.

The scale of the 1893 Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 25-Inch Survey of Yorkshire (*Map 2*) 1913 Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 25-Inch Survey of Yorkshire provide more detailed and accurate coverage and record a period significant change between 1853 and 1893 involving removal of a small building on the S site boundary and the creation of the pond in the central area of the farm. The Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Map shows little change and would thus appear to confirm that the layout of Lodge Farm had largely been established by the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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Map 1: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6-inch Map (1853)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



Map 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 25-inch Map (1893)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

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## 5 Methodology

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### 5.1 Archaeological Standing Building Recording

The Archaeological Standard Building Recording (ASBR) was undertaken by Border Archaeology on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2021 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted to and approved by North Yorks Moors National Park Authority on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2021.

The specific recording methodology is based on a Historic England/RCHME Level 2 record, as detailed in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* (Lane 2016), which sets out guidance on the recording of historic buildings for the purposes of historical understanding and is a revised and expanded version of *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification* (RCHME 1996).

Level 2 is defined as follows: *'Level 2 is a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project'* (Lane 2016).

This Level 2 record consists of the following specifics:

### 5.2 Drawn record

This consists of:

- Plans of the buildings with photo locations clearly marked and a location plan related to the national grid (Figs. 2-5);
- Annotated elevation drawings (Figs. 6-10);
- Measured long sections or cross-sections of the buildings to show the vertical relationships within a building (e.g. floor/ceiling heights or the form of roof trusses) (Figs. 11-13);
- A summary description of the buildings in their current form in the format of a typical listed building description.

### 5.3 Photographic record

A Canon SX160 IS digital camera was used in conjunction with suitable scales to compile a photographic record at greater than 20MPX resolution and consisting of:

- All external elevations;
  - All internal room spaces (where accessible);
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- Details of any architectural or functional fixtures, fittings and features relating to either the function or development of the building with particular attention given to the detailing of the roof space and internal framing;
  - General photographs illustrating the building's relationship to the surrounding buildings and setting.

Photography was carried out in accordance with *Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice* (Cole & Backhouse 2015) published by Historic England, with original photographs in RAW format converted to uncompressed 8-bit TIFF files for archiving purposes.

## 5.4 Written Account

This comprised:

- The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference;
- A note of any statutory designation (that is, listing, scheduling, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation area). Information on statutory designations can be found on the Historic England website. Non-statutory designations (local lists) may be added;
- The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material;
- A longer summary statement describing the building's form, function, date, historical significance and sequence of development (including the names of known architects or builders, owners and occupiers) which will be informed by consultation of readily available sources of relevant historical information (historic mapping, documentary records etc) and the North Yorkshire Moors Historic Environment Record.

## 5.5 Recording Methodology

Records were compiled in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2017) and the Historic England conventions detailed in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* (Lane 2016). BA adheres to the *ClfA Code of conduct* (2020a).

General external and internal views were recorded for contextual purposes with relevant architectural detailing and individual features shown as separate items and contextually as part of the surrounding elevation.

Each photograph (both external and internal) included an appropriate scale and all photographic images were indexed and cross-referenced to a written photographic register, which included details of subject and direction of view.

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## 6 Results

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The stone-built farmhouse (Building No. 1) (*Figs. 1-2*) incorporates a single storey connected outhouse and pigsty at its W end and has a small walled garden to the S. Two derelict barns (Building Nos. 2 & 3) to the SW are arranged in an L-shaped plan and a combination barn (Building No. 4) incorporating stables, a loose box and a cart shed stands to the E of the farmhouse.

The buildings open onto a courtyard (now grassed but with a probably metallised surface beneath) incorporating a culverted stream, the entire 2.6-acre plot being bounded by a stone perimeter wall. The buildings are not listed but are recognised as a non-designated heritage asset by North York Moors National Park Authority.

### 6.1 Building No. 1

#### 6.1.1 Building No. 1 – Exterior

The farmhouse (*Figs. 2, 6 & 7*) is a two-storey gabled building (with attic) of three bays, aligned ENE-WSW, with a single-storey outhouse and derelict two-storey pigsty at the W gable end. The building is set slightly into a bank to the N with a gradual slope to the S, away from the house. The house itself is of dressed sandstone blocks under a slate roof with rectangular chimneystacks attached to the gable walls (*Plate. 3*). The outhouse and pigsty are similarly of dressed sandstone construction but the outhouse has a pantile roof and square chimneystack in its W gable end (*Plate 95*) and the pigsty is derelict, with no surviving roof structure (*Plate 4*).

The principal S-facing elevation of the farmhouse fronts onto the garden (*Plates 2-3*). Four stone steps lead to a central doorway with a framed wooden door of six-panels of which the upper two are glazed. The doorway is surmounted by a transom window and two evenly spaced two light casements are set either side of the door. The three matching windows at first-floor level align with the fenestration and door arrangement below. A combination of stone corbels and metal brackets support the guttering at roof level (*Plate 2*). Air bricks noted at ground level would suggest the building may originally have had a suspended floor. The outhouse to the W (*Fig. 95*) is tied into the farmhouse and accessed through a wooden door set off-centre. The S-facing elevation of the pigsty survives to a height of approximately 1m. Health and safety considerations precluded a thorough examination of the structure but two doorways were observed set into the wall, of which only the partial lintel of the easternmost survived, this being less than 1m in height (*Plate 58*). A more comprehensive description of the pigsty is included with section 6.2.

The W-facing gable-end of the farmhouse (*Plates 5-7*) is devoid of features apart from a single-light casement set off-centre at attic level, to the right of the presumed position of the central chimney flue. The W-facing gable-end of the pigsty (*Plates 5-7*) has a flight of stone steps leading from the rear of the building to an upper-floor entrance with a pair of iron hinge brackets but no door. The partial blocking of a door to the right of the steps at ground level may have served to create a window, with a smaller window seen to the left of the steps.

The N-facing farmhouse elevation fronts onto a sunken pathway cut into the slope rising behind the property (*Plates 8-9*). The arrangement of door and windows reflects the principal S-facing elevation, with a central blocked

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doorway (*Plate 10*) incorporating a small, single-light sash window with a pair of evenly spaced two-light casements set either side and three matching windows aligned above at first-floor level. Guttering repeats the arrangement of stone corbels and metal brackets seen in the S-facing elevation. The connecting outhouse to the W (*Fig. 9*) has a doorway at its eastern end and a small single-light sash window to the right. The N-facing elevation of the pigsty is more complete than its S-facing counterpart (*Plate 10*) with a doorway at the E end and modern air bricks at roof height towards the W end.

The E-facing gable-end of the farmhouse (*Plate 12*) is devoid of features apart from a single-light casement at attic level. It is positioned off centre, to the right of assumed position of the central chimney flue.

### 6.1.2 Building No. 1 - Interior Ground Floor

The farmhouse is a double-pile central passage house with later ancillary buildings extending from its W gable end to create a longhouse plan (*Fig. 3*).

The main entrance opens onto a central hallway running NNW through the property (*Plate 13*) and lit by a partly glazed six-panel door surmounted by a transom window (*Plate 16*). The hall comprises two uneven compartments separated by a doorway with a transom window (*Plates 13 & 18*). The larger compartment opens W into a sitting room (*Plate 16*) and a straight staircase on the W wall leads up to first-floor level (*Plates 14-15*). The smaller N compartment opens onto four further rooms (*Plates 17-19*). Air bricks noted externally suggest the painted York stone (sandstone) flag floor may be suspended. Three ceiling beams with decorative beading and the underside of the first-floor floorboards are visible.

The first sitting room open W from the central hallway (*Plates 20-24*) and has wooden floorboards, plastered walls and exposed chamfered ceiling beams; the underside of the first-floor floorboards is again visible (*Plate 24*). The room is lit by a two-light casement set into the southern wall (*Plate 23*) and the W wall contains a central coal-grate with mid-20<sup>th</sup> century fire surround (*Plate 20*). Alcoves beside the chimney breast have been converted into cupboards and the N wall contains a service-hatch through to the kitchen (*Plate 22*).

The kitchen opens W from the N end of the central hallway (*Plates 25-30*) and leads through into the single-storey outhouse (*Plate 26*). The walls appear heavily sooted but no discernible fire damage was noted. The floor is concrete and the walls plastered, with exposed chamfered ceiling beams and the underside of the first-floor floorboards again visible (*Plate 30*). The room is lit by a two-light casement in the N wall (*Plate 29*) while the W wall contains a central coal-grate with tile-and-wood surround over earlier mosaic tile (*Plate 25*). The S wall contains a service-hatch through into the first sitting room (*Plate 26*).

A small toilet opens N from the central hallway (*Plates 31-33*) and has concrete flooring, plastered walls and exposed chamfered ceiling beams with the underside of the first-floor floorboards in view (*Plate 33*). The room is lit by a small single-light sash window set in the N wall (*Plate 32*), which, viewed externally, is a blocked doorway (*Plate 10*), suggesting the central hallway originally ran the full length of the building, with entrances at either end.

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A store room or larder opening E from the central passage (*Plates 34-37*) is lit by a two-light casement in the N wall (*Plate 36*) and has painted York stone floors. Apart from the E wall, the room is plastered throughout and has two rows of hooks set into the ceiling (*Plate 37*).

A second sitting room opens E off the central hallway (*Plates 38-43*) and has concrete floors and plastered walls with visible chamfered ceiling beams and first-floor floorboards (*Plate 43*). The room is lit by a two-light casement set in the S wall (*Plate 41*). The E wall contains the cavity of a central brick-built fireplace (*Plate 42*) and two built-in storage cupboards either end (*Plates 38-39*).

The outhouse (*Plates 44-51*) with whitewashed walls and concrete floor is accessed through either the kitchen (*Plate 50*) or external doors onto the front (S) and rear (N) of the property. The room is lit by a small single-light sash window in the N wall, to the left of which is a small alcove forming a storage space of similar proportions (*Plate 48*). The remains of a brick-and-stone stove were noted in the SW corner of the room (*Plate 49*) and a soot-box in the E wall allows access to the kitchen flue (*Plate 50*). The exposed roof-space reveals rough-hewn timber purlins with gable-end supports (*Plate 51*).

The pigsty forms a continuation of the outhouse but can only be accessed externally. Health and safety precluded a thorough examination of the internal features but much of the remaining internal structure is visible (*Plates 52-59*) comprising two partitioned internal spaces opening through half-height doors onto walled yards (*Plate 58*). The westernmost space (*Plates 52-54*) contained a blocked full-height door at the W gable end (*Plate 53*). To the rear of the internal partitioning is an interconnecting cross-axial corridor (*Plate 57*) with single-light window at the W end, possibly designed to provide access feeding shoots. The W gable end confirms that the roof-space would have incorporated a storage area or henhouse.

### 6.1.3 Building No. 1 - Interior First Floor

The floorplan and room dimensions on the first-floor of the farmhouse (*Fig. 3*) are broadly the same those of the ground floor layout. In each instance, the rooms have exposed floorboards, plastered and papered/painted walls and exposed ceiling beams with either chamfered or beaded edges. The underside of the attic floorboards is visible in each room.

The staircase leads up to a narrow central corridor (*Plates 60-63*) opening onto four rooms. Access to a fifth room and attic stairs are at the S end of the hallway (*Plate 63*). The hallway is lit by a two-light casement in the S wall (*Plate 60*).

The first bedroom (*Plates 64-68*) opens W from the S end of the hallway, next to the attic stairs. It is lit by a central two light casement window in the S wall and has an alcove providing storage space in the SW corner (*Plate 65*). The second bedroom (*Plates 69-73*) opens W from the top of the stairs. The room is slightly asymmetrical, with the W wall being at a slight oblique angle to accommodate the chimney flue, and is lit by a two-light casement in the N wall (*Plate 72*). A bathroom opening N from the central hallway (*Plates 74-76*) contains a two-light casement window in the N wall. A third bedroom opening E from the N end of the hallway (*Plates 77-80*) has a two-light casement window in the N wall (*Plate 79*) and a fourth opening E off the hallway (*Plates 81-86*) is lit by a central

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two-light casement in the N wall (*Plate 81*). An off-centre fireplace in the E wall has a cast iron coal insert and stone slab surround (*Plates 82 & 86*) with the remains of an older stone lintel or mantel above it. An alcove in the N corner of the E wall is likely to have been used for storage but the door was nailed shut (*Plates 82-83*).

#### 6.1.4 Building No. 1 – Interior Attic/Roof Space

A straight staircase from the first-floor central hallway gave access to a three-bay open-plan attic (*Plates 87-88; Fig. 3*) with a planked floor and a pair of exposed roof trusses (*Plates 87-94; Fig. 11*). Squared, machine-cut timbers used both for the trusses and common rafters suggest the roof is probably not original (*Plates 90 & 93*). The trusses are of modified queen-post type with a pair of vertical queen struts connecting two tie-beams to the principal rafters at floor-level. The principal rafters are in turn linked by a vertical straining beam, a third strut in the centre of the beam connecting it to the apex of the truss. A pair of trenched purlins are keyed-into the principal rafters and the straining beam has been further reinforced with iron straps tying the beams to the principal rafters.

The two single-light casement attic windows (*Plates 92 & 94*) at either gable end of the room are offset from the central position, presumably to accommodate the chimney flues, and there is a blocked brick fireplace built into the W wall (*Plate 92*).

## 6.2 Building No. 2

### 6.2.1 Building No. 2 – Exterior

Building No.2 is a single-storey gabled barn of dressed sandstone block construction beneath a partially intact pantile roof, with two separate internal compartments located ENE and WSW and separated by a stone wall (*Figs. 2 & 8*), which probably served as a cart shed and store room, respectively. The barn stands to the SW of the farmhouse and is associated with a second detached barn (Building No.3) to form an L shape in plan (*Plates 106 & 109*). The building is derelict and most of the roof structure has collapsed.

Tree-growth and waste material partially obscured the S elevation (*Plate 97*) but a door and window towards the W end of the structure together with several ventilation holes were visible.

The E-facing gable end had a wide cart entrance with wooden lintel (*Plates 97-101*) and a pair of nesting holes and roosting ledge built into the masonry above the entrance. The N-facing elevation (*Plates 96, 103-105*) is penetrated by several vertical ventilation slits through into the E compartment and three ventilation holes into the W compartment. The W-facing gable end contains an off-centre entranceway with central loading hatchway above (*Plates 105-107*), both of which have surviving iron hinge brackets.

### 6.2.2 Building No. 2 – Interior

The building's condition raised health and safety concerns and a complete survey of the internal features was not possible. However, the building could clearly be seen to be comprise of two compartments. The ENE compartment is thought likely to be a cart shed, with no identifiable features seen at floor level (*Plate 100*). Views of the internal gable wall show slots for two pairs of purlin timbers (*Plate 101*).

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The WSW compartment was more likely a workroom or storage space. An external hatchway at roof height suggests the roof space was used for storage. No features could be identified at ground level other than entrances in both the W and S walls. A single king-post roof truss was seen to survive (*Plate 107*).

## 6.3 Building No. 3

### 6.3.1 Building No. 3 – Exterior

Building No.3 (*Figs. 2 & 8*) is a single-storey gabled bank barn of dressed sandstone block construction beneath a partially intact pantile roof built on a NNW-SSE alignment into a southward slope, with two separate compartments probably forming a stable block (*Plates 109-116*). Standing to the SW of the farmhouse, the barn is associated with a second detached barn and cart shed (Building No.2) forming an L-shape plan (*Plates 106 & 109*). The building is derelict and most of the roof structure is in a state of collapse and penetrated by tree growth.

The N-facing gable end of the barn is built into the hillside, causing the exterior roofline to be at ground level (*Plates 106, 109-110*). The wall contains a single window or loading hatch. The W-facing elevation extends along the slope of the hill and has a doorway at its N end opening onto a field beyond the main farmyard (*Plates 110-113*). Iron hinge and latch brackets for a stable door survive within the doorway (*Plate 112*). A tie-pin was noted midway along the wall, with several vents spaced evenly along the roofline. No architectural features of note were observed on the S-facing gable end (*Plates 113-115*). Tree growth and waste obscured part of the E elevation (*Plate 97*) but two stable doors, a window and several vents could be discerned (*Plate 116*).

### 6.3.2 Building No. 3 – Interior

The condition of the building was again such that no comprehensive survey was possible but the building appears to comprise two internal compartments whilst the external arrangement and fittings would suggest the barn was used as stabling and the roof space as storage.

## 6.4 Building No. 4

### 6.4.1 Building No. 4 – Exterior (*Figs. 2, 9-10*)

Building No.4 to the NE of the farmhouse (Building No.1) is a gable-ended combination barn with staggered roofline built on an E-W alignment over three levels to incorporate an eastward falling slope (*Plates 117-126*). As a result of its construction, the barn comprises three distinct sections, which, W to E, may be described as a stable with second-storey storage space and loose box with second-storey storage forming the first section; a mid-section comprising an open-plan barn with cart entrance; and a derelict third section. The barn is of coursed dressed sandstone block construction with a pantile roof E and W and central corrugated panelling.

The principal S-facing elevation is split across the three sections built at different levels. From W to E at ground level, (*Plate 119*) a central doorway is flanked by two windows with a loading hatchway with iron hinge brackets set above the doorway; a stable door at ground level has a window with iron hinge brackets to the left of the door and a second loading hatchway with iron hinge brackets above the window. The next section (*Plates 120-121*) has a wide cart entrance with a steel girder lintel and two evenly spaced windows close to the roofline set either side

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of the entranceway. The third and lowest section was obscured by trees and was in a state of partial collapsed (*Plate 122*). Earlier elevation drawings (*Fig. 9*) show two entrances. The W-facing gable end has a loading hatchway or window within the roofline with iron hinge brackets (*Plate 123*).

The N-facing elevation (*Plates 124-126*) is similarly staggered over three levels representing the different portions of the barn. The first section has two windows at either end of the roofline with a line of vents beneath (*Plate 124*). The second section (*Plate 125*) has a doorway and wooden lintel with two windows either side of the door at the roofline. A series of ventilation holes were noted beneath the eaves of the roof and a tie pin is located towards the W end of the building section. No features of note were seen within the third section of the building (*Plate 126*). The E elevation was entirely obscured by the tree-line but a widow or loading hatchway could be seen. Earlier aerial photography shows a nesting hole and roosting ledge on the E-facing gable end of the building.

#### 6.4.2 Building No. 4 - Internal. (*Fig. 5*)

The internal space comprises a series of interconnecting compartments forming, W-E, a stables, loose box and barn/cart shed and a derelict fourth portion.

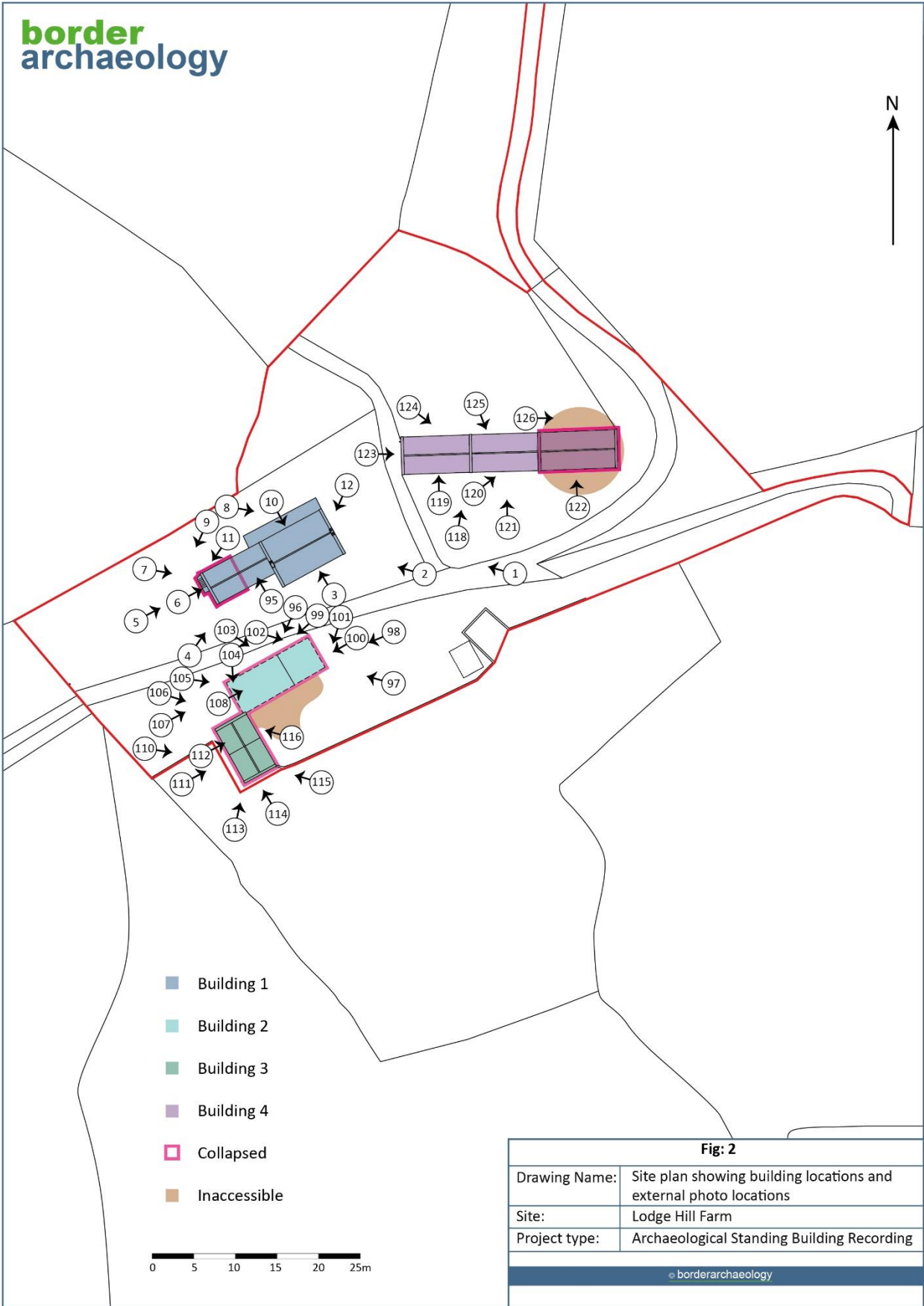
The first compartment opens N (*Plates 127-135*) from the main farmyard and is lit by two windows within the S wall (*Plate 130*). A second door within the SE corner of the room leads into the adjacent compartment (*Plate 127*). It has a concrete floor, whitewashed walls and three timber struts supporting an upper-floor storage area that was inaccessible for health and safety reasons (*Plates 131-132*). The roof structure visible through holes in the ceiling is of a simple king-post truss construction. A hole in the E wall had evidently relatively recently been knocked through into the adjacent compartment (*Plate 134*). Fixtures on the N wall align with the struts, suggesting the room was subdivided to form three bays (*Plate 135*).

The second compartment (*Plates 136-141*) opens N from the main farmyard and connects with the adjacent compartments by means of doors in the SW and SE corners of the room. A surviving stable door and wooden trough (*Plate 137*) at the rear of the room suggest it was used as a loose box. The room has a concrete floor, whitewashed walls and two timber struts supporting an upper storage area which could not be accessed for health and safety reasons. The room is lit by a window in the S wall (*Plate 139*). An internal window looks into the adjacent compartment to the E (*Plate 140*).

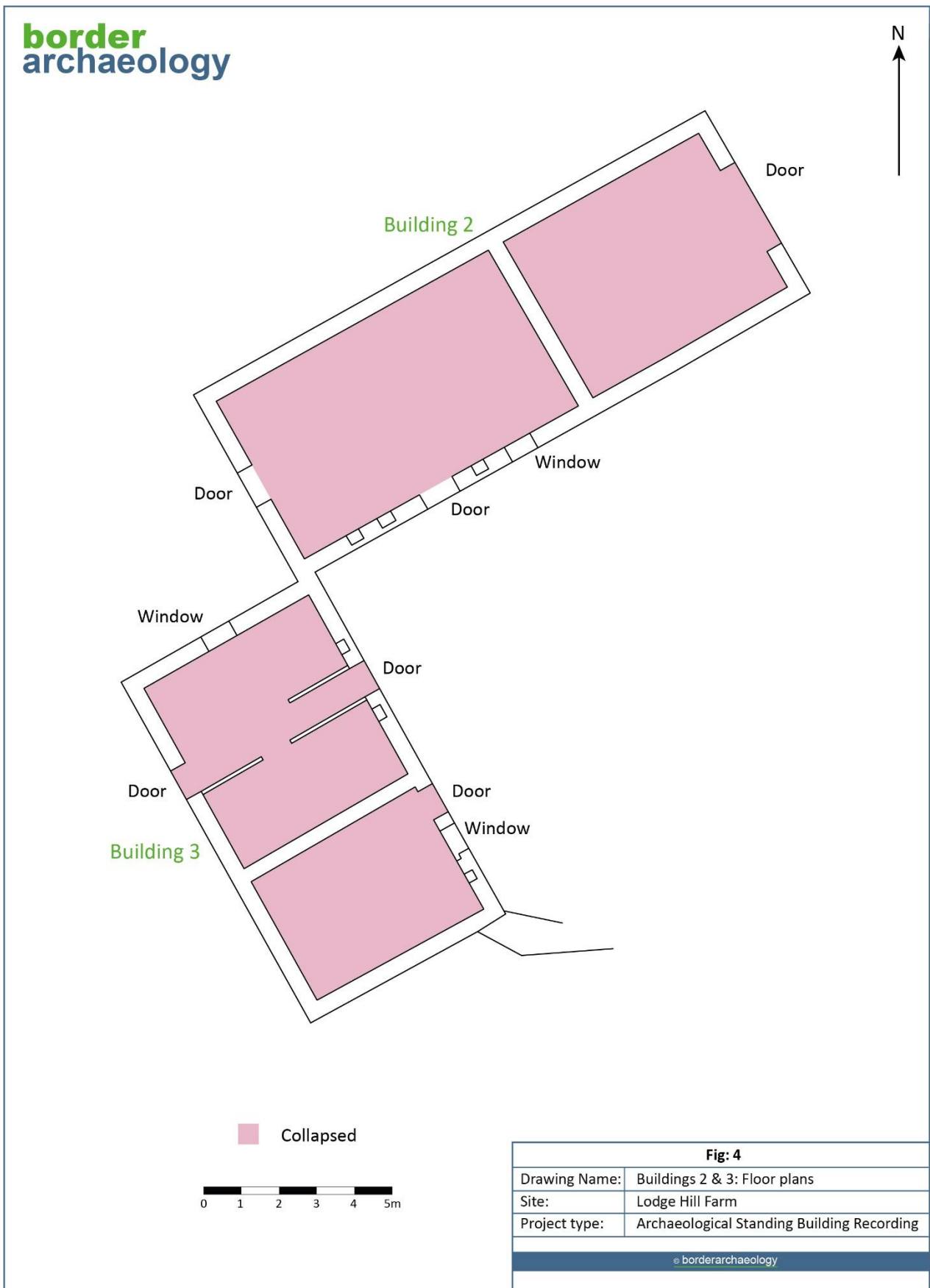
The third compartment (*Plates 142-151*) opens N from the farmyard through a wide cart entrance (*Plate 149*). It is a large open-plan barn with an open roof structure (*Plate 143*). A wide passageway leads into the adjacent E compartment and a short flight of stone steps in the SW corner leads to a door into the compartment to the W (*Plate 148*). A third doorway in the N wall leads to the rear exterior of the barn (*Plate 146*). The room has concrete floors and bare stone walls. The three roof trusses are of a simple king-post construction with angled struts. The room is lit by two pairs of windows in the S and N walls, close to the roofline.

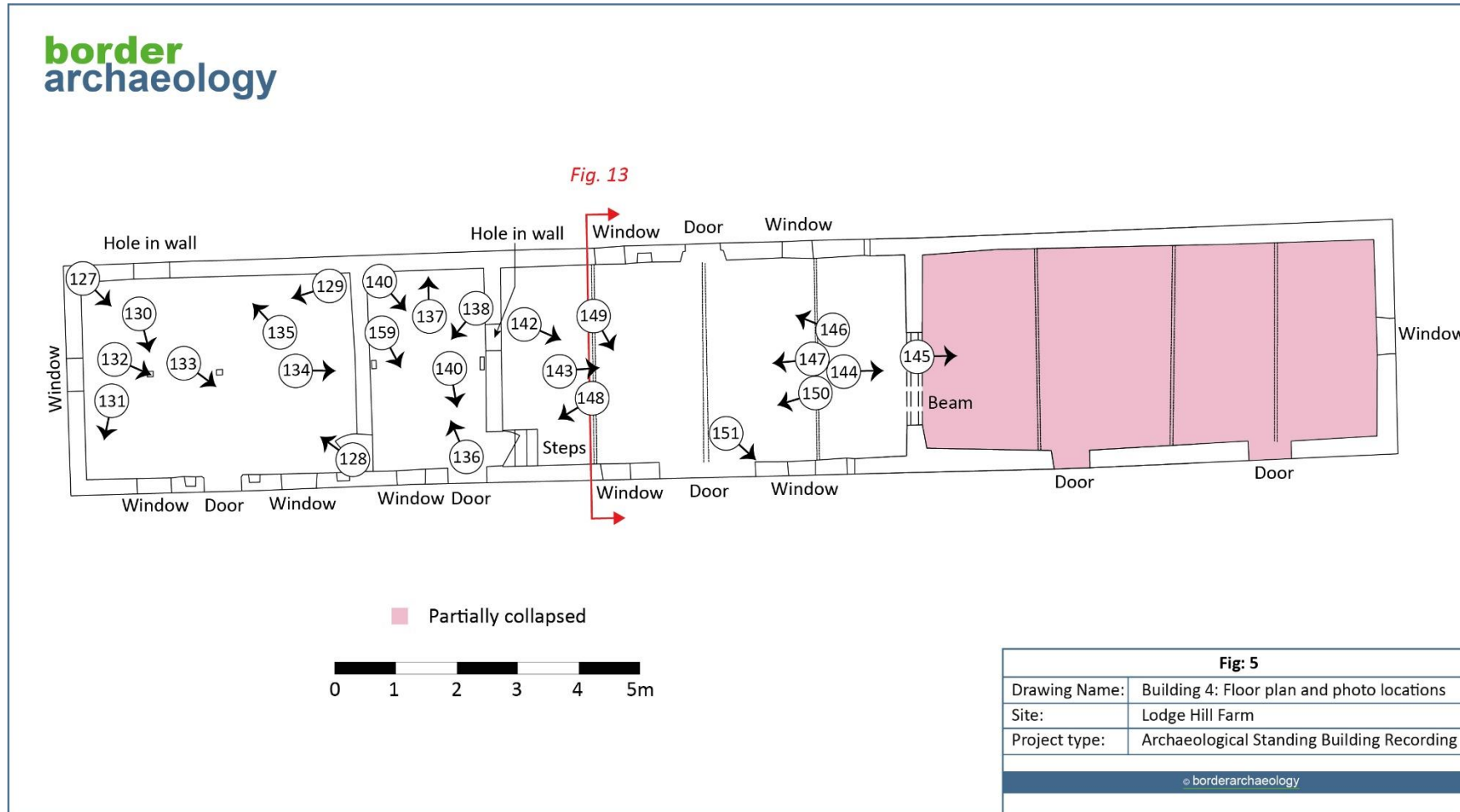
The fourth compartment was inaccessible due to recent roof and wall collapse (*Plate 145*). An earlier photograph supplied by the client shows the compartment to be open plan with a single-light window and two doors in the E wall, which it corroborated by the architects' drawings (*Fig. 9*)

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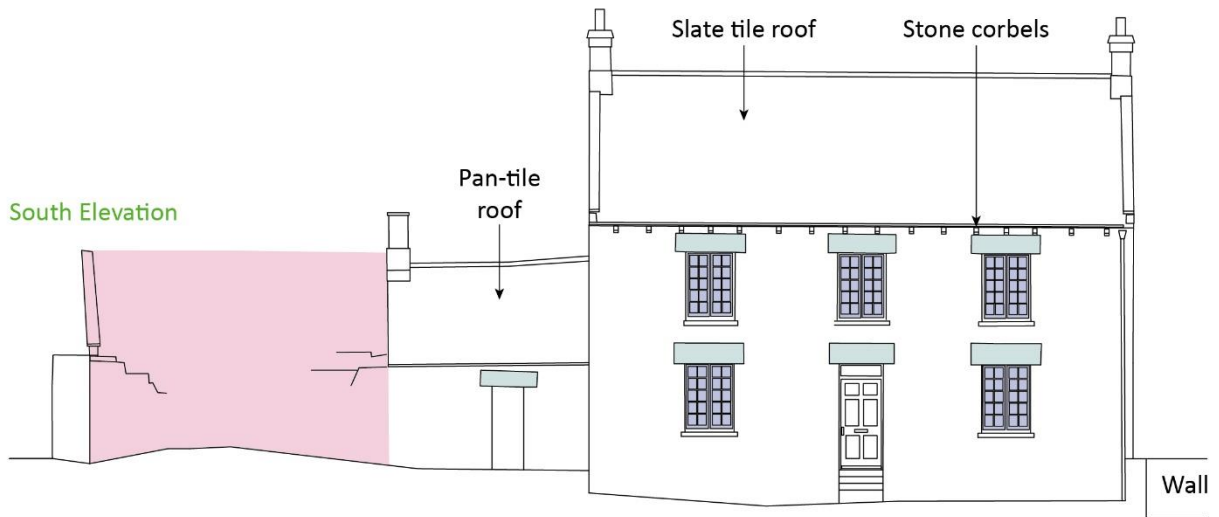




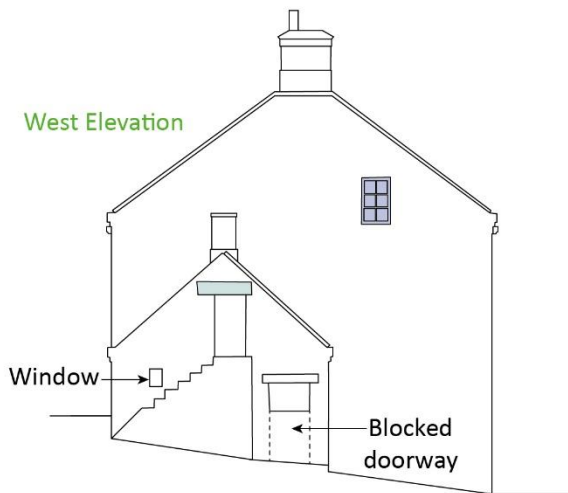




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- Stone lintels
- Casement windows
- Collapsed



West Elevation

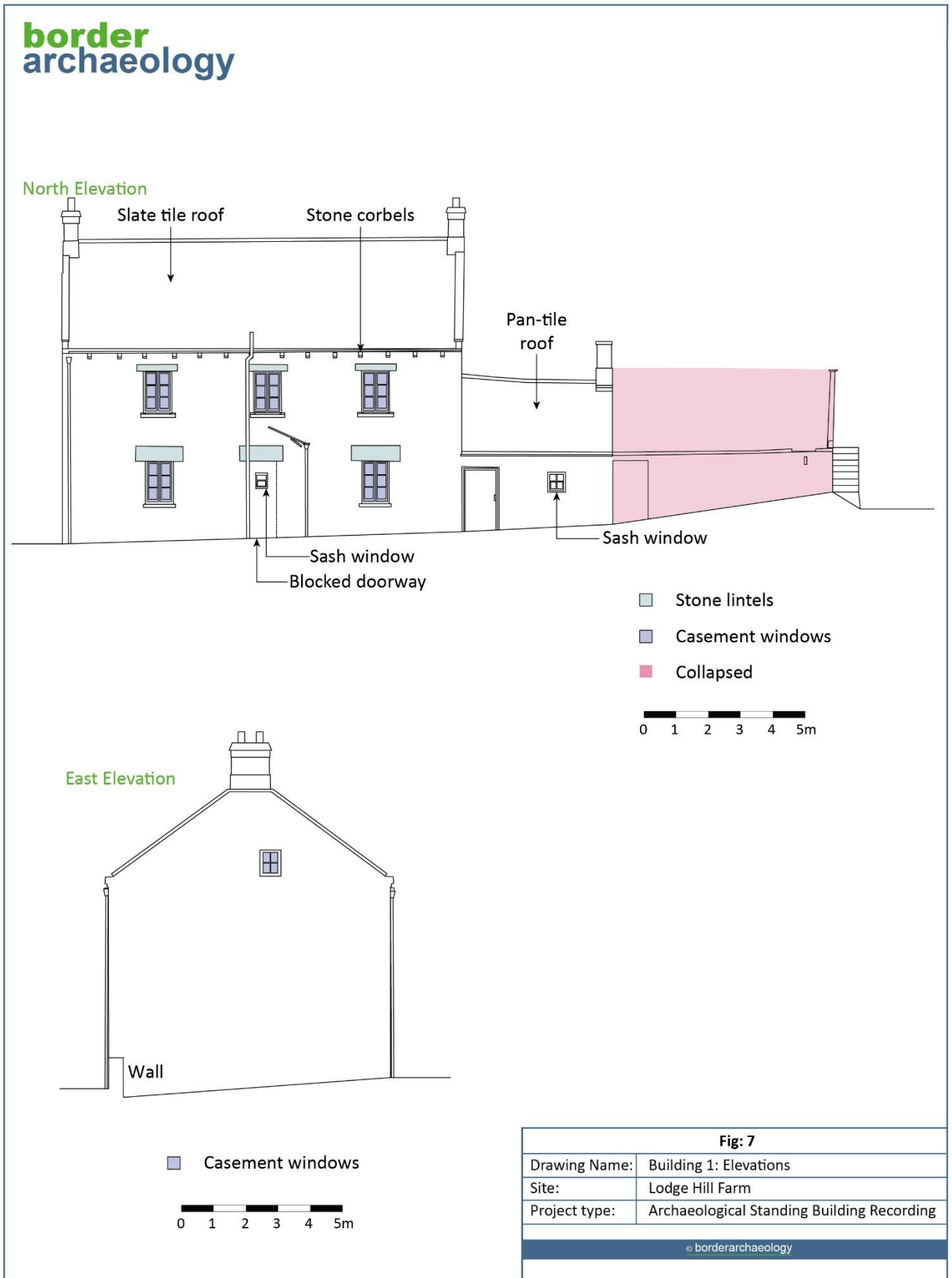
- Stone lintels
- Casement windows



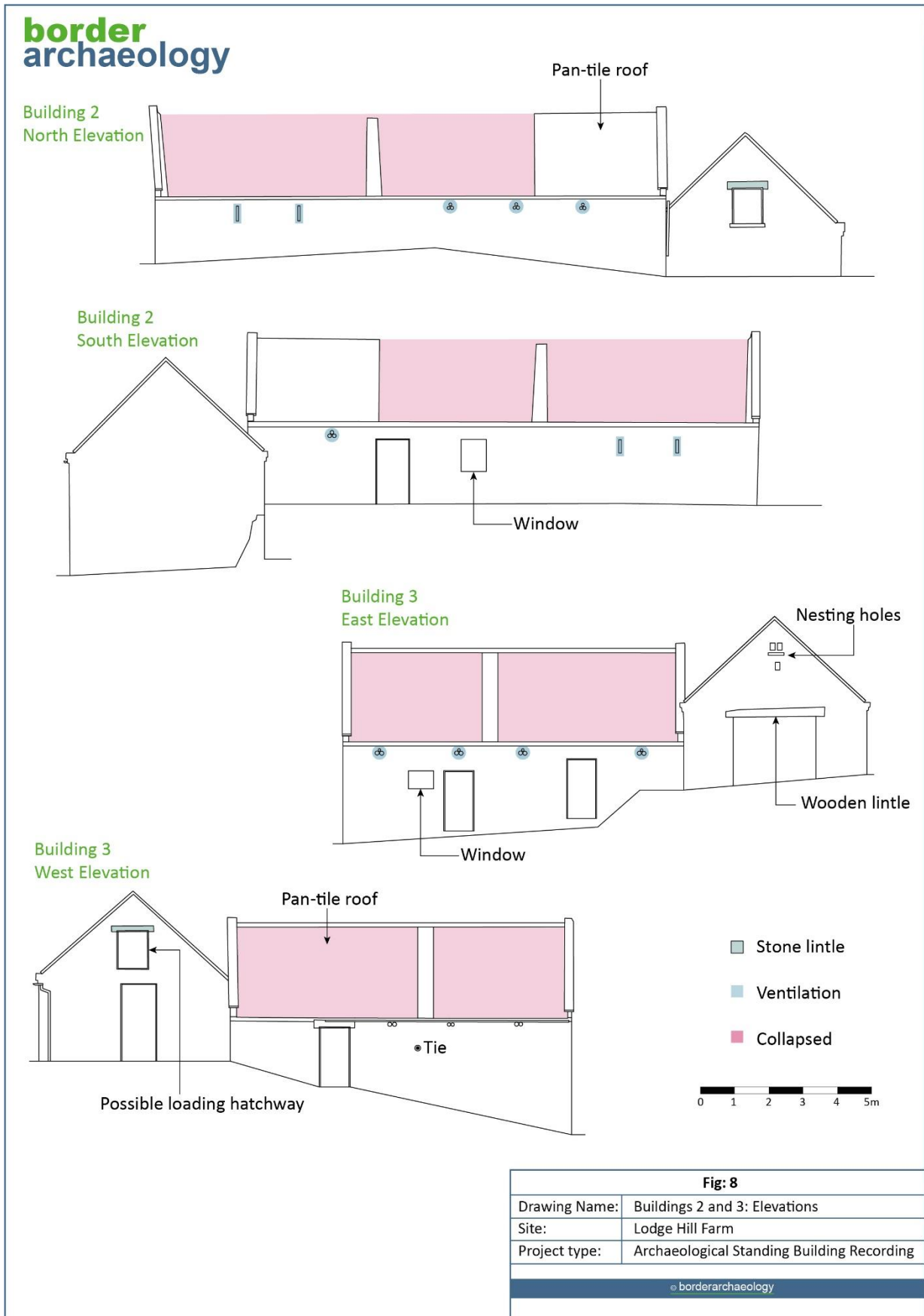
**Fig: 6**

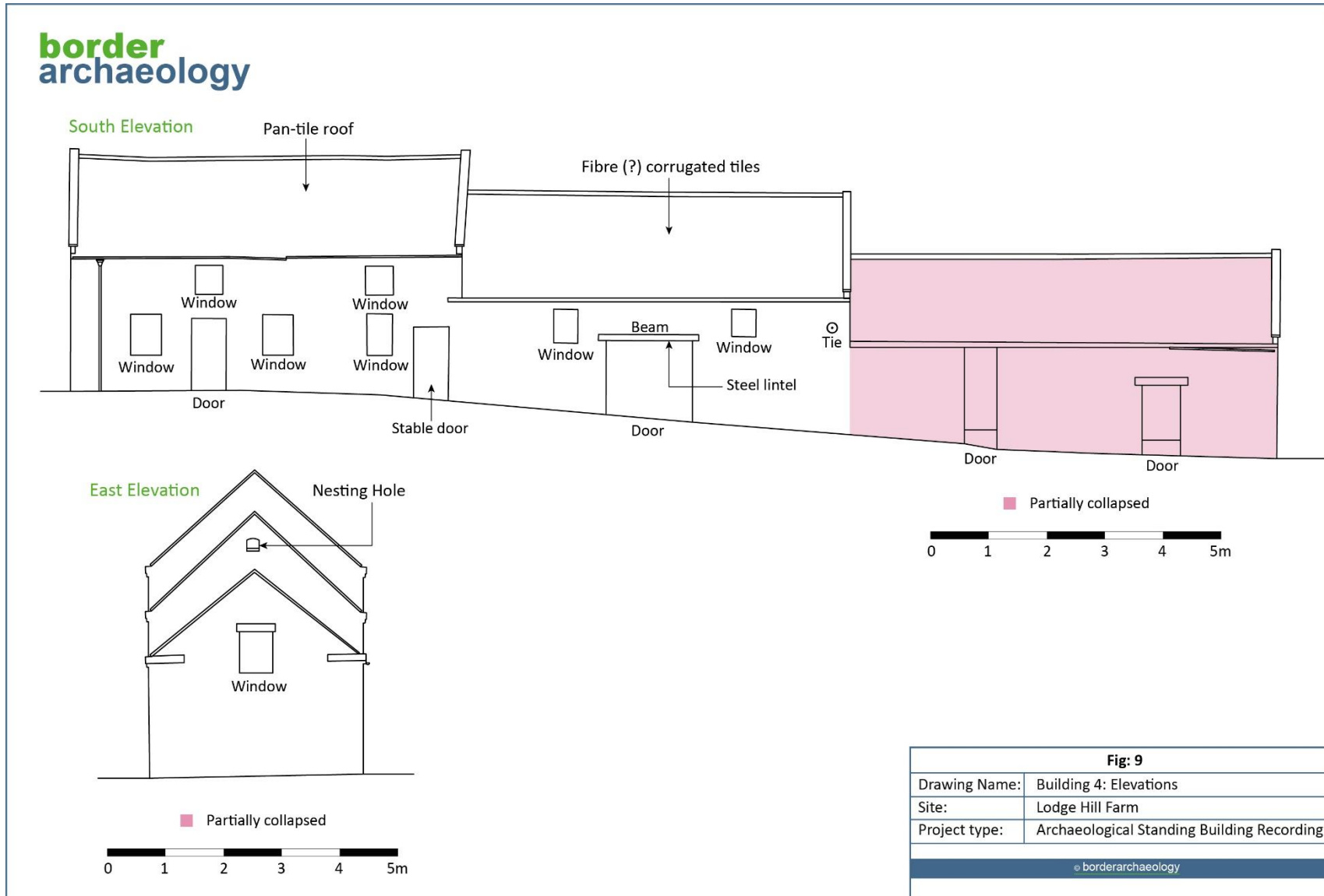
Drawing Name:	Building 1: Elevations
Site:	Lodge Hill Farm
Project type:	Archaeological Standing Building Recording

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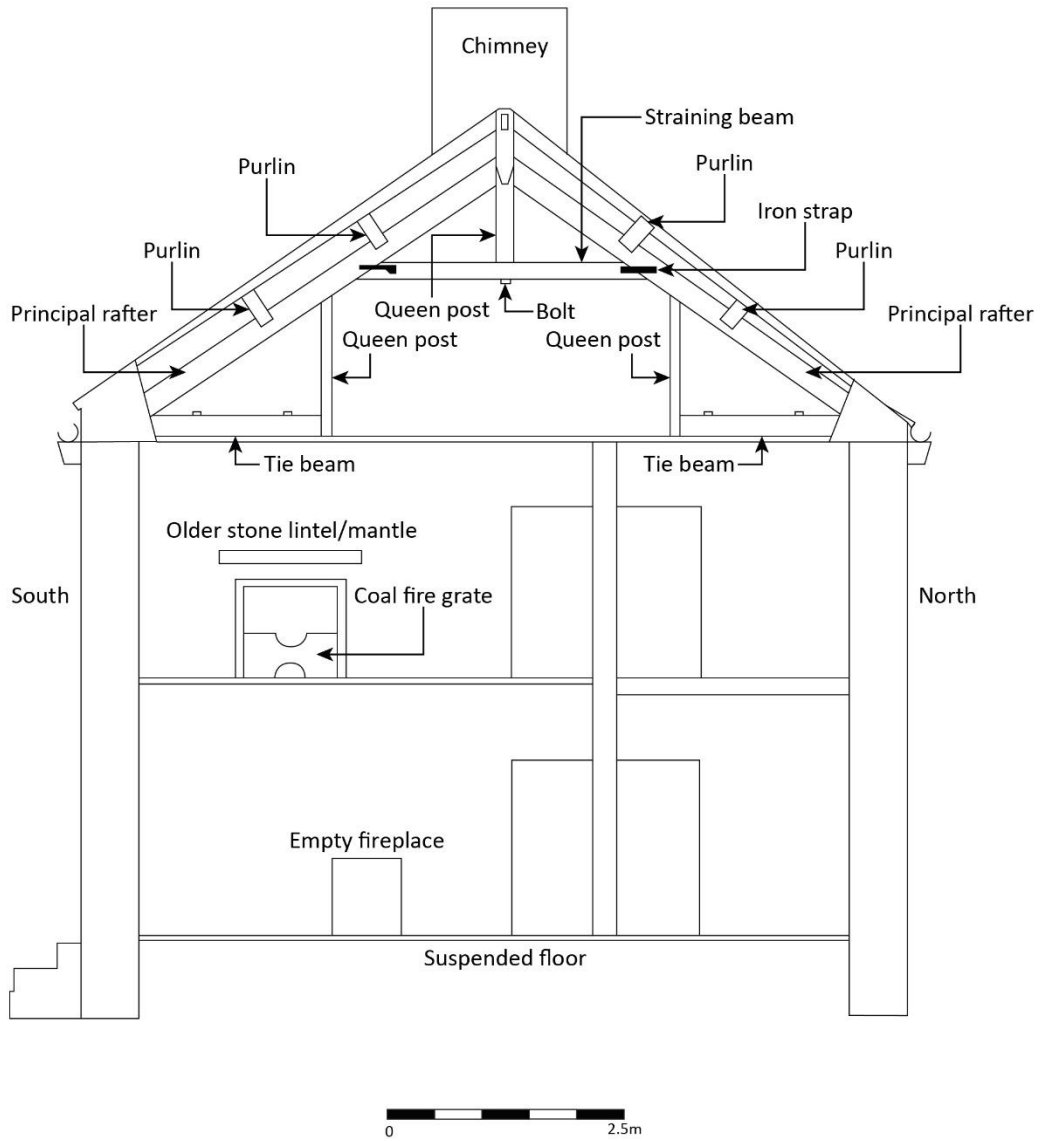
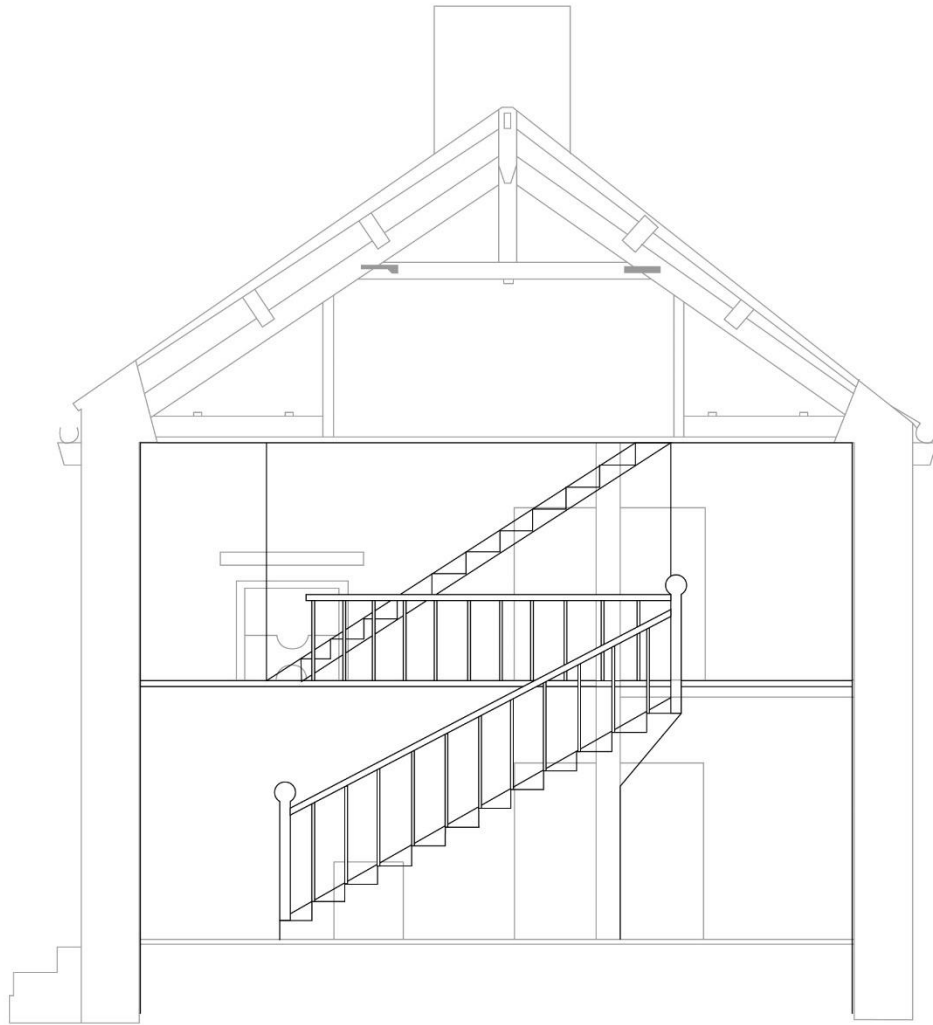
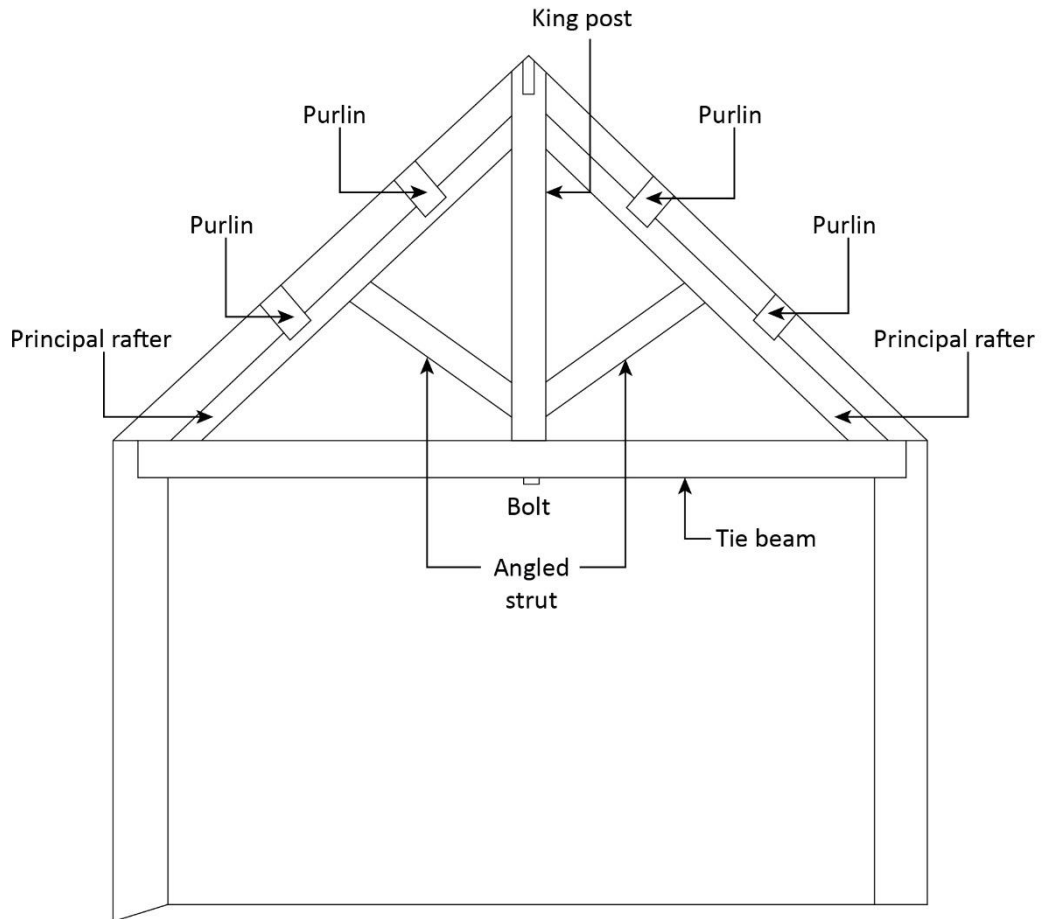


Fig: 11	
Drawing Name:	Building 1: Cross-section showing roof structure
Site:	Lodge Hill Farm
Project type:	Archaeological Standing Building Recording
© borderarchaeology	



**Fig: 12**

Drawing Name:	Building 1: Cross-section showing position of stairs
Site:	Lodge Hill Farm
Project type:	Archaeological Standing Building Recording



**Fig: 13**

Drawing Name:	Building 4: Cross-section showing roof structure
Site:	Lodge Hill Farm
Project type:	Archaeological Standing Building Recording

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## 7 Conclusions

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The programme of ASBR undertaken by Border Archaeology with regard to a post-medieval farmstead at Lodge Hill Farm Egton Grange Whitby North Yorkshire YO22 5AZ has reached the following conclusions:

Lodge Hill Farm comprises a stone-built farmhouse (Building No. 1) incorporating a single-storey outhouse and pigsty at its W gable end with and a small walled garden to the S. To the SW of the farmhouse, a derelict stone-built barn (Building No. 2) and derelict stone-built bank barn (Building No.3) form an L-shaped plan and a combination stone-built barn (Building No.4) incorporating stables, loose box and cart shed is situated to the E of the farmhouse.

The buildings open onto a grass-covered courtyard with a probable underlying metalled surface and a culverted stream running through. The plot is 2.6 acres and is bounded by a stone perimeter wall. The buildings are not listed but are considered by the North York Moors National Park Authority to be of sufficient local interest to be classified as a non-designated heritage asset.

The origins of the farmstead are unclear but the existing buildings appear to be of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century date and the exterior of the farmhouse and working buildings exhibit little evidence of alteration or remodelling beyond replacement of roofing materials and a replacement lintel above a cart entrance in Building No.4. Based on the evidence of historic Ordnance Survey maps, it appears that the layout of Lodge Farm had largely been established by the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The farmhouse (Building No. 1) is built on a double-pile plan with central passage and later ancillary buildings extending from its W gable end to form a longhouse plan. The ground-floor entrance opens onto a central hallway with access to five rooms and a straight staircase on the W wall up to first-floor level. The end of the hallway has been partitioned and a rear door blocked. The hallway and a storage room have York stone floors and the other rooms have either concrete flooring or floorboards. Externally, the presence of air bricks suggests the ground floor may have originally been suspended. Apart from the storage room, all rooms are plastered and have exposed ceiling beams. The storeroom has a bare stone wall and hooks set into the ceiling. The outhouse is accessed externally or through the farmhouse kitchen. The remains of a stone-built stove survive in one corner and the open roof structure shows two pairs of rough-cut timber purlins. The derelict pigsty is accessed externally and comprises two compartments opening onto enclosed yards and a coaxial rear corridor. The W-facing gable end incorporates a stone staircase leading to a doorway into the now-collapsed roof space.

The internal arrangements at first floor level broadly match those of the ground floor. A 19<sup>th</sup> century grate survives in one room, as do several storage alcoves presumably built into the stone walls. Each of the rooms at first floor level has exposed floorboards, plastered walls and exposed ceiling timbers. Access to the attic space was via a straight staircase from the first-floor central hallway. The attic is of three bays and is open plan with a planked floor and two exposed roof trusses of modified queen-post type.

Two detached barns arranged on an L-shape plan are situated the SW of the farmhouse. The first (Building No.2) is a single-storey gabled structure with two separate compartments separated by a stone wall. The ENE compartment, probably a former cart shed, has a wide lintelled entrance with nesting holes above. The WSW

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compartment likely formed a store room and has a loading hatchway in the roof space in which a single king-post roof truss survives. The building is derelict and most of the roof has collapsed. The second (Building No.3) is a single-storey gabled bank barn built into a slope which contains two separate compartments, likely forming a stable block, with an opening into an adjacent field. The building is derelict and the roof has largely collapsed, with substantial tree-growth evident.

Building No.4 is a gable-ended combination barn built over three levels with a staggered roofline orientated E-W. Built to incorporate the slope of the hill, it has four distinct interconnecting internal compartments, which, W to E, include stables containing timber support struts and evidence for further internal division and a loose box with a stable door and timber feed trough, both compartments having inaccessible roof storage space with an exposed king truss roof. The mid-section (third compartment) is an open plan barn with a cart entrance with exposed king post trusses and the final section is derelict and inaccessible.

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## 8 Archive

Both paper records and digital files will be deposited with Whitby Museum and archive compilation will be consistent with the museum's deposition guidelines and with guidance set out in *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2020c).

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## 9 Copyright

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## 11 Appendix 1: Photographic Record

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*Plate 1: View NW showing farmhouse (Building No. 1 - left) and combination barn (Building No. 4 - right)*



*Plate 2: View NW showing S and E elevations of the farmhouse Building No. 1*

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*Plate 3: View NNW showing S elevation of the farm house Building No.1*



*Plate 4: View NE showing S facing elevation of the farmhouse Building No.1, with derelict pigsty (foreground) and outbuilding (middle foreground)*



*Plate 5: View ENE showing W facing elevation of Building No. 1, including the pigsty (foreground) and the farmhouse (background)*



*Plate 6: View ENE showing close of W facing elevation of the pigsty (Building No. 1)*



*Plate 7: View E showing W facing and N facing elevations of Building No. 1. Pigsty and out building in foreground, main farmhouse in background*



*Plate 8: View ESE showing N facing elevation of the farmhouse Building No. 1*



*Plate 9: View WSW of N-facing of the Building No. 1. Farmhouse foreground, out building middle, pigsty back ground*



*Plate 10: View SSE showing blocked central door within N facing elevation of the farmhouse (Building No. 1)*



*Plate 11: View SSW showing N facing elevation of pigsty (Building No. 1)*



*Plate 12: View WSW of E gable end of the farmhouse (Building No. 1)*

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*Plate 13: Internal view NNW along the ground floor central hall of the farmhouse – Building No. 1*



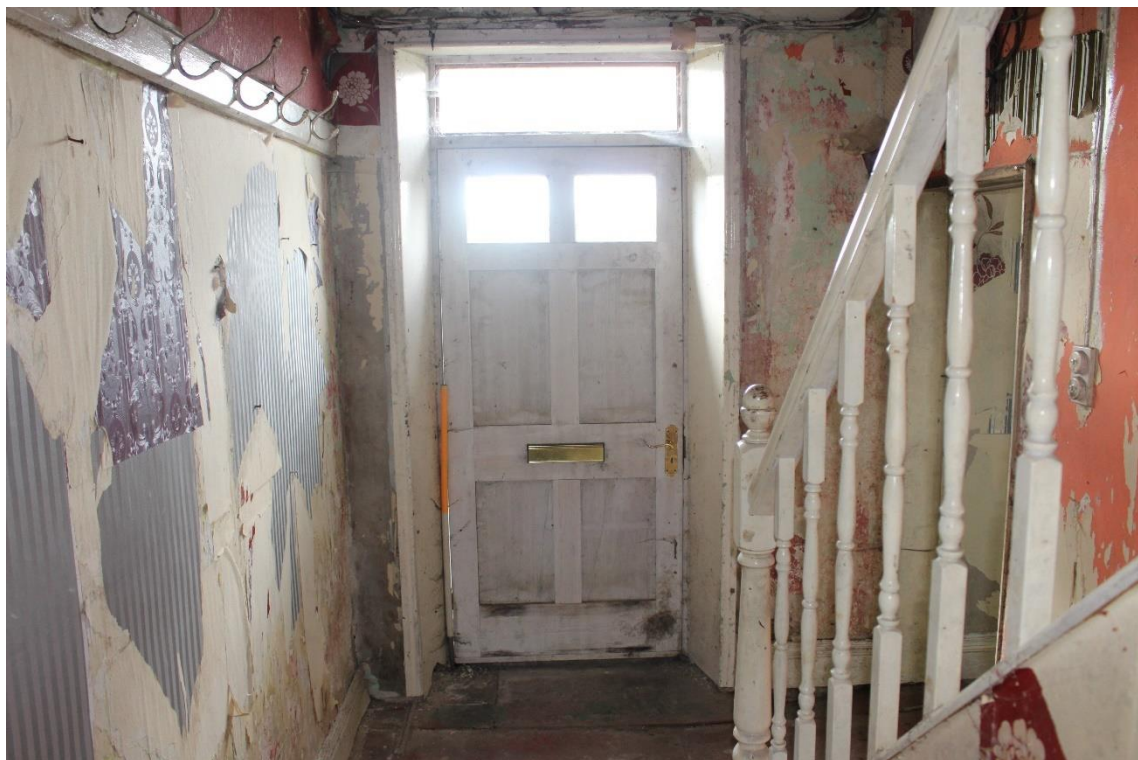
*Plate 14: Internal view NW showing ground floor staircase within the farmhouse – Building No. 1*

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*Plate 15: Internal view NNW showing ground floor staircase within the farmhouse – Building No. 1*



*Plate 16: Internal view SSE showing main entrance to the farmhouse within ground floor hall way – Building No. 1*

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*Plate 17: Internal view S within the ground floor of the central halls N compartment – Building No. 1*



*Plate 18: Internal view SE within the ground floor of the central halls N compartment – Building No. 1*

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*Plate 19: Internal view NW within the ground floor of the central halls N compartment – Building No. 1*



*Plate 20: Internal view W within ground floor living room showing central fireplace and built in cupboards – Building No. 1*



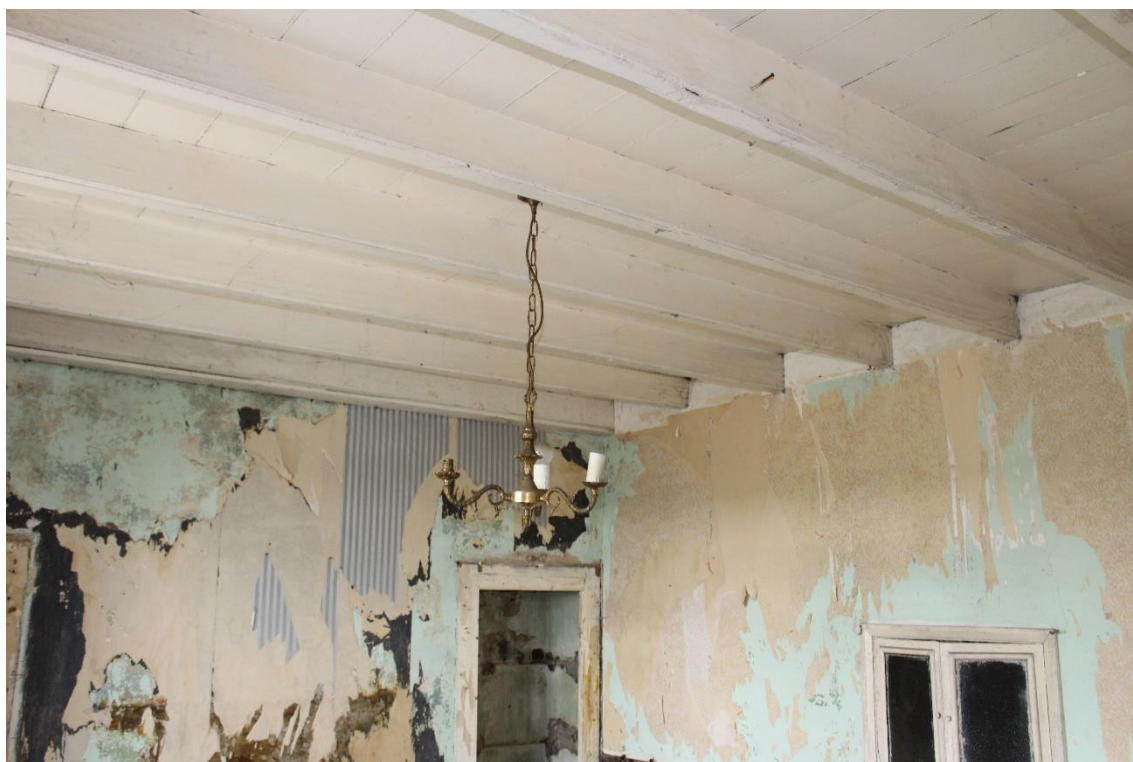
*Plate 21: internal view ESE within ground floor living room – Building No. 1*



*Plate 22: internal view ESE within ground floor living room showing service hatch through to the kitchen – Building No. 1*



*Plate 23: internal view SW within ground floor living room showing casement window within S wall—  
Building No. 1*



*Plate 24: internal view ESE within ground floor living room showing ceiling beams – Building No. 1*



*Plate 25: internal view WNW within ground floor kitchen – Building No. 1*



*Plate 26: internal view SSW within ground floor kitchen – Building No. 1*

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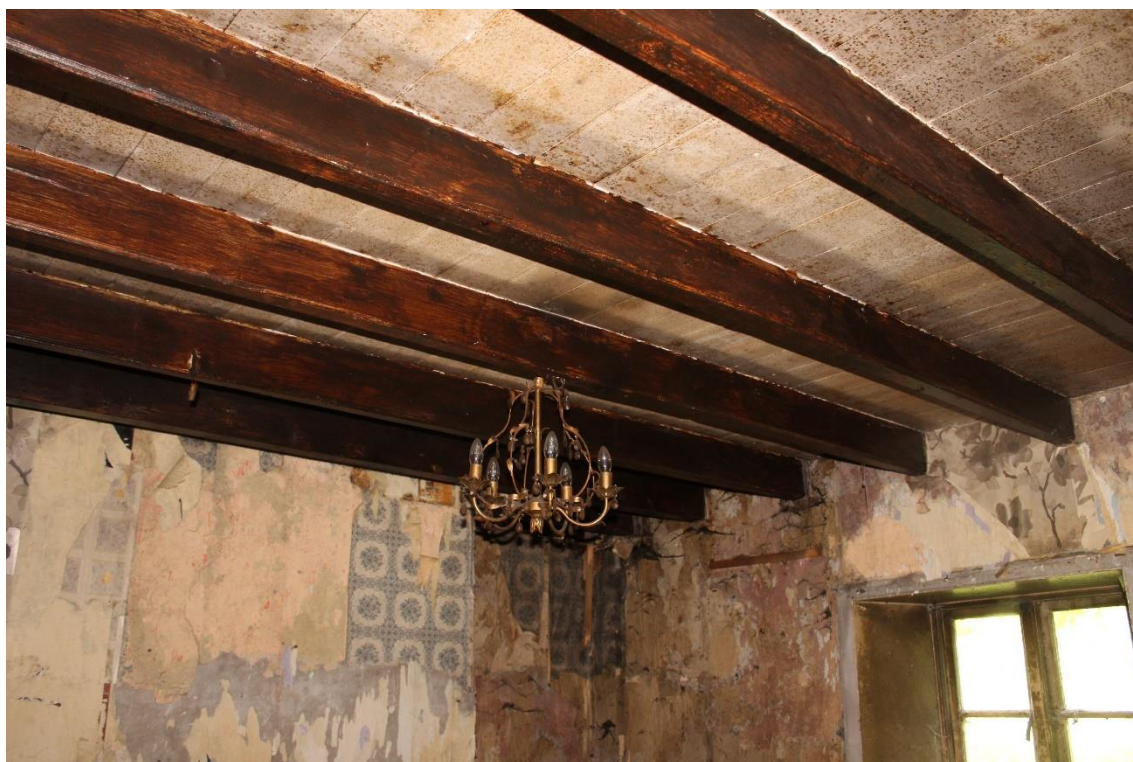
*Plate 27: internal view ESE within ground floor kitchen – Building No. 1*



*Plate 28: internal view NNE within ground floor kitchen – Building No. 1*



*Plate 29: internal view NNW within ground floor kitchen showing casement window – Building No. 1*



*Plate 30: internal view WNW within ground floor kitchen showing ceiling – Building No. 1*





*Plate 31: internal view WNW within ground toilet room – Building No. 1*



*Plate 32: internal view NNW within ground toilet room, showing sash window within blocked up doorway – Building No. 1*

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*Plate 33: internal view WNW within ground toilet room showing ceiling— Building No. 1*



*Plate 34: internal view ENE within ground floor storage room— Building No. 1*

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*Plate 35: internal view WSW within ground floor storage room— Building No. 1*



*Plate 36: internal view NNW within ground floor storage room showing casement window within N wall— Building No. 1*



*Plate 37: internal view E within ground floor storage room showing ceiling hooks – Building No. 1*



*Plate 38: internal view SE within ground sitting room – Building No. 1*



*Plate 39: internal view SE within ground sitting room – Building No. 1*



*Plate 40: internal view SE within ground sitting room – Building No. 1*



*Plate 41: internal view SE within ground sitting room – Building No. 1*



*Plate 42: internal view SE within ground sitting room showing central fireplace cavity – Building No. 1*



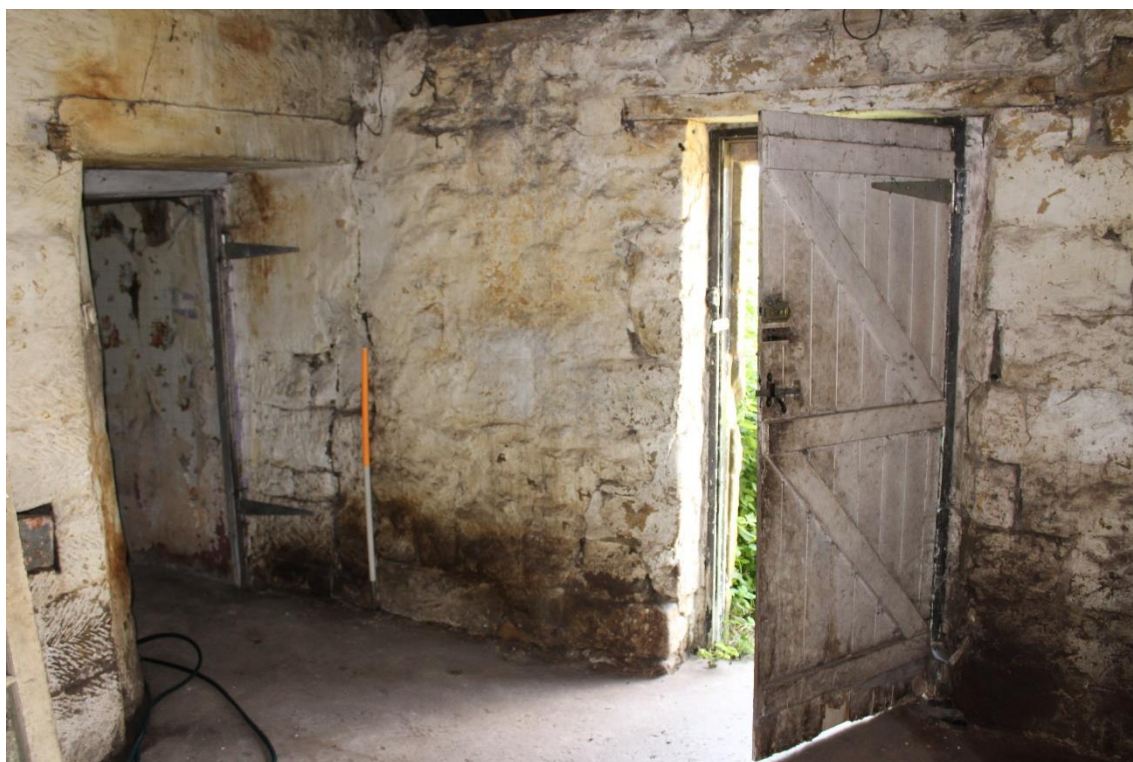
*Plate 43: internal view SE within ground floor sitting room showing ceiling– Building No. 1*



*Plate 44: internal view NW within ground floor outhouse – Building No. 1*



*Plate 45: internal view SW within ground floor outhouse showing the remains of a corner stove– Building No. 1*

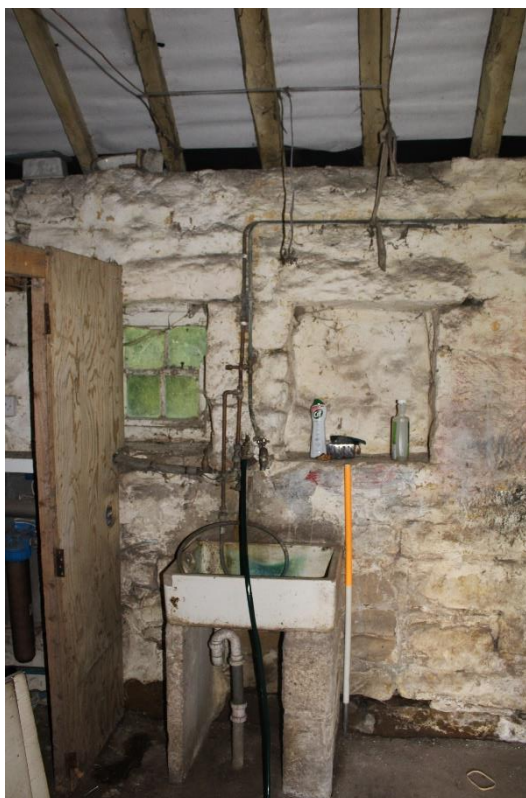


*Plate 46: internal view SE within ground floor outhouse – Building No. 1*





*Plate 47: internal view NE within ground floor outhouse – Building No. 1*



*Plate 48: internal view NNW within ground floor outhouse, showing sash window and storage alcove within N wall – Building No. 1*



*Plate 49: internal view WSW within ground floor outhouse showing stove – Building No. 1*



*Plate 50: internal view NW within ground floor outhouse showing entrance from kitchen and soot box – Building No. 1*



*Plate 51: internal view NW within ground floor outhouse showing ceiling*



*Plate 52: internal view W of pigsties W partition – Building No. 1*



*Plate 53: internal view WSW of pigsties W partition showing blocked doorway— Building No. 1*



*Plate 54: internal view W of pigstyes W partition showing upper floor entrance— Building No. 1*

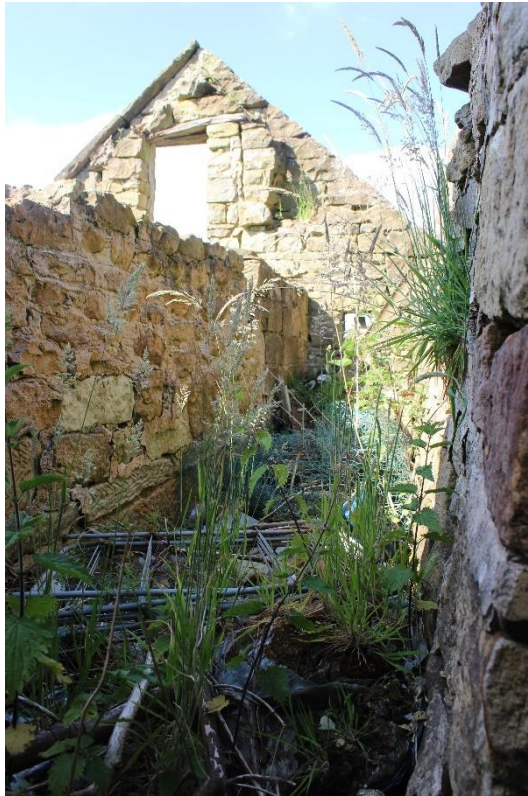
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*Plate 55: internal view ENE of pigsty partitions – Building No. 1*



*Plate 56 internal view W of pigsties W – Building No. 1*



*Plate 57 internal view SW of pigsty rear corridor – Building No. 1*



*Plate 58: internal view NNE of pigsties E partition – showing half height door opening onto yard Building No. 1*



*Plate 59: internal view WSW of pigsty – Building No. 1*



*Plate 60: Internal view SSE of 1<sup>st</sup> floor central hall way – Building No.1*

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*Plate 61: Internal view NW of 1<sup>st</sup> floor central hall way – Building No.1*



*Plate 62 Internal view NNW of 1<sup>st</sup> floor central hall way – Building No.1*

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*Plate 63: Internal view NW of 1<sup>st</sup> floor central hall way showing attic stairs entrance— Building No.1*



*Plate 64: Internal view W of 1<sup>st</sup> floor bedroom— Building No.1*

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*Plate 65: Internal view SW of 1<sup>st</sup> floor bedroom showing two light casement window in N wall– Building No.1*



*Plate 66: Internal view ESE of 1<sup>st</sup> floor bedroom– Building No.1*



*Plate 67: Internal view NE of 1<sup>st</sup> floor bedroom – Building No.1*



*Plate 68: Internal view NW of 1<sup>st</sup> floor bedroom showing ceiling – Building No.1*

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*Plate 69: Internal view NW of 1<sup>st</sup> floor second bedroom – Building No.1*



*Plate 70: Internal view SW of 1<sup>st</sup> floor second bedroom – Building No.1*



*Plate 71: Internal view NE of 1<sup>st</sup> floor second bedroom – Building No.1*



*Plate 72: Internal view SW of 1<sup>st</sup> floor second bedroom showing two light casement window within N wall – Building No.1*



*Plate 73: Internal view SE of 1<sup>st</sup> floor second bedroom showing ceiling – Building No.1*



*Plate 74: Internal view NW of 1<sup>st</sup> floor bathroom – Building No.1*



*Plate 75: Internal view NNW of 1<sup>st</sup> floor bathroom showing two light casement window within N wall – Building No.1*



*Plate 76: Internal view NNW of 1<sup>st</sup> floor bathroom showing ceiling – Building No.1*



*Plate 77: Internal view ENE of 1st floor third bedroom – Building No.1*



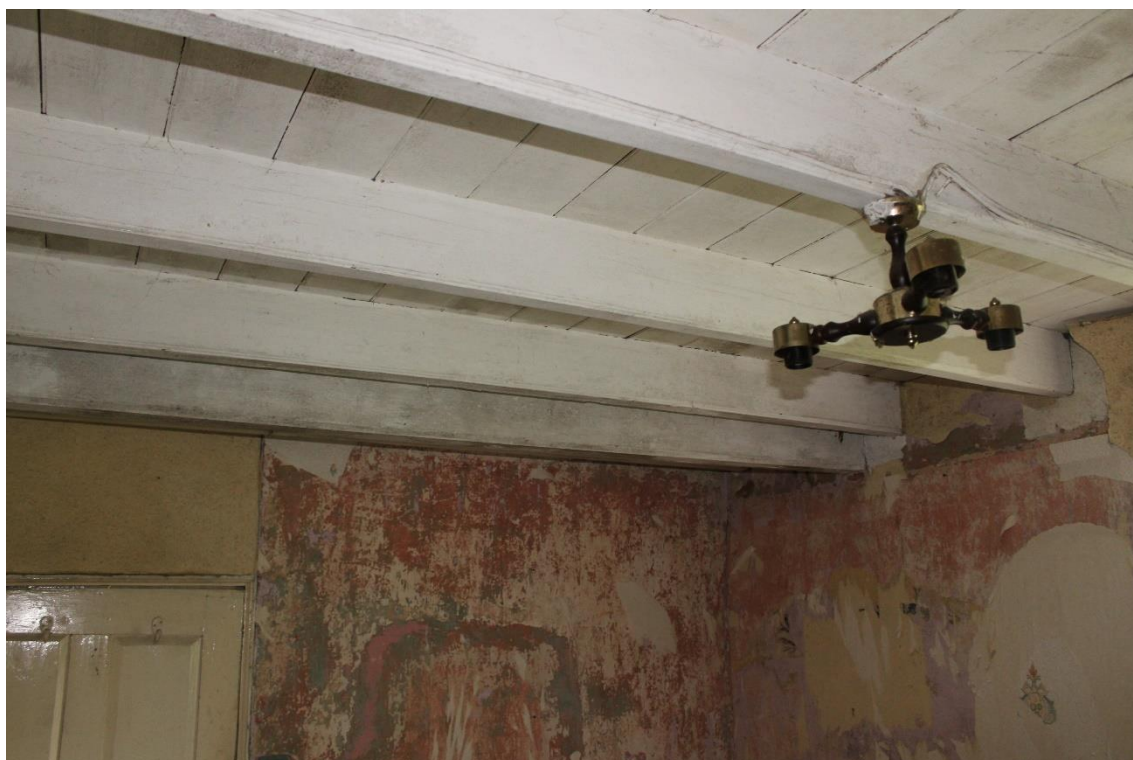
*Plate 78: Internal view WSW of 1st floor third bedroom – Building No.1*

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*Plate 79: Internal view NW of 1<sup>st</sup> floor third bedroom showing two light casement window with N wall – Building No.1*



*Plate 80: Internal view WNW of 1<sup>st</sup> floor third bedroom showing ceiling – Building No.1*



*Plate 81: Internal view SE of 1<sup>st</sup> floor fourth bedroom showing two light casement window with S wall – Building No.1*



*Plate 82: Internal view NE of 1<sup>st</sup> floor fourth bedroom showing fireplace and locked storage alcove– Building No.1*



*Plate 83: Internal view NNE of 1<sup>st</sup> floor fourth bedroom showing locked storage alcove – Building No.1*



*Plate 84: Internal view WSW of 1<sup>st</sup> floor fourth bedroom – Building No.1*



*Plate 85: Internal view WSW of 1<sup>st</sup> floor fourth bedroom showing ceiling – Building No.1*



*Plate 86: Internal view ENE of 1<sup>st</sup> floor fourth bedroom fireplace – Building No.1*

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*Plate 87: Internal view NNW of stair case leading to attic/roof space – Building No.1*



*Plate 88: Internal view SSE of stair case leading to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor from the attic/roof space – Building No.1*

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*Plate 89: Internal view ENE of attic/roof space – Building No.1*



*Plate 90: Internal view E of attic/roof space showing roof trusses – Building No.1*

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*Plate 91: Internal view WSW of attic/roof space – Building No.1*



*Plate 92: Internal view ENE of attic/roof space showing blocked fireplace and single light casement window – Building No.1*



*Plate 93: Internal view ENE of attic/roof space showing rood timbers – Building No.1*



*Plate 94: Internal oblique view SSW of attic/roof space showing single light casement window – Building No.1*





*Plate 95: External view NNW of outhouse of Building No. 1*



*Plate 96: Exterior view SSW of derelict barn - Building No. 2*

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*Plate 97: Exterior view WNW of the S and E elevations of Building No. 2*



*Plate 98: Exterior view WSW of the E elevation of Building No. 2*

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*Plate 99: Exterior view SW of the N and E elevations of Building No. 2*



*Plate 100: Exterior close up view E elevations of Building No. 2 and internal area*



*Plate 101: Exterior close up view showing nesting holes within E elevations of Building No. 2*



*Plate 102: Close up view of interior E gable of Building No. 2*

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*Plate 103: External oblique view of N-facing elevation of Building No. 2*



*Plate 104: Oblique view SSW of N-facing elevation of Building No. 2*

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*Plate 105: Oblique view ESE of N and W-facing elevation of Building No. 2*



*Plate 106: Oblique view ESE of Buildings No. 2 & 3*



*Plate 107: External view ENE of W-facing gable end of Building No.2*



*Plate 108: Internal view ENE of surviving king post truss with W compartment of Building No. 2*



*Plate 109: Oblique view ESE of Buildings No. 2 & 3*



*Plate 110: Oblique view ESE of N and W-facing elevation of Building No.3*

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*Plate 111: Exterior view WSW of the E elevation of Building No. 2*



*Plate 112: Close up external view ENE of stable door with W-facing elevation of Building No.3*

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*Plate 113: External oblique view of W and S-facing elevations of Building No. 3*



*Plate 114: External view NNW of S-facing gable end of Building No.3*

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*Plate 115: External view NW of S and E-facing elevations of building No.3*



*Plate 116: External oblique view of E-facing elevation of Building No.3*

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*Plate 117: External oblique view NNE of the principal S facing elevation and W-facing elevation of Building No.4*



*Plate 118: External view N of principal S-facing elevation of Building No. 4*

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*Plate 119: External views N of the first section of the S-facing principal elevation*



*Plate 120: External views N of the second section of the S-facing principal elevation*



*Plate 121: External views N of the second section of the S-facing principal elevation*



*Plate 122: External views N of the collapsed third section of the S-facing principal elevation*

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*Plate 123: External view E of W-facing elevation of Building No.4*



*Plate 124: Oblique external view ESE of N-facing elevation of Building No.4*

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*Plate 125: Oblique external view SSE of N-facing elevation of Building No.4*



*Plate 126: Oblique external view ESE of N-facing elevation of Building No.4*

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*Plate 127: Internal view ESE of the first compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 128: Internal view NW of the first compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 129: Internal view WSW of the first compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 130: Internal view SSE of the first compartment of Building No.4 showing windows and doorway within S wall*



*Plate 131: Internal view ESE of rotten ceiling timbers within the first compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 132: Internal view S of rotten ceiling timbers within the first compartment of Building No.4*

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*Plate 133: Internal view ESE of king post roof truss within the first compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 134: Internal view E of hole in E wall within the first compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 135: Internal view NW showing fixtures on the N wall aligned with the struts within the first compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 136: Internal view NNW of the second compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 137: Internal view N of a wooden trough within the second compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 138: Internal view SW of the second compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 139: Internal view S of the second compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 140: Internal view SSE of the second compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 141: Internal view SSE of the roof timbers within the second compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 142: Internal view E of the third compartment of Building No.4*





*Plate 143: Internal view E of the third compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 144: Internal view E of the third compartment of Building No.4*

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*Plate 145: Internal view E from the third compartment into the fourth compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 146: Internal view NW showing rear entrance and windows within the N wall of the third compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 147: Internal view W of the third compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 148: Internal view SW showing steps and doorway with the third compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 149: Internal view SE of the third compartment of Building No.4*



*Plate 150: Internal view SW of the third compartment of Building No.4*

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*Plate 151: Internal view SE showing wall construction within the third compartment of Building No.4*

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Report Title		Report Reference	
Archaeological Standing Building Recording on behalf of Mr Robert Dillon at Lodge Hill Farm Egton Grange Whitby North Yorkshire YO22 5AZ		BA2145LOD	
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