

HOUSE AT GATE UP, GRIMWITH,
APPLETREEWICK, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2009, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) to undertake an architectural assessment at a ruined house formerly part of the settlement of Gate Up in Appletreewick, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 0604 6494). The ruins now lie on the north side of the Grimwith Reservoir. The resulting report would provide a basic record of the structure, as well as sufficient information to assist with the formulation of management and/or consolidation proposals, should this be thought necessary at some future date.

The building is quite clearly domestic in origin, and probably dates to the later 17th century. The house appears to belong to the period known as “yeoman rebuilding”, where earlier houses, sometimes cruck-framed, were replaced by dwellings with no major structural timber elements apart from the roof trusses. It may originally have been of a single storey, or perhaps a low two storeys. The ground floor comprised two cells, both heated. The larger west cell formed the housebody, and the smaller east cell the parlour, with a small room behind the parlour used for services or perhaps marking the position of a former staircase. A valuable survey carried out in 1977, when the house was substantially more complete, suggested that it may have been remodelled in the early 19th century. It appears to have become disused as a dwelling by the mid 19th century, and it was extensively altered/conserved in the late 1970s and 1980s, apparently as part of improvement works to Grimwith Reservoir itself.

The house did not exist in isolation. A now demolished 19th century farmhouse to the south-west replaced a late 16th/early 17th century cruck-built or partially cruck-built house on the same site, parts of which had been re-used or incorporated into the later building. Limited earthwork survey around the ruined house established that there are earthworks in the vicinity which do not correlate to features shown on 19th century maps, and so they may represent the remains of ancillary structures associated with the houses or further former settlement. Wider detailed earthwork survey over a larger area, including Gate Up Pasture, combined with analysis of surviving field walls, would almost certainly provide a greater understanding of the contemporary early post-medieval agricultural setting of the house and hamlet complex.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances for the Project

- 1.1 In September 2009, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) to undertake an architectural assessment of a ruined house, formerly part of the settlement of Gate Up in Appletreewick, North Yorkshire. The resulting report would provide a basic record of the structure, as well as sufficient information to assist with the formulation of management and/or consolidation proposals, should this be thought necessary at some future date.
- 1.2 No detailed project design or methods statement was produced in advance of the assessment. Instead, the scope of the work was defined following discussions between EDAS and the Senior Conservation Archaeologist of the YDNPA, based on similar previous work undertaken by EDAS for the YDNPA.

Site Location and Description

- 1.3 The group of buildings forming the now abandoned settlement of Gate Up stood in an elevated position (at c.280m AOD) on the north side of Grimwith Reservoir, some 1km to the north of the public car park (at NGR SE 0604 6494), within the historic township and modern civil parish of Appletreewick (see figure 1). The house is located within the Yorkshire Dales National Park but is not listed or subject to any other statutory protection.
- 1.4 The ruined house is now accessed by the footpaths/trackways running around the reservoir, used and maintained both by Yorkshire Water and the Grimwith Estate; the house is set c.5m downslope (south) of the trackway on the north side of the reservoir. The house now stands within an area of rough pasture and reeds, sloping downwards from north to south towards the reservoir's northern shore; at the time of survey, the edge of the water was some c.30m away from the structure (see figure 2).
- 1.5 The house was in poor condition and roofless at the time of the assessment, the eastern half having largely collapsed. Although there have been some relatively recent conservation works (see below), the house had clearly not been in any regular use for a considerable period of time. It is surrounded by a high post and wire fence, with an unlocked gateway in the north side.

Survey Methodology

- 1.6 As noted above, the scope of the archaeological survey work was defined by discussions between the Senior Conservation Archaeologist of the YDNPA and EDAS, based on similar previous work undertaken by EDAS for the YDNPA. The field survey was undertaken on the 1st October 2009. Several elements were involved:

Documentary Research

- 1.7 No documentary research was required to be undertaken as part of the project. However, any readily available material, including historic map coverage and aerial photographs was consulted, some of which was made available by the YDNPA. A previous survey undertaken by the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Vernacular Buildings Study Group (NYCVBSG) in March 1977 is particularly valuable, as it

recorded the house when it was substantially more complete and prior to the conservation works (Barley, Voakes & Harrison 1977a); at the same date, the NYCVBBSG also recorded the larger house at Gate Up to the south-west of the ruined house, which has since been completely demolished (Barley, Voakes & Harrison 1977b). A full list of the sources consulted, together with their references, is given in the bibliography below.

Drawn Survey

- 1.8 An outline topographic survey of the immediate area surrounding the ruined structure was undertaken, to record the position and form of all features considered to be of archaeological and/or historic interest. The survey area measured c.40m north-south by c.35m east-west, and the resulting plan was produced at a scale of 1:200. All information was captured using hand-measurement techniques, using a 20m baseline running south from a point 3.50m east of the south-west corner of the fence surrounding the building, as well as measurements taken from the fence itself. The survey recorded in outline the position at ground level of all upstanding buildings and other structures, wall remnants, earthworks, paths and any other features considered to be of archaeological or historic interest within the immediate area of the ruin.
- 1.9 A ground floor plan of the ruined house was also produced at a scale of 1:20. The information was captured using hand-measurement techniques. The plan shows all significant details such as openings (blocked or unblocked), inserted doorways, fittings, joist sockets etc.

Photographic Survey

- 1.10 The drawn survey was supplemented by a photographic survey of the ruined house. This comprised a general photographic record of the building and its significant parts, together with close-up photography of significant details. The photographic guidelines produced by English Heritage (2006, 10-12) were followed and each photograph was provided with a scale where appropriate. Colour photographs were taken using a Leica Lumix digital camera with 10m megapixel resolution, and a selection of photographs have been reproduced for illustrative purposes in this report. All photographs were clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and are cross referenced to film numbers. The photographic record appears as Appendix 1.

Report and Archive

- 1.11 This report forms a basic written record of the house, prepared from the sources of information set out above, and analyses its form, function, history, and sequence of development, as far as is possible using the previously gathered information. The building is also placed within its historical, social and agricultural context, where possible.
- 1.12 The full archive, comprising paper, magnetic and plastic media, relating to the project has been ordered and indexed according to the standards set by the National Archaeological Record (EDAS site code GUG 09). It was deposited with the YDNPA on the completion of the project.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The area to the north and east of Grimwith is noted for its prehistoric remains (e.g. BHWB 1996), and intensive field study at Hebden, to the south-west, may have provided evidence for oval enclosures comparable to others in the region which are dated to the Romano-British period (Beaumont 2006, 34). Hebden was also located on an important trans-Pennine routeway, used extensively by the large monastic estates that developed in the area, and it is possible that Appletreewick township, including Grimwith, formed part of a large Anglo-Saxon estate and parish centred on Burnsall (Beaumont 2006, 34). Redmonds suggests that there had been a settlement at Grimwith since at least the late 13th century. Until recently, the earliest known spelling, from c.1540, was "Grymwith House" and this was thought to derive from something approximating to "goblin wood" (Gambles 1995, 68). However, a family called Grymmoth was living in Appletreewick in 1473, possibly descended from the Gyrmouths who were taxed there in 1379. This family, typically spelled "de Gyrnemouth", can be traced back to 1296 in the area, and Redmonds proposes that Grimwith was the site of their house (Redmonds 2004, 64).
- 2.2 As has been noted, there were extensive monastic estates in the area, particularly those belonging to Bolton Abbey, and Grimwith appears to have formed part of one of these; in 1538-39, a John Hebden, tenant of Bolton Abbey at Grymwith House, paid a rent of 21s 4d at the Feast of St Luke (www.hebdens.com/Tree%20Charts/Sheet%205%20Grimwith.pdf). In the adjacent township of Hebden, a widespread re-distribution of land commenced with the dissemination of monastic holdings after the Dissolution (Beaumont 2006, 35), and it is possible that a similar process occurred in Appletreewick, and at Grimwith. In Hebden, during the late 17th and early 18th centuries, cruck-framed buildings with thatched roofs were re-built in stone, and there are many surviving examples of late 17th century houses. The rebuilding accompanied a period of agricultural prosperity resulting from general improvements in the management of livestock (Beaumont 2006, 36-37).
- 2.3 Prior to the creation of Grimwith Reservoir in 1864 (see below), the small hamlet of Gate Up was located on the north slope of a small valley situated at the confluence of Gate Up Gill and Grimwith Beck. The 1853 Ordnance Survey 6" map shows that Gate Up was formed by a small number of standing and ruined structures, accessible by a number of different routes. One footpath led from Grimwith to the south-east across a number of foot bridges, while another footpath approached from the south-west via Near Rams Close. Gate Up was linked by a further footpath to Jos Lathe to the south on the banks of the Grimwith Beck, and another footpath ran north, following a curvilinear route through Gate Up Pasture and then onto Gill Allotment.
- 2.4 Gate Up lay at the centre of a number of small, irregularly shaped enclosures, with the larger enclosed area of Gate Up Pasture lay to the north and east on the north side of the Gate Up Gill. Within the hamlet, the house subject of this assessment lay at the south end of a funnelled access to Gate Up Pasture, with a "Well" shown in the same area (see figure 3). The house is marked as a "Ruin" but is depicted as three conjoined rectangles, with the eastern one still apparently roofed. To the east, there are two small buildings, while to the south-west is a larger rectangular structure (the house also recorded by the NYCVBSG in 1977), with an associated structure on its south side.
- 2.5 The later Ordnance Survey 25" maps of 1890 and 1912 depict the hamlet in more detail. Both show the house subject to this assessment as being a small square

roofed structure, with a small enclosure attached to the south. A “spring” is shown to the north-west, and a watercourse runs south past the east end of the building. The later edition shows three other buildings in the complex, the largest being the main farmhouse with a small structure (shown by the NYCVBSG survey to be two privies and a stable) attached to the south-east corner (see figure 3). Two other structures lie to the north-east of the main house, between it and the assessed building. Information from the 1851 and 1891 census show that Gate Up farm was occupied by the Walker family; in 1851 John Walker was the head of the house and a farmer of 656 acres while in 1891 his son, also John, had taken over and was living there with his wife, five daughters and two sons (TNA HO107/2279, f398, p19 & RG 12/3505, f50 p8). Only the main house is listed in these censuses, showing that the house forming the subject of this assessment was unoccupied at these times.

- 2.6 Grimwith reservoir was created in 1864, one of eleven such structures built by the Corporation of Bradford; at 20 miles from the town centre as the crow flies, it was the most distant reservoir of the group. It was used for compensation, rather than storage or service (James 1866, 120). Following an agreement made in 1970, the reservoir was increased seven-fold by area and the height of the dam on the south side was raised by a further 20 metres; this enlargement was completed in 1983. At some point after 1977, the ruined house forming the subject of this assessment was subject to various conservation works, and the larger house to the south-west was demolished; this may have been done in conjunction with the enlargement of the reservoir.

3 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

- 3.1 The ruined house is described below in a logical sequence. The plan form, structure and architectural detailing of the house are described first, followed by the external elevations and a circulation description of the interior. Reference should also be made to the floor plan (figure 6) and the photographs appended to this report. Appendix 1 provides a catalogue of all the photographs taken, and the photographs are referenced in the following text in bold type, the numbers before the stroke representing the film number and the number after indicating the frame (e.g. **1/32**).
- 3.2 The house is aligned very slightly north-west/south-east but, for ease of description, it is considered to be aligned west-east. Unless otherwise noted, specific architectural terms used in the text are as defined by Curl (1977), and Alcock and Hall (1994). Finally, in the following text, “modern” is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.

Description

The Setting

- 3.3 As has already been noted, the house stands within an unevenly sloping area of rough grass and reeds on the northern side of Grimwith Reservoir, between a trackway and the reservoir’s northern shore [**1/01**, **1/12**, **1/41** and **1/42**]. The grass and reeds stretch away to the east and west of the structure, while on the north side of the trackway there are a number of enclosures surrounded by dry stone walls; some of these walls are shown on the 1853 6” Ordnance Survey map,

although a significant proportion of them are likely to have been established as boundaries at a much earlier date.

- 3.4 The ground surface slopes gently downwards from the trackway to the rear (north) wall of the house, and indeed the rear wall is slightly terraced into the slope, in effect partly retaining it. A gentle south-facing scarp runs west from the north-west corner of the structure; it becomes steeper beyond the fenced area and also contains a higher proportion of rubble. There is a very shallow sub-square mound adjacent to the south-west corner of the house, with a similar but larger mound to the west, containing what may be stone footings along the south side; the two are separated by a shallow north-south aligned depression, which continues beyond the fenced area (see below).
- 3.5 To the east of the house, an open culvert emerges from the slope in line with the north-east corner; this is the watercourse shown on the early Ordnance Survey 25" maps (see figure 3). This culvert is quite overgrown, and so its exact form of construction is difficult to establish. Nevertheless, it appears to emerge from the base of a c.1m high stone wall, and to be c.1.20m wide at its northern end, with steeply sloping sides leading down to an intermittently surviving stone lining. The culvert runs parallel to the east gable of the house and angles slightly southward, before curving to the south-east beyond the fenced area into an area of long grass and reeds [1/38], where its line becomes difficult to trace; it may even disappear below ground again.
- 3.6 To the immediate south of the house, there may be a small sub-rectangular platform, perhaps representing the rectangular roofless enclosure shown in this approximate position in 1853 but it is almost certainly the small enclosure shown here in 1890 and 1912 (see figure 3), although it is not well-defined. To the south of the fenced area, the north-south aligned linear depression described above continues for a further c.6m and appears to define one side of a slightly raised area to the south-west of the house. This raised area may be divided into two sub-rectangular platforms, slightly terraced into the natural slope, each aligned north-west/south-east and measuring c.11m long by c.6m wide. The south side of the raised area is marked by a steep south-facing scarp with exposed stone rubble walling up to 0.5m in height. These platforms do not appear to correspond with any of the buildings shown on the detailed Ordnance Survey 25" maps. Immediately to the south of the platforms, there is a line of vehicle disturbance or rutting corresponding to a trackway shown here in 1853.
- 3.7 On the south side of the trackway, located some c.22m to the south of the house, there is a substantial north-west/south-east aligned bank, over 1.5m wide and standing up to 1.0m high [1/39]. The scarp to the north side is wider and more gently sloping than that the south side, which preserves sections of stone facing or revetment up to 0.5m in height [1/40]. The facing comprises pieces of roughly squared stone up to 0.5m across, which can be traced intermittently along the south scarp as far as the east end of the bank, although the individual stones become smaller in size. It is possible that the east end of the bank is in fact formed by a collapsed structure, sub-rectangular in plan, c.7m long and 3.5m wide. The bank does not appear to continue any further east beyond this possible structure, but it can be traced westward for some distance beyond the area which was surveyed. It is likely that this earthwork represents the east-west aligned field wall shown here on the historic maps (see figure 3).
- 3.8 The land to the west was not explored in detail, as it forms a nature conservation area, but there are a small number of trees and an area of short grass in the

position of the large rectangular farmhouse shown on the historic maps. As has been noted, this building was recorded by the NYCVBG in 1977. They noted that the building was a large 19th century farmhouse of double-pile plan, unusually large for this location, and that the incorporation of farm buildings under the same roof at the west end had resulted in what was essentially a huge laithe house. However, the house had replaced a late 16th/early 17th century cruck-built or partially cruck-built house on the same site, parts of which had been re-used or incorporated into the later building (Barley, Voakes & Harrison 1977b). Contrary to popular opinion, the site of the house does not lie under the reservoir but immediately on its shoreline (Yorkshire Dales HER MYD 15903).

The House

- 3.9 The house is of two storeys (although the first floor has almost completely collapsed or been removed) and is rectangular in plan, with maximum external dimensions of 8.10m east-west by 6.45m north-south; the east gable and the east end of the north wall have largely collapsed, now only surviving to a maximum height of c.0.80m above the internal ground level. The 1977 survey shows that the house then had a shallowly pitched roof (at c.30 degrees) covered with stone slates (see figure 4); the roof structure was described as “quite modern” but with purlins and ridge re-used from an earlier structure (Barley, Voakes & Harrison 1977a).
- 3.10 The house is built of coursed and squared millstone grit set with a friable white lime mortar containing frequent ash/charcoal inclusions (see plate 1). The external walls have an average width of 0.54m, although the east gable is somewhat thicker at between 0.60m to 0.64m; it rises from a slightly projecting plinth at the south-east corner, the only part of the structure where such a feature is visible. There are two courses of projecting through stones to the external face of the north wall, set at 1.20m and 2.20m respectively above the external ground surface.
- 3.11 As has already been noted, the east gable has almost completely collapsed [1/10 and 1/11], as has the east end of the north wall. Apart from the through stone courses, the external north elevation is largely blank, with the exception of a small chamfered window positioned at a low level to the west of centre [1/23]. The quoins at the west end of the north elevation are large and rather long [1/25]; one at an upper level bears a sloping diagonal scar or mark, but it does not continue across the main elevation and so does not appear to denote the roofline of a former abutting building. The west gable is completely blank [1/24]. The quoins at the south end are deeper but narrower than those to the north, almost forming an edge-laid pattern; they also bear strong diagonal tooling marks. The upper part of the gable, like much of the rest of the structure, has been repointed/rebuilt since 1977 using a flush sandy mortar, rather thickly applied; there also appears to be the remains of cement capping to the top of the gable. There may be the remains of a first floor window to the south end, but this is more likely to be a result of the conservation works, as no such feature was mentioned or recorded in 1977.
- 3.12 The south elevation has a 0.8m wide ground floor doorway at the west end, chamfered to the exterior and rebated to the interior [1/03, 1/05 and 1/08] (see plate 2). The doorway has a substantial stone lintel with horizontal tooling marks, over which there is a projecting dripmould with a shallow hollow chamfered profile [1/09 and 1/26]. To the east of the doorway, there are two recessed three-light mullioned windows to the ground floor [1/02, 1/04, 1/06 and 1/07]. In 1977, it was noted that the higher quoin stones bore herringbone tooling within a border, suggesting that the roof level had been raised by about four feet in the early 19th

century. The first floor windows recorded in 1977 were of two-lights with ashlar surrounds and rectangular mullions (Barley, Voakes & Harrison 1977a) (see figure 4). However, it is possible that they might have replaced earlier mullioned windows; a fallen jamb, bearing the same moulding as the ground floor windows, is visible adjacent to the house directly beneath the west ground floor window. As all the surviving windows appear complete, the jamb must presumably have come from another window which has since been lost.

- 3.13 The only original access to the interior of the building was through the doorway at the west end of the south elevation. The doorway jambs splay outwards to the interior, and pintle holes show that it was once fitted with a door mounted on the west side. The door opened into a shallow recess in the west wall [1/32].
- 3.14 The interior of the house is divided into two rooms or cells by a 0.60m cross wall. This cross wall is set at a slight angle to the north and south walls, and furthermore is not centrally positioned, making the west cell slightly wider (c.3.40m) than the east cell (c.2.80m). The interior ground surface of both cells was grassed over at the time of the assessment, providing no clue as to the original floor surface. However, there are two worn stones forming the threshold of the doorway, and these may indicate that the interior had a flagstone floor. The internal walls of the west cell, particularly the west wall, preserve the remains of a gritty lime render and smoother plaster coat. There is a line of joist holes at c.2.0m above the internal ground level, but there may also be traces of a lower line set c.0.2m below them [1/15]. The small low splayed window at the east end of the north wall [1/16] was originally fitted with a single vertical standard, shallowly socketed into the lintel and sill [1/17]. There appears to be wear caused by a bolt on the east jamb, and there is also a slight wear line to the base, but there is no obvious evidence for pintles to support a shutter on the west jamb.
- 3.15 Each light of the three light mullioned window in the south wall [1/30 and 1/36] was also once fitted with a vertical standard, shallowly socketed into the lintel and sill [1/33 and 1/34]; the mullions have a slightly hollow chamfered profile [1/14 and 1/31]. Slight lines or differential weathering around the insides of the lights [1/37] suggest that the standards may once have been used to secure glazing, although the central light has wear to the east side suggestive of a bolt. There is no clear evidence for any former pintles to support shutters, although the window has a 0.57m high blocking beneath it. This was formerly of the same depth and width as the window itself. There is a row of four unevenly spaced dowel holes above the window lights internally, each containing the remains of a dowel [1/35].
- 3.16 The main feature to the east wall of the west cell is a projecting fireplace, rather blocky and thickly pointed [1/18 and 1/19], and a completely modern construction post-dating 1977 (see plate 3). A possible low horizontal recess is visible to the south. The back of the fireplace has been broken through into that to the east (see below) [1/20]. The flue is well-built [1/28] and can be seen rising up through what remains of the first floor. This flue has also been heavily repointed and perhaps rebuilt to an unknown degree. The remains of a doorway jamb, formerly linking the first floor rooms, can be seen at the south end. The fireplace is flanked by ground floor doorways leading through into the east cell, each positioned at the extreme north or south ends of the cross wall [1/21] (see plate 4). Each of these doorways has a wooden lintel, one of which is made from a re-used timber bearing an empty mortice but, as they have concrete lintels clasped between them, they may also result from modern rebuilding. The inner end of each lintel to the west cell appears to be set within a rectangular recess which is too large for the timber, perhaps an earlier feature which has been re-used.

- 3.17 The interior of the east cell is even more sparse than the west cell. The mullioned window in the south wall is similarly detailed to that in the west cell, with the same blocked recess beneath (see plate 4), and the west light bears evidence for bolt wear to the east side [1/27]. The projecting fireplace to the west wall has well-tooled monolithic lintels and jambs [1/13 and 1/14]. There is a wooden lintel above the stone lintel and then a low section of wall, heavily repointed. This wall obscures some kind of opening with a larger stone lintel behind, while the flue rising up above the fireplace is rather awkwardly positioned and eventually links into the flue of the fireplace in the west cell. Before it does so, it is crossed by a roughly horizontal wrought-iron bar set c.1.5m above the internal ground level [1/29]. In 1977, the seating of an off-centre spine beam was still visible in the east wall (Barley, Voakes & Harrison 1977a).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The building subject to this architectural assessment is quite clearly domestic in origin. The previous 1977 survey suggested that it dated to the early 17th century and that it appeared to have been raised to two storeys and remodelled internally in the early 19th century (Barley, Voakes & Harrison 1977a). However, since the original survey was undertaken, a great deal more contextual information has been published (e.g. Harrison & Hutton 1984; RCHME 1986), and some of this is relevant to the Gate Up structure.
- 4.2 The house appears to belong to the period known as “yeoman rebuilding”, whereby earlier houses, sometimes cruck-framed, were replaced by dwellings with no major structural timber elements apart from the roof trusses. As the RCHME have noted (1986, 106-107), there is some difficulty in closely defining yeoman status, as some wealthy husbandmen could have more money than yeoman, while some people are described as yeomen in certain documents or clothiers in others. This rebuilding was widespread both geographically and chronologically; for example, in the Upper Calder Valley it embraced the last decades of the 16th century and the whole of the 17th and 18th centuries (RCHME 1986, 107). Closer to Gate Up, for example in the area around Addingham and the upper Wharfe valley in the north-west part of West Yorkshire, two or three cell houses predominate, and rebuilding appears to have been concentrated in the second half of the 17th century. This also appears to have been the case in the adjacent Hebden township (Beaumont 2006, 36-37). The smaller size of the houses here, as opposed to areas like the Upper Calder Valley, may partly be explained by rebuilding taking place during a slightly later period, as by then the idea of compact planning was well established amongst the yeomanry, but it may also reflect lower levels of wealth (RCHME 1986, 110-115). Nevertheless, although the houses may have been smaller, they can still be strongly detailed, their appearance perhaps suggesting endurance rather than opulence (Sheeran 1986, 55).
- 4.3 On balance, it seems more likely that the house at Gate Up is later 17th century rather than early 17th century in date. The form of the mullioned windows might also support a late 17th century date (Sheeran 1986, 93; Alcock & Hall 1994, 39) as does the plan form; had Gate Up been built significantly later than c.1700, one might have expected a simple two-cell frontage double-pile plan with small service rooms and a stair to the rear, as at Brocka Bank in Addingham (built 1728) (RCHME 1986, 189). It may have been heightened to two storeys in the early 19th century as suggested by the 1977 survey, although the presence of a fallen moulded jamb adjacent to the house indicates the presence of at least one more 17th century window which is now lost. If this was a first floor window, then it might indicate that the first floor was heightened in the early 19th century, rather than

being a completely new addition. The building was also classified by Harrison and Hutton as belonging to a group of small two-cell axial stack houses without entrance lobbies of the later 17th century (Harrison & Hutton 1984, 88).

- 4.4 Comparison with other similar structures in the surrounding region indicates how the house would have been used. The only original access was a direct entry into the larger western ground floor cell, which would have functioned as the housebody. The housebody formed a general living area as well as the kitchen (Sheeran 1986, 45; RCHME 1986, 139). Originally, it may have been heated by a firehood positioned against the east wall, perhaps lit by the small window in the north wall, and later replaced by the existing stone stack; alternatively, the (heavily rebuilt) stack may be an original feature (RCHME 1986, 139-140). The smaller east cell would have formed a parlour, also heated, and again would have had a variety of functions such as bedroom, sitting room and dining room (Sheeran 1986, 45; RCHME 1986, 145). The presence of doors at either end of the shared wall between the housebody and the parlour suggests that the east cell was in fact partitioned to provide a small service room to the rear, as was sometimes the case in smaller houses (RCHME 1986, 147; Barley, Voakes & Harrison 1977a); alternatively, it may have provided the location for the stair to the first floor. The first floor was also formed by two cells, and if they were present in the 17th century house, then they would probably have been used for either storage or as bedrooms (Sheeran 1986, 46). The chambers were linked by a doorway positioned at the south end of the shared wall. If the chambers had once had mullioned windows in the south wall, as is perhaps suggested by the fallen jamb, then these would perhaps have contained a lesser number of lights than those to the ground floor (Henderson 1900, 399). All of the surviving 17th century windows at Gate Up may have been fitted with wrought-iron casements filled with leaded glass, attached to the vertical standards (Henderson 1900, 399; Sheeran 1986, 93). These casements would have been either fixed or opening; this may explain why only some lights of the south windows display evidence for wear caused by a bolt, as only these had opening casements.
- 4.5 Quite obviously, the house would not have existed in isolation. The demolished 19th century farmhouse to the south-west replaced a late 16th/early 17th century cruck-built or partially cruck-built house on the same site, parts of which had been re-used or incorporated into the later building (Barley, Voakes & Harrison 1977b). The presence of at least two houses at Gate Up during the 17th century suggests that it was more than a single isolated farmstead. Similarly, the earthworks noted in the vicinity of the ruined house do not marry easily with any features shown on the historic Ordnance Survey maps, and so these may also represent the remains of earlier settlement, or ancillary structures associated with the houses. Wider detailed earthwork survey over a larger area including Gate Up Pasture, combined with an analysis of the surviving field walls, would almost certainly provide a greater understanding of the contemporary early post-medieval agricultural setting of the houses/hamlet. In addition, further documentary research into the form and extent of the medieval monastic estates in the Grimwith area might provide information on the medieval landholdings from which the early post-medieval settlement could have developed.
- 4.6 Even though it was apparently remodelled during the early 19th century, it is possible that the ruined house at Grimwith went out of use as a dwelling when the larger house to the south-west reached its full extent during the early 19th century. No one was living there by 1851 and, if the Ordnance Survey 1853 6" map is to be believed, it was already partly ruined by then, although all or part of the structure appears to have been still roofed at this date. The ruin has suffered extensive

collapse/demolition since 1977, and has also been subject to not altogether sympathetic conservation works. These were almost certainly done in conjunction with the expansion of the Grimwith reservoir in the 1970s and 1980s, and it may be that the house was partly demolished at the same time to make it “safe” for improved public access arrangements around the north side of the reservoir.

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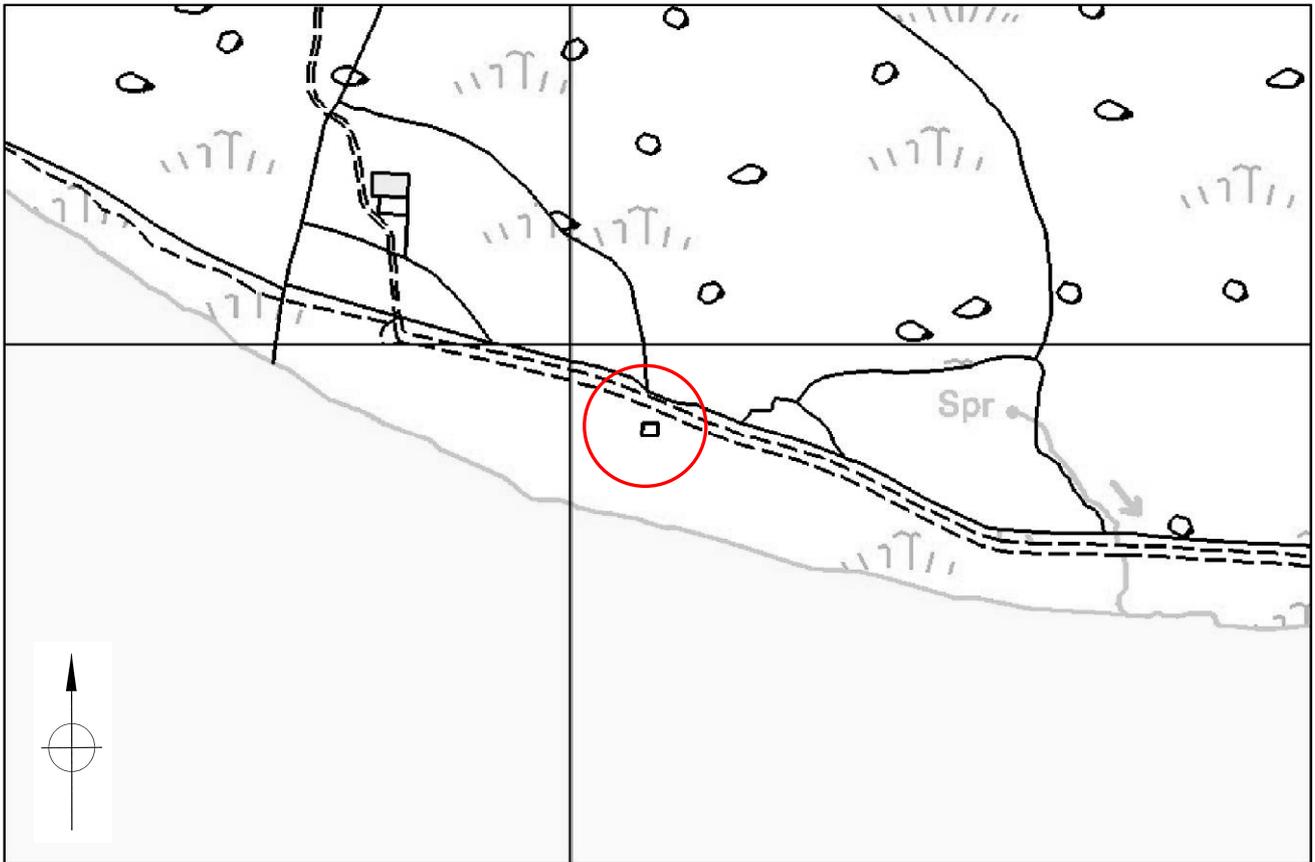
6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1 The archaeological assessment at Gate Up was commissioned by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. EDAS would like to thank Robert White and Miles Johnson of the YDNPA for their assistance and co-operation in carrying out the survey.
- 6.2 The on-site survey was undertaken by Shaun Richardson of EDAS, who also took the photographs, and produced the site archive and a draft report. The final report was produced by Ed Dennison of EDAS, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



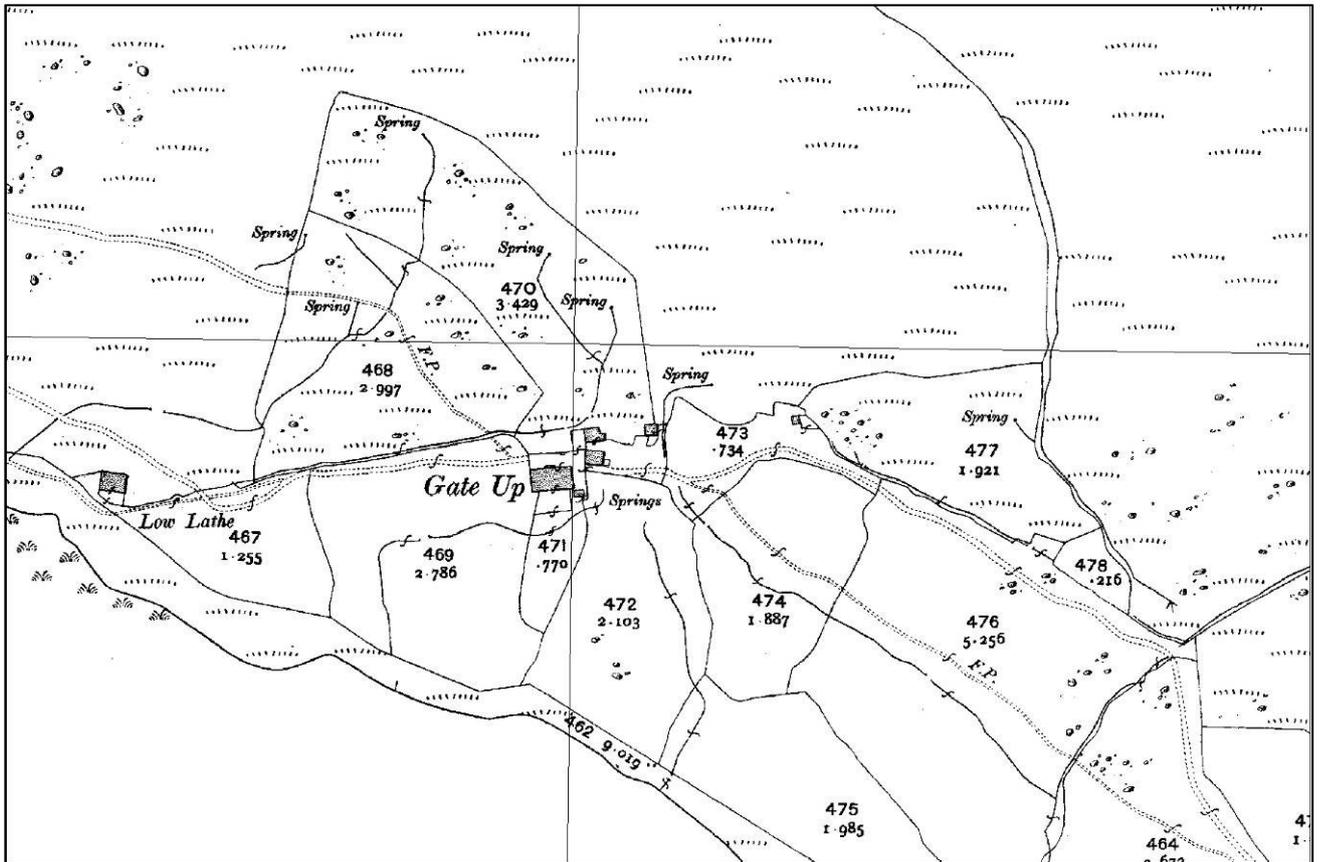
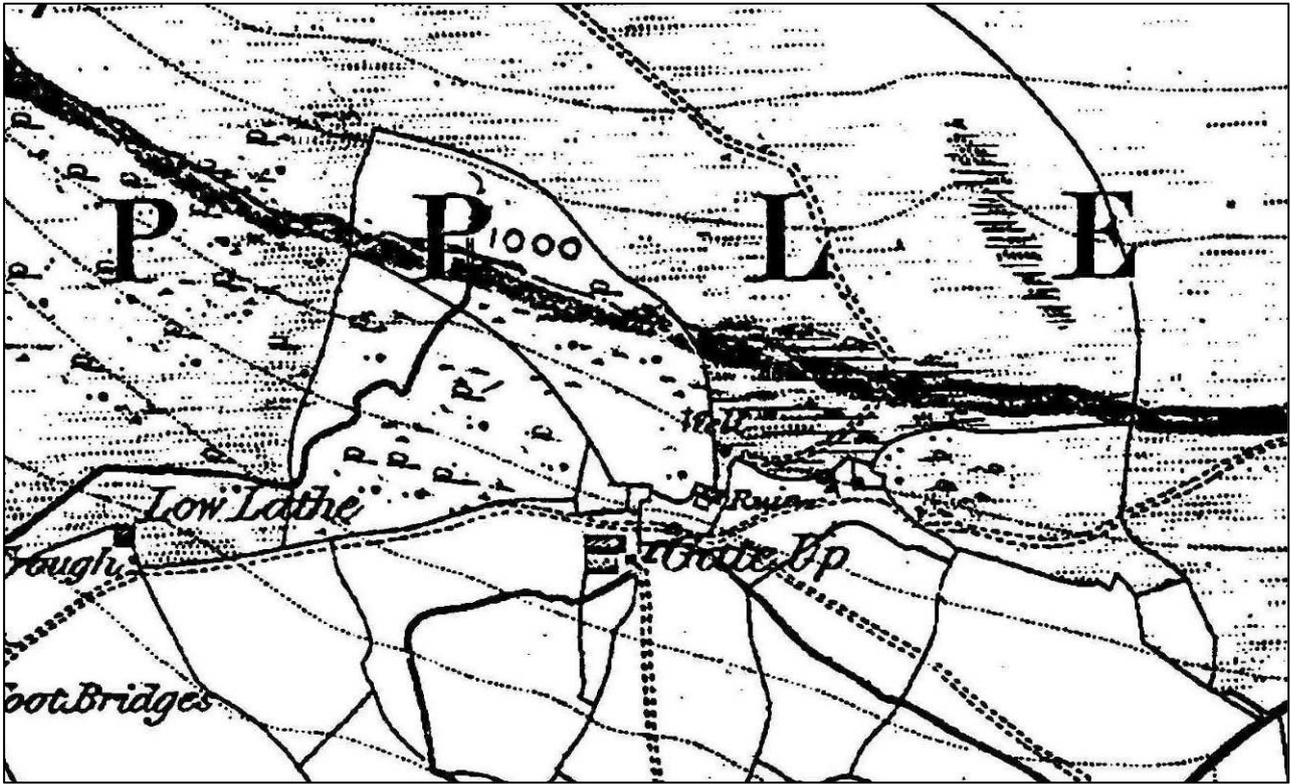
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PROJECT		HOUSE AT GATE UP, GRIMWITH	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	OCT 2009
EDAS	FIGURE		1



Plan provided by YDNPA, reproduced with permission.

PROJECT	
HOUSE AT GATE UP, GRIMWITH	
TITLE	
DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	OCT 2009
EDAS	FIGURE
	2

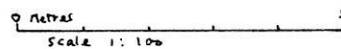
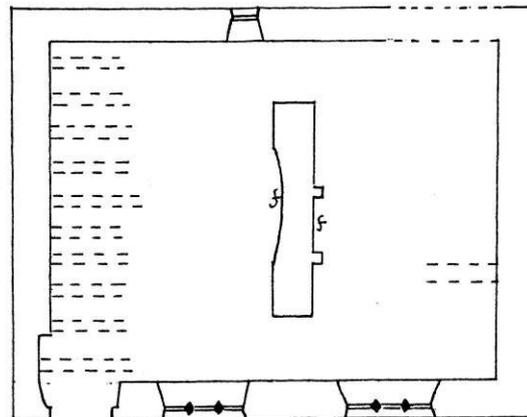
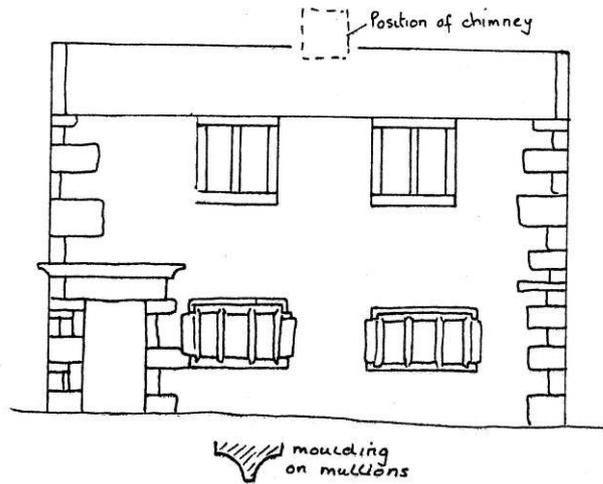


Top: Ordnance Survey 1853 6" map
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Bottom: Ordnance Survey 1912 25"
map (sheet 134/8).

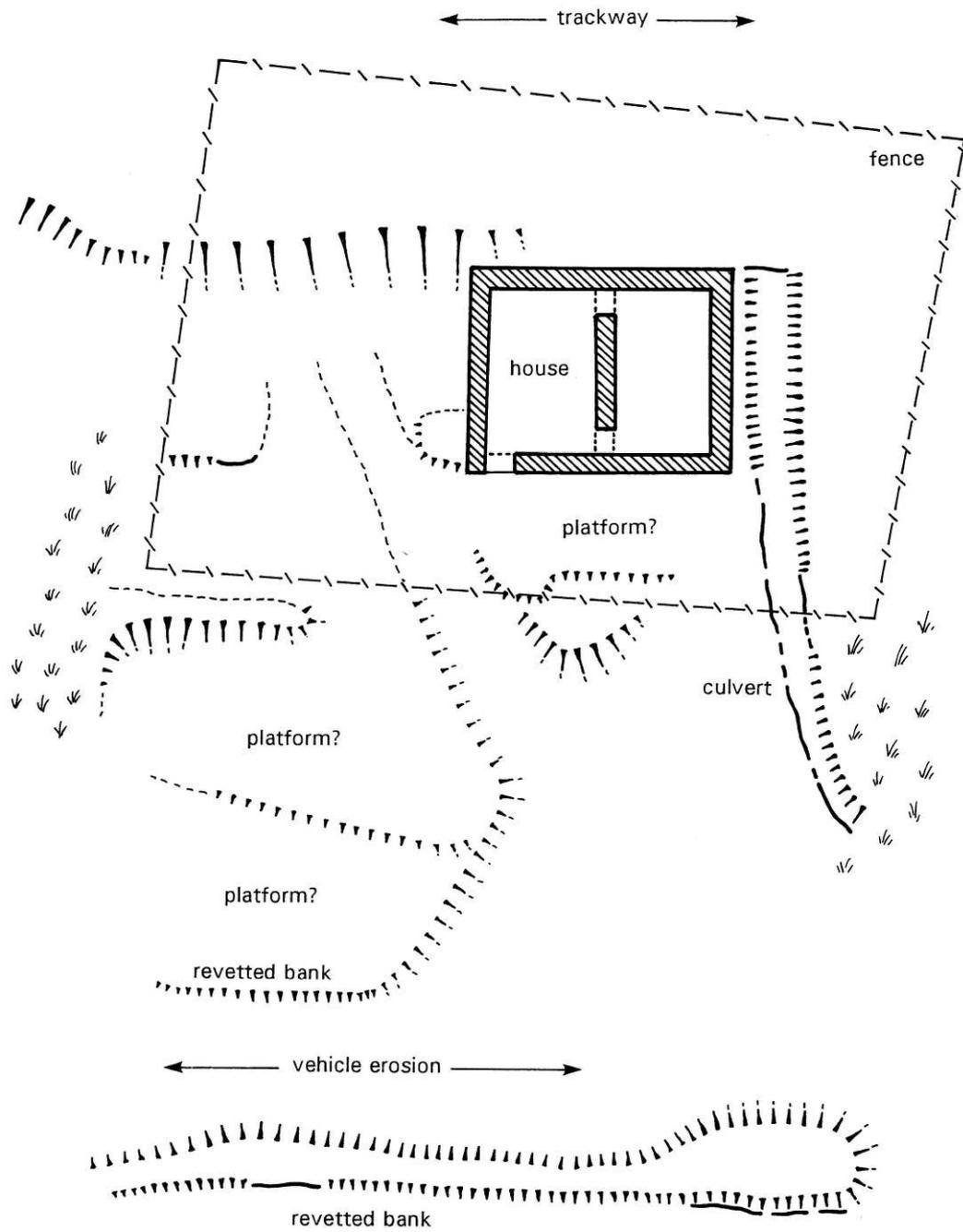
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EDAS		FIGURE	3

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 SE 060649

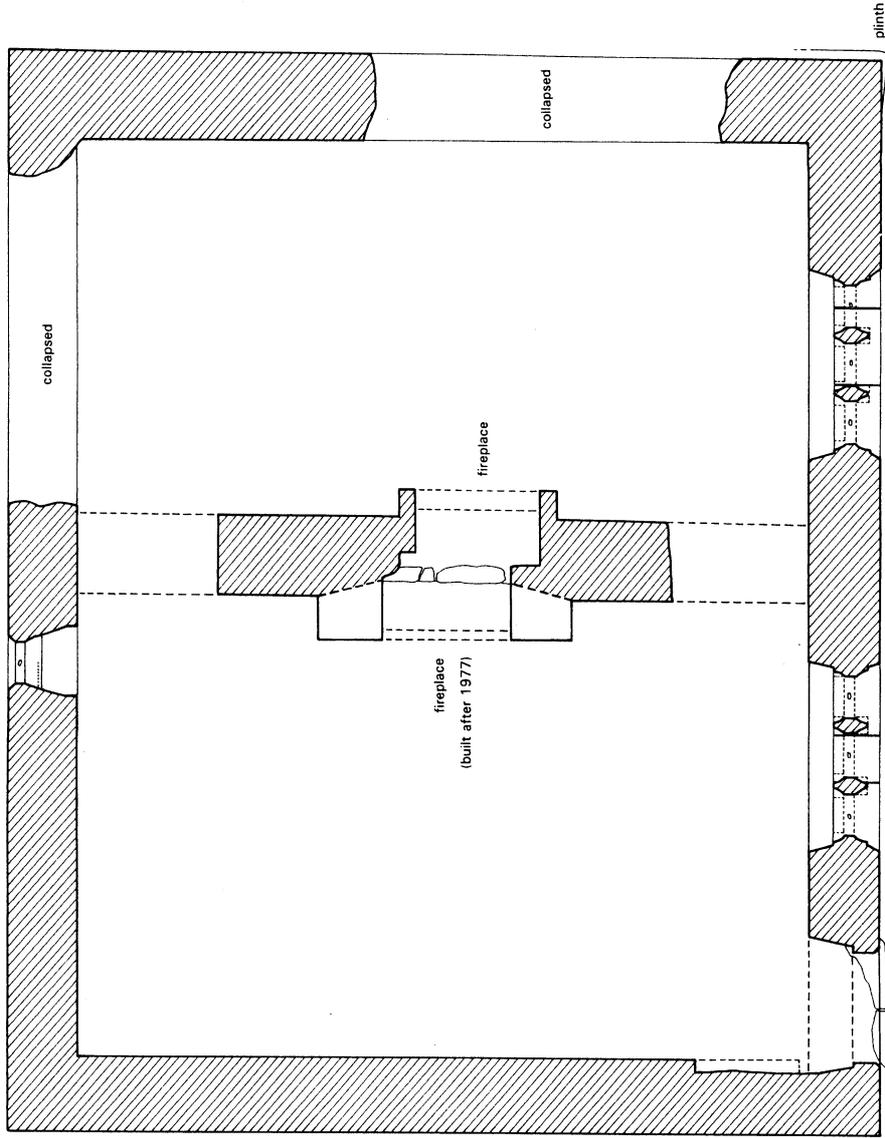


Source: North Yorkshire and
 Cleveland Vernacular Buildings
 Study Group survey report no. 279.

PROJECT		HOUSE AT GATE UP, GRIMWITH	
TITLE		1977 SURVEY	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2009
	EDAS	FIGURE	4



PROJECT		HOUSE AT GATE UP, GRIMWITH	
TITLE		SETTING	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2009
EDAS		FIGURE	5



PROJECT	HOUSE AT GATE UP, GRIMWITH
TITLE	GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DATE	OCT 2009
FIGURE	6



0 3m



Plate 1: General view of house, looking NE (photo 1/41).



Plate 2: Doorway and west window, south elevation, looking NW (photo 1/03).



Plate 3: Fireplace, east wall of west cell, looking NE (photo 1/18).



Plate 4: Doorway, south end of west wall in east cell, looking SW (photo 1/21).

APPENDIX 1
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Film 1: Digital colour prints taken 1st October 2009

Film	Frame	Subject	Scale
1	01	Ruined structure in setting on north side of reservoir, looking N	-
1	02	South elevation, looking NW	1m
1	03	Doorway and west window, south elevation, looking NW	1m
1	04	West window, south elevation, looking N	1m
1	05	South elevation, looking NE	1m
1	06	East window, south elevation, looking N	1m
1	07	Detail of mullions, west window, south elevation, looking NW	-
1	08	Doorway, south elevation, looking N	1m
1	09	Drip mould and quoins over doorway, south elevation, looking N	-
1	10	East cell, looking W	1m
1	11	East cell, looking W	1m
1	12	Structure in setting, looking SW	1m
1	13	Fireplace, east cell, looking SW	1m
1	14	Window, south wall of west cell, looking SE	1m
1	15	Internal west wall of west cell, looking W	1m
1	16	Internal north wall of west cell, looking N	1m
1	17	Window, north wall of west cell, looking N	1m
1	18	Fireplace, west cell, east wall, looking NE	1m
1	19	Fireplace, west cell, east wall, looking SE	1m
1	20	Fireplace, west cell, east wall, looking E	1m
1	21	Doorway, south end of west wall, east cell, looking SW	1m
1	22	Fireplace, east cell, west wall, looking W	1m
1	23	North elevation, looking S	1m
1	24	West gable, looking E	1m
1	25	Quoins, north end of west gable, looking E	1m
1	26	Detail of drip mould over doorway, south elevation, looking NE	-
1	27	Detail of bolt wear?, west light of east window, looking NE	-
1	28	Interior of flue, fireplace to west cell, looking up	-
1	29	Interior of flue, fireplace to east cell, looking up	-
1	30	Interior of west cell, looking SE	1m
1	31	Window in south wall, west cell, looking SE	1m
1	32	Door recess, west wall, west cell, looking W	1m
1	33	Detail of window in south wall, west cell, looking SE	1m
1	34	Detail of window in south wall, west cell, looking S	1m
1	35	Detail of window in south wall, west cell, looking SE	-
1	36	Window in south wall, west cell, looking S	1m
1	37	Detail of window in south wall, west cell, looking SE	1m
1	38	Open culvert to east of structure, looking N	1m
1	39	Revetted bank to south of structure, looking NE	1m
1	40	Stone facing to revetted bank to south of structure, looking NE	1m
1	41	Structure in setting, looking NE	-
1	42	Structure in setting, looking SE	-



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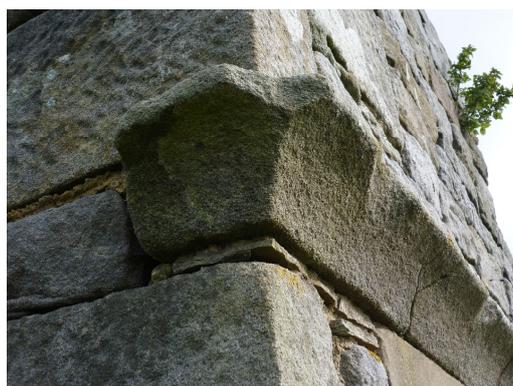
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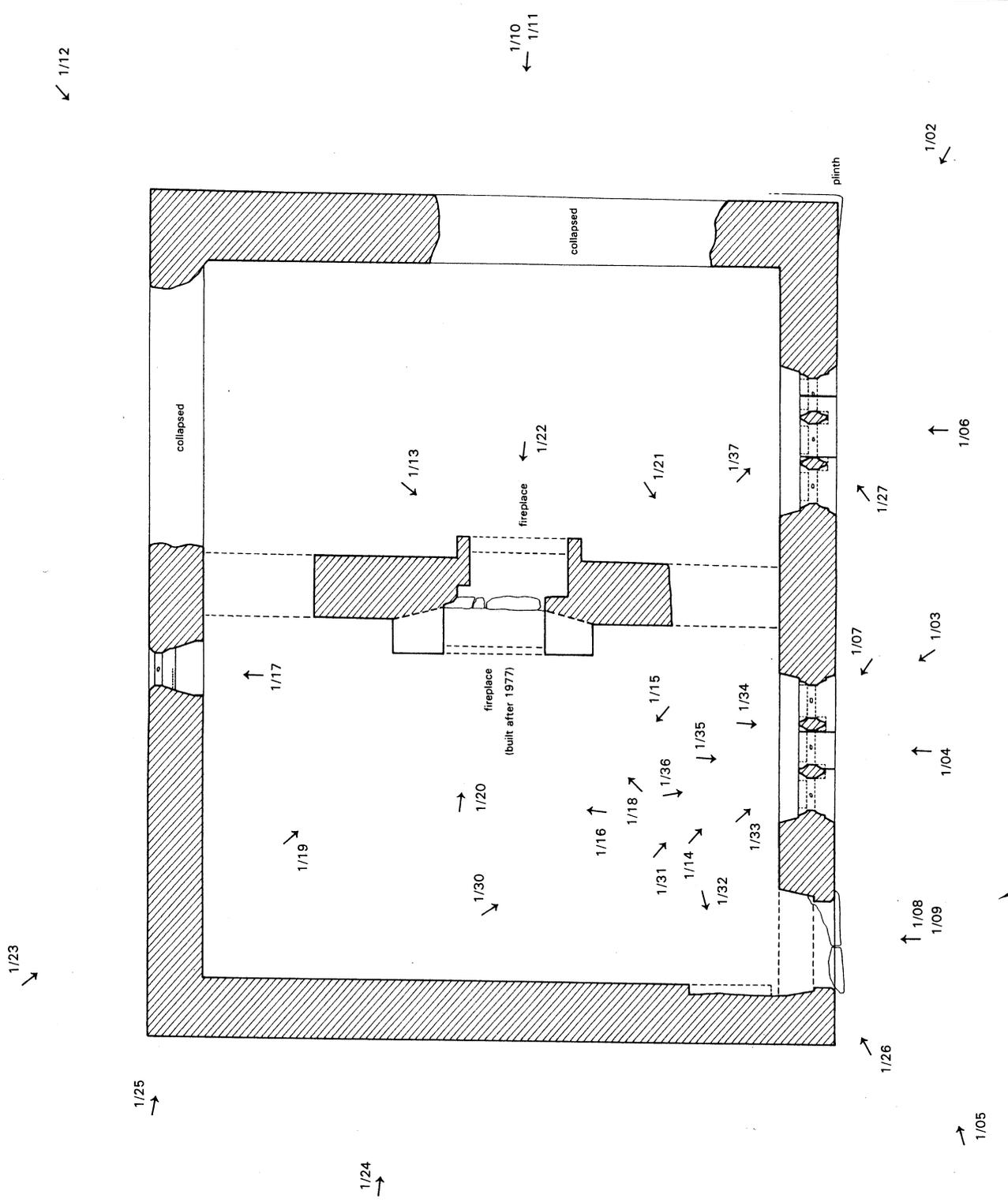


1-41.JPG



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DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH WITH
FILM AND PHOTO NUMBER



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	EDAS	FIGURE	AP1/1