

STONE HOUSE HAMLET AND MARBLE WORKS,
DENTDALE, CUMBRIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

VOLUME 1: REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In December 2003, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) to undertake an assessment of the hamlet of Stone House and its former marble works, in Dentedale, North Yorkshire (NGR SD771858). The project involved the collation of existing information and a number of site visits, resulting in sketch surveys and the updating of existing architectural and related records, augmented by historical research and a detailed descriptive record.

Stone House is a small hamlet comprising one working farm, a former farm, and four houses and associated buildings, some of which were formerly part of the Stone House marble works. A cotton carding and spinning mill was present in the hamlet by the later 18th century, but by c.1810 it had been converted into a marble mill, probably by Richard Alderson. By this date, the works comprised two separate mills, one for sawing and one for polishing the stone. Under the initial direction of Paul Nixon, and then by Blackmore and Company, the works produced large numbers of chimney pieces and other decorative architectural items from the locally quarried black and grey Dent marbles. The worked stone was in high demand, and commissions were sent all over the region and to distributors in London, Liverpool, Newcastle and Sunderland. Both Nixon and a number of masons, sawyers and polishers lived in the hamlet during the 19th century, while others elsewhere in the dale combined employment at the works with other activities, such as farming and lay preaching. However, the industry began to suffer in the 1890s due to the import of foreign marbles and the works closed in 1907.

Some elements of the marble works still survive at Stone House. Although a large part of the High Mill was demolished in the 1920s, some structural features remain within and around Mill Cottage, including the remains of a reservoir and wheel pit as well as unfinished pieces of worked marble. The larger two storey, 9 or 10 bay, Low Mill was demolished in c.1928 but the wheel pit remains, as do the earthworks of a small reservoir and other wall alignments. Stonehouse, a house built in c.1800 for Paul Nixon, remains in domestic occupation, and there are adjacent earthworks of a former building or more likely a garden. Elements of the extensive water supply system which served the works also survive, including watercourses, underground culverts and tail races, stone buttresses and pillars for overhead launders, and even sluice or gate positions. A 19th century stone culvert under the Settle-Carlisle Railway is particularly impressive.

It is likely that the earlier medieval core of the settlement coincides with the presently occupied area, either side of the Artengill Beck. The non-industrial dwellings and farms appear to have been rebuilt in the late 17th or early 18th centuries, and all show evidence for considerable historic as well as more recent alteration. For example, East Stonehouse farmhouse may formerly have had a hearth passage plan, while Stonehouse farmhouse may possibly have originated as a two-cell lobby entry building. Slingsby Barn probably started out as a late 17th century stone house, prior to its conversion to an agricultural building in the 19th century. Stone House Bridge, across the River Dee, was also first built in the 17th century, and there is a recently restored 19th century lime kiln nearby.

The fields to the north of Stone House contain the earthworks of former boundaries and sub-division, and elements of a probable early post medieval field system can be identified. There are also several ruined stone-built barns in the pre-1859 enclosure fields. All are probably late 18th or early 19th century in date, although some might have earlier origins, or lie on the sites of earlier structures. The walkover survey also identified a number of other sites in these fields, including a probable lime kiln and various building platforms.

1 BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

Introduction

- 1.1 In December 2003, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) to undertake an assessment of the hamlet of Stone House and its former marble works, in Dentedale, North Yorkshire (NGR SD771858). The project arose from a recommendation in a previous assessment of the marble and stone quarrying industry in this part of the Yorkshire Dales (Richardson & Dennison 2005), and was defined following discussions with Mr Robert White, Senior Archaeological Officer with the YDNPA. The project forms part of the National Park's continuing and ongoing commitment to the identification, preservation and management of the cultural heritage resource of its various estates and properties.
- 1.2 The aim of the project was to provide an assessment of the built and archaeological heritage of the hamlet and its environs, and to produce recommendations for the future management and conservation of the identified sites as necessary. The project involved the collation of existing information and a number of site visits, resulting in sketch building and earthwork surveys and the updating of existing architectural and related records, augmented by historical research and a detailed descriptive record.

Site Location and Background Information

- 1.3 Stone House lies at the confluence of the Artengill and Great Blake becks and the River Dee, at the eastern end of Dentedale in North Yorkshire (NGR SD771858 centred), at an elevation of c.250m AOD (see figure 1 and plate 7). It is a small and compact settlement, consisting of one working farm, a former farm, and four houses and associated buildings, some of which were formerly part of the Stone House marble works (see figure 3).
- 1.4 A cotton carding and spinning mill was present at Stone House by the later 18th century, but by 1810 it had been incorporated into the marble works. By this date, the marble works comprised two mills, one for sawing and one for polishing the stone. The works produced chimney pieces and other decorative architectural items from the local black and grey Dent marbles, and it was the main finishing complex for the local area. However, the industry began to suffer in the 1890s due to the import of foreign marbles and the works closed in 1907.
- 1.5 Although no detailed systematic archaeological survey has been carried out at Stone House, the former marble works were included in two recent surveys of the Dent, Sedbergh and Garsdale marble and stone quarrying industry carried out by EDAS (Richardson 2002; Richardson & Dennison 2005). This work identified the Stone House works as being the only such marble works surviving in this part of the Yorkshire Dales, and it is probably the only large scale works that had ever been established. Marble works would appear to be rare survivals nationally, as only one other example, in Derbyshire, was covered by English Heritage's Monuments Protection Programme Step 3 Assessment for the Stone Quarrying industries (LUAU 1999).

Aims of the Project

- 1.6 The project arose from a recommendation in a previous assessment of the Dent, Sedbergh and Garsdale marble and stone quarrying industry (Richardson &

Dennison 2005, 12). Within the confines of the assessment methodology (see below), the aims of the project were:

- to gather sufficient information to establish the nature, character, condition, and date of any structural remains within the survey area;
- to establish the functional relationships between the identified archaeological, architectural and historic features, and to indicate how the landscape has changed and developed over time, particularly in relation to the former marble works;
- to provide a basis for the preparation of detailed management strategies and conservation proposals.

Assessment Methodology

- 1.7 The methodology for the project was defined by an EDAS methods statement (see Appendix 6). The fieldwork comprised a rapid architectural survey and a sketch earthwork survey, augmented by limited documentary and cartographic research from readily-available sources. These various elements were combined to produce a single assessment report. The architectural work was carried out in June 2004 and the earthwork survey in February 2005, and a draft report was produced in March 2005. Subsequent site visits were made in May 2006 and April 2007, and additional information was added to the report and site gazetteer.

Documentary research

- 1.8 A limited amount of documentary material was gathered for the complex during the previous EDAS marble and stone quarrying assessment (Richardson & Dennison 2005), primarily tithe and early Ordnance Survey maps, and this information was again utilised for this project. It had also been established that many of the house and land owners at Stone House had information and knowledge relating to the development of their buildings and the industry, and this was included in the project as appropriate.
- 1.9 Only a limited amount of new documentary research was undertaken. This focused on 19th century material, such as enclosure or estate maps held in the Cumbria and West Yorkshire (Sheepscar and Wakefield) Record Offices, and any readily available secondary material relevant to the general development of the Stone House area. Other information was also obtained from English Heritage's National Monuments Record (NMR). Information contained in the YDNPA's Historic Environment Record was also consulted, including aerial photographs, and a visit was made to the Dent Village Heritage Centre. All relevant information identified by this research was collated and transcribed onto Ordnance Survey 1:1250 or 1:2500 scale map bases for use during the fieldwork and reporting elements of the project. Other relevant information was gathered from various members of the Sedbergh and District History Society (S&DHS), and 19th and 20th century census details were obtained from the National Archives (www.ancestry.co.uk). The documents and sources consulted by the project are listed in the bibliography below.
- 1.10 A visit was also made to Mrs M E Ellison, of Far Helks in Dentdale, in June 2004. She was born in 1909 in Dentdale and had moved to Stone House as a young girl, after her grandfather inherited the marble works' site from the last owner, Miss Blackmore. In addition to sharing her memories of Stone House, Mrs Ellison also

holds the only known copy of the marble works' catalogue (Blackmore & Co c.1900).

Earthwork Survey

- 1.11 The primary purpose of the earthwork survey was to identify the water supply system which would have fed the reservoir associated with the marble works. Based on local information gathered during the previous EDAS projects, this supply was believed to be extensive and partly located on the moorland to the north-east of the Artengill Beck. Subsequent research also established that there were other sources of water, brought to the site from the south and south-east.
- 1.12 The detailed survey area therefore extended north from Stone House into Jean Fields, as far as the Settle to Carlisle Railway, and just to the south of the hamlet. The total area covered was c.27 hectares (see figure 2). Within these areas, the earthwork survey also recorded any other upstanding historic features (see below), but did not specifically include fields walls, wall furniture or occupied agricultural buildings, unless they were considered to be of special interest or importance.
- 1.13 The earthwork survey was undertaken by examining each modern land parcel within the survey area for any upstanding archaeological or architectural features. The work equated to the former RCHME's Level 1 for Earthwork Survey (RCHME 1999). Each identified site of archaeological, architectural and/or historic interest was given a unique site number and sub-divided into components where appropriate, in accordance with previous EDAS survey work.
- 1.14 All sites or features considered to be of interest were located on OS 1:2500 or 1:1250 scale map bases as dots, areas or sketch plans, with an accuracy of +/- 5m. Upstanding earthworks were recorded by measured sketches using standard graphical conventions; dimensions were obtained using tapes and/or pacing. Descriptive records incorporating location, dimensions, plan, form, function, possible date, and sequence of development were made, together with details of current land use or vegetation cover, using standard pro forma field sheets. An assessment of the importance or significance of the recorded site was also made, and details relating to condition, stability, vulnerability and damage (real or potential) were collected.
- 1.15 The earthworks within the core area of the Stone House settlement were marked on a base map at a scale of 1:1250 while those outside the core area are shown on a Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map base. A larger sketch survey, at 1:100 scale, was undertaken of the remains of the Low Mill complex. It should be noted that no detailed measured survey, using EDM or other similar equipment, was carried out; appropriate recommendations are made in this assessment report if sites are considered to be worthy of such action.

Architectural Survey

- 1.16 A rapid but detailed architectural assessment was made of each major standing building and any associated structures within the Stone House area, subject to access and permission. In addition to a number of agricultural and industrial structures, the following occupied buildings were also assessed (see figure 3):
 - Arten Ghyll Cottage
 - Ivy Cottage
 - Mill Cottage
 - Slingsby Barn

- Stonehouse
- (West) Stonehouse Farm
- East Stonehouse
- Carley Hall (formerly Carlow Hill)

1.17 Subject to access and permission, each house or structure was thoroughly examined, including the roof spaces and any cellars, where present, in order to assess the character, age and development of the building. No detailed drawing or survey work was carried out, although sketch plans were produced of some of the buildings to aid the interpretation of the written text; appropriate recommendations for more detailed survey work are made in this assessment report as necessary.

Written Accounts and Photographs

1.18 A written account of the identified sites, based on a structured gazetteer of numbered components using pro forma record sheets compiled from an Access database, was produced. This gazetteer (see Appendix 1) includes a summary description and preliminary interpretation of the extant remains (e.g. location, dimensions, plan, form, function, date, sequence of development), mention of relevant documentary evidence, and an assessment of current condition and threats. Pro formas and keywords similar to those used by EDAS on previous recording projects were used, so as to achieve a level of consistency between various surveys. The gazetteer also includes recommendations for, and advice on, appropriate management and conservation requirements for the identified sites.

1.19 A total of 86 colour 35mm photographs were taken of the most significant sites, to enhance the written descriptions, but no detailed or medium format photographic survey was undertaken. A number of digital photographs and 35mm colour slides were also taken, both of specific sites and of some of the documentary material. Some of these photographs are reproduced in this report for illustrative purposes.

Project Archive

1.20 The full archive, comprising paper, magnetic and plastic media, relating to the project was ordered and indexed according to the standards set by the National Archaeological Record. The archive was deposited with the YDNPA on completion of the project (EDAS site code SHD 04).

2 GEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following chapter is largely drawn from the previous EDAS Phase 2 assessment of the Dent, Sedbergh and Garsdale marble and stone quarrying industry (Richardson & Dennison 2005), augmented by the additional information gathered during the current assessment work. It attempts to place the regional marble quarrying industry within its geological, historical and technological context, and is based on readily available primary and secondary sources listed in the bibliography below. Reference is also made to other types of regional stone quarrying where applicable, although a general discussion of stone quarrying as a whole within the region lies outside the scope of this report.
- 2.2 For the purposes of this report, the local marble is referred to as “Dent marble”, in order to differentiate it from the other British marbles, such as those found in north Derbyshire and the south of England; it was common practice in the 19th century to name marble varieties after their colours or the locations where they were quarried (Salter 1885). The historical development of Stone House itself is also considered, as far as it can be elucidated from readily available primary and secondary documentary sources.

Geology

- 2.3 The underlying geology of the survey area is Millstone Grit and Yoredale Limestones, with Great Scar Limestones towards the western part, and the Ingletonian measures to the west of the Dent fault. Dent marble, like the other “marbles” quarried in Britain, is not a “true” marble or metamorphic limestone, but an unaltered limestone; its beauty and ability to take a highly polished surface in its final form is, in large part, due to the high percentage of fossils that it contains. Dent marble occurs in localised areas around Dent, Sedbergh and Garsdale - the Hardraw Scar and Simonstone limestones yielded a good black colour when polished, whilst the grey marbles were found in the Undersett Limestone along the north side of Garsdale (Raistrick 1951, 442-443; King 1960, 4-6).
- 2.4 Dent marble is one of a surprisingly large number of similar stones that were once quarried in Britain for use in architectural and monumental works. Salter, writing in 1885, was able to identify over 50 varieties of English and Irish marbles, concentrated amongst the carboniferous limestones of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, the Devonian sandstones of Devon, and the upper oolite and Wealden measures of Purbeck, Dorset and Sussex (Salter 1885).

Historical Development of British Marble Quarrying

- 2.5 Of the main locations for marble quarrying in Britain, the earliest deposits to be worked were the well-known Purbeck stones around Corfe, which were used for pillars, fonts and other details of Early English gothic churches (Salter 1885, 202); there is evidence that workshops close to the quarries carved and finished the architectural and sculptural pieces, which were then transported to site in a complete state (LUAU 1996, 1). The Frosterley marbles of County Durham were used in Durham cathedral and other local churches from the 14th century onwards (Raistrick 1968, 124), and Leland made reference to their working in 1546 (Raistrick 1971, 538). It is also possible that Derbyshire black marble was being mined as early as 1549, when “mynes of ... marble blacke and white” were recorded, although some of the black marble noted in church monuments of this area may have come from Ireland, the Isle of Man or Belgium; the earliest definite use of black marble from Ashford in Derbyshire is in fireplaces of c.1580 at

Hardwick Hall (Ford 1964, 179; Brighton 1995, 58). Accounts dating to 1687 for the rebuilding of Chatsworth House, also in Derbyshire, mention “quarries for black stone” being opened up (Brighton 1995, 58). Grey marble quarries were present at Sheldon and Monyash in 1617 (Ford 1964, 179), and the marble industry in the Ashford area owed much of its prosperity to the patronage of the Cavendish family of Chatsworth House in the 17th to 19th centuries (Brighton 1995, 58).

- 2.6 The mechanisation, and accompanying growth in output, of marble working in Britain began in the early to mid 18th century. The first known water-powered marble mill in England was established by Henry Watson near Ashford in Derbyshire in 1748, although there was probably an earlier works in the vicinity in 1742; in 1595, Thomas Accres, the marble mason at Hardwick Hall, had made “an engine for the sawing of blackstone” (Brighton 1995, 60-62). Derbyshire remained the main production centre for the British marble industry throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Pilkington, writing in 1789, noted the Ashford black marble and Monyash grey marble (Pilkington 1789, 153-155), whilst later writers also attest to the pre-eminence of Derbyshire marble (Jamieson 1841, 622; Tomlinson c.1860, 222-232; Hunt 1878, 217-220).
- 2.7 By 1820, there was a strongly expressed preference for British marble. For example, in 1813 Rudolph Ackermann stated “our native marbles are deserving of public cultivation and many of them approach the perfection of the antiques” (Parissien 1992, 74). A substantial display of British marbles was shown at the Great Exhibition of 1851, including black Kilkenny marbles and others from Derbyshire and the west of England (Tomlinson c.1860, lxxxiii). One contemporary commentator noted that the Derbyshire black marbles were chiefly used for “chimneypieces and other house decorations” but that the “preponderance of ornamental work” exhibited was not always in the best taste (Illustrated London News 1851, 26). A detailed description of British marble quarrying and working was given by Tomlinson in c.1860, who noted the many marbles of Derbyshire and their uses, some even being exported to Russia and France (Tomlinson c.1860, 222-232). Hunt, writing later, gave a much briefer description but included details of some Scottish marbles not noted in other sources (Hunt 1878, 217-220).
- 2.8 The marble industry entered a period of decline in the later 19th century, and this has traditionally been ascribed to increased imports of cheap Italian marble from c.1880 onwards. However, Italian marble had been imported into the country throughout the period under discussion, and the British marble industry’s decline was also due in part to increasing extraction costs and changing popular tastes, which moved away from the heavy, black ornamentation which had been fashionable during the mid to late Victorian period. Many marble quarries and works appear to have become disused around c.1900, for example the underground black marble mines at Ashford, Derbyshire, which appear to have been last used in c.1905 (Ford 1964, 180).

Extraction and Processing

- 2.9 It is likely that the majority of medieval marble quarrying took the form of hillside outcropping, and this appears to have continued to be the main form of quarrying into the 19th century. However, underground marble quarrying was in use as early as 1835 at Ashford in Derbyshire, where the underground galleries were supported by pillars of unwanted blocks. It is not known if some of the workings started as surface opencasts which then extended underground following the marble beds, or if the galleries were in use from the start. The marble was hewn out by hand; explosives could not be used because of the possibility of shattering the marble

(Ford 1964, 180-184). In the Derbyshire mines, once the marble had reached the surface, it was hauled along inclines to the mills using sledges and rollers (Ford 1964, 181).

- 2.10 Prior to the mid 18th century, marble monuments, ornaments and architectural pieces were mostly produced by local craftsmen working by hand although, as stated above, there is some evidence for limited mechanisation in the Derbyshire industry from 1595 (Brighton 1995, 60-62). However, from the mid 18th century onwards, where sufficient amounts of stone were able to be extracted, marble works were set up near the quarries to cut, dress and polish the finished products. At least three such sites are known in Derbyshire, two at Ashford and one at Bakewell (mechanised in 1810) (Ford 1964, 186; Tomlinson c.1860, 225). Other marble workshops were also set up in Derby, Matlock, Castleton, Buxton and Buckland Hollow (Brighton 1995, 63; Tomlinson c.1860, 225).
- 2.11 One of the works at Ashford, established in 1748 by Henry Watson, is alleged to have been the first water-powered marble works in England. It consisted of a large complex of buildings that remained in use until 1905, and included a house, saw mill with three frames, polishing shops, workshops and a show room. The cutting and polishing machinery was originally driven by two waterwheels with races from the river Wye, but they were replaced by water turbines in the late 19th century (Ford 1964, 184-186). Watson patented a number of important designs for marble cutting and polishing machinery, principally in 1751, and the machinery installed at his works at Ashford attracted much contemporary comment (Brighton 1995, 58-61). However, away from these larger mechanised works, it is clear that much of the smaller marble masons' work remained a cottage industry (Brighton 1995, 64).
- 2.12 Tomlinson provides a detailed illustrated description of the methods of working marble and the machinery used for the different processes (Tomlinson c.1860, 222-232) (see plate 5). The first stage, after quarrying, was to divide the marble into slabs or blocks of a convenient size. For the smaller pieces, this was done by hand using a saw which had fine sand and water constantly trickled across the blade, to ensure a purchase on the hard rock. Subsequent grinding, cutting and polishing was also carried out by hand. However, for the larger pieces, and at the larger sites, all of these processes were mechanised. The marble was sawn using water-powered saws mounted in frames, and an improved horizontal marble sawing machine was patented by James Tulloch in 1824. Where narrow pieces of marble were required, such as for shelves, a machine known as a "ripping bed" was used, and cylindrical cutters could be employed to create wider items such as table tops. Marble could also be turned on a lathe, with grinding and polishing machines providing the final finish.
- 2.13 During the 19th century, the main changes in the marble industry concerned motive power rather than machinery. Steam engines gradually replaced waterwheels, although as late as c.1860 one manufacturer complained that steam power produced a much rougher finish to sawn marble than hand cutting (Tomlinson c.1860, 231-232). In other places, the water wheels were replaced by water turbines (Ford 1964, 184-186).

Historical Development of Stone House

- 2.14 It was not a requirement of the project to discuss the detailed history and development of the hamlet of Stone House, although a broad historical outline can be produced from a number of key sources to provide a context for the later marble works.

- 2.15 The hamlet lies within the historic parish of Sedbergh, which is now split between the modern civil parishes of Dent and Sedbergh; the present parish boundary also represents the historic boundary between Sedbergh and Dent townships. These townships were further subdivided into districts or hamlets, and Stone House lay contained within Kirthwaite in Dent township. Previous authors have demonstrated that the medieval and later manorial history of Dent township, and the differing units into which it was divided, is extremely complex (e.g. Thompson 1910, 40-44; Stacey 1992; Lancaster 1993).
- 2.16 In the early 13th century the mense lord of Staveley, Sedbergh and Dent was Adam de Staveley. He died in 1225 and the manors descended through his daughter to her husband's family the Fitz-Ranulphs and in turn to their heirs, the Fitzhugh family of Ravensworth Castle near Richmond. The last male Fitzhugh, George, died without issue in 1513, and so the extensive estates were split between his aunt Lady Alicia Fiennes and his cousin Sir Thomas Parr, Lord of Kendal; that part of the holding which included a part of Sedbergh and the manor of Dent passed to Thomas Parr. The Parrs had extensive estates in Cumbria and Northamptonshire, and Thomas's son, William Parr (1513-1571), was created Earl of Essex in 1543 and ennobled as marquess of Northampton in 1547; he rose to become one of the richest men in the country (James 2004). However, due to his marginal involvement in the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne, his estates were forfeited to the Crown in 1553. He was subsequently pardoned by Queen Mary in 1558, and his lands were gradually restored on condition that they would then pass to the Crown when he died.
- 2.17 This occurred in 1571 and Dent remained a royal manor until 1629 when it was given by Charles I, along with 32 other estates, to Sir Allen Apsley to help him fend off his creditors. There then followed a period of confusion over claims and counterclaims of ownership, primarily from Apsley's creditors. However, Charles II re-granted the manor to Sir Allen Apsley (the grandson of the aforementioned) after the Restoration, in return for his support during the Civil War. In 1670-71 Sir Allen sold it to Richard Trotter of High Hall and a few other named individuals for £1,500, to be held in trust for the customary tenants. These tenants eventually became fully enfranchised and the manor became freehold. By 1700 most of Sedbergh township had been converted into small freeholds, and the survival of the documents that this process generated means that the history of some areas can be traced in some detail (Lancaster 1993).
- 2.18 The documents, as well as place-name evidence, provide some clues as to the process of settlement and enclosure in and around Dentedale during the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. Stone House probably first appears in the documentary record in 1424-25, and again in 1439-40; the name literally means "House built of Stone" (Lancaster 1996, 23). A copy of a will dated 1581 is also held by the present owner of East Stonehouse - the will is of "Miceall Masone of Yorkenthwaite, Langstrothdale", and it makes reference to "my land and tenement in Dent called the Stone House". It is not clear if this actually refers to East Stonehouse, or another property in the settlement, or even a property elsewhere in the dale or manor; another "Stone House" is also mentioned in Millthrop in the early 15th century (Lancaster 1996, 23). As noted above, it is assumed that the term infers a dwelling made of stone, something generally quite rare before the early 17th century and probably restricted to higher status dwellings (Moorhouse 1981, 803).
- 2.19 The early medieval enclosures tended to concentrate on the low-lying ground in the valley floors or around dispersed farmsteads, the latter usually being

established along the edges of the moors and commons. However, rising population levels meant that more land was needed, and later encroachments or intakes onto the higher fells or commons by customary tenants or freeholders, whether legal or illegal, were already widespread by the mid 15th century. For example, a survey of the “Improvements within the Manor of Dent” made in 1573 contains an entry concerning a large enclosure of four acres made by William Mason for “the Over Intacke Close” and the “Neither Intacke” in Dent (Lancaster 2001a, 18); was this the same family mentioned in the 1581 will noted above? By the late 16th or early 17th centuries the documents suggest that more permanent stock-proof boundaries were being created around the new enclosures, using drystone walls or quick-set hedges as opposed to the earlier “dry” hedges (stakes interspersed with brushwood) or ditches, although the latter still tended to be used for internal sub-divisions. As a general rule, in the Sedbergh Dales, the older boundaries tend to be hedges while the newer ones are walls, although the head-dykes which separated the enclosed land from the higher moors were often renewed in stone to keep them stockproof (Lancaster 2001a, 21; Winchester 2000, 63-65 & 148).

- 2.20 Stone House appears on Jefferys’ 1771 map of Yorkshire as a small cluster of buildings around the confluence of the River Dee and the Artengill Beck (see figure 4). The main road running up Deeside from Dent crosses the river at Stone House and then continues to the south-east along its eastern bank. Wright notes that the section from Stone House to Dent Head was not constructed until 1802 (Wright 1985, 105), although Jefferys’ map clearly shows a route along part of this alignment. Another track runs off the main road at Stone House and continues east across Dent Fell and over the watershed into Widdale. This is a former packhorse route, which continues north-east, eventually joining the Ribblehead to Hawes road at Widdale Bridge; it is also linked by a subsidiary branch to Galloway Gate above Dentdale and Garsdale, a prominent drovers’ road which also gave access to local coal pits (Wright 1985, 105 & 143-147). Packhorse trains would have been used for most of the transportation of materials within Dentdale in the 18th century, although smaller carts were being introduced from the 1790s, and Adam Sedgwick remembered the use of such vehicles around Dent in during the early 19th century (Wright 1985, 128).
- 2.21 The 1846 tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114) depicts the historic enclosures around Stone House, and it can be seen that most of the project’s wider survey area was enclosed by this time with the field barns already present (see plate 1). The fields to the north of the hamlet were occupied by Robert Blades and were predominantly meadow, with just one pasture field (no. 2035). A combination of the tithe map and the 1841 census details show that Robert Blades lived at what is now Stonehouse Farm (no. 2046; see Site 12 below) although he also had another dwelling no longer standing further to the east (no. 2045; see Site 30 below). The holding covered 46 acres and was owned by John Elam, who had some ten farms in the dale covering c.200 acres overall (Stacey 1992, 20). East Stonehouse was occupied by James Metcalf, and his holding covered 40 acres on the south side of the village, with three fields also on the west side of the river. Unfortunately, none of the individual fields are specifically named in the tithe award. Within Stone House hamlet itself, the majority of the buildings were associated with the marble works (see plate 2) and so are discussed further below. The exception is what is now Carley Hall (formerly Carlow Hill) and two adjacent fields, which was owned by Thomas Allen with no named occupier.
- 2.22 A combination of the 1846 tithe map and the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1852/53) 6” maps provides an indication of the early post-medieval appearance of

this part of Dentdale, prior to the enclosure of the upper fells, moors and commons (see figure 5). The irregular medieval and early post-medieval enclosures, intakes and assarts, probably representing the extent of late 16th century cultivation by the customary tenants and the later freeholders, can clearly be seen as a series of “bites” extending half-way up the valley sides. The curvilinear boundary on the north side of Dentdale around Thornly, Brant Side, Stone House Brow and along the bottom of Wold Fell Bents probably represents the “head dyke” on this side of the dale, separating the farmed land from the open fell or common. The fact that some of the enclosures appear bigger than others may suggest that some tenants joined together to enclose larger areas of land, as has been seen elsewhere in the dale (Lancaster 2001a, 17-18). The Ordnance Survey maps also show the tracks crossing the moorland, such as the route running east from Stone House and the connecting “The Driving Road” to Galloway Gate, the watercourses and outlying field barns (see below).

2.23 Stone House, along with neighbouring Cross Hills to the north and Scale Gill Foot to the south, were three of the couple of dozen Dentdale farms bought by William Thompson of Underley Hall in the mid 19th century (Stacey 1992, 19). As a result, he owned over a quarter of the dale, including over 1,000 acres of enclosed land, and his family gained a disproportionate share of the moors and commons when they were finally enclosed in 1859. In addition to depicting the newly-created fields taken out of the moorland around Stone House (see plate 3), the 1859 enclosure documentation also contains interesting details regarding the safeguarding of the marble works’ water supply (see below and Appendix 3).

2.24 The 1896 Ordnance Survey maps depict those fields which were finally created as a result of the enclosure process. The map suggests that several of the planned enclosures (nos. 229 and 241 on the enclosure plan – see plate 3 and figure 6) were not made. These Ordnance Survey maps also depict the line of the Settle to Carlisle Railway which was constructed through this area in 1876.

2.25 In 1951, both Stone House and East Stone House farms were included as part of the sale of the 2,619 acre Dent Estate (EH NMR SB00478). Stone House formed Lot 1 comprising 316 acres of “good, sound meadow and pasture land” as well as “74 sheep gaits on Great Allotment”. The buildings were described as:

“Dwelling House containing: - Living room, Sitting room, Entrance Hall, Pantry, Dairy, Back Kitchen, Wash-House, 4 Bedrooms fitted with Calor gas lighting. Outside W.C. and Wash-house.

Home Buildings comprising: - 3 stalled Stable with tying for 2 cattle and loft above, Barn, and Shippon for 4 Cattle with loft above, Dipping Shed with concrete dipper and concrete yards, Pig-sty and yard, Provender House, Loose Box and Implement Shed with loft above.

High Home Barn containing tying for 5 cattle with Cleveland Water Bowls, Loose Box, Shippon for 5 cattle with three-door Barn and Baulks.

Top Barn containing tying for 5 cattle, Barn and Baulks.

Two Nissen Huts, 7 yards long, on concrete foundations and floors, one with brick ends, wood doors and concrete partition for two loose boxes; the other used as an implement shed.”

- 2.26 East Stone House was Lot 5 comprising 215 acres with 155 sheep gaits, and its buildings were described as:

“Dwelling House with Living-room (with open grate) and cupboard under stairs, Kitchen with “Rayburn” Cooker, Sitting-Room, Pantry, 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom with bath, w.c and wash hand basin.

Home Buildings: - New Implement Shed, Cooling-house, Barn and Baulks over Shippon to tie 6 cattle and 2 calf pens (all roofed with asbestos): Oil-house, Coal-house, Wash-house (all with lofts over); Provender House above 3 Loose Boxes; Small Loose Box.”

- 2.27 Other buildings belonging to this property were several free-standing field barns and shippons, and Scow Cottage located below Iron Well Island.

3 THE DENT MARBLE INDUSTRY AND THE STONE HOUSE WORKS

The Dent Marble Industry

- 3.1 The historical development of Dent marble quarrying has received little attention in modern secondary sources, with the scattered references, largely in general works, tending to concentrate upon the few well known sites (e.g. Bennett 1993, 12). There are a few more detailed articles relating to individual sites (e.g. Lancaster 2001b), whilst studies of the Derbyshire marble industry (e.g. Ford 1964) and overviews given in several contemporary industrial encyclopaedia (e.g. Tomlinson c.1860) allow useful comparisons to be made. There appear to be few published contemporary descriptions of Dent marble quarrying (Sheppard 1915).
- 3.2 It is traditionally believed that the discovery that Yoredale limestones in the area around Dent and Garsdale could be polished, and that they were suitable for ornamental use, was made around 1760-70, probably influenced by the commercial exploitation of similar stones elsewhere in the country (Wright 1986, 109; Armstrong 1982, 11). The stone appears to have been actively sought out in Garsdale and a frequent expense for the proprietors of the manor was for “the measuring of stone”, presumably marble (Lancaster 2001b, 40).
- 3.3 A previous assessment of the Dent, Sedbergh and Garsdale marble and stone quarrying industry identified seven marble quarries in and around Dentdale (Richardson & Dennison 2005), although subsequent research has noted a few more (David Johnson, *pers. comm.*). The most extensive sites were located on Highrake Moss and Greenside but there were other smaller sites to the south and south-west of Gawthorp and at Deepdale Head. These quarries were all marked on the early Ordnance Survey maps, and it is accepted that there would have been many more smaller-scale and probably short-lived quarries. Dent marble was all extracted by hand using crowbars, and no explosives were used (Raistrick 1968, 123). The blocks were initially cut to size using hand saws and also polished by hand, but these processes were later mechanised in at least one location (Raistrick 1951, 443; Raistrick 1971, 539; see below). Fine sand, for use in the sawing process, was transported from the tarns on Whernside (Joyce Scobie, S&DHS, *pers. comm.*).
- 3.4 A strong local demand for Dent marble had developed by the beginning of the 19th century. In 1804, Webster and Airey, the principal firm of architects in Kendal, paid £9 10s for marble extracted in Garsdale, and a further £23 5s in 1808, probably also for marble. Webster went further in 1810, signing an agreement with the proprietors of the manor of Garsdale to take 1,000 feet of marble at 6d per cubic foot. Webster agreed to take a further 1,000 feet in 1813 over the next three years, and bought yet more stone in 1822; an agreement for another 1,000 feet was signed by his partner Thomas Airey in 1817. No further marble was sought by Webster until 1828-29, and there are no entries for marble in the manorial accounts after 1836 (Lancaster 2001b, 39-41). However, by the latter date, the Dent marble trade had grown to such an extent that by 1830 it was being carried to Newcastle, London and Liverpool, usually in the form of fireplaces or floors; it was also used extensively for fireplaces in the waiting rooms of the Midland Railway. In 1848 it was reported that “[Dent] is in a dale which abounds with veins of black and grey marble, of superior quality and great beauty. Considerable quantities of this article are sent to London and many other parts of the kingdom; and there are extensive works here for the finishing and polishing the marble, upon new and improved principles” (Slater & Co 1848, 63).

- 3.5 Mid 19th century account books of the Stone House marble works (quoted in Raistrick 1951; see below) provide valuable information on the extent of the industry and its products. These accounts show that the main trade remained as fireplaces and slabs or “tablets” for monuments / memorials. A works’ catalogue must have been available, as many of the chimney pieces are referred to by a design number, rather than a detailed description. From the 1840s efforts were made to introduce the products into Lancashire. As well as fireplaces, the works received orders for smaller pieces of polished strips for use by marble masons, for example, Matthew Skelton of York. Larger commissions for individual pieces were also received, such as the marble obelisk memorial to the Duke of Wellington ordered by Lord Londonderry. In the 1850s, the production of polished marble table tops and various types of inlaid work were developed, and William Baynes of Rayside (see below) made a number of chess tables (Hartley & Ingilby 1956, 149; Mitchell 1975, 946). The overall extent of the trade is difficult to estimate, but it has been estimated that between 1842 and 1844 alone the Stone House marble works produced approximately 420 chimney pieces. The majority were sent to warehousemen in Newcastle, Sunderland and Darlington although many also went to London, where John Poulson of 13 Size Lane was the principal distributor (Raistrick 1951, 442-444; Raistrick 1971, 539; Wright 1986, 109-110). Some pieces also went abroad, for example a large fireplace made in 1843 for the winter palace of the Tsar of Russia at St Petersburg (www.dentvillageheritagecentre.com/Dent_Marble.htm).
- 3.6 The trade in Dent marble was boosted by the construction of the first railway (Settle to Carlisle) through the area in 1876. The railway company made much use of the Dent marble, not only for architectural pieces such as waiting room fireplaces, but also for more structural elements, such as the Artengill viaduct, to the east of the Stone House marble works, which was built of rock-faced marble blocks. The improvements made to the transport network by the railway were to some extent offset by the import of Italian marbles. However, the Stone House works sometimes bought in rough and sawn Italian marble when required. The trade was more seriously affected after c.1890 when the import tariff on Italian marble was removed and subsequent importation of these true marbles to British ports increased. Nevertheless, it was still extensive enough in 1891 for a trade directory to repeat the 1848 description of the works noted above (Slater 1891, 135-137).
- 3.7 Apart from making the obvious comment that the industry formed an important part of the economic and social life of the dale, it is difficult to estimate the number of people that were actually involved in the trade. Various 19th century trade directories, especially those after c.1850, list numerous stone masons in Dentdale, many of whom were probably using marble and combining their trade with farming (e.g. Kelly & Co 1861, 240-241). This is confirmed by an examination of the 1851 census, which shows that, for example, Thomas Allen of Hobsons (near Lea Yeat) was a stone mason and a farmer, and that George Howson of Nells Garth (adjacent to Cow Dubb) combined employment as a marble mason with that of an innkeeper (TNA HO107/2276, fol 181). In 1871 John Greenbank of Carlow Hill was a marble mason as well as a Wesleyan lay preacher (see Appendix 2). In addition to the various full-time marble masons, polishers and sawyers actually living at Stone House (see below), others were scattered along the Dale, presumably walking to work at Stone House as and when they were needed - in 1851 William Baynes of Rayside (west of Lea Yeat) was a marble mason and Leonard Parrington of Birk Rigg (south of Cowgill Bridge) was a marble polisher (TNA HO107/2276, fol 181; Mitchell 1975, 946-947), while in 1891 George

Greenbank of School Cottage near Cowgill and Edward Greenbank of Holme Hill were both marble masons (TNA RG12/3491 fol 6).

- 3.8 The final decline of the Dent marble industry appears to have been swift, and it is traditionally stated that all marble quarrying and working had ceased by c.1900 (Anon 1949, 129-130; Raistrick 1951, 443-444; Raistrick 1971, 539; Wright 1986, 109-110). However, the Low Mill at Stone House remained in use as a polishing mill until 1907 and the waterwheel was still visible until c.1920 (Armstrong 1982, 11).

The Stone House Marble Works

- 3.9 The only large scale marble works serving the Dentdale quarries was located at Stone House, where there were two mills. The "High Mill" was formerly a cotton carding and spinning mill built around 1780 by Richard Alderson (or earlier, according to some sources), which was converted to house marble cutting saws in c.1800 to 1810; in 1812 a deed about water power refers to a marble mill (Raistrick 1951, 443). The "Low Mill" housed the polishing and cutting machinery, and was probably built specifically as a marble polishing mill, although extensions for sawing machinery were apparently added in c.1815. In 1835 William Armstrong visited the works, and the 60 foot (c.18m) diameter iron waterwheel of the High Mill and the complex water supply system, is said to have been his inspiration to take up a career in engineering, thus paving the way for the development of his business empire (Anon 1947, 7-8; Wright 1986, 109-110; Raistrick 1968, 123; Raistrick 1951, 443).
- 3.10 In 1834 the Stone House works were described as "*.. a considerable manufactory for finishing and polishing marble, obtained here, on new and improved principles, conducted by the proprietor, Mr Paul Nixon*" (Pigot & Co 1834, 698-699). Paul Nixon (1768-1850), or Nixson as he is more commonly known, was born in Carlisle and was a builder, statuary mason and architect who ran a thriving business with his partner and son-in-law William Denton. As well as owning marble quarries in Dent, he imported white Carrara marble from Italy. In the 1820s he built churches in Carlisle and Whitehaven, and monuments signed by him can be seen in many Cumbrian and North Yorkshire churches; he also supplied chimney pieces for the Council House in Bristol. As an architect, his principal work was the Academy of Fine Arts in Carlisle, built in 1823 and demolished in 1929 (Colvin 1995, 707-708). He had a marble works in Finkle Street in Carlisle, and he also acquired nos. 26-30 Castle Street which he had previously built in 1823 and into which he incorporated a purpose-built exhibition room where eight annual exhibitions were held (www.carlislehistory.co.uk/carlislehistory.html).
- 3.11 It is not known precisely when the Stone House works were established, but "marble mills at Stonehouse, Dent, Yorkshire" owned by Paul Nixon are noted in a Carlisle Directory of 1829 (Parson & White 1829, 166), and it is clear from the above that the complex was well-founded by 1834. The other references quoted above suggest that the works were built between c.1800-1815, possibly by Richard Alderson who owned a marble quarry in the area (information from Dent Village Heritage Centre), but there is no mention of them in local directories prior to 1834. A 19th century cash book of the Treasurers of Kirthwaite Royalties notes that a P Nixon was renting marble quarries between March 1826 and April 1847, although there are no references to any specific marble works (CRO WPR 69/3/2). In 1838 the works are listed as being owned by Nixon and Denton (White 1838, 843).

- 3.12 The 1841 census reveals that there were three marble masons living at Stone House, together with a marble polisher and a marble sawyer (see Appendix 2), although as already noted above, there would have been other workers living elsewhere in the dale. At this time Paul Nixon was living at Broadfield (House), to the west of Ewegales Bridge further up the dale; he was described in the census as being 70 years old and a “manager of marble works and farmer” while his son, Carr Nixon, aged 30 and living in the same house, was a “shareholder in marble works” (TNA HO107/1322/4 p3).
- 3.13 The buildings associated with the marble works are depicted in some detail on the 1846 tithe map (see plate 2). Unfortunately, none are specifically named, apart from Stonehouse (Site 9) and Ivy Cottage (Site 6) being “dwelling houses”. All the buildings were owned by John Blackmore, suggesting he also had a partnership or some other important role in the marble works at this time. No occupiers are named; as noted above the 1841 census gives details but, apart from a few cases, it is difficult to assign individuals to specific buildings (see Appendix 2). An 1848 trade directory notes that “there are extensive works here for the finishing and polishing the marble, upon new and improved principles”, and that the complex was then owned by Blackmore and Company (Slater & Co 1848, 63). The precise relationship between Blackmore and Company and the Nixon family is not known; perhaps Paul Nixon had sold out to Blackmore’s sometime between 1838 and 1846, but was still retained as the local manager and/or a partner. There is also an interesting reference in the Dentdale tithe file in the National Archives, relating to a boundary dispute with adjacent Newby township, which notes that sand was transported from the tarns on Whernside“ for sawing marble at the considerable marble works – none more noted in England” – some 5,000 pecks of sand were required every year (Joyce Scobie, S&DHS, *pers. comm.*).
- 3.14 By 1851, the Nixon family had moved to Stone House, where they lived adjacent to the works (Site 9; see below). Paul Nixon had died in 1850 and in 1851 his son Carr Nixon was described as a “marble mason employing 12 men”. He lived at Stonehouse with his wife Francis (aged 41), a young son and daughter, and a house servant; Carr Nixon is listed as being born in Cumdivock near Dalston in Cumbria. There were also two marble polishers, a marble sawyer and two marble masons living in the hamlet at this time, while John Greenbank, aged 25, was the “marble mason foreman” (see Appendix 2).
- 3.15 It was obviously important to ensure a regular and constant supply of water to power the machinery at the Stone House works. The 1859 enclosure award specifically itemises the watercourses which brought water to the works (see Appendix 3; WYAS(S) BD114; see plates 3 and 4). There was an open drain on Brant Side to the north of the works, specified as being 1ft (0.3m) wide, which ran for a distance of c.1.4km tapping water from various springs (see Site 31 below); it has been suggested that this supply originated at Widdale Great Tarn and that a man walked to and from the tarn during periods of drought to turn the water on and off (Hartley & Ingilby 1956, 148). To the south of the works, an underground culvert 2ft (0.6m) wide and over 800m long ran from Scale Gill Foot along the east side of the road and the river Dee, to emerge on the south side of Artengill Beck (see Site 33 below); water was brought from some distance along the Scale Gill and the Little Blake Beck on the west side of the dale to this culvert, via an overhead launder over the river Dee. How precisely this water was actually transferred to the marble works is not totally clear, but it was probably carried over the Artengill Beck on a launder supported by stone pillars (see Site 3), which then fed into the south side of the works reservoir (see Site 8). The enclosure award notes that these watercourses should be cleaned and kept in repair by the owners

and occupiers of the marble works, and that their workmen should do no unnecessary damage to the fields through which the watercourses passed, otherwise “reasonable compensation” was due. There were other, possibly earlier, open watercourses to the south and south-west of the works (see Sites 39 and 40), which were also carried over the Artengill Beck on overhead launders.

- 3.16 In 1861 Carr Nixon was the master of the marble works, now employing seven men and four boys, John Greenbank was now a marble mason, and John Edmundson was a polisher (see Appendix 2). Carr Nixon was still living in Stone House in January 1869, as a letter was written to him there by a Lord Kenlis regarding the employment of a Mr Atkinson as master at Cowgill School (CRO WPR 69/2/1/7/3). By 1871 Carr Nixon had died, leaving his wife Francis (now 62) who presumably continued in the trade as she is described as a “marble merchant” employing 12 men and two boys. John Edmundson was still a polisher and there were also further sawyers, mason, polishers and apprentices in the hamlet. John Greenbank of Carlow Hill was also still a polisher, although he now combined this with being a Wesleyan lay preacher. By 1878 the firm’s name had changed to Blackmore and Nixon, and they were described as “Chimney Piece Makers, Marble Merchants and Marble Sawing Mill” (Kelly & Co 1878, 1940).
- 3.17 The 1881 census notes that the Nixon family had moved to Coat Faw, further down the dale and opposite their former home at Broadfield House; Francis was now a partner in the marble works which employed eight men but her son William was a farmer of 70 acres, suggesting that he did not want to (or was unable to) continue in the family firm (TNA RG11/4296 fol 5, p4). John Greenbank of Carlow Hill was now the foreman, and his 16 year old son was also a marble mason, and there were three other masons and a sawyer in the hamlet (see Appendix 2). By 1887 the marble works were wholly owned by Blackmore and Company, and in 1891 there were three masons and a sawyer living in the village (Slater 1887, 69; Slater 1891, 135-137). A work’s catalogue, issued in about c.1900, has photographs of 451 different designs for tombstones, fonts and other church fittings. Some of the designs are shown in a workshop / showroom setting, whilst others are shown *in situ* in cemeteries; the pieces vary in scale from small gravestones to obelisks over 6m in height. Many of the designs appear to be executed in white Italian marble rather than Dent marble, suggesting that this material formed much of the work’s output by this date (Blackmore & Co c.1900). It is interesting to note that by this time the Blackmores were living at the Nixon’s old home, Broadfield House (Hartley & Ingilby 1956, 148).
- 3.18 The last owner of the marble works, Miss Grace Blackmore, died in 1909, at which date she was living in the former manager’s residence in Stone House; she was a sister of Francis Nixon (Armstrong 1982, 11). She left the site to the grandfather of Mrs Ellison of Far Helks in Dentdale, who had acted as a handyman for Miss Blackmore. By the 1920s, the High Mill was in poor structural condition and was partly demolished. The Low Mill, which is shown on a late 19th/early 20th century photograph as a long two-storey 9 or 10 bay building with reasonably regular fenestration and a pitched stone slated roof (see plate 6), continued to be used as a workshop for mending bicycles, motorbikes and other small pieces of machinery. However, in 1928, following bad flooding and erosion of the road past Stone House, the mill was sold and subsequently demolished, and the masonry / rubble used to repair the road. Nevertheless, large amounts of the former products remained on site for sometime afterwards. A large number of cut but unpolished fireplaces were also bought by the Hodgson family of Dent and polished off-site for re-sale. Some marble was also taken away by local farmers for use in agricultural structures such as sheep dips (Mrs Ellison, Far Helks, *pers. comm.*). Many of the

products of the works, such as fireplaces, still remain in the various houses in the dale, and there is one on display at the Dent Village Heritage Centre.

4 IDENTIFIED SITES

Introduction

- 4.1 As stated in Chapter 1 above, a total of eight major buildings (Arten Ghyll Cottage, Ivy Cottage, Mill Cottage, Slingsby Barn, Stonehouse, (West) Stonehouse Farm, East Stonehouse and Carley Hall) and their associated structures were considered as part of the assessment, in addition to the earthworks in the wider area to the north of the hamlet. The 40 identified sites are described below, in a logical order; it should be noted that the following descriptions are shortened versions of the full descriptive accounts which are contained in the survey gazetteer (Appendix 1). The locations of the sites are shown on figures 9 and 13 and, for ease of description, the buildings are assumed to be aligned either north-south or east-west. A selected number of colour prints have also been included in this report for illustrative purposes.
- 4.2 The various sites and buildings recorded by the assessment can be summarised as follows:

Site	Name:	NGR
01	Arten Ghyll cottage, Stone House	SD7729885854
02	Lime kiln (site of), north-west of Arten Ghyll Cottage	SD77268585
03	Stone pillars, either side of Artengill Beck, south-east of Ivy Cottage	SD77298588
04	Retaining walls, Artengill Beck	SD77318591- SD77145840
05	Slingsby Barn, Stone House	SD7723085905
06	Ivy Cottage, Stone House	SD7727585885
07	Mill Cottage (former High Mill) and associated features, Stone House	SD7725085875
08	Reservoir (earthworks) and water supply, adjacent to Ivy Cottage	SD77278590
09	Stonehouse, Stone House (LB II)	SD7718585890
10	Earthworks, garden of Stonehouse	SD77178589
11	Low Mill complex (remains of), Stone House	SD77168587
12	(West) Stonehouse Farm, Stone House (LB II x2)	SD77158592
13	Blue Bridge, Stone House	SD7714485843
14	Lime kiln, west side of River Dee, Stone House (LB II)	SD7710185852
15	Carley Hall, west side of River Dee, Stone House (LB II)	SD7711085800
16	East Stonehouse Farm, Stone House (LB II)	SD77188583
17	Earthworks, east of East Stonehouse	SD77228584
18	Stone House Bridge, Stone House (LB II)	SD7708485900
19	Earthwork (possible track), south-west of Low Cross Hill	SD76978620
20	Field wall, south of Low Cross Hill	SD76998621- SD77068611
21	Possible earthworks, north-west of Stonehouse Farm	SD77098600
22	Earthworks, north-east of Stonehouse Farm	SD77208595
23	Field boundary (site of), Jean Fields	SD77168637- SD77248619
24	Ruined field barn, Jean Fields	SD77198629
25	Ruined field barn, Jean Fields	SD77268636
26	Possible spring head or building, Jean Fields	SD77328633
27	Field boundary (earthwork), Jean Fields	SD77298620
28	Ruined field barn, south of Jean Fields	SD77348618
29	Field boundary (earthwork), north-east of Slingsby Barn	SD77348618- SD77288596
30	Building (site of), east of Slingsby Barn	SD77258592
31	Watercourse, Brant Side	SD77668708- SD77468590
32	Ruined structure, north side of Artengill Beck	SD77348592
33	Culverted watercourse, south of Stone House	SD77648594
34	Field barn, east of Stone House	SD77468512- SD77308588

35	Possible lime kiln, Jean Fields	SD77188627
36	Track and bridge abutments, north-east of Jean Fields	SD77348632
37	Possible building platform, north-east of Slingsby Barn	SD77328610
38	Buildings, north side of Artengill Beck	SD7717085950; SD7714585948
39	Watercourse, south-east of Stone House	SD77468566- SD77318589
40	Watercourse, south of Stone House	SD77368570- SD77288588

The Marble Works

The water supply (Sites 3, 8, 31, 33, 39 and 40)

- 4.3 As might be expected, the marble works obtained water from a wide area to power the various cutting, grinding and polishing machinery housed in the two mills. From the north, water was sourced from springs on Brant Side above Arten Gill while to the south it was brought either via an underground culvert on the east side of the dale from Scale Gill Foot or in an open drain from springs to the south-east (see figure 8). Mrs Ellison remembered that in the 1920s there were the remains of several different launders taking water from the beck and that lower down, there may have been a launder running parallel to the beck (Mrs Ellison, Far Helks, *pers. comm.*).
- 4.4 The Brant Side drain (Site 31) is marked as a “Water Course” on the Ordnance Survey 1852 6” map (see figure 5). The enclosure map and award (WYAS(S) BD114) shows that the drain originated at a spring at the top of Kelbeck, adjacent to the “Driving Road” (SD77658705), and it ran south-west and then south around the contours picking up water from other springs (see plate 3). The northernmost part of the alignment is represented by a 2m wide open leat which runs around the natural contour above the steep-sided Kelbeck valley (see plate 8), but the precise point at which it joins the main north-south alignment is difficult to identify. This main north-south section is typically a c.1.5m wide and 1m deep gully with a bank up to 1m high and 0.4m wide on the downslope side, running for some 1km across the contours on Brant Side; there is no evidence for any lining or revetment, although these may now be hidden by vegetation, but there is a possible sluice position near the north end which would have allowed water to be channelled away, down a natural stream course. On Stone House Brow, the watercourse passes through an enclosure wall via a flat-headed culvert, and then turns south-west again; this latter section is a prominent eroded gully c.6m wide and c.3m deep. It then passes beneath the Settle to Carlisle railway embankment through a massive and well designed and constructed culvert. The culvert is egg-shaped in section, 2.1m high and 1.7m wide, and the steeply sloping floor is stepped with a central chamfered stone to spread and smooth the flow of water. To the west of the railway, the drain continues south, passing through a gap in a field wall on the north side of the track running east from Stone House. The gap in the wall is filled by a wooden frame, designed to stop debris washing over the track. After crossing the track (perhaps it was originally culverted beneath), the watercourse runs down a steep slope to the south and then into the Artengill Beck. The whole alignment is c.1.4km long overall, and the enclosure award notes that it was 1ft wide (see Appendix 2). As noted above, it has been suggested that the watercourse originated at Widdale Great Tarn and that a man walked to and from the tarn during periods of drought to turn the water on and off (Hartley & Ingilby 1956, 148), but the means by which this was achieved has not yet been investigated.
- 4.5 The precise means by which the water from the Artengill Beck was transferred to the marble works, presumably initially into the works’ reservoir (see below), is at

present unclear. There is a culvert in the wall forming the north-east side of Arten Ghyll Cottage bridge (see plate 10), and it is assumed that this is the main culvert feeding into the east side of the reservoir. Just upstream from here, there are a number of bolts driven into the bed of the beck, and these may represent a former sluice or gate position, which allowed water to be diverted into this culvert via a launder from the beck.

- 4.6 The enclosure map and award (WYAS(S) BD114) also shows that there was also a covered watercourse running north to the marble works from Scale Gill Bridge (Site 33) (see plate 4). Water was taken from springs high on the Great Wold and Scale Gill Foot Moss on the west side of the valley, via the Scale Gill and the Little Blake Beck, which combined to run down to the river Dee at Scale Gill Foot (see figure 8). The map suggests that an artificial channel had been dug from Blake Beck Spring into Little Blake Beck, taking water away from Great Blake Beck; one of the tributary streams also contains a pond or reservoir. At Scale Gill Foot there are two parallel lines of holes running across the bedrock in the river bed just on the north side of the bridge, indicating that there was once an overhead launder or aqueduct taking water from the mouth of the Scale Gill over the river and into a substantial flat-topped stone-built culvert, c.0.5m wide and c.0.5m high (see plate 9). The lintel of the culvert has a circular hole passing through it, presumably once housing or helping to raise or lower a small sluice set across the entrance, and the west side of the watercourse is lined with timber. Although the culvert can be traced for a short distance to the north-east, the majority of the alignment cannot be seen; the ground rises steeply on this side of the valley and so it must be a fair distance underground. The length of the underground section is c.800m, and the enclosure award notes that it was 2ft wide.
- 4.7 The enclosure plan shows that the underground culvert ran parallel to the natural contours around the west side of Arten Ghyll Cottage, but how precisely the water was then transferred to the works' reservoir is presently unclear. There are the remains of a semi-circular buttress in the revetment wall which forms the north side of the Artengill Beck to the south of Ivy Cottage (see Site 4 below), and this may represent the support for an overhead launder across the beck, allowing water to feed underground into the south side of the reservoir. However, this may be from an earlier phase (see below), and it is more likely that the underground culvert would have turned north-east from Arten Ghyll Cottage, to join up with a pair of unmortared squared stone rubble piers or pillars (Site 3) built either side of the beck. These pillars both rise from the bedrock and are c.1.2m high, and the south pier is of two phases (see plate 11), and they probably carried a launder over the beck, again feeding into the south side of the reservoir.
- 4.8 The construction of this underground culvert was a significant piece of engineering, and it may have been dug to replace a previously unreliable supply from springs in the fields to the south and south-east of the marble works. The Ordnance Survey 1853 6" map shows an open drain running north-west from a "Spring" towards the south side of the Artengill Beck (see figure 5), parallel to but just outside the enclosure field wall (Site 39). This steep-sided watercourse is c.1m deep and c.3.5m wide on average, and it passes through a blocked culvert in the corner of a field to the south of the beck. There are the square footings of the base of a pillar on the south side of the beck, and it is assumed that this would have supported an overhead launder, enabling water to pass directly into the culvert located next to Arten Ghyll Cottage bridge (see plate 10). The Ordnance Survey 1853 6" map also depicts a second open watercourse (Site 40) to the west of the above, again running from a "Spring" and appearing to terminate at Arten Gill Cottage. It is not clear where this emerges, but it may have connected with the semi-circular

buttress seen in the beck's northern revetment wall to the south of Ivy Cottage (see plate 11).

- 4.9 It is clear from the description above that the system of culverts and probable overhead launders supplying water to the marble works was complex (see figure 8), and it is possible that at least two phases of operation are represented. It might be, for example, that the two open watercourses on the south side of the Artengill Beck (Sites 39 and 40) date from an earlier period of working, perhaps associated with the earlier corn mill which was later converted into the High Mill of the marble works; the fact that they are not mentioned in the 1859 enclosure award (see Appendix 3) might imply that were out of use by this date. Once the marble works was fully established and in production, it is presumed that a more reliable and constant source of water was needed, and so the impressive underground culvert from Scale Gill Bridge and the long open drain across Brant Side (Sites 33 and 31) were constructed.
- 4.10 The 1846 tithe map and the Ordnance Survey 1853 6" map show a sub-rectangular water-filled pond on the south side of the road running through Stone House; by 1909 it is depicted as a sub-rectangular feature embanked to the south and west sides. This was the main water reservoir which served the marble works (Site 8). The pond was possibly originally constructed to serve the corn mill that subsequently became the High Mill (see Site 7 below), and it may have been modified at a later date to serve the needs of the marble works. Certainly, the pond as depicted in 1846 appears more like a mill pond than a reservoir.
- 4.11 The reservoir now forms part of the garden of Ivy Cottage, and is represented by a shallow sub-rectangular depression, c.30m long by c.15m wide, with a slightly lower area in the north-east corner; a small modern stone-built workshop has been constructed in this part (see plate 12). The collapsing drystone boundary wall forming the east side of the pond contains the remains of at least two inlets, presumably associated with the culverts bringing water from the Artengill Beck. A section of stone revetment partially survives along the south side of the reservoir, but more extensively to the west end, where it stands up to 0.5m high. There is a break in the revetment wall towards the north end of the west side, perhaps marking the position of a former sluice or outlet, and there are two further possible inflow channels coming in through the south wall of the pond, which might be associated with the launders bringing water across the beck from the south and south-east noted above. A track running around the west end of the pond (giving access to Ivy Cottage) appears to run along the top of a dam, as the ground level to the south, within the garden of Mill Cottage, is considerably lower. There is an open, stone-lined, culvert passing through the 2.5m high drystone boundary wall on the north side of the dam which is probably an overflow from the reservoir.
- 4.12 It is probable that the water used at the High Mill was directed through the gardens of Stonehouse to be re-used at the Low Mill (see Site 11 below), although to date the line of any leat or underground culvert has not been identified. Like High Mill, the Low Mill was formerly equipped with a reservoir on its east side; this small reservoir has been infilled but its location is marked by a flattened sub-rectangular area, and it is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1909 25" map (see figure 7).

The High Mill (Site 7)

- 4.13 As stated in Chapter 3 above, the marble works was formerly divided into two separate areas, the High Mill and Low Mill (see Site 11 below). From the reservoir (Site 8 above), water must have passed via a leat or launder to the waterwheel of

the High Mill. Some remnants of this wheel pit survive to the north of the existing Mill Cottage, comprising low parallel rubble walls which appear to define its sides, although much has been infilled. The 1909 map suggests that the wheelpit was originally within the mill building, but the form of the 60ft diameter wheel is unknown; given the surrounding topography, it was almost certainly overshot. To the north of the wheelpit there is an open stone-lined culvert that passes through the boundary wall forming the south side of the track passing through Stone House, but its relationship to the former mill is uncertain.

- 4.14 The existing Mill Cottage comprises only a small part of the original High Mill as shown on the historic maps, which had a squat T-shaped plan. It was partly demolished in the 1920s, leaving a smaller proportion which remained derelict until its conversion to residential accommodation in c.1984 (Mrs Ellison, Farm Helks, *pers. comm.*; Mrs T Belfield, Mill Cottage, *pers. comm.*). The present house is rectangular, aligned north-east/south-west, c.8m long by c.5m wide and of three storeys. It is built of coursed squared rubble with large edge-laid quoins, and has an unevenly pitched stone slated roof with a low stack to the west end of the ridge; in the south-west corner the quoins are only present to first floor level, suggesting that there was formerly a large opening here with the first floor extending further to the west. There are modern extensions on the east gable and north elevation. The west gable is largely blank, with a ground floor doorway, but there is evidence of much alteration to the upper floors, with a blocked first floor doorway on the north side. The south elevation has centrally positioned windows with stone lintels and modern glazing at first and second floor levels. The east gable is again largely blank, with three intermittent courses of projecting throughstones, whilst there is a single window with modern glazing above the modern porch of the north elevation. Due to its conversion from a smaller part of a once larger building, the house has a slightly unusual internal circulation plan. The interior is fitted out with modern fixtures and fittings, although a first floor room retains a small grey Dent marble chimney piece with a separate mantelshelf, also of marble. The roof timbers are largely modern, but each slope of the roof retains a pair of large scantling purlins.
- 4.15 A number of other features survive in and around the garden of Mill Cottage, including several fragments of worked / polished marble. One very large flat slab is alleged to weigh five tons, and there is also part of an elegantly carved clock face, perhaps the remains of a wall-mounted sundial for a church. The remains of the original west gable of the former mill, as depicted on the 1846 and later maps, can also be seen in the 1.5m high stone wall forming the boundary to the beck; the gable measures c.9m long and there are quoins at either end (see plate 13). Immediately to the north of the north end of this gable is an opening in the wall, which probably represents the tail race from the mill's wheelpit. The Ordnance Survey 1909 25" map shows that High Mill and Low Mill were formerly linked by a trackway which passed around the south side of Stonehouse garden.

Ivy Cottage (Site 6)

- 4.16 Ivy Cottage is a modern house, probably built in the last 25 years. It replaced a smaller rectangular structure shown here in 1847 and 1909, which was almost certainly associated with the works, but of which no trace remains.

Stonehouse (Site 9)

- 4.17 Stonehouse is a well proportioned house, the least "vernacular" in the hamlet, which originated, probably in c.1800, as the residence of the manager of the marble works, Paul Nixon. It is a Grade II Listed Building (see Appendix 5). The

existing house (Site 9a) is almost square in plan, aligned north-south, c.11 m long by c.10m wide and of three storeys, the uppermost storey formed by the attic. It is built of neatly coursed squared stone laid to a watershot profile and edge-laid quoins, with a shallow pitched stone slated roof and ridge stacks to either end. There are earthworks in the garden to west of the house, suggesting earlier garden features (See Site 10 below).

- 4.18 The principal elevation of the house faces west. This is symmetrically arranged, with a central ground floor doorway flanked by windows, three evenly spaced windows to the first floor, and a further three low windows on the attic storey; all the windows are now fitted with modern glazing (see plate 14). The south gable rises from a simple stepped plinth and is largely blank, the only feature noted being a blocked doorway at attic level. The east elevation has a small central lean-to on the ground floor; this is clearly a later addition to the main house, but it appears to have been present by 1846. The lean-to covers the original doorway in the east elevation, which has a substantial stone lintel, and the doorway in the south wall of the lean-to has monolithic dressed jambs and lintels. The east elevation of the house has a stair window with a semi-circular relieving arch over to the south of the lean-to, and three further vertically aligned windows at the south end of the elevation. There are four windows to the north of the lean-to; the southern first floor window is probably a later insertion. The north elevation is largely obscured by the building to the north, but it has a doorway at the east end of the first floor. This doorway is accessed via a flight of curving stone steps wrapped around the north-east corner of the house; these steps are a secondary addition.
- 4.19 Internally, the house has a double-pile plan with a central staircase passageway; the rooms on the west side of the house are deeper than those to the east. The north-west corner room retains a grey Dent marble chimney piece and mantelshelf, whilst the south-east room was formerly fitted with a white marble chimney piece. The north-east room now forms the kitchen whilst the south-east room was formerly the pantry. An adjacent stone staircase leads down to the cellar, a small sub-square space set beneath the pantry with two lamp recesses in the west wall. A new staircase rising to the first floor has been inserted towards the west end of the central passageway; the original stone staircase survives at the east end. The main first floor rooms contain no visible features of historic interest. The north end of the first floor cannot be accessed from within the main house, and is reached via the stone steps wrapping around the north-east corner of the house. These lead to a first floor doorway with a board and batten door, which in turn opens into a flight of wooden steps running up the interior side of the house's north gable. The steps rise across a blocked doorway in a lath and plaster partition to the south, and then to the attic. The attic is floored with substantial north-south aligned boards up to 0.4m wide on the east side, but these become much narrower to the west. The attic is sub-divided into two main areas by internal stone walls rising from the first floor. The walls form an L-shape in plan and have quoins to the south-east corner where they meet. There is a small opening in the south wall and a recess in the east wall. The upper part of the south wall appears to have been cut down to accommodate the shallow roof pitch of the existing house. The existing roof trusses appear to have been much altered but at least one may incorporate a re-used cruck blade.
- 4.20 The building (Site 9b) adjoining the north side of the main house is clearly a later addition which, based on cartographic evidence, was built between 1853 and 1909. It is of two storeys, built of neatly coursed squared stone, and has a pitched stone slated roof with a ridge stack at the south end. In the east elevation, there is a doorway to the north end of the ground floor, with a modern glazed window to the

south and a further 20-pane fixed casement above on the first floor. The staircase, wrapped around the north-east corner of the main house, also gives access to a doorway in a modern extension at the south end of the east elevation linked to the first floor of the building. The north gable is largely blank, with a single small window at first floor level, and the masonry is laid with a watershot profile. The west elevation has one small and one large window on the ground floor, and three large evenly spaced windows on the first floor, all fitted with modern glazing. Internally, the building has been converted to residential accommodation but formerly housed a workshop on the first floor. There is a single storey lean-to against the north gable of the building, formerly open to the east and added after 1909.

- 4.21 A further single storey small detached stone structure with a pitched roof (Site 9c) to the east of the main house, now used as a garage, has undergone several major alterations; the earliest part may be a privy incorporated into the south end. There are several fragments of former marble works products in this area, including a section of column and a piece of headstone bearing crosses bound by rope.

Low Mill (Site 11)

- 4.22 The remains of the Low Mill survive in an area of wood and scrub adjacent to the main Dentdale road, comprising an area of earthworks, ruined structures and wall alignments covering an area measuring c.50m long by c.25m wide (see figure 10). As noted above, a late 19th/early 20th century photograph shows the mill as a long two-storey 9 or 10 bay building with reasonably regular fenestration and a pitched stone slated roof (see plate 6).

- 4.23 The principal surviving structural remnant within this area is the wheel pit, which the Ordnance Survey 1909 map shows was located within the mill building. This is aligned north-west/south-west, measures c.8m long by 2.15m wide, and survives to a depth of 2.3m in the centre (see figure 10 and plate 15). The uppermost course of both sides of the wheel pit is formed by 0.5m thick stone blocks, with coursed squared stone below; the sides are stepped inwards slightly towards the base, although this is probably partly a result of decay as well as design. There is a recess of unknown depth in the centre of the east side, and a pair of 0.3m deep recesses in the west side. Three very large dressed stone blocks survive at the south end of the wheel pit, and they may formerly have housed part of the gear train which transferred power to the sawing and polishing machinery within the mill. On the east side, a block set slightly above the level of the wheel pit retains several bolts and recesses in its upper surface, apparently to secure a large bearing block. On the east side of this, there is a much larger block standing above the level of the wheel pit, bearing a curved recess in its west side. To the west of the south end of the wheel pit, there is another large block of similar height but without any recess and probably *ex situ*. There appears to be the remains of another narrow pit set c.1.5m to the west and parallel with the wheel pit, with decayed timbers running between the two; it may be a possible saw pit. Beyond this, the roadside boundary wall is partly formed by the original west wall of the mill and contains at least one blocked window.

- 4.24 A number of decayed walls and buried wall lines are visible around the wheel pit. A buried wall line runs west from the north end of the wheel pit, and there is another further to the north. To the north and east, the former extent of the mill is delineated by a rubble-filled bank standing up to 1.5m high, and the north-west corner of the building is defined by buried walls. A narrow levelled area runs along

the top of the bank to the east of the wheelpit, and there is a partly collapsed rubble wall on its east side surviving to a height of 1.8m. The levelled area incorporates the remains of a c.6m long structure shown as being attached to the east side of the main building in 1909. To the south-east of the wheel pit, several low rubble walls and banks mark the position of the square structure shown at the south-east corner of the main building in both 1847 and 1909. Two cast-iron pipes, both 0.2m in diameter, emerge from the rubble within this area.

- 4.25 The small reservoir to the north-east of the mill, which is depicted in 1846 and 1909, survives as a square depression, c.8m by c.7m. There is no obvious evidence of how water was fed into and out of the pond. However, the tailrace from the wheel pit emerges in a culvert on the east side of the River Dee, just below Stone House Bridge; the arched opening measures 0.7m wide and 0.6m high with rubble voussoirs.

Stone retaining walls, Artengill Beck (Site 4)

- 4.26 The lower part of the Artengill Beck, as it passes through the hamlet, is constrained by revetment walls which run along either side of the watercourse; they vary in form, height and state of preservation. The wall on the north side of the beck begins to the east of the bridge leading to Arten Ghyll Cottage, and survives as a coursed rubble wall standing up to c.1.2m high. After passing below the bridge and over an area of bedrock, the wall appears to incorporate an earlier semi-circular buttress, c.1m high, to the south of Ivy Cottage (see plate 11; this is probably the denuded support for an overhead launder enabling water to be brought to the site from the south (see Site 40 above). The south retaining wall commences to the west of the bridge, following a curve in the beck, at which point it comprises two distinct stages, stepped backwards away from the beck side. Both walls then continue west towards Blue Bridge, generally rising in height as they do so, although some sections are now virtually ruinous. These walls protected the marble works site from water erosion, and it is likely that they would have undergone numerous rebuilds over time.

Farmsteads

Stonehouse Farm (Site 12)

- 4.27 This farmstead comprises three main ranges on the north side of the road running through the hamlet, on the north side of the Artengill Beck. The farmhouse and its attached wall, and the barn to the rear, are both Grade II Listed Buildings (see Appendix 5), and the house is considered to be late 17th century in date.
- 4.28 The farmhouse (Site 12a) forms the southern range of the farm, located on the road frontage. It is rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, and measures c.19m long by c.6m wide (see figure 11). It is of two storeys, built of whitewashed stone throughout but in varying forms (see below), and has a pitched stone slated roof with end ridge stacks and a further stack to the east of centre (see plate 16). A low wall to the south of the house, on the road frontage, incorporates the re-used lintel of a small semi-circular headed window bearing illegible carved initials in relief and the date "1710". The central portion of the south elevation rises from a stone rubble plinth, which runs as far east as a straight joint with edge-laid quoins, and there is an area of bulging rubble to the east of the doorway. West of the doorway, there is a single window at ground and first floor levels, both of which have been reduced in size. East of the doorway, there are four further windows, two to each floor, all with modern glazing. The eastern 4.3m of the elevation, indeed the entire

east end of the farmhouse, is built of coursed squared stone laid with a watershot profile. The west gable has ground and first floor windows at the north end, with cruciform wall ties flanking the internal chimney flue; there may be a staggered joint in the masonry below. The north elevation is blank towards the west end, but further east there is a blocked doorway (converted to a window) with a window on the first floor above. There is a further open doorway and a window towards the east end of elevation, with two windows over on the first floor above. Like the south elevation, the north elevation contains evidence of several phases of development, marked by quoined breaks or straight joints. The lower part of the east gable is obscured by a stone slated lean-to, but above, projecting stone slates at the apex suggest a once lower roof line. With the exception of the lean-to, all external elevations of the farmhouse are whitewashed, and all windows are fitted with modern glazing.

- 4.29 The main access to the interior of the building is through the doorway in the south elevation. This leads into a former cross-passage, with a blocked doorway at the north end. To the west, there is a single large room, with north-south ceiling beams and a fireplace to the west wall. To the east of the cross-passage, the central part of the house is formed by another large room, with a post supporting the north end of a north-south aligned beam and a fireplace of early 18th century appearance in the east wall; this part of the house once contained a 1708 datestone, now housed in an outbuilding (see below). The east end of the house is again formed by a single cell with a fireplace in the east wall, and with the two-cell lean-to butting it. The main access to the first floor is via a modern dog-leg staircase located in the north-west corner of the central room of the house. Like the ground floor, the first floor has a tripartite arrangement. The only visible roof truss was of modern construction and the apparent timber studding in the central bedroom is also a modern creation. The stone slates projecting from the exterior of the east gable are also visible in the east bedroom.
- 4.30 To the north of the farmhouse, there is a range of farm buildings (Site 12c). The range is rectangular in plan, aligned north-west/south-east, and measures c.16m long by c.6.5m wide. It is of two storeys, built of coursed squared rubble with some edge laid quoins and a pitched stone slated roof. The west end of the range is clearly a later addition, butting the central part. This has a ground floor doorway in the south wall, with a set of external stone steps leading to a first floor doorway. Internally, the west end of the range has recently been re-fitted, with modern lamb pens on the ground floor. The central part of the range is formed by two cells. Both have ground floor doorways in the south elevation, one of which retains a very substantial stone lintel. The north elevation of both cells has small vents at ground floor level, and both have windows to the first floor. The first floor window of the east cell has monolithic jambs, lintel and sill; there are two cast-iron cruciform wall-ties to the west and an inserted ground floor window below. Internally, the eastern cell is now open to the roof and has a blocked doorway at first floor level in the west wall. The single roof truss over is of tie-beam and principal rafter form; each principal supports a pair of staggered trenched purlins and the original common rafters survive. The western cell has a byre on the ground floor, and a blocked doorway with a substantial lintel at the east end of the south wall. The east gable of the western cell has a set of stone steps leading to a first floor doorway. It is partly obscured by the eastern end of the range, comprising a single-storey lean-to with a stone slated roof and a tall stone chimney stack at the west end. There is also a former privy butting the north wall of the western cell.
- 4.31 A third range of farm buildings (Site 12b) stands to the west of the farmhouse, on the road frontage. The main part of the range comprises a two storey rectangular

building built of squared coursed stone with edge-laid quoins and a pitched stone-slatted roof. This has an inserted central doorway in the east elevation, flanked by two rows of small square vents and a small window to the south. There are ground and first floor windows in the north gable, and a window at the north end of the west elevation. Internally, a central passageway floored with stone setts is flanked by larger cells to either side. At a later date, perhaps after 1909, an aisle was added to the west side of the main building. This aisle has a doorway in the north wall, with another in the south wall flanked by a window. Internally, it is floored with cobbles and crossed by softwood half-trusses. The aisle was itself further extended to the west under a stone-slatted catslide roof in two phases, both of coursed squared stone with edge-laid quoins. The 1708 datestone, formerly incorporated in the central part of the farmhouse, is now stored in this building. It was carved to form the lintel of a two-light mullioned window and bears the inscription "ICI 1708"; the letters and numerals are separated by carved flower-head and interlaced decoration.

East Stonehouse (Site 16)

- 4.32 This farm lies on the south of the Artengill Beck, and comprises two building ranges. The house, forming the south-east range, is a Grade II Listed Building (see Appendix 5), and the presence of rectified photographic targets on the walls suggest that some previous recording has taken place here. This survey was apparently done in 1979 for a previous owner, but the report held by the Cumbria Record Office is not available for public inspection (CRO WDB 100/268). The present owner has no knowledge of the survey, but does have some notes made on the building by English Heritage. The building is thought to be late 17th century in date, although nothing is shown in this location on Jeffery's 1771 map (see figure 4).
- 4.33 The south-east range is formed by the house and associated structures (Site 16a). It is rectangular in plan, aligned north-east/south-west, and is 28.5m long by 6.8m wide (see figure 12). The range is of two storeys, built of stone throughout (but laid in differing styles - see below) and has a pitched stone-slatted roof with three ridge stacks over the western third. The west end of the range is built of thinly coursed squared rubble laid to a watershot profile with edge-laid quoins and is clearly a later addition to the main structure; all windows and a ground floor doorway are set in the west gable. The central part of the range rises from a slightly battered plinth visible at the base of the north and south elevations; it stands a maximum of 0.6m high on the south side. The walls are built of coursed squared stone, all pieces being cut to approximately the same size. Large edge-laid quoins are visible at the joints in both elevations which mark the original extent of the central part of the range, apart from at the north-east corner, which appears to have been rebuilt at the same time as the west end.
- 4.34 The plinth at the base of the north elevation is broken by a doorway with quoined jambs and a massive monolithic lintel. On the ground floor, the doorway is flanked to the east by a small two-light mullioned window and to the west by a narrow window with a shouldered head; this was apparently moved here during renovation works (Mr Taylor, Owner, *pers. comm.*). Above, on the first floor, there is a nine-pane casement window, with an unhorned 16-pane (8 over 8) sash to the east. Beyond the former east end of the central part of the range, the remainder of the north elevation is largely of 20th century date, built of heavily pointed rubble; all doorways and windows having concrete lintels and it is roofed with corrugated iron.

- 4.35 The south elevation of the central part of the range, like the north, rises from a slightly battered plinth. At the west end, there is a narrow fire window with an arched head and slightly sunken spandrels containing raised circular motifs. Above, on the first floor, there are two 16-pane (8 over 8) unhorned sashes, and on the ground floor, to the east of the fire window, another similar sash and a window with a modern glazed unit. The latter has much disturbance around it and it may possibly have been created by blocking a doorway. Like the north elevation, the eastern half of the south elevation is largely a 20th century rebuild. However, adjacent to the central part of the range, there is a 4.4m long surviving section of earlier building. It is of two storeys, built of squared coursed rubble with edge-laid quoins at the former south-east corner, and butts the central part of the range to the west. A former ground floor doorway was blocked to form a window, whilst disturbance to the first floor masonry suggests that there is a blocked loading doorway and window here.
- 4.36 The main access to the interior of the range is through the doorway with the monolithic lintel located on the north side of the central part of the north elevation. The doorway leads into a passageway running across the house, but there is no evidence for a doorway at the opposite end. To the east, the passageway is flanked by the larder and the kitchen. The larder retains stone shelving and was formerly crossed by scratch-moulded joists. The kitchen to the south retains its joists and has a large fireplace with plain jambs and lintel in the north-east corner; the fireplace is c.2m wide and 1.5m tall. To the west, the passageway gives access to the ground floor living room, heated by a large fireplace in the west wall. This fireplace has tall jambs and a corbelled chamfered lintel with three feather-like incised decorations to the centre; it was dated to c.1780 by English Heritage. Beyond, the west end of the house is set at a lower level than the central part, and on the ground floor is formed by a single room, retaining a fireplace in the west wall with a Dent marble chimney piece. The first floor of the central part of the range is accessed via a dog-leg staircase located in the ground floor living room. The first floor contains few visible features of interest and the attic space could not be inspected. However, principal rafter feet projecting below the existing ceiling level suggest that it is of three bays. All of the projecting feet appear to have been altered or partly cut back. The presence of these timbers is puzzling, as English Heritage state that the central part of the range has a common-rafter roof, with no tie-beams or collars. The interior of the 20th century northern half of the range was not inspected.
- 4.37 The north-east range (Site 16b) comprised disused farm buildings at the time of the assessment. It is sub-rectangular in plan, aligned north-east/south-west and is a maximum of c.18m long by c.8m wide (see figure 12 and plate 17). It is of two storeys, which become shallower towards the east end due to the rising slope on which the range is built. The range is of coursed squared rubble throughout, with edge-laid quoins in places, and a pitched stone slated roof. There are ridge stacks at the west end of the roof and to the east of centre; the latter stack retains two projecting stone-slate bands.
- 4.38 The earliest part of the range is a two cell structure at the east end. This is sub-rectangular in plan, c.6.5m long by c.5.5m wide, and its 0.6m thick walls are considerably wider than the other parts of the range; the south-east corner rises from a large rounded boulder. There is a small ground floor two-light mullioned window in the east gable, with another blocked opening above (perhaps also formerly mullioned?) and a possible earlier, lower gable line. There are two doorways in the south elevation flanking a small window, with a further pair of doorways in the north elevation. Internally, the structure is divided into two cells,

largely filled with stored materials at the time of the assessment. The west cell is floored with stone setts and retains a single stall partition; the heel post is pegged to a ceiling beam, whilst the curving top rail and bottom rail are spanned by boards up to 0.3m wide. The stall also retains a wooden manger or feeding trough. Part of the ceiling over this west cell is formed from re-used common rafters and there is a single softwood truss over, of tie-beam and principal rafter form. The east cell has a fireplace in the west wall; only the deep stone lintel could be seen. A small recess on the north side of the fireplace may formerly have housed a spice box or salt cupboard. A flight of stone steps on the north side of the cell leads up to the first floor. This is also split into two separate areas, plastered throughout and with modern roof trusses over; the floor boards have an average width of 0.3m.

- 4.39 This earliest part of the range has undergone several phases of addition. The largest of these is to the west end, where there is a large two storey building. The south elevation has an inserted or enlarged double doorway at the west end of the ground floor; the quoins of the south-west corner commence only at first floor level, above the doorway lintel. To the east of the double doorway, there is a blocked doorway with a deep stone lintel, now containing a small inserted window, and a flight of stone steps which butt the main building. The steps rise to a pair of first floor doorways; the western doorway is contemporary with the steps but the eastern doorway may pre-date them. The west gable of the building is largely blank, with only a small window fitted with a wooden vent to the first floor. The north elevation has three rows of projecting throughstones with two small square vents to the east and a small first floor window, created by blocking a larger opening. A doorway at the west end of the ground floor retains a good example of a 19th century stable door with spearhead strap hinges and wooden latches.
- 4.40 The main access to the interior of this western extension is through the double doors in the south elevation. The interior is divided into two east-west cells of equal size by a spine wall with doorways at either end. Much of the interior was obscured by stored materials at the time of the assessment; the ceiling joists over the south cell are formed from re-used common rafters. The first floor, which is reached via the external steps, is also divided into two cells like the ground floor. The south cell has a board floor and plastered walls. There is a plain fireplace of 18th century appearance in the west wall fitted with a later cast-iron range and an alcove in the south wall fitted with wooden shelving. The cell is spanned by two pegged half-trusses supporting staggered trenched purlins. A doorway leads through into the north cell, which is sub-divided into two smaller areas, both plastered and retaining pencil graffiti dating back to the 1920s, perhaps relating to farm labourers.
- 4.41 A small single storey lean-to was added to the north side of the earlier structure and to the larger building to its west. The lean-to has edge laid quoins to the north-west corner and two courses of throughstones in the north elevation. A doorway in the west gable retains a 19th century stable door and there is an open-sided shelter to the east end. There is another later lean-to at the east end of the earlier structure. This is of two storeys, but is very narrow and the ground floor is quite low. A ground floor doorway in the south elevation gives access to the interior, filled with stored materials at the time of the assessment, and there is a second first floor doorway in the east gable.
- 4.42 To the east of the main range is a small single storey lean-to pigsty (Site 16c), built of coursed squared rubble with a stone-slatted roof. This building is shown in 1852 and 1909, but after 1909 a small privy was added to the east side of the pigsty. The interior retains two wooden seats.

Other Occupied Buildings

Arten Ghyll Cottage (Site 1)

- 4.43 Arten Ghyll Cottage lies at the upper end of Stone House, on the south side of the Artengill Beck; it was not possible to access the property as part of the assessment. Viewed from a distance, it is rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, and is c.12m long by c.6m wide and of two storeys; a smaller attached range projecting to the south appears to be a modern addition. The house is built of coursed stone rubble with three intermittent courses of projecting throughstones and has a pitched stone slated roof with a ridge stack at the west end. There are two ground floor windows at the west end of the north elevation, and two above on the first floor, with a larger mid-level opening to the east. All openings have modern stone lintels and timber casements.
- 4.44 A number of recent farm structures stand to the south of the house. The bridge over the Artengill Beck leading to the house is formed by a shallow stone arch with concrete ribs and concrete underpinning, and is clearly a modern construction. The cartographic evidence and appearance of the building suggest that Arten Ghyll Cottage was formerly an isolated 19th century agricultural building, perhaps associated with East Stonehouse, which has been recently converted to residential use. The 1951 Dent Estate sale catalogue suggests the building was a "3-bay barn with baulks over shippin to tie four cattle" (NMR SB00478).

Slingsby Barn (Site 5)

- 4.45 This house is located on the road frontage and is rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, c.17m long by c.6m wide and of two storeys; there is a single storey lean-to attached to either end, the western of which is rendered. The house is built of coursed squared rubble with large edge-laid quoins, especially at the south-east corner, and there are three intermittent courses of projecting throughstones to the south elevation and west gable; the north elevation was not accessible. The eastern third / half of the building rises from a projecting stone plinth of coursed squared rubble. There is a narrow stone stack against the west gable, rising from the lean-to, and a central ridge stack to the pitched stone slated roof. The fenestration of the south elevation is evenly spaced to both floors, with a blocked opening at the west end of the ground floor; all windows have stone lintels and are fitted with modern timber casements. A small porch in the centre of the south elevation covers the doorway which forms the main access into the house. Only the ground floor of the interior could be inspected, and this was entirely fitted out with modern fixtures and fittings. The ground floor of the eastern third of the house is set c.0.5m higher than that to the west, whilst the lean-to butting the east gable was formerly used as a dairy.
- 4.46 The owner believes that part of the house may date back to the 17th century and it is possible that fragments of a house of this date were incorporated into the existing structure. However, the structural and (limited) documentary evidence suggest that any older building was radically altered in the second half of the 19th century, and that the bulk of the existing house dates from this period; it is depicted in its current basic form on the 1846 tithe map. After alterations, the house may have partly served as an agricultural structure (it is not named as a dwelling on the 1846 tithe map), and it has clearly been renovated again during the 20th century for residential use. It appears to have been associated with a larger house to the east (see Site 30 below), and it is possible that some of the fragments of this now demolished structure have been incorporated into the present Slingsby Barn.

Carley Hall (Site 15)

- 4.47 Carley Hall (formerly known as Carlow Hill) stands on the west side of the River Dee. It is a Grade II Listed Building (see Appendix 5). The exterior of the house could not be inspected closely and there was no access to the interior at the time of the assessment. The house is L-shaped in plan, aligned north-south, c.15m long by a maximum of 8m wide. It is built into a steep bank, meaning that the southern three bays are of two storeys, while the northern bay of the west elevation is a single storey. There is a lean-to structure butting the north end of the house. All elevations are built of whitewashed coursed squared rubble; the main house has a pitched stone-slatted roof with two low stacks at the southern end of the ridge.
- 4.48 There is a small wooden porch at the southern end of the east elevation, flanked by symmetrically arranged ground and first floor windows with varying glazing. To the north, there may be a staggered joint separating the main house from the northernmost bay, which has a first floor window set over what appears to a wide blocked opening with an arched head, now partly obscured by the external ground level. The southernmost two bays of the west elevation break forward from the rest of the house and may form an aisle added at a later date. The next bay to the north has a first floor window; the ground floor is obscured by a lean-to added after 1909. The northern part of the north elevation is of a single storey only and contains a doorway with a stone lintel. The lean-to at the north end of the house has a doorway in the west gable and a window, perhaps also created from a doorway, in the east gable.
- 4.49 The Listed Building description notes that the house is probably of early 18th century date, and the 1846 tithe map depicts a single detached square structure on the site. There is also an attached peat store and shippon which were not inspected as part of the assessment.

Buildings, north side of the Artengill Beck (Site 38)

- 4.50 To the north of East Stonehouse, adjacent to the retaining wall on the north side of the beck, there is a single storey modern workshop (Site 38a) bearing the sign "Colin Gardener, Cabinet Marker". This appears to have replaced a small L-shaped structure first shown here in 1846 and, although it lies within the area of the marble works, it is not clear if it is part of the complex. To the west, adjacent to the roadside boundary wall, there are the remains of a low single storey, single cell stone building (Site 38b), formerly with a slate roof. This was built after 1909 and it butts the roadside wall.

Other Structures

Lime kiln (site of) (Site 2)

- 4.51 A limekiln formerly lay to the north-west of Arten Ghyll Cottage, and is shown on the south bank of the Artengill Beck on the 1846 tithe map and the Ordnance Survey 1853 6" map (see plate 2 and figure 5). No trace of it now remains, and it may have been washed away by the beck, although there are a few stones lying in the general area.

Lime kiln (Site 14)

- 4.52 A well-preserved early 19th century lime kiln stands on the west bank of the River Dee, terraced into a steep slope. A narrow track runs along the river bank to the base of the kiln; the kiln was originally charged from the steep trackway leading to Carley Hall. The exterior of the kiln is curved in plan, and it is built of coursed squared rubble and stands to a maximum height of c.2m. A corbelled draw arch with a flat stone lintel in the east side of the kiln has a single draw hole to the interior. The pot has been infilled and was not visible at the time of the assessment. The kiln is a Grade II Listed Building (see Appendix 5) and information from the National Park Authority notes that it was restored in 2004.

Stone House Bridge (Site 18)

- 4.53 The main bridge over the River Dee, Stone House Bridge, lies immediately to the west of the hamlet. The bridge is formed by a single arch of thinly coursed stone rubble rising from natural bedrock on either side (see plate 18). The arch appears to pre-date the main abutments and parapet walls of the bridge, which are built of thinly coursed rock-faced stone. This would support the cartographic evidence; the 1846 tithe map depicts a much thinner structure than that which survives today. The Listed Building description suggests that the bridge is 17th century in date, which would tie in with information in the Dent Village Heritage Centre which notes that it was built by Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army on their march through Dentdale.

Blue Bridge (Site 13)

- 4.54 A smaller bridge, called Blue Bridge, spans the Artengill Beck just upstream from its confluence with the River Dee. The underside of the bridge could not be inspected closely, but it appears to be formed by a single broad arch of coursed squared rubble rising from stepped footings of larger blocks to either side. Low parapet walls flank the road passing over the bridge.

Field barn, east of Stone House (Site 34)

- 4.55 This is a single storey field barn, composed of two distinct parts. The earliest, east, part is a rectangular barn with a pitched stone slated roof, built of coursed squared limestone rubble with the occasional throughstone, edge-laid quoins to the corners and rising from a rubble plinth at the west (downslope end). The north elevation has a small unglazed window opening to the west end, and a large central doorway with a timber lintel; the latter has been blocked to create a window. There is another window to the apex of the east gable, whilst the south elevation is blank apart from a doorway at the west end. The west gable is obscured by the later part of the building. Internally, the earlier part is divided into three bays by bolted tie-beam and principal rafter trusses with iron strapwork to the apex of the truss; each principal supports a single purlin. There is a doorway leading into the later part in the centre of the west wall; above this, a line of projecting stones run the length of the wall, perhaps once supporting a floor at this end of the building.
- 4.56 The later part of the building is a lean-to byre with a single pitch stone slated roof, sloping downwards from east to west. It too is built of coursed squared limestone rubble but has edge-laid quoins to the south corners only. There is a window and a blocked doorway to the south elevation, a window to the north elevation and a central doorway in the west elevation. The interior was not accessible at the time of the assessment, but it appears to be divided into three double stalls with a

feeding passage on the east side. The main stall partitions comprise wooden rails and a heel post, with a central upright stone slab dividing each into two parts.

Ruined field barn, Jean Fields (Site 24)

- 4.57 A ruined field barn lies on the west side of Jean Fields, to the north of Stone House. It is sub-rectangular in plan and aligned north-west/south-east. It is of two storeys, built of coursed squared rubble with edge-laid quoins with up to four courses of throughstones to the gables (see plate 19). It was roofless at the time of the assessment. Doorways at the north and south ends of the west side lead into the interior, which is rubble filled. There is a small alcove in the west wall and a line of socket holes marking the former first floor in the south wall. An internal cross wall, visible in plan only, can be seen to the west of centre. The barn is probably late 18th/early 19th century in date, although it might lie on an earlier site within the 15th/16th century field system (see below). It might be the "Top Barn" mentioned in the 1951 Dent Estate sale catalogue where it is described as "containing tying for five cattle, barn and baulks" (NMR SB00478).
- 4.58 A sub-rectangular depression to the north-west of the barn may mark the position of a small associated yard or perhaps the original extent of the building shown in 1846. There is also a similar smaller feature on the north side of the drystone wall which butts up to the north end of the barn, which might correspond to an extension to the building shown in 1846. The historic maps show that the adjacent field wall was built after 1909 (see Site 23 below).

Ruined field barn, Jean Fields (Site 25)

- 4.59 Another ruined field barn lies on the east side of Jean Fields. It is rectangular in plan and aligned north-west/south-east (see plate 20). The coursed squared rubble walls survive up to c.2m high, and it may originally have been of two storeys. There are doorways in the east and west walls, and in the former north gable; the latter has a substantial stone lintel, quined jambs and is blocked. Internally, two small cells or pens have been created at the southern end of the building by the insertion of secondary walls. A small blocked window is visible at the north-west corner, possibly with a drain blocked at ground floor level. The position of the barn, on one of the outer field boundaries of early post-medieval field system, might imply that it is 18th century or slightly earlier in date. This barn might be the "High Home Barn" mentioned in the 1951 Dent Estate sale catalogue, described as "containing tying for five cattle with Cleveland Water Bowls, Loose Box, Shippon for five cattle with three-door barn and baulks" (NMR SB00478).
- 4.60 There is a sub-rectangular depression to the east side of the barn, possibly marking the position of a former associated yard which might have been defined by a curving wall line shown in 1846. There is also a flattened linear depression which runs to the south-east.

Ruined field barn, south of Jean Fields (Site 28)

- 4.61 There is another ruined building, probably also once a field barn, to the south of Jean Fields; in 1852 it was linked to Slingsby Barn (see Site 5 above) by a footpath. Only the north wall of the building survives to any height and it contains a central doorway with quined jambs and a substantial lintel; the other three sides survive largely as earthworks, although large quoins are visible at the corners. The interior has been subdivided at a later date by a secondary cross wall. There may be a narrow platform or flattened area to the south of the ruin, and a possible well

or spring is visible as a depression just to the south. The ruin is difficult to date, but its position on the potential late medieval "head dyke" (see below) might suggest that it is 18th century or perhaps slightly earlier in date.

Remains of house, east of Slingsby Barn (Site 30)

- 4.62 The 1846 tithe map depicts a large house on the north side of the road running through Stone House. It is basically rectangular in shape, although there is a small off-centre extension on the south side and another extension in the north-east corner. There are also two stub walls running out from the west end. The building is named as a "dwelling house" while an elongated field on the east side is a meadow, occupied by Robert Blades (of Stonehouse Farm). The Ordnance Survey 1896 6" map shows a much smaller open-roofed structure on the site, suggesting that the main building had been demolished by then, and only the back wall of the former building is shown on the 1909 map, with open ground in front. The wall depicted in 1909 survives, forming a revetment to the land behind; it was not possible to closely examine the wall at the time of the assessment. An earthwork platform stands to the north of an adjacent gateway, represented by a sub-rectangular, slightly raised, cobbled area with stone edging. This is probably associated with the former garden attached to the east side of the now demolished house. The tithe map implies that the former building was associated with Slingsby Barn (Site 5) to the west, and so perhaps this was formerly Slingsby Farm – it is not specifically named on any of the historic maps.

Ruined structure, north side of Artengill Beck (Site 32)

- 4.63 The Ordnance Survey 1896 6" and 1909 25" maps show a small square structure on the north side of the Artengill Beck (see figure 7); it is not depicted on the earlier editions. The structure is c.3.5m square, of a single storey and built of limestone rubble with no quoins. The walls are in danger of imminent collapse. There is a window in the north side and a door and window in the west side; the window utilises a railway rail as a lintel. The function and purpose of the building is unknown.

Possible spring head or building, Jean Fields (Site 26)

- 4.64 There is a sub-square depression, c.1.5m long and wide, and up to 0.4m deep, to the east of the two ruined field barns in Jean Fields. The east side of the depression is revetted with upright slabs, whilst low drystone walls line the north and south sides. A metal pipe emerges from the south-east corner. The structure may mark the position of a former spring, partly walled off to create a drinking point for stock. Nothing is depicted here on any of the historic maps.

Bridge abutments, north-east of Jean Fields (Site 36)

- 4.65 There is a well-built levelled embankment, formerly supporting a trackway leading to a bridge crossing over the Settle-Carlisle railway line, on the north side of Jean Fields. The bridge has now gone, but the brick abutments survive, flanked by brick piers which have brick-faced limestone capstones. The bridge formerly provided access across the railway to the enclosed field to the north, and it is labelled as Bridge No 87 on the Settle-Carlisle Railway plan.

Field walls and Boundaries

- 4.66 As noted in Chapter 1, no detailed survey was undertaken of the field boundaries or the wall furniture in and around Stone House, unless they were deemed to be of particular interest or significance. In general, the field boundaries within the survey area are represented by drystone field walls, in varying degrees of repair. In the west part of the survey area, between the river Dee and Jean Fields, the fields walls average 1.4m to 1.6m in height, and are built of squared rubble with very few throughstones and slanted coping. The walls are slightly battered in profile and up to 0.7m wide at their base. Further to the east, closer to the railway line, the walls are of similar dimensions but contain up to three courses of throughstones, suggesting a later period of construction.
- 4.67 Within this general pattern, there are a number of ruined field walls and associated boundary banks which appear to form part of an earlier, perhaps medieval, field system. To the south of Low Cross Hill, a ruined field wall (Site 20) is distinguished from the others in the survey area principally by the size of the stones within it. The wall stands up to c.1m high and acts partly as a retaining wall for the ground to the east. It is built of coursed squared rubble, including pieces of stone up to 1.0m long and 1.2m high. There are a number of trees growing along the alignment, and a slightly flattened area to the east of the wall line, possibly representing a former trackway which the wall may have retained. The alignment continues through the field to the north-west as a slight break of slope between an area of pasture to the west and steeply sloping rough grazing to the east; this section is depicted as a wall from 1896 onwards. The course may also continue further to the south-east as a slight spread bank to the west side of a drystone wall.
- 4.68 There is another possible early boundary (Site 23) crossing Jean Fields, although in some sections it resembles a watercourse. The earthwork first becomes apparent to the north-east of the ruined Low Cross Hill farm complex, where it is visible as a flattened linear strip c.2m-3m wide, resembling a trackway. The earthwork then curves around to the south-east and runs downslope towards a deep gully where there is an isolated section of surviving field wall. The earthwork continues south-east beyond the gully, where it is a well defined linear depression, c.3m wide and 0.75m deep, with a spread c.2m high bank on the downslope side. It continues past a ruined field barn (Site 24) and its course is then interrupted by a sub-rectangular spread depression at the base of a natural watercourse. The depression continues beyond this area, with a rubble bank 2m-3m wide and 1m high on the downslope side. The depression then fades, but the bank continues beneath an adjacent drystone field wall. It follows a sinuous course, terminating at another steep-sided natural gully where much rubble is visible. The alignment is depicted on the 1846 tithe map, although the central section by the barn is shown as a dashed line, suggesting partial collapse. The boundary was replaced by a straighter wall slightly to the west after 1909, the new wall running up to the ruined barn.
- 4.69 To the south of Jean Fields, there is a curving boundary (Site 29) running south from a ruined building (Site 28), visible as a spread bank, c.2m wide, 0.5m high and containing much rubble; the ruinous remains of a drystone field wall are visible along the line of the bank. Towards the north end, the wall incorporates a staggered offset, possibly with a building to one side, and further south there appears to be a former gateway. Towards the south end, the bank curves around to the south-west into a small enclosure adjacent to the track running east from Stone House. Here it appears to have an area of terracing on its south side, although these may be natural features. The boundary is depicted on the 1846

tithe map, forming the east side of a roughly triangular field, which was then straightened and shortened by 1896, presumably as part of the enclosure process.

- 4.70 There is a similar earthwork bank (Site 27) on the south side of Jean Fields, which forms the remains of a longer walled boundary depicted in 1846 and 1909.

Other Earthworks

Probable garden earthworks, Stonehouse (Site 10)

- 4.71 The garden on the west side of Stonehouse (Site 9) is lawned and contains a number of discrete but regularly formed earthworks (see figure 9). Immediately to the west of the house there is a small slightly raised feature, perhaps a platform, with low linear banks to the east and north. Some c.15m to the west of the house, a number of conjoined rectangular depressions are visible, all between 0.1m to 0.2m deep. They cover an area c.23m long (north-south) by c.10m wide (east-west). Several of the depressions have stone visible along their edges and one may retain the remnants of a stone flagged surface. The ground slopes away gently to the west of the conjoined depressions, and there may be two sub-rectangular platforms, each c.10m long by c.5m wide, slightly terraced into the slope adjacent to the north boundary wall of the garden. Whilst it is quite likely that the conjoined rectangular depressions represent former garden earthworks, it is possible that they may be the remains of a medieval, or early post-medieval, house which was demolished prior to or following the construction of Stonehouse in the early 1800s as the marble works manager's residence.

Probable lime kiln, Jean Fields (Site 35)

- 4.72 An earthwork lies to the immediate north-west of the ruined field barn in Jean Fields (Site 24). It is represented by a shallow sub-circular depression, c.1.2m in diameter, with a narrow short opening to the east side. The opening passes through the surrounding "arms" or banks, each c.1m wide. Although the banks themselves are rather shallow, the kiln is raised up above the surrounding sloping ground surface, giving it a height of c.1.5m to the downslope (west) side. Nothing is shown at this location on any of the historic maps of the area, and it is probably a short-lived lime kiln.

Possible building platforms (Sites 17 and 37)

- 4.73 On the south bank of the Artengill Beck, east of East Stonehouse, there is a slightly raised sub-rectangular platform and a shallow sub-rectangular depression (Site 17), close to a former pigsty and privy (Site 16c). This earthwork may represent the site of a former building, shown in this approximate position on the 1909 Ordnance Survey map.
- 4.74 There is a further possible building platform (Site 37) in the field to the north-east of Slingsby Barn. The earthwork is c.8m long (north-east/south-west) by c.5m wide, and stands up to 0.5m high along the front edge. It runs parallel to the contour, within a sloping area of ground and is slightly terraced into the slope. There may be other similar features in this area to the north-east. The earthwork is not particularly prominent, and nothing is marked in this area on the historic maps.

Poorly defined earthworks (Sites 19, 21 and 22)

- 4.75 To the south-east of Low Cross Hill, there is a levelled area (Site 19), aligned north-east/south-west, c.45m long, 2.5m wide and 0.5m high, running parallel to a field wall; it may once have been partly revetted with stone on the north side. The 1846 tithe map depicts a track here, running from Cow Dubb and presumably giving access into these fields. It had been abandoned by 1852.
- 4.76 A possible sub-rectangular platform (Site 21) lies to the north-west of Stonehouse Farm, with perhaps several others slightly terraced into the slope leading down to the River Dee. However, these features are all very poorly defined and they may be natural features.
- 4.77 There are a number of spread or poorly defined earthworks (Site 22) in a sloping area of pasture to the north-east of Stonehouse Farm. At the north end of the area, a shallow linear depression, 2m wide and 0.5m deep, runs south-west from the angle of an existing drystone wall boundary. The Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map shows a line of trees along this line suggestive of a former hedged field boundary, while it is depicted a dashed boundary on the 1846 tithe map. To the south-east, there is a similar but wider feature on a parallel alignment, with conjoined modern drainage on its north side. The area between the two linear depressions may contain very degraded north-east/south-west aligned ridge and furrow.

5 PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Stone House Hamlet

- 5.1 Structural evidence shows that two of the dwellings (and perhaps three) in Stone House were rebuilt in the late 17th or early 18th centuries (see below). This rebuilding activity probably replaced timber-framed structures of an earlier date on or adjacent to the same sites. The earthworks (Site 10) within the garden of Stonehouse might possibly represent the remains of a medieval or early post-medieval house that was demolished when the present structure was built. Are these earthworks associated with the “House built of Stone” implied by the place-name, and which is mentioned in the documentary record in the early 15th century (Lancaster 1996, 23)? As noted above, it is assumed that the term infers a dwelling made of stone, something generally quite rare before the early 17th century and probably restricted only to higher status dwellings (Moorhouse 1981, 803). Other, less convincing, building platforms were also noted to the north-east of East Stonehouse (Site 17) and to the north-west of Stonehouse Farm (Site 21).
- 5.2 The combined structural and earthwork evidence, although slight, suggests that the medieval core of the settlement may have been little different in terms of topography and area than that which exists today. Houses occupied the higher ground on either side of the Artengill Beck, and may also have been present either side of the trackway running east-west through Stone House; some of these structures (e.g. Slingsby Farm - Site 30) have been demolished in the 20th century. The early post-medieval settlement appears to have comprised three separate farmsteads (Stonehouse, Slingsby and East Stonehouse), but further documentary research, beyond the scope of this assessment, would be needed to determine whether this reflects an early, medieval settlement pattern.
- 5.3 Other survey work has indicated that the rebuilding of structures in stone in the western and northern Yorkshire Dales appears to have started in the early to mid 17th century, and that it peaked late in the same century (Harrison & Hutton 1987, 216-217). Structural evidence for the same process survives at Stone House, principally at Stonehouse Farm (Site 12) and East Stonehouse (Site 16). At both these sites, the earliest parts of the house rise from a plinth, although the early stonework at East Stonehouse is much neater than that at Stonehouse Farm. The earliest parts both have similar dimensions (c.9.5m by c.7m at East Stonehouse and c.7m by 6m at Stonehouse Farm), and both have architectural features suggesting a late 17th or early 18th century date. Stonehouse Farm formerly incorporated a datestone of 1708, whilst another within the site is dated 1710, although neither now remains *in situ*. The fire windows at East Stonehouse are very similar to illustrated examples of late 17th or early 18th century date (Harrison & Hutton 1987, 140).
- 5.4 The house at East Stonehouse (Site 16a) may formerly have been of a hearth passage plan, with a firehood or arch formerly present at the east end of the living room and a very narrow, single bay, low end to the east of the passage (see figure 12). The firehood may have been removed at the end of the 18th century and replaced by the existing fireplace at the west end of the ground floor living room, although this would imply that neither surviving fire window is *in situ*. Alternatively, it could have originally had a variation of the end stack plan, with an earlier fireplace at the west end of the current living room, perhaps lit by the fire window in the south elevation. This earlier fireplace could again have been replaced in the late 18th century and the farmhouse re-fenestrated and extended to the west at the same time; the watershot masonry used on the building is typical of mid 18th to

mid 19th century work (Harrison & Hutton 1987, 135). The earlier house was also extended to the east, again in the 18th or 19th centuries, and this extension may have housed calf pens in 1951; the substantial alterations to the eastern end of the farmhouse range may also have been undertaken in 1951 (NMR SB00478).

- 5.5 Like the farmhouse range, the western range of farm buildings at East Stonehouse (Site 16b) also has an earlier core. The wall thickness and mullioned windows of the earliest central part also suggest a 17th century date, and possibly a domestic origin; Harrison and Hutton illustrate an isolated small two-cell lobby-entry farmhouse, with mullioned windows of similar size and form, at Old Gate Up in Appletreewick (Harrison & Hutton 1987, 88). The western end of the East Stonehouse range is probably late 18th or early 19th century in origin, and it formed the low cart house in 1951 (NMR SB00478). The upper floor was partly used for domestic accommodation, probably farm labourers, during the 19th and early 20th century, although the owner believes that it may have been leased to the marble works at one point (Mr Taylor, Owner, *pers. comm.*). The apparent lack of any structures at the location of East Stonehouse on Jeffery's 1771 map (see figure 4) cannot be explained, unless it is a cartographic error.
- 5.6 Stonehouse Farm, on the north side of the hamlet, is more difficult to interpret. The house (Site 12a) may also have started life as a hearth passage house, and perhaps acquiring a cross-passage when the existing west end was added to the earlier house. Alternatively, it could have originated as a two-cell lobby entry house but still acquired a cross-passage through the same process. The later east end probably dates from between c.1750-1850, as indicated by the use of watershot masonry (Harrison & Hutton 1987, 135). Like East Stonehouse, the north range of farm buildings at Stonehouse Farm (Site 12c) has an earlier core, although this is probably 18th rather than 17th century. The 1951 sale catalogue suggest that it comprised a barn, shippon and sheds with a granary over at the east end, whilst the west range (Site 12b) may also have comprised stabling and cattle accommodation (NMR SB00478).
- 5.7 The remainder of the core buildings within the hamlet not associated with the marble works, are all of 18th or 19th century date. Slingsby Barn (Site 5) almost certainly started out as a late 17th or early 18th stone house similar to East Stonehouse or Stonehouse Farm, but it was heavily remodelled during the 19th century when it might have had an agricultural function. Carley Hall (Site 15) also appears to be largely of 18th / 19th century construction, whilst Arten Ghyll Cottage (Site 1) seems to be a converted 19th century agricultural building. Ivy Cottage (Site 6) has been built in the last 25 years. The outlying field barns are probably of late 18th or early 19th century date, although some may be slightly earlier, or lie on the sites of earlier buildings.

Stone House Field System

- 5.8 The field survey in the area to the north of Stone House revealed some evidence of the presumably medieval and early post-medieval field system associated with the settlement. As noted in Chapter 3 above, these enclosures are defined by large curvilinear boundaries, and they are well illustrated by the 1846 tithe map (see plate 1). One such boundary (Site 29) can be seen curving away to the north-east from the north side of Stone House, and this survives as a bank with a ruined field wall on top, running past a ruined building (Site 28) and continuing as a field wall towards a field barn (Site 25). This alignment probably represents the "head-dyke" of the 15th/16th century field system, which was then expanded by one field's width to the east, perhaps by the late 16th/early 17th century when the limit

of cultivation was reached; the 1951 sale catalogue names the southern field of this expansion as “Intake Meadow” (NMR SB00478), suggesting a later phase of encroachment. This eastern head-dyke is shown on the 1846 tithe and Ordnance Survey 1852 6” maps, with all subsequent expansion to the east, onto the moors and fells, being a result of the 1859 enclosure process.

- 5.9 Some of the internal boundaries associated with the pre-enclosure field system were also recorded by the assessment. One linear earthwork (Site 23) runs to the north-west and almost parallel to the earlier head-dyke, whilst another bank (Site 27) runs at an angle between the two. The western limit of the field system may be marked by a ruined field wall (Site 20), although its straight north-west/south-east alignment might suggest that it acts as a revetment for a track on its east side, perhaps forming part of a longer, long-since abandoned, route running along the east side of the river. The fact that some of the internal boundaries contain trees might suggest that they were formerly hedged, another characteristic of the earlier pre-stone walled field boundaries in the dale (Lancaster 2001a, 21).
- 5.10 The ruined field wall on top of the boundary bank (Site 29) probably represents the renewal or stock proofing of the former “head dyke”, and this wall contains a staggered offset near the ruined building (Site 28) (see figure 13). Work elsewhere in the Yorkshire Dales has noted examples of these offsets surviving as earthworks, and it is suggested that they were an early form of gate, with the offsets or overlaps creating a short narrow passageway along the length of the wall against which animals could have been driven (Moorhouse 2003, 352). The fact that a ruined building (Site 28) is positioned on this boundary implies that it, or its predecessor, was associated with the field system and/or the staggered offset.

The Marble Works

- 5.11 Although the current assessment work has uncovered no firm evidence to support the suggestion that the High Mill (Site 7 – now partially represented by Mill Cottage) was originally built as a corn mill and then converted to a cotton mill in c.1780, such a development would follow a trend noted throughout the Yorkshire Dales in the late 18th century (Ingle 1997, 199). It is possible that the building is shown on Jeffery’s 1771 map, although this appears more in the position of the Low Mill. Given that the structure formed part of the marble works by c.1800, any use the building may have had as a corn / cotton mill appears to have been fairly short-lived. It is possible that some of the watercourses to the south of the hamlet (Sites 39 and 40) are associated with the earlier mill and its pond, and the presence of this mill, and its reservoir and water supply system, meant that it was relatively easy to convert it to a marble works. Other factors must have been the dale’s transport network and the location of the source quarries; Richard Alderson, who may well have originally established the works, apparently owned a large marble quarry in the vicinity (information from the Dent Village Heritage Centre). However, the distribution of the marble quarries as shown on the early Ordnance Survey maps (Richardson & Dennison 2005) makes it clear that Stone House was not central, with only Blea Gill Quarry being less than 2km from the works.
- 5.12 Although it is not known precisely when the works were established in Stone House, they were mentioned in 1812 and 1829, and in 1834 they were described as “a considerable manufactory” (Parson & White 1829, 166; Pigot & Co 1834, 698-699). Current knowledge suggests that the High Mill (Site 7) was converted to accommodate marble cutting saws in c.1800 to 1810, and that the Low Mill (Site 11) was built at around the same time. The works became part of Paul Nixon’s (or Nixson) company, and he was renting marble quarries in the area from at least

March 1826 (CRO WPR 69/3/2); when the Settle to Carlisle Railway built the Dent Head Viaduct over one of his quarries, he received £1,300 in compensation (Armstrong 1982). Nixon moved to Stone House after 1841 and when he died in 1850, his son, Carr Nixon, and then his wife Francis, continued the enterprise in conjunction with other partners such as John Blackmore. The precise relationship between Blackmore and Nixon is not known, but the firm was known as Blackmore and Company in 1848, and John Blackmore owned the works in 1846; perhaps Nixon had sold out to Blackmore but was retained as manager. The output from the works is difficult to estimate, but it has been estimated that between 1842 and 1844, when the industry was at its height, some 420 chimney pieces were produced (Raistrick 1951, 442-444). In addition to their widespread use in Dentdale and the immediate area, Dent marble pieces were shipped to Newcastle, Liverpool and London, and some even went abroad as high status architectural pieces.

- 5.13 It is not clear when Stonehouse (Site 9) was built, but it was probably in c.1800-1810 when the rest of the works was established. As has already been noted, it is not clear whether it replaced an earlier structure on or adjacent to the same site. The house was already occupied in 1841, but it soon became the Nixon residence and was used as the manager's house. It would also have been used as an office, a showroom and probably also for storage in the attic storey. The structural features in the attic are puzzling, but further survey would be needed to establish if they are part of an earlier structure incorporated into the house.
- 5.14 It is clear, even from the limited amount of work done for this assessment, that the creation of the Stone House marble works had a profound impact on what must have been a relatively peaceful agricultural late 18th century hamlet. The construction of the Low Mill (Site 11), which was a substantial two-storey 9 or 10 bay building (see plate 6), the building of Stonehouse (Site 9), and the conversion of the High Mill (Site 7) to hold a 60ft diameter water wheel, would have had a significant impact on the setting and topography of the settlement. The creation of the major watercourses bringing water from the north and south (Sites 31 and 33) involved a considerable amount of labour and engineering, and the way in which water was moved around the site using overhead launders and underground culverts is impressive. Details from the various 19th century census returns show that the hamlet was transformed from its previous agricultural-based economy into a semi-industrial one once the works was established. Many of the Stone House residents found employment in the works, as did many others living elsewhere in the Dale, and considerable distances must have been walked to and from work. In addition to these direct workers, there would also have been numerous other people employed in ancillary activities, such as quarrying and transportation.
- 5.15 The works appear to have closed around 1909, when the last owner, a Miss Blackmore, died. Part of the High Mill was demolished in the 1920s, and in 1928 the Low Mill was sold and subsequently demolished, the stone being used for road repairs. One significant piece of information to emerge about the marble works as a result of this assessment is that supplied by Mrs Ellison, namely the c.1900 sale catalogue which illustrates the type and range of marble products made at the works just prior to its closure (Blackmore & Co c.1900).

6 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Importance, Condition and Vulnerability

- 6.1 The assessment has identified a total of 40 individual sites within the Stone House survey area. Each site and/or component has also been categorised in terms of its importance, condition and vulnerability; the grades for each individual site are included in the site gazetteer (Appendix 1), while a summary table appears as Appendix 4.

Importance

- 6.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the survey area, although the Artengill Viaduct is one such monument just to the south-east. Seven of the structures within the survey area are Grade II Listed Buildings, namely Stonehouse (Site 9), the house and adjacent barn at West Stonehouse (Sites 12a and 12c), the lime kiln on the west bank of the River Dee (Site 14), Carley Hall (Site 15), the farmhouse at East Stonehouse (Site 16a), and Stone House Bridge (Site 18). This grade lies at the lower end of the hierarchy of Listed Buildings and so, for the purposes of this assessment, these sites are considered to be of Regional importance. The remains of the marble works and its associated water supply system (Sites 7, 8, 11, 31 and 33) are considered to be of Regional importance.
- 6.3 The majority of the rest of the identified sites are considered to be either of District or Local importance. Those falling into the former category include the various ruined or extant field barns (Sites 24, 25, 28 and 34), Slingsby Barn (Site 5), Blue Bridge (Site 13), a potential early field boundary (Site 23), the probable garden earthworks at Stonehouse (Site 10), and the potentially earlier watercourses (Sites 39 and 40). One site, a former lime kiln on the south side of the Artengill Beck (Site 2), has been destroyed and so is given a “No Grade” of importance.

Condition

- 6.4 The categorisation of the sites in terms of their condition has shown that 22 out of the 40 sites are thought to be in a good or above average condition; the definition of these terms is included in Appendix 4. The remainder of the sites are mostly considered to be in a medium or below average condition. Only three sites (Sites 21, 22 and 30) are in a poor condition; the first two of these sites are poorly preserved earthwork sites of local importance while the latter represents the remains of the former Slingsby farmhouse which is now largely destroyed with only the rear wall surviving above ground.

Vulnerability

- 6.5 In terms of vulnerability, the majority of the sites are considered not to be under threat or at risk. Twenty-six sites are thought to have a below average vulnerability, i.e. they were unlikely to suffer erosion or damage. Those sites considered to have a medium grade of vulnerability included the marble works' reservoir (Site 8), a field wall which is undergoing collapse (Site 20), and the various ruined buildings and barns in Jean Fields (Sites 24, 25 and 26).
- 6.6 Seven sites are thought to have an above average vulnerability. These include the stone pillars and revetment walls located along the side of the Artengill Beck (Sites 3 and 4) which are at risk from further water erosion and/or collapse; a former lime kiln on the south side of the beck (Site 2) has been lost to erosion since 1852.

Two buildings are in an advanced state of collapse, a field barn in Jean Fields (Site 28) and a square structure adjacent to the beck (Site 32), and further collapse and deterioration of these sites is likely without remedial action, although this would be difficult to justify given their significance. The remains of the Low Mill complex (Site 11) is at risk from further vegetation encroachment and deterioration, while the presumed garden earthworks to the west of Stonehouse (Site 10) are at risk from a change in land use or regime. The remains of the former Slingsby Farm (Site 30), to the east of Slingsby Barn, are also potentially at risk from further decay or demolition.

Management Recommendations

- 6.7 The recommendations arising from the assessment can be considered under two headings, the future management of the identified sites and the requirement for further work.

Site specific recommendations

- 6.8 As noted above, the categorisation of the identified archaeological sites in terms of their condition and vulnerability has shown that the majority are in a good or above average condition, and that they are generally not under threat. This is a reflection of past management regimes and the fact that most of the survey area is currently given over to pasture; this pasture is a combination of improved pasture, generally on the lower slopes, and rough pasture at higher levels. Within the hamlet, the majority of the built structures are in occupation and/or good repair and no recommendations need to be made.
- 6.9 The main threat to the outlying archaeological sites is considered to be agricultural improvements, either the ploughing and re-seeding of grassland areas, the improvement of existing grassland through re-seeding or direct drilling, or a conversion to alternative crop regimes; once ploughed, an earthwork loses its definition and the site's overall importance is diminished by the disturbance of both the above and below ground archaeological deposits. At present, agricultural improvement does not appear to be a significant issue in this part of Dentdale, probably in part due to its position within the Pennine Dales Environmentally Sensitive Area and a high take-up of ESA agreements although, with the phasing out of PDESA agreements in favour of Environmental Stewardship, this may need to be kept under review. The long watercourse on Brant Side (Site 31) is at risk from infilling and/or agricultural improvement, and this should be resisted if at all possible, as are the other watercourses to the south of the hamlet (Sites 39 and 40). The alignment of the long culverted watercourse from Scale Gill Bridge (Site 33) should also be protected from any future underground disturbance or damage.
- 6.10 The other management issues generally associated with pasture environments, such as overstocking, overgrazing and erosion caused by animals, do not appear to be a problem at Stone House. No site was considered to be at significant risk from, or was being damaged by, stock, although some erosion might result from inappropriately-positioned sheep feeders on some sites in the future.
- 6.11 Within the hamlet itself, the condition of the stone pillars and the revetment walls along the side of the Artengill Beck (Sites 3 and 4), and another small structure to the east (Site 32) should be periodically monitored, to try and prevent future collapse or degradation; selective or localised repair or consolidation might be appropriate in the near future. It is also important to ensure that the pieces of worked marble which remain within the hamlet, for example in the garden of Mill

Cottage and around Stonehouse, are not removed from site; if they must be removed, they should be taken to a safe location such as a local museum or heritage centre.

- 6.12 It is also clear from the preceding chapters that there may well be below-ground archaeological deposits and features within the hamlet, associated with the original medieval settlement, or the later farms and houses, and/or the marble works themselves. Significant ground disturbance may well uncover these remains, for example in and around the two mill sites (Sites 7 and 11) where structural elements of the mills and their associated watercourses may survive. While large scale development work would normally be subject to planning and other permissions, other works not requiring authorisation such as agricultural development, amenity landscaping or even, in some instances, gardening could easily damage or disturb underlying features.
- 6.13 It is accepted that the repair of field boundaries is a necessary, continuing and very expensive element of land management. However, it is recommended that, wherever possible, the repair and/or rebuilding of stone walls should be in keeping with the structure, form and typology of the adjoining lengths, so as to maintain the overall effect and typology of the boundary. In all cases, the existence of any wall furniture such as stiles, gates, troughs or sheep creeps should be noted and respected during repair work. Wherever possible, wall alignments should be retained to maintain the historic field patterns; it was noted above that Site 23 results from the re-alignment of a field wall after 1909.

Recommendations for further work

- 6.14 Further work is recommended in a few areas, in an attempt to improve the understanding and/or determine the form and function of the site, or to provide a greater understanding of the history and development of the hamlet.
- 6.15 There is little published information relating to the pre-18th century manorial organisation of Dentdale. It is highly likely that such material exists within regional and national collections, but it would first need to be located, and may well require specialist palaeographical study. In the more recent period, both Raistrick (1951) and Armstrong (1982) include transcripts from marble works' account books but do not provide any references as to their location. As a result of conversations with Mrs Ellison, it was discovered that her son holds the rate books from the 1840s which cover parts of Dentdale, and these might contain information relevant to the survey area. Finally, Mrs Ellison's sister and a member of the Hodgson family still live in the local area, and may have additional memories of the Stone House works.
- 6.16 A measured and photographic survey of the East Stonehouse complex (Site 16), combined with further documentary research, would help to elucidate the structural development of these buildings. Any such recording should include a transcription of the pencilled signatures and notes surviving on the first floor plasterwork in part of the farm range; such evidence is fragile, which is easily and often lost during conversion without record.
- 6.17 A measured survey of the farmhouse range at Stonehouse Farm (Site 12a) would also contribute towards a greater understanding of the building's history, as would a survey of the attic storey at Stonehouse (Site 9). A detailed survey of the presumed garden earthworks at Stonehouse (Site 10) would be beneficial, perhaps with limited excavation in the hope that the form and nature of the

earthworks can be confirmed. Further inspection of Carley Hall (Site 15) should also be carried out, subject to appropriate access. It would also be beneficial to undertake surveys of the various ruined field barns (Sites 24, 25 and 28) in the area to the north of the hamlet, prior to any further deterioration or collapse.

- 6.18 Further detailed archaeological survey work at the Low Mill complex (Site 11), with selective vegetation clearance, may well help in the understanding of the form and function of the building, while additional investigative work into the water supply network, perhaps through small-scale excavation, would help to explain how the complex functioned.
- 6.19 Finally, it is clear that the marble works has a very important place in the local history of the dale, and there are many local websites which mention the industry, often in a tourism context. Consideration should therefore be given to the provision of appropriate low-key interpretation at the site, possibly through information boards and/or guided walk leaflets.

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