

STONE HOUSE HAMLET AND MARBLE WORKS,  
DENTDALE, CUMBRIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

VOLUME 2: APPENDICES

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd  
18 Springdale Way  
Beverley  
East Yorkshire  
HU17 8NU

STONE HOUSE HAMLET AND MARBLE WORKS,  
DENTDALE, CUMBRIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

VOLUME 2: APPENDICES

Report no: 2004/232.R01  
Version: Final  
Date: December 2007  
Author: Ed Dennison & Shaun Richardson

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd  
18 Springdale Way  
Beverley  
East Yorkshire  
HU17 8NU

On behalf of

Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority  
Yorebridge House  
Bainbridge  
Leyburn  
North Yorkshire DL8 3EE

**STONE HOUSE HAMLET AND MARBLE WORKS, DENTDALE, CUMBRIA**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2**

**APPENDICES**

- 1 Gazetteer of Identified Sites
- 2 Census Information
- 3 Information on Watercourses from 1859 Enclosure Award
- 4 Importance, Condition and Vulnerability of Identified Sites
- 5 Listed Building Descriptions
- 6 EDAS Methods Statement

## **APPENDIX 1**

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 01

**Site Name:** Arten Ghyll Cottage, Stone House

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD7729885854

**Qualifier1:** Exact

**Height (AOD):** 270m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** House

**Form:** Occupied Building

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 19th century

**Date inspected:** 2 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

A house and associated structures are located at the north-east, upper end of Stone House, on the south side of the Artengill Beck. The house appears as an unnamed rectangular building on the 1846 tithe map [1]. Similarly depicted on the OS 1853 and 1896 6" maps, apparently linked to a spring to the south-east by a leat or track. This feature is shown as a double line on the 1853 map, but is not depicted on the later edition [2] [3]. The building is similarly depicted in 1909, but with no spring or channel / leat / track to the south. There is also no bridge at this date linking the building to the trackway on the north side of Artengill Beck [4].

It was not possible to access the property as part of the survey. Viewed from a distance, the structure is rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, c.12m long by 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 stone lintels and modern timber casements. 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 is clearly a modern construction [5].

The documentary evidence and appearance of the building suggest that it was formerly an isolated agricultural building, perhaps a barn associated with East Stonehouse, which has been recently converted to residential use [6].

#### **References:**

[1] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[2] OS 1853 6" map sheet 80

[3] OS 1896 6" map sheet 80

[4] OS 1909 25" map sheet 80/4

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 02/06/04

[6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Good

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 21/02/05

**Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 02

**Site Name:** Lime kiln (site of), north-west of Arten Ghyll Cottage

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77268585

**Qualifier1:** Approximate

**Height (AOD):** 260m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:** MYD36189

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Lime kiln

**Form:** Documentary Source

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 19th century

**Date inspected:** 2 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

A "Limekiln" is named and shown on the south bank of the Artengill Beck on the OS 1853 6" map [1]. It is also shown, but not named, as a circular feature on the 1846 tithe map [2]. It is not depicted in 1896 or 1909 OS maps - the 1896 map shows that the bend of the beck is much more pronounced, and it appears to pass through the site [3] [4]. No trace of the limekiln could be found at the time of survey, suggesting it has been removed by the action of the beck. However, there are a few stones in the ground in this general location, which may or may not be associated with the former kiln [5]. Also recorded by the Sedbergh and District History Society [6].

#### **References:**

[1] OS 1853 6" map sheet 80

[2] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[3] OS 1896 6" map sheet 80

[4] OS 1909 25" map sheet 80/4

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 02/06/04

[6] Sedbergh & District History Society 1991-92 Lime Kiln Survey, no 78a

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** No grade

**Condition:** Destroyed

**Vulnerability:** Not recorded

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 21/02/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 03

**Site Name:** Stone pillars, either side of Artengill Beck, south-east of Ivy Cottage

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77298588

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 260m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Structure

**Form:** Ruined Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 19th century

**Date inspected:** 2 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

There is a pair of unmortared squared stone rubble piers or pillars to the south-east of Ivy Cottage, on either side of the Artengill Beck. Both rise from bedrock and are c.1.2m in height; the south pier is of two phases [1]. The piers are not depicted on any of the historic maps. They may once have supported a footbridge across the beck, but are more likely to be associated with a launder bringing water to the marble works' reservoir (see Site 8) [2].

The pillars are not on the alignment of the main underground culvert which comes to the marble works from the south, which passes the west side of Arten Ghyll Cottage (see Site 33). However, the culvert could have run round to the north-east, with the water then entering the south side of the reservoir [3].

#### **References:**

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 02/06/04

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

[3] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Above average

**Vulnerability:** Above average

#### **Management recommendations:**

May be eroded or damaged by future flooding, but not significant enough to merit consolidation. Avoid deliberate disturbance and continue to monitor condition.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 21/02/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 04

**Site Name:** Retaining walls, either side of Artengill Beck

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77318591

**Qualifier1:** Linear

**Height (AOD):** 255m

**NGR 2:** SD77145840

**Qualifier2:** Linear

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Retaining walls

**Form:** Extant Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 19th century

**Date inspected:** 2 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:** 13 April 2007

**Inspected by:** E Dennison, EDAS

#### **Description:**

There are retaining walls running along either side of the Artengill Beck, varying in form, height and state of preservation. The wall on the north side of the beck begins to the east of the modern bridge leading to Arten Ghyll Cottage (see Site 1), and survives as a coursed rubble wall standing a maximum of 1.2m in height. After passing below the bridge and over an area of bedrock, the wall is butted by semi-circular buttress, c.1m high, to the south of Ivy Cottage (Site 6); this is probably associated with a water supply to the reservoir (see Sites 33 and 40). 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 westwards towards Blue Bridge, generally rising in height as they do so, although some sections are virtually ruinous [1].

It is likely that the beck walls have undergone numerous rebuilds over time, and a detailed inspection might reveal evidence relating to the marble works or earlier structures [2].

#### **References:**

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 02/06/04

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Above average

**Vulnerability:** Above average

#### **Management recommendations:**

Likely to continue to be damaged or eroded by the beck in places. Avoid deliberate disturbance and continue to monitor condition.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 21/02/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07



## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 05

**Site Name:** Slingsby Barn, Stone House

---

### Location

**NGR 1:** SD7723085905

**Qualifier1:** Exact

**Height (AOD):** 264m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### Concordance

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### Description

**Type:** Barn; Farmhouse

**Form:** Occupied Building

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 19th century

**Date inspected:** 2 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### Description:

The 1846 tithe map depicts a large rectangular unnamed building fronting onto the north side of the track running through Stone House. It is not specifically named in the tithe award, although it would appear to be associated with another house to the east (see Site 30) [1]. It is similarly depicted on the OS 1852 and 1896 6" maps [2] [3]. Similarly shown in 1909 [4].

Slingsby Barn is now a house, rectangular in plan and 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 structure is built of coursed squared rubble with large edge-laid quoins, especially at the south-east corner and 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 here, 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.0.50m higher than that to the west, whilst the lean-to butting the east gable was formerly used as a dairy [5].

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, perhaps that structure which formerly lay to the east and which was demolished between 1852 and 1896, were incorporated into the existing structure. However, the structural and cartographic evidence suggest that the bulk of the existing house dates from the second half of the 19th century. After alterations, the house may have partly served as an agricultural structure, and has clearly been renovated again during the 20th century for residential use [6].

#### References:

[1] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[2] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64

[3] OS 1896 6" map sheet 64

[4] OS 1909 25" map sheet 64/16

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 02/06/04

[6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

---

### Management

**Importance:** District

**Condition:** Good

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### Management recommendations:

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 22/02/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 06

**Site Name:** Ivy Cottage, Stone House

---

### Location

**NGR 1:** SD7727585885

**Qualifier1:** Exact

**Height (AOD):** 265m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### Concordance

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### Description

**Type:** House

**Form:** Occupied Building

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 20th century

**Date inspected:** 2 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### Description:

The 1846 tithe map and the OS 1853 6" map show an unnamed rectangular structure with a pond to the north and a smaller right-angled structure to the west, at the west end of a small enclosure or yard. The tithe appointment names the structure as a dwelling house, owned by John Blackmoor [1] [2]. The larger building had been made into a square structure by 1896, and is similarly shown in 1909, with the unaltered smaller structures to the west [3] [4].

Ivy Cottage is rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, c.11m long by c.5m wide and of two storeys. It is built of neatly coursed squared rubble with edge-laid quoins and a pitched stone slated roof. There are low stacks to the west end and centre of the ridge. The main entrance is via the central doorway in the north elevation, which is covered by a small porch; there is another doorway in the west gable. The fenestration in both the north and south elevations is very regular; all windows have stone lintels and sills and are fitted with modern timber casements. The interior was not inspected. The gardens have been landscaped and no traces of the structures shown to the west on the historic maps remain, although the pond partially survives as an earthwork (see Site 8) [5].

The main building shown on the historic maps almost certainly formed part of the marble works, but the existing house was clearly built on the same site in the last quarter of the 20th century [6].

#### References:

[1] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114), nos 2053 & 2054

[2] OS 1853 6" map sheet 80

[3] OS 1896 6" map sheet 80

[4] OS 1909 25" map sheet 80/4

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 02/06/04

[6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

---

### Management

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Good

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### Management recommendations:

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 22/02/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 07

**Site Name:** Mill Cottage (former High Mill) and associated features, Stone House

---

### Location

**NGR 1:** SD7725085875

**Qualifier1:** Exact

**Height (AOD):** 265m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### Concordance

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### Description

**Type:** Corn mill; Marble mill

**Form:** Occupied Building

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 18th century

**Date inspected:** 2 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:** 13 April 2007

**Inspected by:** E Dennison, EDAS

### Description:

This building supposedly originated as a corn mill, and was then converted to a cotton spinning and carding mill in c.1780, although it does not appear in the standard work on Yorkshire cotton mills [1]. In 1792 it was in the possession of Richard Alderson. By c.1800 it had been incorporated into the Stone House marble works as the High Mill, with Low Mill located further downstream (see Site 11). In c.1800 the Low Mill was used for polishing, with marble also been sawn in the same building by c.1815, and the High Mill was being used to saw marble by 1812 [2]-[6]. In 1834 the works as a whole were described as: "... a considerable manufactory for finishing and polishing marble, obtained here, upon new and improved principles, conducted by the proprietor, Mr Paul Nixon"; Nixon was then resident at Stone House [7]. 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 Mills" [8]. During the later 19th century, the firm's business had begun to suffer due to imports of foreign marble but they continued to trade, appearing as Blackmore and Co in 1891. The works appear to have closed in 1907 [9] [10].

The building is depicted as a large structure on the 1846 tithe map, with a large extension to the east in the centre of the east side. The south side (presumably the gable) is positioned against the Artengill Beck. It is not specifically named in the appointment [11]. The OS 1853 6" map depicts a rectangular building aligned north-east/south-west on the north side of the beck, with an extension in the centre of the east side. There are two other smaller buildings to the east (see Site 6). The area is named as "Stone House Marble Works" [12]. In 1896 and 1909, the High Mill is named as "Marble Works (Disused)" and the main building is shown as a number of conjoined structures forming a squat T-shape in plan [13] [14]. By the 1920s, the High Mill was in poor structural condition and it was partly demolished, leaving only a small proportion of the structure shown in 1909; this remained derelict until at least 1984, after which date it was converted to residential accommodation [15] [16].

As is clear from the cartographic evidence, the existing house (Mill Cottage) forms only a small proportion of the buildings shown in 1909; it represents the eastern extension on the main building. The house is rectangular in plan, 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, an unevenly pitched stone slated roof and a low stack to the west end of the ridge; in the south-west corner of the building the quoins only extend up to c.2.2m above ground level, suggesting a large opening with the first floor extending over. There are modern extensions to the east gable and north elevation. The west gable is largely blank, with a wide ground floor doorway, but there is evidence of much alteration to the upper floors, with a very tall blocked opening at first floor level 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 chimneypiece with a separate mantelshelf, also of Dent marble. The roof timbers are largely modern, but each slope of the roof retains a pair of large scantling purlins.

Some remnants of the larger building shown in 1909 survive within the garden of Mill Cottage. Between 4.85m and 6.33m to the west of the cottage's west side, there are parallel low rubble walls which appear to define either side of a wheel pit; the 1909 map appears to suggest that the wheel pit was located within the mill building. The ground level within the wheel pit slopes steeply upwards to the north, and suggests that much of the wheel pit has been infilled. The form of the wheel is unknown; given the surrounding topography, it was almost certainly overshot but there is no obvious trace of the head or tail races. The owners of Mill Cottage believe the wheel to have been 60ft in diameter. To the north of the former wheel pit, there is an open stone-lined culvert that passes through the 2.5m high drystone boundary wall next to

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

the track passing though Stone House; its relationship to the former mill is not certain.

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 a elegantly carved clock face, perhaps the remains of a wall-mounted sundial for a church. The majority of the garden of Mill Cottage is now lawned, and slopes gently downwards towards Stonehouse (Site 9) to either side of the trackway which gives access to the cottage [17]. The remains of the west gable of the original building, as depicted on the 1846 tithe map and later, is evident in the stone wall forming the boundary to the beck. The gable measures c.9m long with quoins at either end, although the wall not only stands 1.5m high. There is also an opening in the wall at the north end of the former gable, which might well be the tail race from the wheel pit in the garden, allowing spent water to run into the beck [18].

### References:

- [1] Ingle, G 1997 "Yorkshire Cotton: The Yorkshire Cotton Industry 1780-1835", 199-242
- [2] Raistrick, A 1951 "The Story of Dent Marble". The Dalesman vol 13(9), 442-445
- [3] Raistrick, A 1971 "Dalesman Polished Limestone". The Dalesman vol 33(7), 538-539
- [4] Wright, G N 1986 "The Yorkshire Dales", 109-110
- [5] Raistrick, A 1968 "The Pennine Dales", 123
- [6] Owner, Mill Cottage, pers comm
- [7] Pigot & Co Commercial Directory 1834, 698-699
- [8] Kelly & Co 1878 Post Office Directory of Building Trades, 1940
- [9] Slater's 1891 Commercial Directory, 135-137
- [10] SDHS Occasional Newsletter no 3 1982, 10-11
- [11] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114), no 2051
- [12] OS 1853 6" map sheet 80
- [13] OS 1896 6" map sheet 80
- [14] OS 1909 25" map sheet 80/4
- [15] Mrs Ellison, Far Helks, Dentdale, pers comm
- [16] Owner, Mill Cottage, pers comm
- [17] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 02/06/04
- [18] Ed Dennison EDAS, site visit 13/04/07

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Regional

**Condition:** Good

**Vulnerability:** Below average

### **Management recommendations:**

None for cottage. Ensure fragments of worked marble in garden are not removed or destroyed.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 22/02/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 08

**Site Name:** Reservoir and water supply (earthworks), adjacent to Ivy Cottage

---

### Location

**NGR 1:** SD77278590

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 265m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### Concordance

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### Description

**Type:** Reservoir

**Form:** Earthwork

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 18th century

**Date inspected:** 2 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:** 11 May 2006

**Inspected by:** E Dennison, EDAS

#### Description:

The 1846 tithe map and the OS 1853 6" map show a sub-rectangular water-filled pond on the south side of the road running through Stone House [1] [2]. It appears slightly larger and more square on a later edition [3]. It is depicted as a sub-rectangular feature in 1909, embanked to the south and west sides [4].

The pond now lies wholly within the garden of Ivy Cottage. It is represented by a shallow sub-rectangular depression, aligned almost east-west, c.30m long by c.15m wide, with a slightly lower area in the north-east corner c.8m long by c.4m wide; a small modern stone-built workshop has been constructed in this part. The drystone boundary wall at the east end of the pond appears to contain the remains of at least two inlet channels. A section of stone revetment survives partially along the southern side but more extensively to the west end, where it stands up to 0.5m high. There is a break in the revetment towards the north end of the west side, perhaps marking the position of a former sluice or outlet, and there are further possible inflow channels coming in through the south vegetated wall of the pond. The track running around the west end of the pond and 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 [5].

The pond was possibly originally constructed to serve the corn mill that subsequently became the marble works High Mill (see Site 7), and it may have been modified at a later date to serve the needs of the marble works. Certainly, the depiction of the pond in 1846 is more like a mill pond than a reservoir [6].

There appear to be several ways in which the reservoir was supplied with water. There is a long, prominent, watercourse to the north-east (see Site 31) which deposits water from Brant Side into the Artengill Beck, a short distance further upstream from the reservoir. There is a culvert in the wall forming the north-east side of the bridge giving access to Arten Ghyll Cottage, which is probably the point at which water was taken from the beck to feed into the reservoir. There are also a number of bolts in the bed of the beck just to the east of this point, and these may represent a former sluice or gate, which allowed water to be diverted into the culvert. This culvert presumably goes under the road, to emerge into the east end of the reservoir.

The second main water supply arrived from the south, via a long underground culvert (see Site 33). The enclosure plan shows that the culvert ran around the west side of Arten Ghyll Cottage, and it probably links with two stone pillars (Site 3) which formed the supports for another launder over the beck which then fed into the south side of the reservoir. However, it is also possible that water was taken across the beck using a semi-circular buttress seen in the north side of the beck's retaining wall to the south of Ivy Cottage (see Site 4). There is also another watercourse to the south-east (Site 39), which appears to be connected with the culvert in the north-east side of the road bridge. It is possible that this is an older supply, perhaps associated with the earlier corn mill, which was then superseded by the long underground culvert [7].

#### References:

- [1] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)
  - [2] OS 1853 6" map sheet 80
  - [3] OS 1896 6" map sheet 80
  - [4] OS 1909 25" map sheet 80/4
  - [5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 02/06/04
  - [6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm
  - [7] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm
- 

### Management

**Importance:** Regional

**Condition:** Medium

**Vulnerability:** Medium

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

### **Management recommendations:**

An integral part of the marble works. Avoid deliberate disturbance. Further survey work need to determine precise nature of water supply system.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 22/02/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 09

**Site Name:** Stonehouse, Stone House

---

### Location

**NGR 1:** SD7718585890

**Qualifier1:** Exact

**Height (AOD):** 260m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### Concordance

**SMR No:** MYD34805

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:** 162-1/12/144; II

**SAM No:**

---

### Description

**Type:** House

**Form:** Extant Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 18th century

**Date inspected:** 2 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

### Description:

Stonehouse is a well proportioned house, the least "vernacular" in the hamlet, which originated as the residence of the manager of the marble works. The 1846 tithe map depicts a rectangular structure with a small extension to the east in the centre of the east side and two small structures to the east. It is named in the apportionment as a "dwelling and yard", owned by John Blackmore [1]. The OS 1853 6" map shows a virtually square building with an extension in the centre of the east side, with two smaller structures to the east [2]. The later 1896 6" and 1909 25" maps show that the building had been extended to the north, as far as the track which passes through the village, and with a smaller structure to the east [3] [4]. The house is a Grade II Listed Building, first listed on 14th June 1984. The listing description dates it to c.1800 [5].

The existing house (Site 9a) is sub-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 with a watershot profile and edge-laid quoins, a shallow pitched stone slated roof with ridge stacks to either end. The principal elevation faces west. It 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 windows are fitted with modern glazing. 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 appears to have been present by 1846. The doorway in the south wall has monolithic dressed jambs and lintels. The lean-to covers the original doorway in the east elevation, which has a substantial stone lintel. To the south of the lean-to, there is a stair window with a semi-circular relieving arch over, 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 has a doorway at the east end of the first floor. The doorway is reached via a flight of curving stone steps wrapped around the north-east corner of the house; the steps are a secondary addition.

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 chimneypiece and mantelshelf, whilst the south-east room was formerly fitted with a white marble chimneypiece. The north-east room now forms the kitchen whilst the south-east was formerly the pantry. An adjacent stone staircase leads down 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 boards up to 0.4m 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.

The building (9b) adjoining the north side of the main house is clearly a later addition, and on cartographic evidence was built between 1853 and 1896. 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

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

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 side and added after 1909.

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 [6].

Stonehouse was built as the marble works manager's residence in the very late 18th or early 19th century. The 1851 to 1871 census shows that it was occupied by the Nixon family. In addition to being their accommodation, the building would probably also have been used as an office, a showroom and with storage on the attic floor [7].

### References:

- [1] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114), no 2049
  - [2] OS 1853 6" map sheet 80
  - [3] OS 1896 6" map sheet 80
  - [4] OS 1909 25" map sheet 80/4
  - [5] EH IOE number 484373
  - [6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 02/06/04
  - [7] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm
- 

### *Management*

**Importance:** Regional

**Condition:** Good

**Vulnerability:** Below average

### **Management recommendations:**

An integral part of the marble works. Measured survey of building and gardens to establish relationship between various components.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 04/05/03    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07



## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 10

**Site Name:** Garden earthworks, west of Stonehouse

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77178589

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 255m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Gardens

**Form:** Earthwork

**Period general:** Historic unknown period

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 2 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

The area to the west of the main element of Stonehouse is lawned and contains a number of discrete but regularly formed earthworks. 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. Approximately 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.

To the south-west of the house, the garden slopes away steeply towards a low retaining wall 0.3m high and with some flagstones to the front. Within the slope, some 10m to the south-west of the house, several concrete slabs have been used to roof over an unknown feature below, 2.5m long by 1.5m wide. To the north-east of the concrete slabs, there is a large flat slab on a similar alignment; it is possible that both features cover a culvert or other watercourse associated with the Low Mill complex (see Site 13) [1].

It is likely that the conjoined rectangular depressions to the west of the house are garden features. However, it is also possible that they represent the remains of a medieval or early post-medieval house which was demolished following the construction of Stonehouse as the works manager's residence [2].

#### **References:**

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 02/06/04

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** District

**Condition:** Medium

**Vulnerability:** Above average

#### **Management recommendations:**

Avoid deliberate disturbance. Limited excavation of the earthworks in the garden would help to clarify their age and origin.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 04/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 11

**Site Name:** Low Mill complex (remains of), Stone House

---

### Location

**NGR 1:** SD77168587

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 254m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### Concordance

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### Description

**Type:** Marble mill

**Form:** Foundations

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 18th century

**Date inspected:** 2 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:** 11 May 2006

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

### Description:

By c.1800 the Low Mill formed part of the Stone House marble works, together with the High Mill located further upstream (see Site 7). In c.1800, Low Mill was used for polishing, with marble also been sawn in the same building by c.1815; the High Mill was being used to saw marble by 1812 [1]-[5]. In 1834 the works as a whole were described as being "... a considerable manufactory for finishing and polishing marble, obtained here, upon new and improved principles, conducted by the proprietor, Mr Paul Nixon" [6]. By 1838 the works are listed as Nixon and Denton [7]. 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 Mills" [8]. During the later 19th century, the firm's business had begun to suffer due to imports of foreign marble but they continued to trade, appearing as Blackmore and Co in 1891. The works appear to have closed in 1907 [9] [10].

It is possible that the Low Mill is shown on Jefferys' 1771 map [11]. The Low Mill area is shown on the 1846 tithe map, with the building depicted as a large rectangular structure adjacent and parallel to the roadside. There are two extensions on the north-east side and at the north-east corner, with a small sub-square pond shown just to the north [12]. The OS 1853 6" map shows a similar structure, although the pond has been replaced by a rectangular structure [13]. In 1896 the main building is similarly shown, although the parallel building to the east is now replaced by a small circular pond [14]. Similarly shown in 1909, but now named as "Marble Works (Disused)". There is also a small extension on the north end of the building, slightly larger than that shown in 1846 [15]. A late 19th/early 20th century photograph of the mill shows a long two-storey 9 or 10 bay building with reasonably regular fenestration and a pitched stone slated roof. At the north end, there was a smaller single storey building with a pitched stone slated roof [16].

Following the closure of the marble works in c.1909, the Low Mill continued in use as a workshop for mending bicycles, motorbikes and other small pieces of machinery. In 1928, following bad flooding and the erosion of the road past Stone House, the Low Mill was sold and subsequently demolished, with the masonry / rubble being used to repair the road. However, large amounts of the former products remained on site for sometime afterwards. A large number of cut but unpolished fireplaces were 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 [17].

The remains of the Low Mill survive in wood and scrub adjacent to the main road, comprising earthworks, ruined structures and walls covering an area c.50m long by 25m wide. The principal surviving remnant is the wheel pit, which is depicted on the modern detailed OS maps. This is aligned north-west/south-east, and is c.8m long by 2.15m wide and survives to a depth of 2.3m in the centre. The uppermost course of both sides is formed by 0.5m deep 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. The OS 1909 25" map shows that the wheel pit would have been located inside the mill building.

Three large dressed stone blocks survive at the south end of the wheel pit, and these would formerly have housed part of the gear train transferring power to the sawing and polishing machinery within the mill. To the east, a block set slightly above the level of the wheel pit side retains several bolts and recesses in the 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 side, bearing a curving recess in the 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 wheel pit set c.1.5m to the west of the wheel pit, with decayed timbers running between the two; this might have been a saw pit. Beyond this, the roadside boundary wall is partly formed from the original east wall of the mill and contains at least one probable blocked window.

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

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 building is delineated by a rubble 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 wheel pit and has 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, whilst the reservoir further east survives as a poorly defined level area. 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 1909. Two cast-iron pipes, both 0.20m in diameter, emerge from the rubble within this area.

The small reservoir depicted to the north-east of the mill in 1847 and 1909, survives as a rectangular shallow depression, c.7m by c.8m. There is no obvious evidence as to how water was fed into or out of the pond [18].

The spent water from the wheel pit emerges in a culvert located in 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 [19].

### References:

- [1] Raistrick, A 1951 "The Story of Dent Marble". The Dalesman vol 13(9), 442-445
- [2] Raistrick, A 1971 "Dalesman Polished Limestone". The Dalesman vol 33(7), 538-539
- [3] Wright, G N 1986 "The Yorkshire Dales", 109-110
- [4] Raistrick, A 1968 "The Pennine Dales", 123
- [5] Owner, Mill Cottage, pers comm
- [6] Pigot & Co Commercial Directory 1834, 698-699
- [7] White's Directory 1838, 843
- [8] Kelly & Co 1878 Post Office Directory of Building Trades, 1940
- [9] Slater's 1891 Commercial Directory, 135-137
- [10] SDHS Occasional Newsletter no 3 1982, 10-11
- [11] 1771 Jeffery's map of Yorkshire, plate 6
- [12] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114), no 2056
- [13] OS 1853 6" map sheet 80
- [14] OS 1896 6" map sheet 80
- [15] OS 1909 25" map sheet 80/4
- [16] Photocopy held by Mr Richardson, Stonehouse Farm
- [17] Mrs Ellison, Far Helks, Dentdale, pers comm
- [18] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 02/06/04
- [19] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 11/05/06

---

### Management

**Importance:** Regional

**Condition:** Medium

**Vulnerability:** Above average

### Management recommendations:

An integral part of the marble works. Further detailed survey is required, to identify and understand the complex.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 04/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 12

**Site Name:** (West) Stonehouse Farm, Stone House

---

### Location

**NGR 1:** SD77158592

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 259m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### Concordance

**SMR No:** MYD34807;  
MYD34808

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:** 162-1/12/153; II  
(house) 162-  
1/12/154; II  
(barn)

---

### Description

**Type:** Farmstead

**Form:** Extant Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 18th century

**Date inspected:** 2 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### Description:

Stonehouse Farm is a working farm, comprising three main ranges, located on the north side of the road through Stone House. The 1846 tithe map depicts three buildings, one rectangular structure aligned on and parallel with the road, one similarly-sized building to the north which has a small extension on the north-east corner, and one square structure to the west, again on the road frontage. It was occupied by Robert Blades [1]. The OS 1852 and 1896 6" maps show a similar layout, although the small western building has an extension to the west. The complex is named "Stone House Farm" [2] [3]. The site is similarly depicted in 1909, although the west building has been reduced in size by about a half [4]. In 1951 the farm formed part of the sale of the Dent Estate [5]. The farmhouse and attached wall, and barn to the rear are both Grade II Listed Buildings, first listed on 14th June 1984. The farmhouse on the road frontage is probably dated to the late 17th century, the barn to the north is probably 18th century. The complex is named as West Stonehouse Farm [6].

The farmhouse forms the south range of the farm, located on the road frontage (Site 12a). It is rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, measuring c.19m long by c.6m wide. 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. 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. To the 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, 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.

The main access to the interior of the house 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. 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 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 externally in the east bedroom.

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

To the north of the farmhouse, there is a range of farm buildings (Site 12c). This range is rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, measuring 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. It has a ground floor doorway in the south wall, with a set of stone steps against the south elevation leading to a first floor doorway. Internally, the west end of the range has been recently 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 to 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 trenced 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.

Another range (Site 12b) stands to the west of the farmhouse. The main part of the range comprises a rectangular building, aligned north-south, built of squared coursed stone with edge-laid quoins and a pitched stone-slated 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. The 1708 datestone, formerly incorporated in the central part of the farmhouse, is now stored in the 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.

At a later date, perhaps after 1909, an aisle was added to the west side of the main building. The 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-slated catslide roof in two phases, both of coursed squared stone with edge-laid quoins [7].

Survey work across the Yorkshire Dales indicates that rebuilding in stone in the western and northern dales appears to have started in the early to mid 17th century and that it peaked late in the same century. Stonehouse Farm appears to have undergone the same process, although slightly later in the very early 18th century. The house may have started life as a hearth passage house, and perhaps acquired 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. Like East Stonehouse (see Site 16), the north range of farm buildings at Stonehouse Farm has an earlier core, although this is probably 18th rather than 17th century. The 1951 sale deeds suggest that the north range (Site 12c) 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 [8].

### References:

- [1] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114), no 2046
- [2] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64
- [3] OS 1896 6" map sheet 64
- [4] OS 1909 25" map sheet 64/16
- [5] Sale of Dent Estate, Dentdale, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1951 (NMR JAC03)
- [6] EH IOE 484382-484383
- [7] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 02/06/04
- [8] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Regional

**Condition:** Good

**Vulnerability:** Below average

### **Management recommendations:**

Measured survey of farmhouse may elucidate development. Ensure loose datestone is kept safe.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 13

**Site Name:** Blue Bridge, Stone House

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD7714485843

**Qualifier1:** Exact

**Height (AOD):** 254m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Bridge, road

**Form:** Extant Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 19th century

**Date inspected:** 4 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

The OS 1853 6" and subsequent maps name "Blue Bridge", carrying the main road over the Artengill Beck just before the confluence with the River Dee [1] [2]. 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 [3].

#### **References:**

[1] OS 1853 6" map sheet 80

[2] OS 1909 25" map sheet 80/4

[3] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 04/06/04

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** District

**Condition:** Good

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 04/06/04    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 14

**Site Name:** Lime kiln, west side of River Dee, Stone House

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD7710185852

**Qualifier1:** Exact

**Height (AOD):** 255m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:** MYD34752

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:** 162-1/12/146; II

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Lime kiln

**Form:** Extant Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 19th century

**Date inspected:** 4 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

A "Limekiln" is shown on the OS 1853 6" map, on the west bank of the River Dee [1]. It is not named or shown on the 1896 edition, but it is marked as "Old Limekiln" in 1909 [2] [3]. It is a Grade II Listed Building, first listed on 14th June 1984 [4]. The kiln is also shown on the 1846 tithe map, as an unnamed circular structure [5].

The lime kiln stands on the west bank of the river and is 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 (Site 15). The kiln's exterior is curved in plan, 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 had been infilled and was not visible at the time of survey [6]. The kiln was restored by the YDNPA in 2004, and was previously recorded by the Sedbergh and District History Society [7].

#### **References:**

[1] OS 1853 6" map sheet 80

[2] OS 1896 6" map sheet 80

[3] OS 1909 25" map sheet 80/4

[4] EH IOE 484375

[5] 1846 tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 04/06/04

[7] Sedbergh & District History Society 1991-92 Lime Kiln Survey, no 77

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Regional

**Condition:** Above average

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### **Management recommendations:**

Avoid deliberate disturbance or destruction.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05

**Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 15

**Site Name:** Carley Hall, west side of River Dee, Stone House

---

### Location

**NGR 1:** SD7711085800

**Qualifier1:** Exact

**Height (AOD):** 260m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### Concordance

**SMR No:** MYD34693

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:** 162-1/12/32; II

**SAM No:**

---

### Description

**Type:** House

**Form:** Occupied Building

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 18th century

**Date inspected:** 4 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### Description:

The OS 1853 6" map names "Carlow Hill" on the west side of the River Dee, and depicts a rectangular structure in the south-east corner of an enclosure, with a smaller building in the south-west corner and another to the north [1]. Similarly shown in 1896, with the enclosure depicted as a garden [2]. In 1909 a single L-shaped building marked "Carlow Hill" is depicted, formed by extending the earlier largest structure [3]. A single detached square structure is shown on the earlier 1846 tithe map, named as a dwelling house and owned by Thomas Allen [4]. The building is a Grade II Listed Building, dated to probably early 18th century, enlarged in the 19th century and altered. It is a small farmhouse with an attached peat store and shippon [5].

The exterior of the house could not be inspected closely and there was no access to the interior. The house is L-shaped in plan, aligned north-south, c.15m long by a maximum of c.8m wide. It is built into a steep bank, resulting in the southern three bays being of two storeys, but the northern bay of the west elevation is formed by 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. 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 in the east gable, perhaps also created from a doorway [6].

Although it could not be inspected in detail, the external appearance of the house suggests that it is early 18th/19th century in origin. An internal inspection might reveal earlier features. It is now known as Carley Hall [7].

#### References:

[1] OS 1853 6" map sheet 80

[2] OS 1896 6" map sheet 80

[3] OS 1909 25" map sheet 80/4

[4] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114), no 2278 & 2279

[5] EH IOE 484265

[6] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 04/06/04

[7] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

---

### Management

**Importance:** Regional

**Condition:** Good

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### Management recommendations:

Further external and internal inspection recommended.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07



## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 16

**Site Name:** East Stonehouse Farm, Stone House

---

### Location

**NGR 1:** SD77188583

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 255m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### Concordance

**SMR No:** MYD34714

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:** 162-1/12/57; II

**SAM No:**

---

### Description

**Type:** Farmstead

**Form:** Extant Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 17th century

**Date inspected:** 4 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

### Description:

East Stonehouse Farm lies in the angle of the Artengill Beck and the River Dee. The owner has a copy of a will of "Miceall Masone of Yorkenthwaite, Langstrothdale" dated 1581 which makes reference to "my land and tenement in Dent called the Stone House" but it is not clear if it refers to this property [1].

Nothing is shown here on Jefferys' 1771 plan [2]. The 1846 tithe map depicts two parallel ranges of buildings aligned north-east/south-west. The south-east range is the longer, and has a small extension on the centre of the west side. The gable is set back from the road frontage. The south end of the north-west range is on the road frontage, and it is a much wider structure with a square extension on the north-east corner. The south-east range is named as a dwelling house etc and the other range is named as "Stone House", and they were owned by Thomas Yates and occupied by James Metcalf [3]. The OS 1853 6" map names the site as "Stone House" and shows a similar arrangement, although the north-west range appears narrower and has an extension in the centre of the north side. There is also a small structure to the east, attached to a field wall, not previously shown [4]. Similarly shown in 1896, although the extension to the north-east range has gone [5]. By 1909 the north-east range has a more complex plan, more resembling the 1853 plan [6]. In 1951, the site was still a working farm and formed part of the sale of the Dent Estate [7]. Rectified photographic target points on the south elevation of the south-west range suggest that it has been subject to some previous recording, although the current owner has no knowledge of this; the owner does however have a page of notes made by a English Heritage staff member who once visited the property [8]. The building was recorded by English Heritage in 1979 for a previous owner, but the report held by the Cumbria Record Office, is restricted and not available for public consultation [9]. The farmhouse (south-east range) is a Grade II Listed Building, first listed on 14th June 1984. It probably dates to the later 17th century [10].

The south-east range of East Stonehouse comprises the house and associated structures (Site 16a). It is rectangular in plan, aligned north-east/south-west, and is c.28.5m long by c.6.8m wide. 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.

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 (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.

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 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 4.40m long surviving section of earlier

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

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.

The main access to the range's interior is through the doorway with the monolithic lintel in the central part of the north elevation. This 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 give access to the ground floor living room, heated by a large fireplace in the west wall. The 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 chimneypiece.

The first floor of the central part of the range is accessed via a dog-leg staircase 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 the English Heritage notes 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 east range was not inspected.

The north-west range of East Stonehouse comprised disused farm buildings at the time of survey (Site 16b). It is sub-rectangular in plan, aligned east-west and a maximum of c.18m long by c.8m wide. 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. The earliest part of the range is a two cell structure at the eastern end. It is sub-rectangular in plan, c.6.5m long by c.5.5m wide, and at 0.6m thick, its 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 survey. 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 the 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 lead 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.

The earliest structure 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 and an 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 may pre-date them. The west gable of the building is largely blank, with only a small window to the first floor fitted with a wooden vent. The north elevation has three rows of projecting throughstones. The 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. There are two small square vents to the east and a small first floor window, created by blocking a larger opening.

The main access to the interior 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 is obscured by stored materials; the ceiling joists over the south cell are formed from re-used common rafters. The first floor is reached via the external steps. It is 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 trencled 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.

A small single storey lean-to was added to the north side of the earlier structure and 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 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, and there is a second first floor doorway in the east gable.

The smaller detached building to the east is a small single storey lean-to pig sty (Site 16c), built of courses squared rubble with a stone-slated roof; it is not shown on the 1909 OS map. After 1909 a small

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

privy was added to the east side of the pig sty; the interior retains two seats [11].

Survey work across the Yorkshire Dales indicates that rebuilding in stone in the western and northern dales appears to have started in the early to mid 17th century and that it peaked late in the same century. East Stonehouse appears to be part of the same process; the fire windows at East Stonehouse are very similar to illustrated examples of late 17th or early 18th century date [12]. The house may formerly have been of 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. 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 here is typical of mid 18th to mid 19th century work. 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.

Like the farmhouse range, the north-west range of farm buildings 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, Appletreewick. The western end of the range is probably late 18th or early 19th century in origin, and formed the low cart house in 1951. 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. The fact that none of the buildings appear to be shown on Jeffery's 1771 map cannot be explained, unless it is a cartographical error [13].

### References:

- [1] Owner, East Stonehouse, pers comm
- [2] 1771 Jeffery's map of Yorkshire, plate 6
- [3] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114), no 2058 & 2057
- [4] OS 1853 6" map sheet 80
- [5] OS 1896 6" map sheet 80
- [6] OS 1909 25" map sheet 80/4
- [7] Sale of Dent Estate, Dentdale, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1951 (NMR JAC03)
- [8] EH visit notes held by owner, East Stonehouse
- [9] CRO WDB 100/268
- [10] EH IOE 484290
- [11] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 04/06/04
- [12] Harrison, B & Hutton, B 1987 Vernacular Houses of North Yorkshire and Cleveland, 140
- [13] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Regional

**Condition:** Good

**Vulnerability:** Below average

### **Management recommendations:**

Further measured survey of both ranges may elucidate development.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 17

**Site Name:** Earthworks, east of East Stonehouse

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77228584

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 260m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Earthworks

**Form:** Earthwork

**Period general:** Historic unknown period

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 4 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

To the north of the small former privy and pigsty at East Stonehouse (Site 16c), there is a steep north-facing bank which slopes down to the area by the river. A trackway appears to run along the top of the bank. To the east of the privy, there is a slightly raised sub-rectangular platform that may represent the site of a former building, possibly that shown in this general area on the OS 1909 map. At the base of the bank, there is a shallow sub-rectangular depression, c.6m long by c.3m wide, which might possibly represent another former building [1] [2].

#### **References:**

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 04/06/04

[2] OS 1909 25" map sheet 80/4

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Medium

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 18

**Site Name:** Stone House Bridge, Stone House

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD7708485900

**Qualifier1:** Exact

**Height (AOD):** 254m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:** MYD34806

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:** 162-1/12/145; II

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Bridge, road

**Form:** Extant Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 19th century

**Date inspected:** 4 June 2004

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

The OS 1853 6" and subsequent maps show and name "Stone House Bridge", carrying the main road over the River Dee [1] [2]. The bridge is a Grade II Listed Building, first listed on 14th June 1984. It is probably dated to the 17th century [3]. The 1846 tithe map appears to depict a narrower structure to that shown in 1853 [4].

The bridge is formed by a single arch of thinly coursed stone rubble rising from natural bedrock on either side. The arch appears to pre-date the main abutments and parapet walls of the bridge, which are built of thinly coursed rock-faced stone, interspersed with large projecting pieces of similar material. It may be that the arch is the original narrower structure [5].

Information in the Dent Village Heritage Centre says that the bridge was built by Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army on their march through Dentdale in the 17th century [6].

#### **References:**

[1] OS 1853 6" map sheet 80

[2] OS 1909 25" map sheet 64/6

[3] EH IOE 484374

[4] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 04/06/04

[6] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Regional

**Condition:** Good

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 19

**Site Name:** Earthwork (possible track), south-west of Low Cross Hill

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD76978620

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 260m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Earthwork

**Form:** Earthwork

**Period general:** Historic unknown period

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 17 February 2005

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

There is a levelled area, aligned north-east/south-west, c.45m long, 2.5m wide and 0.5m high, running parallel to and along the north side of a field wall to the south-west of Low Cross Hill; it may once have been partly revetted with stone on the northern side [1]. The 1846 tithe map shows a double boundary here while the OS 1853 map depicts a watercourse running along the boundary [2] [3]. The earthwork would appear to represent a former trackway - a route runs along the east side of the river from Cow Dubb to this feature, and it may be a field access track into Jean Fields [4].

#### **References:**

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 17/02/05

[2] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[3] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64

[4] Ed Dennison, EDAS pers comm

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Medium

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 20

**Site Name:** Field wall, south of Low Cross Hill

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD76998621

**Qualifier1:** Linear

**Height (AOD):** 260m

**NGR 2:** SD77068611

**Qualifier2:** Linear

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Field wall

**Form:** Ruined Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 17 February 2005

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

A ruined field wall to the south of Low Cross Hill is distinguished from the others within the survey area by the size of the stones used within it. The wall stands up to c.1m in height and acts partly as a retaining wall for the ground to the east. It is built of coursed squared rubble, and includes pieces of stone up to 1m in length and 1.2m in height. There are a number of trees growing along the line of the wall.

There is a slightly flattened area on the east side of the wall line, possibly representing a former trackway which the wall may have retained, or an earlier wall alignment. Approximately half way along the wall line, a natural gully runs down the slope to the east from Jean Fields. At its base, adjacent to the wall, the gully fans out into a sub-rectangular depression, c.8m wide and c.15m long, with much rubble eroding out of the north side.

The wall line 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 alignment is depicted as a wall in 1896 but not in 1852 or earlier. No track is depicted on the early maps. The alignment may also continue further to the south-east as a slight spread bank to the west side of an existing drystone wall [1]-[3].

#### **References:**

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 17/02/05

[2] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64

[3] OS 1896 6" map sheet 64

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Below average

**Vulnerability:** Medium

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 21

**Site Name:** Possible earthworks, north-west of Stonehouse Farm

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77098600

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 255m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Platform?

**Form:** Earthwork

**Period general:** Historic unknown period

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 17 February 2005

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

There is a possible sub-rectangular platform or levelled area in the field to the north-west of Stonehouse Farm, with perhaps several others slightly terraced into the slope leading down to the River Dee. They are however all very poorly defined and may be natural features, and nothing is shown on the historic maps of the area [1].

#### **References:**

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 17/02/05

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Poor

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07



## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 22

**Site Name:** Earthworks, north-east of Stonehouse Farm

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77208595

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 265m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Earthworks; Field boundary

**Form:** Earthwork

**Period general:** Historic unknown period

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 17 February 2005

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

There are a number of spread or poorly defined earthworks in a sloping area of pasture to the north-east of Stonehouse Farm. The OS 1853 6" map shows a short line of trees in this area, perhaps representing a former field boundary, together with a footpath running across the area towards Low Cross Hill to the north. Nothing is shown on the later 1896 edition [1] [2].

At the north end of the area, a shallow linear depression, 2m wide and 0.5m deep, runs south-west from the right-angle of an existing drystone wall boundary; this is the line of the trees on the 1852 map. The former boundary is depicted as a dashed line on the 1846 tithe map, suggesting a collapsed wall [3]. 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 in between the two linear depressions may contain very degraded north-east/south-west aligned ridge and furrow [4].

#### **References:**

[1] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64

[2] OS 1896 6" map sheet 64

[3] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[4] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 17/02/05

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Poor

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 23

**Site Name:** Field boundary (site of), Jean Fields

---

### Location

**NGR 1:** SD77168637

**Qualifier1:** Linear

**Height (AOD):** 300m

**NGR 2:** SD77248619

**Qualifier2:** Linear

**Parish:** Dent

---

### Concordance

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### Description

**Type:** Field boundary

**Form:** Earthwork

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 15 February 2005

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

### Description:

A boundary and watercourse can be seen in the area of Jean Fields. The feature first becomes apparent to the north-east of the ruined Low Cross Hill farm complex, as a flattened linear strip 2m-3m wide, resembling a trackway. A drain runs off the west side in the direction of the ruined farm complex. The main feature then curves around to the south-east and runs downslope towards a deep gully. At the point where the feature crosses the gully, there is a coursed squared rubble structure in the southern side resembling a pier, although it may be no more than an isolated survival of field wall. The earthwork continues south-east beyond the gully, through Jean Fields and the field on the north-east side of a ruined field barn (see Site 24), 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 the ruined field barn and its course is then interrupted by a sub-rectangular spread depression at the base of a natural watercourse. The earthwork continues beyond this as a spread linear depression, c.2m wide and 1m deep, with a rubble bank 2-3m wide and 1m high on the downslope side. The linear 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; much rubble is visible in the gully side at the point where the bank meets it [1].

The alignment is depicted as a wall on the 1846 tithe map and the OS 1852 6" map. The central section adjacent to the barn is shown as a dashed line in 1846, suggesting some partial collapse [2] [3]. The alignment is largely gone, apart from a straight section at the south end, on the 1896 and 1909 maps [4] [5]. The former alignment was replaced by another wall following a similar line but to the west after 1909, this new wall running up to and from the ruined barn [6].

### References:

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 15/02/05

[2] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[3] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64

[4] OS 1896 6" map sheet 64

[5] OS 1909 25" map sheet 64/16

[6] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

---

### Management

**Importance:** District

**Condition:** Above average

**Vulnerability:** Below average

### Management recommendations:

Avoid deliberate disturbance.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05

**Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 24

**Site Name:** Ruined field barn, Jean Fields

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77198629

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 300m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Barn

**Form:** Ruined Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 18th century

**Date inspected:** 17 February 2005

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

There is a ruined field barn in Jean Fields. The 1846 tithe map depicts a rectangular structure, with a small extension at the north end of the east side, and another towards the north end of the south side. It is isolated towards the north end of a field, with a dashed field boundary to the north [1]. The OS 1852 6" map shows a rectangular building in Jean Fields [2]. It is also shown on the 1896 edition, although the northern section is now depicted as an open structure [3]. It is depicted as a rectangular building on the OS 1909 map, with a short stub wall extending to the west from the north-west corner [4].

The barn 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 and up to four courses of throughstones to the gables. It was roofless at the time of the survey. 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. 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 may correspond to the extension shown in 1846. The historic maps show that the adjacent field wall was built after 1909 (see Site 24). The barn is probably late 18th/early 19th century in date but it might lie on an earlier site [5].

#### **References:**

[1] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[2] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64

[3] OS 1896 6" map sheet 64

[4] OS 1909 25" map sheet 64/16

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 17/02/05

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** District

**Condition:** Above average

**Vulnerability:** Medium

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 25

**Site Name:** Ruined field barn, Jean Fields

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77268636

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 320m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Barn

**Form:** Ruined Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 18th century

**Date inspected:** 15 February 2005

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

The 1846 tithe map shows a rectangular structure on the north edge of the field, with the adjacent wall curving around the east side [1]. The OS 1852 6" map shows a rectangular field barn on the north side of a straightened field wall [2]. Similarly depicted on the 1896 edition, although the field wall now staggers at the barn [3]. Similarly depicted on the OS 1909 25" map [4].

The barn is rectangular in plan and aligned north-west/south-east. It may originally have been of two storeys and is built of coursed squared rubble. There are doorways in the east and west walls, and in the former north gable; the latter is blocked and has a substantial stone lintel and quoined jambs. 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. There is a sub-rectangular depression to the east side of the barn, possibly marking the position of a former associated yard which may have been defined by the curving wall line seen in 1846. There is also a flattened linear depression which runs to the south-east. The barn is possibly 18th century in date, or possibly slightly earlier [5].

#### **References:**

[1] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[2] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64

[3] OS 1896 6" map sheet 64

[4] OS 1909 25" map sheet 64/16

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 15/02/05

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** District

**Condition:** Above average

**Vulnerability:** Medium

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 15/02/05

**Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 26

**Site Name:** Possible spring head or building, Jean Fields

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77328633

**Qualifier1:** Approximate

**Height (AOD):** 320m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Spring?; Building

**Form:** Ruined Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 15 February 2005

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

There is a sub-square depression, c.1.5m long and wide, and up to 0.40m deep, in Jean Fields to the south-east of a ruined field barn (Site 25). The east side is revetted with upright slabs, whilst low drystone walls line the north and south sides. A metal pipe emerges from the south-east corner [1]. The feature may represent a possible spring head, and there is a small structure depicted at this approximate location on the OS 1852 6" map. Nothing is shown on earlier or later maps however [2] [3].

#### **References:**

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 15/02/05

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

[3] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Below average

**Vulnerability:** Medium

#### **Management recommendations:**

Avoid infilling or future disturbance.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 27

**Site Name:** Field boundary (earthwork), Jean Fields

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77298620

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 300m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Field boundary

**Form:** Earthwork

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 15 February 2005

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

A bank in Jean Fields is aligned north-east/south-west, is c.60m long and follows a sinuous plan. It is 2m-3m wide, up to 0.50m high and appears to contain much rubble; a standing drystone wall runs along part of its length [1]. The 1846 tithe map and the OS 1852 6" map show that the boundary ran along the north side of a watercourse, to form the south-east side of Jean Fields [2] [3]. It was still extant in 1909 [4].

#### **References:**

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 15/02/05

[2] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[3] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64

[4] OS 1909 25" map sheet 64/16

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Medium

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### **Management recommendations:**

Avoid deliberate disturbance.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 28

**Site Name:** Ruined field barn, south of Jean Fields

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77348618

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 280m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Field barn

**Form:** Ruined Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 15 February 2005

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

The 1846 tithe map depicts a rectangular building in the north corner of a field, within the angle caused by the junction of several field walls [1]. It is similarly depicted on the OS 1852 6" map, although the field walls now approach the north side at different angles. There is also a footpath running from the building to Slingsby Barn [2]. The 1896 and 1909 editions show that the structure is now ruined, and is depicted as an open square structure with a smaller cell on the north end [3] [4].

The site is represented by a sub-rectangular building, aligned north-west/south-east. Only the back (north-east) wall survives to any height and it contains a blocked doorway with quoined jambs and a substantial lintel to the west of centre; 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 to create a small square structure. There may be a narrow platform or flattened area to the south of the ruin, and a possible well or spring seen as a depression just to the south. The building is possibly 18th century in date, although it might be earlier [5].

#### **References:**

[1] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[2] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64

[3] OS 1896 6" map sheet 64

[4] OS 1909 25" map sheet 64/16

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 15/02/05

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** District

**Condition:** Above average

**Vulnerability:** Above average

#### **Management recommendations:**

Avoid deliberate disturbance

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 29

**Site Name:** Field boundary (earthwork), north-east of Slingsby Barn

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77348618

**Qualifier1:** Linear

**Height (AOD):** 280m

**NGR 2:** SD77288596

**Qualifier2:** Linear

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Field boundary

**Form:** Earthwork

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 15 February 2005

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

A boundary runs south from a ruined building (Site 28) as a spread earthwork 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 gently 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 bank continues to curve around to the south-west, eventually fading out [1].

The earthwork is depicted as a straight but curving field boundary on the 1846 tithe map and the OS 1852 6" map, forming the east side of a roughly triangular field [2] [3]. The 1896 edition shows that the wall has been straightened, and it contains the kink, now represented by the staggered offset, towards the north end [4]. In 1909 the northern kink is still there, but the south end of the boundary has been removed to make the present field located against the north side of the track [5].

#### **References:**

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS site visit 15/02/05

[2] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[3] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64

[4] OS 1896 6" map sheet 64

[5] OS 1909 25" map sheet 64/16

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Medium

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07



## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 30

**Site Name:** Building (site of), east of Slingsby Barn

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77258592

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 255m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Building

**Form:** Site of

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 15 February 2005

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

The 1846 tithe map depicts a large house on the north side of the track 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. There is an enclosure on the east side. The building is named as a dwelling house while the enclosure is a meadow, occupied by Robert Blades (of Stonehouse Farm) and owned by John Elam [1]. The house is similarly depicted on the OS 1852 6" map, although there appears to be another rectangular structure in the north-west corner of the enclosure [2]. The OS 1896 6" map shows a much smaller open-roofed structure on the site, suggesting that the main buildings had been demolished by then [3]. Only the back wall of the former building is shown on the OS 1909 25" map, with open ground in front. The enclosure to the east has now been considerably enlarged to form a large field [4].

The wall forming the rear of the former house now acts as an revetment. An earthwork platform stands to the north of a gateway, and is formed by a sub-rectangular slightly raised cobbled area with stone edging. It is probably associated with the former garden attached to the east side of the former house [5].

#### **References:**

[1] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114), nos 2045 & 2044

[2] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64

[3] OS 1896 6" map sheet 64

[4] OS 1909 25" map sheet 64/16

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 15/02/05

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Poor

**Vulnerability:** Above average

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05

**Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 31

**Site Name:** Watercourse (earthworks), Brant Side

---

### Location

**NGR 1:** SD77658705

**Qualifier1:** Linear

**Height (AOD):** 510-280m

**NGR 2:** SD77468590

**Qualifier2:** Linear

**Parish:** Dent

---

### Concordance

**SMR No:** MYD33682

**NMR No:** SD78NE44

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### Description

**Type:** Watercourse

**Form:** Earthwork

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 19th century

**Date inspected:** 11 May 2006

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:** 12 April 2007

**Inspected by:** E Dennison, EDAS

#### Description:

The OS 1852 6" map depicts a long linear feature running almost north-south across the contours on Brant Side, named as a "Water Course". It returns sharply to the south-west on Stone House Brow, passing under the track running east from Stone House, and eventually draining into the Artengill Beck [1]. The watercourse is not shown on the 1846 tithe map, as it lies outside the enclosed land [2]. The 1859 enclosure plan shows that this watercourse formed part of the water supply for the Stone House marble works. It originates further to the north-east on Brant Side, emerging from a spring located adjacent to the new line of the Driving Road at the top of Kelbeck. It picks up water from other springs and watercourses as it runs along Brant Side, and follows the alignment as previously noted. The alignment close to the village is difficult to see, but the drain appears to run into the beck before being taken off slightly further down stream, presumably to enter the marble works' reservoir (Site 8). The enclosure award notes that the drain was 1ft wide [3]. The alignment is similarly depicted on the 1896 6" map, but is unnamed, and its alignment has been interrupted by the construction of the abutments for the Artengill Viaduct, part of the Settle to Carlisle Railway. One enclosure on Stone House Brow has also been created, and the drain passes through the boundary walls [4]. Similarly depicted on the OS 1909 25" map [5]. The watercourse passes under railway via a culvert, labelled "no 85" on the contemporary railway plan and noted as being 4ft 6ins diameter [6].

The watercourse survives as gully running across open moorland before returning sharply to the south-west and passing beneath the railway line. In the northern part of the main north-south section, it is less prominent, being c.1.5m wide with a bank up to 1m wide and 0.4m high on the downslope side. It is up to 1m deep, with no stones evident to suggest any lining or revetments, although these may now be hidden. Further to the north, outside the current survey area, there is evidence for a possible overflow and sluice, allow water to be diverted away down a natural watercourse. The drain passes under the enclosure field wall on Stone House Brow via a flat-headed culvert, 0.7m wide and 0.9m high, while the right-angled section within the enclosure is a very steep sided gully, c.6m wide and 3m deep, which has obviously been recut in the past.

An impressive culvert has been built, presumably by the railway company, to allow the drain to pass under the Settle-Carlisle line. Splayed revetment walls c.1.8m high take the drain into the portal of the culvert, through the high drystone wall running along the bottom of the cutting; this section of the drain has a stone cobble floor. The culvert is egg-shaped in section, 2.1m high and 1.7m wide, with the appearance of a small tunnel railway bridge. It is steeply angled down to the west, but the floor has a number of steps with a central chamfered stone to spread the flow of the water. The whole structure is extremely massive and well built.

To the west of the railway, the drain continues to the west and then turns 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, presumably designed to stop debris washing over the track. After crossing the track (as a ford), the watercourse runs down the steep slope to the south and then into the Artengill Beck. It is possible that water was then transferred from the beck into the reservoir via a culvert and a gate across the beck (see Site 8) [7].

A subsequent visit to the north end of the watercourse showed that it originates in a steep rock cut ravine, on the west side of the old Driving Road, where the "spring" is marked on the early OS map. There is a 2m wide leat cut into the south side of this ravine, running around the contours. The alignment is then difficult to trace, and it may follow a natural course, through the "enters" and "issues" marked on the map. A further leat can then be seen running down the hill to join with the north end of the main north-section of the watercourse, although the precise junction is not clear. This additional northern section would make the watercourse c.1.4km long [8].

It has also been suggested that this watercourse was originally fed from Widdale Great Tarn, some

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

distance to the north-east, and that an old man used to walk up and down twice a day to turn the water on and off [9].

### References:

- [1] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64
  - [2] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)
  - [3] 1859 Dent enclosure map and award (WYAS(W) A18)
  - [4] OS 1896 6" map sheet 64
  - [5] OS 1909 25" map sheet 64/16
  - [6] Settle-Carlisle railway plan provided by YDNPA
  - [7] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 11/05/06
  - [8] Ed Dennison EDAS, site visit 12/04/07
  - [9] Hartley, M & Ingleby, J 1956 "The Yorkshire Dales", 148
- 

### *Management*

**Importance:** Regional                      **Condition:** Above average      **Vulnerability:** Below average

### **Management recommendations:**

An integral part of the marble works. Avoid deliberate disturbance or infilling.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05      **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 32

**Site Name:** Ruined structure, north side of Artengill Beck

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77348592

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 260m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Building

**Form:** Ruined Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 11 May 2006

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

The OS 1896 6" and 1909 25" maps show a small square structure on the north side of the Artengill Beck [1] [2]. It does not appear to be depicted on the earlier 1852 edition, and it is not on the 1846 tithe map [3] [4].

The structure is c.3.5m square, 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 [5].

#### **References:**

[1] OS 1896 6" map sheet 64

[2] OS 1909 25" map sheet 64/16

[3] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64

[4] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 11/05/06

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Medium

**Vulnerability:** Above average

#### **Management recommendations:**

The structure is in danger of further collapse, but is not significant enough to warrant consolidation. Avoid deliberate disturbance and continue to monitor condition.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 08/03/05    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 33

**Site Name:** Culverted watercourse, south of Stone House

---

### Location

**NGR 1:** SD77468510

**Qualifier1:** Linear

**Height (AOD):** 272m

**NGR 2:** SD77308588

**Qualifier2:** Linear

**Parish:** Dent

---

### Concordance

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### Description

**Type:** Watercourse

**Form:** Earthwork

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 19th century

**Date inspected:** 11th May 2006

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:** 13 April 2007

**Inspected by:** E Dennison, EDAS

#### Description:

The 1859 enclosure plan shows that water for the Stone House marble works was brought to the site via a culverted watercourse from Scale Gill Bridge. The plan shows that water was tapped from the Scale Gill and the Little Blake Beck on the west slopes of the valley, which combined to run down to the river Dee at Scale Gill Foot; the map suggests that there was also a channel taking from Blake Beck Spring, away from Great Blake Beck. The water appears to have been carried across the river, and into a covered culvert which ran north, just to the east of Scow and west of what is now Arten Ghyll Cottage. The precise means by which the water was then transferred to the marble works is unclear, but it was probably via the stone pillars seen either side of the Artengill Beck (see Site 3) and into the south side of the reservoir (see Site 8). The enclosure award notes that the underground culvert was 2ft wide [1].

The underground section of the watercourse is not shown on the historic maps. The start of the underground watercourse on the east side of the river Dee at Scale Gill Bridge is marked by a substantial flat-topped stone-built culvert, c.0.5m wide and c.0.5m high. The lintel has a circular hole passing through it, presumably once housing or helping to raise / lower a small sluice set across the culvert entrance. The culvert can be traced north-east for c.4m as far as the edge of the valley bottom road, but its alignment cannot be seen in the fields to the east of the road; the ground rises steeply here and so it must be a fair distance underground. The length of the underground section is c.800m. There is no evidence for any exit culvert in the bank on the south side of the Artengill Beck, although this may be obscured by erosion or collapse. The watercourse would have had to have served to the north-east to reach the two pillars (Site 3), or it is possible that a buttress in the beck's north revetment wall might have been associated [2].

The bedrock of the river at Scale Gill Bridge contains a number of holes and bolts, forming two parallel lines which run at right angles across the river, in an alignment which links the east end of Scale Gill just on the north side of the bridge, and the start of the underground culvert on the east side of the river. It would therefore appear that water was taken over the river in a launder, presumably wooden [3].

The underground culvert represents a considerable piece of engineering, and it must have been tunnelled for the majority of its length. It may have replaced an earlier leat (see Site 39), to ensure a more reliable supply for the marble works [4].

#### References:

[1] 1859 Dent enclosure map and award (WYAS(W) A18)

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 11/05/06

[3] Ed Dennison EDAS, site visit 13/04/07

[4] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

---

### Management

**Importance:** Regional

**Condition:** Above average

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### Management recommendations:

An integral part of the marble works. Avoid deliberate disturbance and protect the alignment from any development.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 16/05/06    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 34

**Site Name:** Field barn, east of Stone House

---

### Location

**NGR 1:** SD77438602

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 302m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### Concordance

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### Description

**Type:** Field barn

**Form:** Extant Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 11 May 2006

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### Description:

A rectangular building aligned NE-SW is shown on the 1846 tithe map, with a small extension in the centre of the SW gable. The adjacent field walls run up to the south side [1]. It is similarly depicted on the OS 1852 6" map [2]. The barn appears slightly larger, perhaps having been extended on the south-west side on the OS 1896 6" map. By this time the barn is isolated within a slightly larger field, the boundaries having been rationalised at enclosure [3]. A two cell structure is depicted on the OS 1909 25" map, the rectangular cell to the north-east representing at least part of the original building with a larger squarer cell attached to the south-west gable [4].

This is a single storey barn, composed of two distinct parts. The earliest part is to the east, 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. At the time of the survey, there was a considerable depth of straw in the interior, which obscured the floor surface, but this appears to have sloped downwards from east to west. 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.

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 survey but it appears to be divided into three double stalls with a feeding passage on the east side. The main stall partitions comprise a wooden rails and heel post, with a central upright stone slab dividing each into two parts [5].

#### References:

[1] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[2] OS 1852 6" map sheet 64

[3] OS 1896 6" map sheet 64

[4] OS 1909 25" map sheet 64/16

[5] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 11/05/06

---

### Management

**Importance:** District

**Condition:** Good

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### Management recommendations:

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 16/05/06    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 35

**Site Name:** Probable lime kiln (earthworks), Jean Fields

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77188627

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 298m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Kiln:lime?

**Form:** Earthwork

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 19th century

**Date inspected:** 11th May 2006

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

A probable lime kiln survives as an earthwork to the immediate north-west of the ruined field barn in Jean Fields. 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 slope ground surface, giving it a height of c.1.5m to the downslope (west) side [1]. Nothing is shown at this location on any of the historic maps of the area [2].

#### **References:**

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 11/05/06

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Medium

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### **Management recommendations:**

Avoid deliberate disturbance and continue to monitor condition.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 16/05/06    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 36

**Site Name:** Track and railway bridge abutments, north-east of Jean Fields

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77348632

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 345m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Bridge, railway; Trackway

**Form:** Extant Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 15th May 2006

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

There is a well built levelled embankment, formerly supporting a trackway leading to a bridge crossing over the Settle-Carlisle railway line. The bridge has now gone, but the brick abutments survive, flanked by brick piers which have brick-faced limestone capstones [1]. The bridge is shown on the OS 1896 6" and later maps, providing access across the railway to the enclosed field to the north. The south side of the track was formerly walled or terraced [2] [3]. It is labelled as bridge No 87 on the Settle-Carlisle Railway plan [4].

#### **References:**

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 11/05/06

[2] OS 1896 6" map sheet 64

[3] OS 1909 25" map sheet 64/16

[4] Settle-Carlisle railway plan provided by YDNPA

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Medium

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 16/05/06    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07



## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 37

**Site Name:** Possible building platform (earthworks), north-east of Slingsby Barn

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77328610

**Qualifier1:** Centered

**Height (AOD):** 290m

**NGR 2:**

**Qualifier2:**

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Platform

**Form:** Earthwork

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 15th May 2006

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

There is a possible building platform 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 [1]. Nothing is marked here on the historic maps of the area [2].

#### **References:**

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 11/05/06

[2] Shaun Richardson EDAS, pers comm

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Below average

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 16/05/06    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 38

**Site Name:** Buildings, north side of Artengill Beck

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD7717085950

**Qualifier1:** Exact

**Height (AOD):** 254m

**NGR 2:** SD7714585948

**Qualifier2:** Exact

**Parish:** Dent

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Building

**Form:** Extant Structure

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:**

**Date inspected:** 11th May 2006

**Inspected by:** S Richardson, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### **Description:**

To the south of 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 shown here on the historic maps. 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 butts the roadside wall [1].

The building to the east (Site 38a) is depicted as a small L-shaped structure on the north side of the beck on the 1846 tithe map [2]. Appears more as a square structure on the OS 1852 and 1896 maps [3] [4]. Appears as a truncated structure on the OS 1909 25" map. The other building to the west (Site 38b) does not appear on any of the historic maps [5].

#### **References:**

[1] Shaun Richardson EDAS, site visit 11/05/06

[2] 1846 Dent tithe map (WYAS(S) BD114)

[3] OS 1853 6" map sheet 80

[4] OS 1896 6" map sheet 80

[5] OS 1909 25" map sheet 80/4

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Good

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### **Management recommendations:**

None.

---

**First compiled by:** SR 16/05/06    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 39

**Site Name:** Watercourse (earthworks), south-east of Stone House

---

### Location

**NGR 1:** SD77468566

**Qualifier1:** Linear

**Height (AOD):** 270m-310m

**NGR 2:** SD77318589

**Qualifier2:** Linear

**Parish:** Dent

---

### Concordance

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### Description

**Type:** Watercourse

**Form:** Earthwork

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 19th century

**Date inspected:** 13 April 2007

**Inspected by:** E Dennison, EDAS

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

#### Description:

The OS 1853 6" map depicts an unnamed watercourse running north and north-west from a "Spring" in the field to the south-west of the marble works and reservoir (see Site 8). It runs for a distance of c.280m on the east side of a field boundary, but the junction with the beck at its north end is not clear [1]. Although the field boundary is depicted, the watercourse is not shown on subsequent maps, or the 1859 enclosure plan [2]-[4].

The watercourse survives in a rough pasture field as a linear earthwork. The upper, southern, half has been recent recut, but the lower northern half is in what broadly appears to be its original state. It is a broad curving depression c.1m deep and 3.5m wide at the top, with sharply defined sides and a flat bottom. There is no evidence for any lining. There is a blocked culvert in the corner of a field wall, through which the watercourse would have passed, and then the footings or the base of pillar adjacent to the south side of the Artengill Beck. There is also a culvert in the wall on the opposite side of the beck, just on the north side of the bridge, which feeds into the east end of the marble works reservoir (see Site 8) [5].

The fact that the watercourse is not shown on the 1859 enclosure plan, or mentioned in the award, might suggest that this is an earlier water supply for the marble works' High Mill (or more probably the mill which preceded it), and that it was later superseded by the longer but presumably more reliable underground watercourse which brought water from Scale Gill (see Site 33) [6].

#### References:

[1] OS 1853 6" map sheet 80

[2] OS 1896 6" map sheet 80

[3] OS 1909 25" map sheet 80/4

[4] 1859 Dent enclosure map (WYAS(W) A18)

[5] Ed Dennison EDAS, site visit 13/04/07

[6] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

---

### Management

**Importance:** District

**Condition:** Good

**Vulnerability:** Below average

#### Management recommendations:

An integral part of the marble works, and possibly part of the earlier mill complex. Avoid deliberate disturbance.

---

**First compiled by:** ED 16/05/06    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## Stone House marble works: site gazetteer

**Site No:** 40

**Site Name:** Watercourse (earthworks), south of Stone House

---

### *Location*

**NGR 1:** SD77368570

**Qualifier1:** Linear

**Height (AOD):** 265m-285m

**NGR 2:** SD77288588

**Qualifier2:** Linear

**Parish:**

---

### *Concordance*

**SMR No:**

**NMR No:**

**LB No/Grade:**

**SAM No:**

---

### *Description*

**Type:** Watercourse

**Form:** Earthwork

**Period general:** Post medieval

**Period specific:** 19th century

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

**Date inspected:**

**Inspected by:**

### **Description:**

The OS 1853 6" map depicts an unnamed watercourse running north from a "Spring" in the field to the south of the marble works and reservoir (see Site 8). It runs for a distance of c.150m on the east side of a field boundary, as far as a building which is now Arten Ghyll Cottage [1]. Although the field boundary is depicted, the watercourse is not shown on subsequent maps, or the 1859 enclosure plan [2]-[4].

It was not possible to visit the site as part of the project, and so the present condition of the open drain is unknown. The way by which water was transferred to the works is unclear, but there may have been a launder across the Artengill Beck, the north end supported by a buttress visible in the beck's north revetment wall (see Site 4). The fact that the watercourse is not shown on the 1859 enclosure plan, or mentioned in the award, might suggest that this is an earlier water supply for the marble works' High Mill (or more probably the mill which preceded it), and that it was later superseded by the longer but presumably more reliable underground watercourse which brought water from Scale Gill (see Site 33) [5].

### **References:**

[1][1] OS 1853 6" map sheet 80

[2] OS 1896 6" map sheet 80

[3] OS 1909 25" map sheet 80/4

[4] 1859 Dent enclosure map (WYAS(W) A18)

[5] Ed Dennison EDAS, pers comm

---

### *Management*

**Importance:** Local

**Condition:** Unknown

**Vulnerability:** Unknown

**Management recommendations:**

---

**First compiled by:** ED 16/05/06    **Last updated:** ED 12/12/07

## APPENDIX 2

**APPENDIX 2: CENSUS INFORMATION** (Information obtained from [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk))

**1841 census (HO107/1322/4 p1-2)**

<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age &amp; relationship</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Born</i>
Stonehouse	Robert Blaides	40	Farmer	
	Ann Blaides	30		
	Mary Blaides	7 months		
	William Blaides	20	Male servant	
	Ann Wiseman	14	Female servant	
	Isabellow Pinch	15	Female servant	
	? Blaides	25		
Stonehouse	John Law	30	Agricultural labourer	
	Elizabeth Law	40		
	John Greenbank	15		
Stonehouse	George Edmondson	40	Marble polisher	
	Ann Edmondson	45		
	William Edmondson	15		
	Thomas Edmondson	13		
	John Edmondson	8		
	Margaret Edmondson	7		
	Anthony Edmondson	1		
Stonehouse	Nanny Burton	50	Widow	
	William Burton	20	Marble mason	
Stonehouse	William Metcalf	60	Marble sawyer	
	Elizabeth Metcalf	66		
Stonehouse	Thomas Sirey	60	Marble mason	
	Esther Sirey	58		
Stonehouse	James Metcalf	40	Farmer	
	Ann Metcalf	35		
	Ann Metcalf	15		
	Mary Metcalf	14		
	Thomas Metcalf	12		
	Agnes Metcalf	10		
	Isabellow Metcalf	7		
	James Metcalf	5		
	John Metcalf	3		
	Ruth Metcalf	7 months		
Stonehouse	John Airey	35	Marble mason	
	Jane Airey	35		
	Esther Airey	14		
	Elizabeth Airey	12		
	John Airey	10		
	Ann Airey	7		
	Thomas Airey	3		
Stonehouse (p2) (Carlow Hill)	Agnes Metcalf	60	Labourer	
	John Metcalf	40		
	Sarah Metcalf	25		
	James Metcalf	20		
	Edmund Metcalf	6		
	Mary Metcalf	1		
Stonehouse (p6)	Agnes Holme	30	Labourer	
	Anne Holme	11		
	Agnes Holme	6		

**1851 census (HO107/2276 fol 181 p16-18)**

<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age &amp; relationship</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Born</i>
Carlow (p11)	John Airey	45 - head	Marble mason	Westmorland
	Jane Airey	47 - wife		
	John Airey	19 - son	Marble mason	
	Thomas Airey	13 - son	Marble mason	
	Fisher Airey	8 - son	Scholar	
Stonehouse 43 (p16)	Master and Mistress away from home			Mossdale
	Mary Metcalfe	24 - daughter	Farmer's daughter	Mossdale
	Thomas Metcalfe	22 - son	Farmer's son	Mossdale
	John Metcalfe	12 - son	Farmer's son	Mossdale
	Richard Metcalfe	10 - son	Scholar	Mossdale
	Joseph Metcalfe	8 - son	Scholar	Mossdale
	Richard Metcalfe	5 - son	Scholar	Mossdale
Stonehouse 44 (p16)	Robert Allison	31 - head	Coalminer	Dent
	Betsy Allison	24 - wife		Garsdale
	John Edmondson	18 - lodger	Marble polisher	Kendal
Stonehouse 45 (p16)	Carr Nixon	42 - head	Marble mason employing 12 men	Cumdivock, Cumberland
	Frances Nixon	41 - wife		Carlisle
	William Nixon	5 - son		Dent
	Grace Ann Nixon	3 - daughter		Dent
	Catherine Dalton	22 - servant	House servant	Wreay, Cumberland
Stonehouse 46 (p17)	Robert Blades	54 - head	Farmer of 50 acres employing 1 man	Kirkby Stephen
	Mary Ann Blades	10 - daughter		Dent
	Jane Blades	9 - daughter		Dent
	John Allan	24 - servant	Farm servant	Dent
Stonehouse 47 (p17)	George Edmondson	54 - head	Marble polisher	Dent
	Anthony Edmondson	12 - son	Scholar	Dent
	Ann Edmondson	8 - daughter	Scholar	Dent
	Henry Metcalfe	36 - servant	Domestic servant	Lunds
	John Metcalfe	1 - bastard		Dent
Stonehouse 48 (p17)	John Greenbank	25 - head	Marble mason foreman	Dent
	Agnes Greenbank	24 - wife		Dent
	John Greenbank	3 - son		Dent
	George Greenbank	1 - son		Dent
	Nancy Dixon	13 - sister in law	Servant	Dent
Stonehouse 49 (p18)	William Metcalfe	71 - widower	Marble sawyer	Dent
	Eleanor Batty	43 - servant	House keeper	Dent
Stonehouse 50 (p18)	Agnes Burton	63 - widow	Stocking knitter	Dent
	Richard Burton	37 - son	Railway labourer	Dent

**1861 census (RG9/3176 fol 50, p4-6)**

<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age &amp; relationship</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Born</i>
Stonehouse 20	Robert Blades	64 - head	Farmer of 94 acres	Mallerstang
(p4)	Ann Blades	52 - wife	Farmer's wife	Swaledale
	Jane Blades	19 - daughter		Dent
	Mary Ann Buston	20 - daughter	Farmer's daughter	Dent
	Leonard Buston	24 - son in law	Husbandman	Dent
	Robert W Blades	2 - grandson		Dent
	James Buston	10m - grandson		Dent
	John Greenbank	13 - servant	Farm servant	Dent
Stonehouse 21	Carr Nixon	52 - head	Master of Marble works employs 7 men, 4 boys	Cumdivock, Cumberland
(p5)	Frances Nixon	51 - wife		Carlisle
	Grace Ann Nixon	13 - daughter	Scholar	Dent
	Isabella Dinsdale	28 - servant	House servant	Appleby
Stonehouse 22	Elizabeth Coulthard	20 - widow		Grassdale
(p5)	John Coulthard	3m - son		Dent
	George Greenbank	11 - lodger	Scholar	Dent
Stonehouse 23	John Greenbank	35 - head	Marble mason	Dent
(p5)	Agnes Greenbank	34 - wife	Marble mason's wife	Dent
	James Greenbank	8 - son	Scholar	Dent
	William Greenbank	6 - son	Scholar	Dent
	Thomas Greenbank	3 - son		Dent
	Sarah Mary Greenbank	1 - daughter		Dent
Stonehouse 24	John Edmondson	28 - head	Marble polisher	Kendal
(p5)	Jane Edmondson	34 - wife	Marble polisher's wife	Giggleswick
	George Edmondson	5 - son		Dent
	John William Edmondson	3 - son		Dent
	Thomas Edmondson	6m - son		Dent
Stonehouse 25	Ralph Sunter	57 - head	Farmer of 180 acres	Kettlewell
(p6)	Margarett Sunter	52 - wife	Farmer's wife	Coverdale
	Dorathy Allan	24 - daughter	Agricultural labourer's wife	Kettlewell
	John Sunter	18 - son	Farmer's son	Kettlewell
	Elizabeth Sunter	15 - daughter	Farmer's daughter	Kettlewell
	Joseph Sunter	13 - son	Farmer's son	Kettlewell
	Margarett Elizabeth Allen	7m - granddaughter		Bolton
	Agnes Ann Allen	7m - granddaughter		Bolton



**1871 census (RG10/4250 fol 5 p13-14)**

<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age &amp; relationship</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Born</i>
Stonehouse 44	James Allen	31 - head	Labourer quarryman	Scotland
(p13)	Mary Ann Allen	30 - wife		Lamplugh, Cumberland
	John Osborn Allen	4 - son		Bridekirk, Cumberland
	Sarah Jane Allen	1 - daughter		Thinly, Cumberland
	Daniel Cameron	41 - lodger	Excavator	Inverness
	William Lumley	61 - lodger	Excavator	Southern, Warwickshire
	John Frear	58 - lodger	Mason	Talham, Lancashire
	William Blackhouse	45 - lodger	Labourer excavator	Windermere
Stonehouse 45	John Edmondson	38 - head	Marble polisher	Kendal
(p13)	Jane Edmondson	43 - wife		Horton
	George Edmondson	15 - son	Scholar	Dent
	John William Edmondson	12 - son	Scholar	Dent
Stonehouse 46	John Greenbank	23 - head	Marble mason	Dent
(p13)	Ann Greenbank	21 - wife		Dent
	Agnes Greenbank	2m - daughter		Dent
	William Burton	30 - lodger	Driver / carter	Dent
Stonehouse 47	Nancy Holmes	61 - widow		Garsdale
(p13)	John Holmes	26 - son	Marble polisher	Dent
	Elizabeth Holmes	20 - daughter		Dent
	John Metcalfe	45 - lodger	Marble sawyer	Dent
Stonehouse 48	Francis Nixon	62 - widow	Marble merchant employs 12 men & 2 boys	Carlise
(p13)	William Nixon	25 - son		Dent
	Mary Ann Metcalfe	30 - servant	Domestic servant	Dent
	Abram Woodiwiss	19 - border	Clark engineer / railway contractor	Matlock, Derbyshire
Stonehouse 49	Leonard Burton	34 - head	Farmer	Dent
(p14)	Mary Ann Burton	30 - wife	Farmer's wife	Dent
	James Burton	10 - son		Dent
	William Burton	8 - son		Dent
	Agnes Ann Burton	6 - daughter	Scholar	Dent
	Ellen Jane Burton	4 - daughter		Dent
	John Allen	41 - servant	Farm servant - widower	Dent
Stonehouse 50	Anne Blades	62 - widow	Farmer's widow	Swaledale
(p14)	Jane Blades	29 - daughter		Dent
	Robert William Blades	12 - grandson	Scholar	Dent
Carlow Hill 51	John Greenbank	45 - head	Marble mason & Wesleyan Lay Preacher	Dent
(p14)	Agnes Greenbank	43 - wife		Dent
	George Greenbank	21 - son	Marble mason	Dent
	William Greenbank	16 - son	Marble mason apprentice	Dent
	Thomas Greenbank	13 - son	Scholar	Dent
	Mary Greenbank	11 - daughter	Scholar	Dent
	Elizabeth Greenbank	9 - daughter	Scholar	Dent
	Edward Greenbank	6 - son	Scholar	Dent
	Agnes Greenbank	4 - daughter		Dent
	Christopher Dixon	25 - brother/law	Driver / carter	Dent

**1881 census (RG11/4296 fol 8 p8-9)**

<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age &amp; relationship</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Born</i>
(Carlow Hill) 47	John Greenbank	55 - head	Foreman marble mason etc	Dent
(p8)	Agnes Greenbank	53 - wide		Dent
	Edward Charles Greenbank	16 - son	Marble mason	Dent
	Agnes Greenbank	14 - daughter	Scholar	Dent
Stonehouse 55	John Sunter	38 - head	Farmer of 70 acres	Kettlewell
(p9)	Agnes Sunter	31 - wife		Dent
	Joseph Sunter	33 - brother	Joint farmer	Kettlewell
	Margaret Sunter	71 - mother	Assistant	Coverdale
(p10)	Agnes Allen	20 - niece	Assistant on farm	Neusley
	Margaret Allen	20 - niece	Dressmaker	Neusley
	William Sunter	3 - son		Dent
	Margaret Sunter	2 - daughter		Dent
	Ralph Sunter	3m - son		Dent
Unoccupied ?				
Stonehouse 56	Nancy Holmes	74 - widow	Knitter	Dent
(p9)	Elizabeth Parkinson	30 - daughter	Widow	Dent
	Francis Parkinson	8 - grandson	Scholar	Dent
	Agnes Parkinson	2 - granddaughter		Dent
	John Metcalf	54 - border	Marble sawyer	Dent
Stonehouse 57	John Greenbank	33 - head	Marble mason	Dent
(p9)	Ann Greenbank	32 - wife		Dent
	John Greenbank	8 - son	Scholar	Dent
	Mary Greenbank	6 - daughter	Scholar	Dent
	George W Greenbank	2 - son		Dent
	Agnes A Greenbank	9m - daughter		Dent
Stonehouse 58	Jane Edmundson	52 - widow	Marble polisher's widow	Settle
(p9)	John Edmundson	22 - son	Marble polisher / mason	Dent
Stonehouse 59	Leonard Burton	44 - head	Farmer of 60 acres	Dent
(p9)	Mary Ann Burton	40 - wife		Dent
	James Burton	20 - son	Farmer's son	Dent
	William Burton	18 - son		Dent
	Agnes A Burton	16 - daughter		Dent
	Ellen J Burton	14 - daughter		Dent
Stonehouse 60	Ann Blades	72 - widow	Farmer's widow	Swaledale
(p9)	Robert Blades	22 - grandson	Marble mason	Dent

**1891 census (RG12/3491 fol 6 p5-6)**

<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age &amp; relationship</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Born</i>
Stonehouse 27	John Cookson	33 - head	Farmer	Ingleton Fells
(p5)	Agnes A Cookson	30 - wife		Leyburn
	Margaret Cookson	3 - daughter		Ingleton Fells
	Henry Cookson	2 - son		Ingleton Fells
	John Mason	16 - servant	Farm servant	Dent
Stonehouse 28	John Metcalfe	63 - head	Marble sawyer (stone)	Dent
(p5) 3 rooms				
Stonehouse 29	John Greenbank	43 – head (widower)	Marble mason	Dent
(p5) 4 rooms	John Greenbank	18 – son	Marble mason	Dent
	Mary Greenbank	16 – daughter	Housekeeper	Dent
	George W Greenbank	12 – son	Scholar	Dent
	Agnes A Greenbank	10 – daughter	Scholar	Dent
	Rose Greenbank	8 - daughter	Scholar	Dent
Stonehouse 30	John W Edmondson	32 - head	Marble polisher/mason	Dent
(p5) 3 rooms	Jane Edmondson	62 - mother (widow)		Giggleswick
Stonehouse 31	Leonard Burton	54 – head	Farmer	Dent
(p6)	Mary Ann Burton	50 – wife		Dent
	James Burton	30 – son	Farmer's son	Dent
	William Burton	28 – son	Farmer's son	Dent
	Ellen Jane Burton	24 – daughter		Dent
	Roberta Blades	4 - granddaughter		Liverpool
Also, 1 uninhabited				

**1901 census (RG13/4019 fol 7 p5-6)**

<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age &amp; relationship</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Born</i>
Stonehouse 30	John Cookson	43 – head	Farmer (own account)	Ingleton
(p5)	Agnes A Cookson	40 – wife		Redmire
	Henry Cookson	12 – son		Ingleton
	Roger Cookson	5 – son		Dent
	Margaret Cookson	13 – daughter		Ingleton
	Dorothy Cookson	9 – daughter		Dent
	Annie Cookson	7 – daughter		Dent
	John Allen	75 – father-in-law (widower)	Farmer's father-in-law	Dent
Stonehouse 31	Elizabeth Parkinson	50 – head (widow)	Outdoor pauper	Dent
(p5) 3 rooms	Agnes Parkinson	22 - daughter		Dent
	Wilfred Parkinson	3 - grandson		Dent
	John Metcalfe	75 - lodger	Outdoor pauper	Dent
Stonehouse 32	Edward C Greenbank	36 - head	Marble mason	Dent
(p6) 4 rooms	Alice S Greenbank	37 - wife		Greeta Gate
	John M Greenbank	10 - son		Dent
	Mary Greenbank	8 - daughter		Dent
Stonehouse 33	John W Edmondson	42 - head	Marble mason	Dent
(p6) 3 rooms	Jane Edmondson	69 – mother (widow)		Giggleswick
Stonehouse 34	John Greenbank	53 – head (widower)	Marble mason (employer)	Dent
(p6)	Mary Greenbank	26 - daughter		Dent
	Agnes A Greenbank	20 - daughter		Dent
	Robert Fothergill	25 - boarder	Railway signalman	Hawes
Stonehouse 35	John Greenbank	28 - head	Marble mason	Dent
(p6) 3 rooms	Isabelle Greenbank	25 – wife		Dent
Separate tenement	John A Greenbank	1 - son		Dent
	Annie M Greenbank	2m - daughter		Dent
Stonehouse 36	Leonard Burton	65 – head (widower)	Farmer	Dent
(p6)	William Burton	38 - son	Farmer's son	Dent
	Charles H Dent	14 - servant	Farm servant	Dent
	Margaret Fawcett	24 - servant	General servant (domestic)	Dent

## APPENDIX 3

### **APPENDIX 3: INFORMATION ON WATERCOURSES FROM 1859 ENCLOSURE AWARD**

“One other watercourse commencing at several springs in the allotment numbered 39 on the said map marked a and proceeding thence through the fence which separates that allotment from the allotments numbered 5 and 6 thereon and across parts of the said allotments numbered 6 and 5 on the said map to the junction thereof in the said allotment numbered 6 forming the Scalegill watercourse and proceeding thence along that watercourse to and terminating in the River Dee, which watercourse is shown upon the map hereto annexed and is thereon coloured blue.”

“One other covered watercourse of the breadth of 2 feet commencing at the southwestern corner of the allotment numbered 243 at the point marked b on the said map and proceeding thence in a northerly direction along the side of the fence of that allotment for a distance of 30 yards thence diverging and crossing the southwestern corner of the said allotment [and] it enters certain old enclosures at the point marked b' on the said map.”

“One other covered watercourse of the breadth of 2 feet being a continuation of the last mentioned watercourse commencing at the southern fence of the western corner of the allotment numbered 243 at the point marked b” on the said map and proceeding thence in a northerly direction to and terminating at the northern fence of the western corner of that allotment at a point marked b'” on the said map.”

“One other watercourse of the breadth of 1 foot commencing at the spring in the allotment numbered 228 marked d on the said map and proceeding thence in a southerly direction through the allotments numbered 228, 229, 230 and 241 on the said map to and terminating at the western fence marked c of the last allotment which said that mentioned watercourse is shown on the said map and is thereon coloured blue.”

“And I declare that the few last watercourses are hereby set out for the owners and occupiers for the time being of the Stonehouse Marble Works. And I direct and appoint that the four watercourses shall for ever hereafter be cleaned and kept in repair by the owners and occupiers thereof they and their workmen doing no unnecessary damage in such cleaning and repairing to the allotments through which the said four later watercourses pass and paying reasonable compensation to the owners and occupiers of such allotments for all damages to the surface of the same occasioned by such cleaning and repairing.”

Source: Dent Inclosure Map of the Allotments (WYAS(W) A18)

## APPENDIX 4

## APPENDIX 4: IMPORTANCE, CONDITION AND VULNERABILITY OF IDENTIFIED SITES

Site	Name:	NGR	Importance	Condition	Vulnerability
01	Arten Ghyll Cottage, Stone House	SD7729885854	Local	Good	Below average
02	Lime kiln (site of), north-west of Arten Ghyll Cottage	SD77268585	No grade	Destroyed	Not recorded
03	Stone pillars, either side of Artengill Beck, south-east of Ivy Cottage	SD77298588	Local	Above average	Above average
04	Retaining walls, either side of Artengill Beck	SD77318591-SD77145840	Local	Above average	Above average
05	Slingsby Barn, Stone House	SD7723085905	District	Good	Below average
06	Ivy Cottage, Stone House	SD7727585885	Local	Good	Below average
07	Mill Cottage (former High Mill) and associated features, Stone House	SD7725085875	Regional	Good	Below average
08	Reservoir and water supply (earthworks), adjacent to Ivy Cottage	SD77278590	Regional	Medium	Medium
09	Stonehouse, Stone House (LB II)	SD7718585890	Regional	Good	Below average
10	Garden earthworks, west of Stonehouse	SD77178589	District	Medium	Above average
11	Low Mill complex (remains of), Stone House	SD77168587	Regional	Medium	Above average
12	(West) Stonehouse Farm, Stone House (LB II x2)	SD77158592	Regional	Good	Below average
13	Blue Bridge, Stone House	SD7714485843	District	Good	Below average
14	Lime kiln, west side of River Dee, Stone House (LB II)	SD7710185852	Regional	Above average	Below average
15	Carley Hall, west side of River Dee, Stone House (LB II)	SD7711085800	Regional	Good	Below average
16	East Stonehouse Farm, Stone House (LB II)	SD77188583	Regional	Good	Below average
17	Earthworks, east of East Stonehouse	SD77228584	Local	Medium	Below average
18	Stone House Bridge, Stone House (LB II)	SD7708485900	Regional	Good	Below average
19	Earthwork (possible track), south-west of Low Cross Hill	SD76978620	Local	Medium	Below average
20	Field wall, south of Low Cross Hill	SD76998621-SD77068611	Local	Below average	Medium
21	Possible earthworks, north-west of Stonehouse Farm	SD77098600	Local	Poor	Below average
22	Earthworks, north-east of Stonehouse Farm	SD77208595	Local	Poor	Below average
23	Field boundary (site of), Jean Fields	SD77168637-SD77248619	District	Above average	Below average
24	Ruined field barn, Jean Fields	SD77198629	District	Above average	Medium
25	Ruined field barn, Jean Fields	SD77268636	District	Above average	Medium
26	Possible spring head or building, Jean Fields	SD77328633	Local	Below average	Medium
27	Field boundary (earthwork), Jean Fields	SD77298620	Local	Medium	Below average
28	Ruined field barn, south of Jean Fields	SD77348618	District	Above average	Above average
29	Field boundary (earthwork), north-east of Slingsby Barn	SD77348618-SD77288596	Local	Medium	Below average
30	Building (site of), east of Slingsby Barn	SD77258592	Local	Poor	Above average



31	Watercourse (earthworks), Brant Side	SD77668708-SD77468590	Regional	Above average	Below average
32	Ruined structure, north side of Artengill Beck	SD77348592	Local	Medium	Above average
33	Culverted watercourse, south of Stone House	SD77468512-SD77308588	Regional	Above average	Below average
34	Field barn, east of Stone House	SD77438602	District	Good	Below average
35	Probable lime kiln (earthworks), Jean Fields	SD77188627	Local	Medium	Below average
36	Track and railway bridge abutments, north-east of Jean Fields	SD77348632	Local	Medium	Below average
37	Possible building platform (earthworks), north-east of Slingsby Barn	SD77328610	Local	Below average	Below average
38	Buildings, north side of Artengill Beck	SD7717085950; SD7714585948	Local	Good	Below average
39	Watercourse (earthworks), south-east of Stone House	SD77468566-SD77318589	District	Good	Below average
40	Watercourse (earthworks), south of Stone House	SD77368570-SD77288588	Local	Unknown	Unknown

Definition of terms:

*Importance*

A four tier hierarchical grading system (National, Regional, District and Local) based on a combination of professional judgement and criteria used by English Heritage in their Monuments Protection Programme. A "No Grade" grade is given when the site is known to have been destroyed.

*Condition*

A five tier grading system, defined as follows, based on information gathered at the time of the site visit.

Good	Intact or with a majority of original features identifiable and/or in situ with walls, earthworks and other features surviving to their estimated original height.
Above average	Largely intact, with walls, earthworks and other features surviving to at least 50% of their estimated original height and a good proportion of original features and details recognisable.
Medium	Discernible, with sections of walls, earthworks and other features surviving to at least 25% of their estimated original height, although some major elements and features will be lacking.
Below average	Only the basic form or outline of the site or feature is discernible, and no details evident to more than 25% of their estimated original height.
Poor	Walls and other features surviving to one course or less and where very little of the original structure or form of the site survives.

Also used: Destroyed / Unknown / Not recorded.

*Vulnerability*

A five tier grading system, defined as follows, based on information gathered at the time of the site visit.

High	The site is considered to be very vulnerable (eg. located on an unstable slope or in an area prone to regular ploughing or agricultural improvement) and/or is actively eroding with major damage evident.
Above average	The site is considered to be at general risk with some minor damage or erosion already evident.
Medium	The site is considered to be potentially at risk, either by reason of its location (eg. located on a public footpath, or a building in a farmstead with potential for conversion, or a site potentially at risk from agricultural improvement and/or woodland management) and/or nature of the site (i.e. an easily erodable site).
Below average	The site is unlikely to suffer from erosion or damage and is considered not to be at risk, i.e. it is not in a vulnerable location, is in an area unlikely to be subject to agricultural improvement and/or woodland management, and/or it is a robust site.
Low	The site is ruined or destroyed to such an extent that further degradation or deterioration is unlikely.

Also used: Destroyed / Unknown / Not recorded.

## **APPENDIX 5**

## APPENDIX 5: LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

Sources: Images of England website ([www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk)); Department for Culture Media and Sport. 1999 54th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, South Lakeland.

### CARLEY HALL (FORMERLY CARLOW HILL) (Site 15)

Location: CARLOW HILL (south side), DENT, SOUTH LAKE LAND, CUMBRIA (also known as Carlow Hall Cottage)

IoE number: 484265

Date listed: 14 June 1984

Date of last amendment: 14 June 1984

Grade: II

LB No: 162-1/12/32

Small farmhouse with attached peat-house and shippon, now house. Probably earlier C18; enlarged in C19 and altered. White-painted random rubble with quoins, stone slate roof. Single-depth plan formerly one unit, enlarged by addition of 2nd unit at south end, with shippon/barn attached at north end built into rising slope. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, 1:1:1 windows, with vertical joints left and right of the centre bay; a square-headed doorway to the left of the 1st joint, protected by a small early C20 gabled wooden porch; one 8-pane sashed window on each floor to the left, with vertical glazing bars only; a small 2-light casement at ground floor to the right and a small square 6-pane sash above. Attached peat-house to the right, breaking forwards slightly, has 12-pane fixed window at 1st-floor level, with one opening pane. Ridge chimney at junction of 1st and 2nd bays, gable chimney to left. Small lean-to outbuilding attached to right-hand gable wall of peat-house. Rear: full-height outshut to south end, lean-to in angle with this. INTERIOR: doorway in thick stone partition wall between 1st and 2nd bays (formerly the south gable wall), with original board door and strap hinges; chamfered axial beam in centre bay, with exposed joists; otherwise altered.

### EAST STONEHOUSE FARMHOUSE (Site 16a)

Location: EAST STONEHOUSE (north side), DENT, SOUTH LAKE LAND, CUMBRIA

IoE number: 484290

Date listed: 14 June 1984

Date of last amendment: 14 June 1984

Grade: II

LB No: 162-1/12/57

Farmhouse, now house. Probably later C17, altered and enlarged in C19, and subsequently altered. Coursed sandstone rubble with quoins (including C19 addition at west end which has gabled west front painted white); stone slate roof. Single-depth 2-unit plan, plus C19 1-unit addition to west end; outbuildings continued at east end. Gable to road. EXTERIOR: the north front has a rubble plinth to the older portion, 2 large quoin-stones at the bottom of the junction with the addition to the right, an ex-situ round-headed window next to these quoins (recently inserted using original stones found in adjoining field). Offset to left, a square-headed doorway with a massive monolith lintel and an old board door, a 3-light chamfered mullion window left of this, and at 1st floor one rectangular window above each of those at ground floor. Altered farm building attached to east end. Chimneys at both junctions (i.e. former gables). The rear (south front) has massive quoins to two-thirds height at the junction with the addition, a round-headed 1-light fire-window near these, a 16-pane hornless sashed window to the right and another above and between these. To the right a square 2-light casement to ground floor and a smaller 16-pane hornless sash above that. The gabled west front of the C19 portion has a doorway to the right, 1 window to the left and 2 above, all these windows with altered glazing. INTERIOR: housepart in west bay has chamfered bressumer beam with stop-chamfered bearers; large C18 stone fireplace with moulded surround and corbelled lintel with fan-shaped false key to the lintel; stone partition to lower end, which contains former parlour with scored ceiling joists and C18 stone fireplace; massive principal-rafter roof truss with principals half-lapped and pegged at the apex (now lacking tie-beam); Dent marble fireplace in C19 addition.

### **STONEHOUSE (Site 9)**

Location: STONEHOUSE (north side), DENT, SOUTH LAKELAND, CUMBRIA  
IoE number: 484373  
Date listed: 14 June 1984  
Date of last amendment: 14 June 1984  
Grade: II  
LB No: 162-1/12/144

Marble manufacturer's house, now 2 dwellings. Probably c1800, extended and altered, and internally remodeled in C20. Watershot coursed squared sandstone with gritstone quoins, stone slate roof. Double-depth double-fronted plan, facing west, with addition to north end. EXTERIOR: 2 and 3 storeys, 3+3 windows. The 3-storey symmetrical main range has a tall round-headed doorway with rubble voussoirs and remains of a fanlight with radiating glazing bars (beneath which is now a C20 door); diminishing rectangular windows, those at 2nd floor shallow oblongs and all now with plain C20 glazing; and gable chimneys, that to left coupled with that of the extension. The right-hand gable wall has a blocked loading doorway at attic level. The 2-storey addition to the left has a rectangular window in the centre of the ground floor, a small rectangular window to the left and 3 large rectangular windows above, all these windows with C20 glazing. Rear: main range has lean-to porch offset right, left of this a former round-headed stair-window now with C20 glazing and the head blocked, and at right-hand corner stone steps winding round the corner to a 1st-floor porch in the angle of the addition; otherwise, irregular fenestration with C20 glazing. INTERIOR: altered. HISTORICAL NOTE: home of Paul Nixon, owner of Dent marble works (remains of which, with wheel-pit, are in west end of garden).

### **STONE HOUSE BRIDGE (Site 18)**

Location: STONE HOUSE BRIDGE (north side), DENT, SOUTH LAKELAND, CUMBRIA  
IoE number: 484374  
Date listed: 14 June 1984  
Date of last amendment: 14 June 1984  
Grade: II  
LB No: 162-1/12/145

Public road bridge over River Dee. Probably C17, altered and enlarged in C18 and C19. Sandstone rubble. Narrow segmental arch with rubble voussoirs (very large at the springing), with squinches on the south side of the east end and the north side of the west end, carrying widened roadway round sharp bends to south and north respectively; stone slate band to parapets, which have rounded coping stones. Forms group with West Stonehouse farmhouse to east (qv) and with lime kiln approx. 30m to south (qv).

### **LIME KILN ADJACENT TO STONE HOUSE BRIDGE (Site 14)**

Location: LIME KILN BUILT INTO HILLSIDE APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES SOUTH OF STONE HOUSE BRIDGE (south side), DENT, SOUTH LAKELAND, CUMBRIA  
IoE number: 484375  
Date listed: 14 June 1984  
Date of last amendment: 14 June 1984  
Grade: II  
LB No: 162-1/12/146

Lime kiln, now disused. Probably earlier C19. Roughly coursed sandstone rubble. Curved and battered sides, flat face; barrel-shaped draw-hole opening with lintel slab. INTERIOR filled in and top grassed over. Good example of the type. Forms group with Stonehouse Bridge (qv).

### **STONEHOUSE FARMHOUSE (Site 12a)**

Location: WEST STONEHOUSE FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED GARDEN WALL (north side), DENT, SOUTH LAKELAND, CUMBRIA

IoE number: 484382

Date listed: 14 June 1984

Date of last amendment: 18 October 1999

Grade: II

LB No: 162-1/12/153

Farmhouse. Probably late C17, much altered and extended at both ends in C18 and C19; altered. White-painted rubble, the centre portion random, with quoins, and the outer portions coursed, also with quoins; stone slate roof. Single-depth plan, 1+1+1 bays. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, 1:1:1 windows. The doorway is immediately left of the vertical joint between the 1st and 2nd bays, protected by a light wooden porch; to the left of this the 1st bay has one square window on each floor to the left (8 and 6-pane top-hung casements); to the right the centre bay has a 6-pane top-hung casement at ground floor and a similar but smaller 4-pane window offset to the right at 1st floor, with the lintel of a former 2-light mullioned window, and the 3rd bay has one similar top-hung casement on each floor. Gable chimneys, and ridge chimney at junction of 2nd and 3rd bays. The left gable wall has a top-hung casement on each floor near the rear corner, and 2 cruciform tie-plates at eaves level. The right-hand gable wall has a doorway protected by a roof carried over from a lean-to outbuilding at the rear corner. Approx. one metre in front of the house, and attached to the west corner, is a low rubble wall which has a gateway in line with the front door, and to the right of this incorporates the dressed lintel of a former round-headed 1-light window, with a panel containing crudely-formed and only partly legible raised lettering "C I[?] [?] 1710". INTERIOR: altered, but thick stone lateral partition walls indicate that the centre was formerly a 1-unit 2-storey dwelling (c.f. Basil Busk, qv, Blands, qv, Blea Beck, qv, Roantree, qv, Low Ground, qv etc), a type which appears to have been characteristic of this date in the later C17. Forms group with barn approx. 5m north (qv).

### **BARN AT STONEHOUSE FARM (Site 12b)**

Location: BARN TO NORTH OF WEST STONEHOUSE FARMHOUSE (north side), DENT, SOUTH LAKELAND, CUMBRIA

IoE number: 484383

Date listed: 14 June 1984

Date of last amendment: 18 October 1999

Grade: II

LB No: 162-1/12/154

Barn. Probably C18, altered. Coursed sandstone rubble, stone slate roof. Rectangular plan on east-west axis. The south front has 2 widely-spaced square-headed doorways, that to the right with a large monolith lintel, a flight of stone steps to a loft doorway to the left of that to the left, and a loading door above and to the right of that to the right. The rear has (inter alia) a blocked chamfered 1-light window. Forms a group with West Stonehouse farmhouse approx. 5m south (qv).

## **APPENDIX 6**

## **APPENDIX 6: EDAS METHODS STATEMENT**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, STONE HOUSE MARBLE WORKS, DENTDALE, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

As part of its continuing and ongoing commitment to the identification, preservation and management of the cultural heritage of its various estates and properties, the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) is wishing to undertake a limited amount of survey work at Stone House, in Dentdale, North Yorkshire.

The scope of the project has been defined following discussions with Mr Robert White of the YDNPA, and the following project design sets out the work that Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) consider is necessary to fulfil the requirements of the work.

The aim of the project will be to provide an assessment of the built and archaeological heritage of the hamlet of Stone House, and to produce recommendations for the future management and conservation of the identified sites. The project involves the collation of existing information, the production of a sketch earthwork survey, and the updating of existing architectural and related records, all augmented by a detailed descriptive record supplemented by a limited number of photographs.

#### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Stone House lies at the confluence of the Artengill and Great Blake Becks and the River Dee, at the eastern end of Dentdale, North Yorkshire (NGR SD77128588), at an elevation of c.250m AOD. It is a small and compact settlement, consisting of one working farm, a former farm, 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 at Stone House by the mid 18th century, but by 1800 it had been incorporated into the marble works. By this date, the works comprised two mills, one for sawing and one for polishing the marble. The works produced chimney pieces and other decorative items from the local black and grey Dent marbles. The work's business began to suffer in the 1890s due to the import of foreign marbles and it closed in 1907.

Although no detailed systematic archaeological survey has been carried out to date, the former marble works were included in two recent surveys of the Dent, Sedbergh and Garsdale marble industries carried out by EDAS (2002 & 2003). This work identified the Stone House works as being the only such marble works surviving in the survey area, 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 the MPP Step 3 assessment for the Stone Quarrying industries.

It is anticipated that all parts of the survey area, including house / building interiors, would be available for inspection. EDAS would discuss and agree the timetabling of the survey with the YDNPA, landowners and tenants, to avoid disruption to any farming or other activities; appropriate notice would be given in advance of any survey work. EDAS would also liaise with these parties as appropriate, throughout the survey period.

#### **PROJECT AIMS**

Within the confines of the assessment methodology, the aims of the project would be:

- 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 of the former marble works;
- to provide a basis for the preparation of detailed management strategies and conservation proposals.

## **SURVEY METHODOLOGIES**

The survey would comprise a rapid architectural survey and a sketch earthwork survey, augmented by limited documentary and cartographic research. These various elements would be combined to produce a single assessment report. Data gathered during the assessment will be inputted directly into the YDNPA's HBSMR database.

### **Documentary Research**

A limited amount of documentary material was gathered for the site during the previous EDAS projects, primarily tithe and early Ordnance Survey maps; this information would be utilised again during the proposed assessment. It was also established during the previous work that many of the house and land owners at Stone House are in possession of knowledge relating to the development of their buildings, and this would also be included in the proposed assessment.

Only a limited amount of new documentary research is proposed. This will focus on any earlier material, such as enclosure or estate maps, held in the Cumbria Record Office and by the Sedbergh Local History Society, and any readily available secondary material relevant to the general development of the Stone House area. Information contained on the YDNPA's SMR will also be consulted, including aerial photographs.

All relevant information identified by the documentary research would be collated and transcribed onto Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 or 1:2,500 scale map bases for use during the fieldwork and reporting elements of the project. Documents and sources consulted would be listed as an appendix to the main report; this would cover all material considered, irrespective of whether it contained any relevant information.

### **Archaeological Survey**

#### *Earthwork survey*

The primary purpose of the earthwork survey is to identify the water supply system which would have fed the reservoir associated with the marble works. This supply is believed to be extensive and located on the moorland to the north and east of the Artengill Beck. However, there may also have been another supply, brought in via a launder from the direction of Carlow Hill Youth Hostel to the south-west. It is therefore envisaged that the majority of any survey area would be located to the north of Artengill, with more limited areas to the south-east and south-west of Stone House. Within these areas, the earthwork survey will also record any other upstanding historic features (see below), but will not include fields walls or wall furniture.

The earthwork survey would be undertaken by examining each modern land parcel within the survey area for any upstanding archaeological or architectural features. This work would equate to the former RCHME's Level 1 for Earthwork Survey (RCHME 1999 *Recording Archaeological Field Monuments*). Each identified site of archaeological, architectural and/or historic interest would be given a unique SMR number (where not already allocated) and sub-divided into components where appropriate, in accordance with previous EDAS survey work.

All sites or features considered to be of interest would be located on OS 1:2,500 scale map bases as dots, areas or sketch plans, with an accuracy of +/- 5m. It is envisaged that all upstanding earthwork features would be recorded by measured sketches using standard graphical conventions; dimensions will be obtained using tapes and/or pacing. Descriptive records incorporating location, dimensions, plan, form, function, possible date, and sequence of development would be 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 would also be made, and details relating to condition, stability, vulnerability and damage (real or potential) would also be collected. All this information would be added to the YDNPA database (see written account below).

It is envisaged that earthworks within the core area of Stone House will be marked on an OS base at a scale of 1:1250. It should be noted that no detailed measured survey, using EDM or other similar equipment, would be carried out; appropriate recommendations will be made in the survey report if sites are found to be worthy of such action.



A limited number of colour 35mm photographs will be taken of the most significant sites to enhance the written descriptions; no detailed photographic survey is envisaged at this stage.

### **Architectural Survey**

A rapid but detailed architectural assessment will be undertaken of each major standing building and associated structures within the Stone House area. These have been identified on the accompanying plan by numbers, as follows:

[1] House – appears to a modern building or a much altered 19th century structure. Remains of dam, reservoir and leats in garden.

[2] Ivy Cottage – former corn mill and cotton mill, then the High Mill of the marble works, converted to residential dwelling in 1984. Associated wheelpit and other features survive in garden.

[3] House.

[4] Stone House. Formerly marble works manager's house, with the remains of Low Mill in the garden.

[5] Stone House farm. Small complex of farm buildings. cursory examination suggests that the farmhouse may be oldest surviving building in the hamlet.

[6] House. Two ranges, house to east and agricultural buildings to the west.

[7] Carlow Hill. Now Youth Hostel, disused limekiln in grounds to north.

It is proposed that, subject to access and permission, each house or structure will be thoroughly investigated, including roof spaces and cellars where present, in order to assess the character, age and development of the building. No detailed drawings or survey work will be carried out, although unscaled sketch plans may be produced to aid interpretation of the written text if required; appropriate recommendations for more detailed survey work will be made in the survey report if sites are found to be worthy of such action. A limited number of 35mm colour photographs will be taken to illustrate the written descriptions.

### **Written Accounts**

A written account of the site, based on a structured gazetteer of numbered components using pro forma record sheets compiled from an Access database, would be produced. This pro forma will include a summary description and preliminary interpretation of extant remains (eg. 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 will be used, so as to achieve a level of consistency between various surveys.

The written accounts will also include recommendations for, and advice on, appropriate management and conservation requirements for the identified sites.

Data from the gazetteer of sites will subsequently be inputted into the YDNPA's HBSMR database. It is also assumed that the HBSMR data entry will involve new data input, appropriate cross referencing to site activity records, source and archive records (including photographs) and organisation records, as well as the usual descriptive, typology, period, land use and geology etc records used in the standard SMR.

### **THE REPORT**

The assessment report would take the form of an illustrated and typed standard A4 document which would assemble and summarise the available evidence for the historical and archaeological features of the site in an ordered form, based on the gazetteer of numbered site components. The quality and reliability of the evidence would be commented on, and how it might need to be supplemented by further work.

It is expected that the report would include a contents list, acknowledgements, an executive summary, a brief account of the project plan, research objectives, survey methodology, procedures and equipment used, a summary of the historical and archaeological background to the site, an account of the overall

form and development of the site and of the evidence supporting any interpretation, preliminary conclusions (including an assessment of the importance of the findings in relation to the other remains on the site and in the region as a whole), appropriate management and conservation recommendations, a bibliography and list of sources consulted, an appendix of the completed pro formas containing detailed written descriptions of the buildings and other features of the site, and an appendix providing a copy of the brief and the approved project design.

Appropriate drawn records of the structures and the survey area as a whole would be produced as reduced A4 or A3 size paper copies within the body of the report; full scale drawings would be included within the site archive. Appropriate illustrative material, using colour photographs taken as part of the assessment, would also be produced within the body of the report.

One draft copy of the report would be made available for discussion with the Senior Conservation Archaeologist. Upon approval, six copies (5 bound, 1 unbound) of the final report will be produced (two for the YDNPA and four for relevant landowners). Further copies would be produced at cost, subject to the approval of the parties involved. The copyright of all survey, archive and other material gathered as part of this project would pass to the National Park Authority on payment of final invoices.

Provision would also be made for the preparation of appropriate synopses for the North Yorkshire SMR and the NMR, or for publication in CBA Forum or other appropriate journal or monograph as agreed with the Senior Conservation Archaeologist.

## **THE ARCHIVE**

The full archive, comprising paper, magnetic and plastic media, relating to the project would be ordered and indexed according to the standards set by the National Archaeological Record.

It is expected that the archive will contain field and final ink drawings, written accounts, structured catalogues and indices, and project management records. Drawn records will be presented as wet ink plots on standard "A" size matt surface stable polyester film sheets.

The full archive would be deposited with the YDNPA on completion of the project.

## **RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING**

### **Staffing**

The project would be undertaken by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd, who are on North Yorkshire County Council's standing list of approved archaeological contractors. EDAS is also an archaeological organisation registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

EDAS or their predecessors have considerable experience of this type of historic landscape survey, having already completed similar surveys in Upper Bilsdale (776 hectares), Raisdale (492ha), and Glaisdale and Westerdale (670ha) in the North York Moors National Park, and in Swinithwaite (600ha), Stainforth (123ha), and lower Swaledale (Hagg and Low Oxque landholdings - 140 hectares) in the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Of direct relevance to this project are the two previous projects undertaken by EDAS for the YDNPA relating to the marble and stone quarrying industries of Dent, Sedbergh and Garsdale (2002 and 2003).

The survey work would be undertaken by Ed Dennison and Shaun Richardson of EDAS. Both have extensive experience in the archaeological survey of landscapes, industrial monuments, and extractive industries in North Yorkshire.

### **Health and Safety, and Insurance**

EDAS will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the project. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy is available on request.

EDAS would indemnify the YDMPA, landowners and tenants in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the survey, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

### **Project timetable**

If successful with their bid, EDAS would draw up a project timetable with the Mr Robert White of the YDNPA, although it is envisaged that work on the documentary research would start within three weeks of commission. Further monitoring or progress meetings would be held as appropriate.

It is envisaged that the majority of the documentary research would be undertaken in December 2003 and that fieldwork would be undertaken in January / February 2004 when vegetation growth is low. The draft project report would be available by the end of March 2004 and, subject to approval and/or alterations, the final version would be available by the end of the financial year.

Ed Dennison, EDAS  
10th November 2003