



# THE LOST VILLAGE OF LODGE

EXCAVATION OF A RUINED SETTLEMENT IN UPPER NIDDERDALE

*James Brightman*



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*written by*

*James Brightman*

*on behalf of*

*the Upper Nidderdale Landscape Partnership*

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Front Cover: Looking east across the excavations at Lodge towards Scar House Reservoir

Rear Cover: The volunteers set to work clearing the rubble on the first day of excavations.

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The fact that this project happened at all is primarily down to the vision and tenacity of Louise Brown, the Historic Nidderdale Project Officer at the UNLP. Louise saw the potential of Lodge as the perfect forum for providing training, engaging volunteers with a relatable yet fascinating story, and for the potential to answer significant research questions about settlement in Upper Nidderdale over at least the last 700 years. Whilst I know that she regrets being unable to spend more time getting stuck into the remains on site in person, I hope that the project has delivered everything she had hoped it would at the outset.

The project has also benefited from substantial support from the rest of the team at Nidderdale AONB, and this debt of gratitude is acknowledged. In particular,

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Whilst it is not usually my preference to single out any one volunteer, particularly on a project such as this where the team effort and level of commitment has been spread so broadly across all those who gave so generously of their time, I would like to acknowledge the contribution that Jane Simpson has made. Members of Jane's family were the last residents to leave Lodge in the late 1920s, and her personal experiences and exhaustive research have been invaluable throughout the work. Jane volunteered on every day of the excavations,

contributed considerably to morale on site and also shared her unique knowledge of Lodge with visitors during both the Open Day and the subsequent site visit undertaken as part of the Nidderdale AONB Heritage Forum.

I can only hope that I have not omitted anyone from this list, and if I have I extend my apologies. Any errors, omissions or flights of interpretive fancy in this report remain solely the responsibility of the author.

# SUMMARY

This volume presents the results of a programme of archaeological investigation into the deserted hamlet of Lodge in Upper Nidderdale. The project was undertaken as one of the Flagship Heritage Sites of the Heritage Lottery-funded Upper Nidderdale Landscape Partnership managed by the Nidderdale AONB. Through 2016, teams of volunteers were involved in surveying the standing portions of the ruined farmsteads and associated buildings, excavating a substantial portion of one of the main farm ranges, and processing and cataloguing the wealth of artefactual material recovered.

From the outset, the investigations were concerned with the following key research questions:

- What evidence can be found linking the current remains back to the origins of Lodge as a medieval grange of Byland Abbey?
- What evidence of post-medieval Lodge – a period for which documentary sources are poor – survives?
- What additional information can archaeological evidence provide for the later occupation of Lodge, specifically the period of c. 1800 to its abandonment in 1929 for which documentary evidence is more available?
- How can an understanding of the nature and level of preservation of the archaeological remains better inform future interpretation, conservation and management of the remains at Lodge?

The focus of the excavation was a largely complete farm ‘unit’ on the north side of the main track that splits the settlement of Lodge in two. The complex included

a linear farmhouse range divided into several discrete cells with a rear extension, small fold yards to the south (front) and east, a range of outbuildings set across the eastern yard, and a large ‘garden to the south.

The principal trench opened – Trench 1 – investigated the eastern end of the main farmhouse range. Rather than having developed organically from a small farmhouse, the core of the range was shown to be of one construction phase and seemingly in an 18<sup>th</sup>- or 19<sup>th</sup>-century architectural style. Scattered finds of architectural detailing in a probable 17<sup>th</sup>-century style (e.g. splayed stone mullions) strongly suggest the presence of earlier buildings on or near the site, from which some of the more decorative pieces of stonework were re-used. The overall form of the farmhouse range comprised a central domestic unit with a kitchen to the east, a central cross passage defined by a later single-skin wall and a second downstairs domestic room to the west which could not be excavated given the time constraints of the project. Each end of the range comprised an agricultural unit: a cartshed – latterly modified to a barn or stable – at the western end and a stable or barn with finely cobbled floor and flagged drain to the eastern end. The abandonment of the farm and its subsequent dereliction were represented by a layer of rubble which overlay the whole structure. This layer sealed a number of scattered small finds including stoneware jars of 1920s date which provided a *terminus post quem* for the final phase of the farmhouse’s occupation. At the time of the structure’s final abandonment, or shortly thereafter, the structural timbers and most accessible

choice flagstones appear to have been removed, no doubt aiding the building's degeneration into the ruins visible today.

In the adjacent garden area, a large trench was opened to examine the volume and level of survival of small finds within what was presumed to be a relatively deep and reworked soil. On excavation it was revealed that the soil cover was significantly shallower than expected, but the overall quantity of artefactual material was high. The majority of the finds assemblage comprised late 18<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics and glass typical of domestic occupation. This overall character was reinforced by a small clay pipe assemblage and a bone assemblage displaying signs of butchery. Of most significance in terms of the early occupation of Lodge was a small assemblage of medieval ceramic sherds. These pieces were fragmentary and had been abraded through being reworked in the soil over many centuries. Although few in number, the finds confirm medieval

occupation and activity in the immediate area.

In addition to the Complex 1 excavations, a small test pit (Trench 4) was opened close to Complex 3: a more complex and compact set of structural remains to the south of Carle Fell Road which, it has been suggested, occupies the likely location of the medieval grange. This test pit yielded a proportionally higher number of small finds than any other trench excavated during the work, though the overall signature was similar to that of Trench 2, representing predominantly 18th- to 20th-century domestic activity.

Overall, the project has revealed a substantial amount of new information about, in particular, the later phases of occupation at this fascinating and remote rural site. The presence of medieval activity on the site has been confirmed, though understanding more about the nature and extent of post-medieval occupation at Lodge remains a priority for any future work.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Anyone who has walked in Upper Nidderdale may have wondered at the tumbled stone and twisted tree roots that encroach on the path from Scar to Dead Man's Hill as it passes through a prominent grove of sycamore. At this point, when Angram Dam becomes obscured behind the trees and Little Whernside looms directly ahead, one is walking through the remains of the hamlet of Lodge. The site of a medieval monastic grange – a large farm owned by, and supplying resources and income to, a large religious house – Lodge became a small hamlet of several small farms following the 16<sup>th</sup>-century dissolution of the monasteries. One of the principal hamlets at the head of Nidderdale through the post-medieval period, the gradual desertion of Lodge towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was complete by the late 1920s, contemporary with the completion of the monumental reservoirs which now dominate Upper Nidderdale.

## PROJECT BACKGROUND

The 'Lost Village of Lodge' was identified as one of four Flagship Heritage Sites for the Heritage Lottery-funded Upper Nidderdale Landscape Partnership. These sites were chosen as foci for a variety of reasons including conservation threat, accessibility for volunteers, education opportunities and, as is particularly the case at Lodge, research potential. The initial justification for the investigation of Lodge described the documented, though poorly understood, continuity of activity from the earlier medieval period through to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This time depth, coupled with the fact that Lodge has been left to revert to nature undeveloped since its abandonment, means that the site represents a rare opportunity to investigate and contextualise over 700 years of the history of Upper Nidderdale.

*Figure 1 Looking west across Trench 2 towards Little Whernside*





Figure 2 Late 19<sup>th</sup>-century photograph looking along Carle Fell Road to the west of Lodge on the route to Coverdale © Nidderdale Museum

In terms of previous work at Lodge, a significant debt is acknowledged to the initial survey of the settlement undertaken by volunteers led by John Buglass (2011). This work represents the first available synthesis of information about Lodge, and the measured survey work undertaken in 2011 was also one of the key sources upon which the new survey was based.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The hamlet of Lodge is positioned close to the head of Upper Nidderdale on the north side of Scar House Reservoir. It is now an extremely remote location, accessible by a rough track from the dam at the eastern end of the reservoir. This solitude contributes much to the modern experience of the ruined village, but it belies the original setting in which the residents of Lodge would have conducted their daily lives. Prior to the creation of the Upper Nidderdale reservoirs in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Lodge would have been part of an interlinked network of farms and hamlets at the head of the Dale, prominent on the northern valley side and straddling a main route over Dead Man's Hill to Coverdale, a routeway with probable ancient origins. Of the small clusters of farms and structures in the immediate area, Lodge is the

only extant – albeit ruined and deserted – example: West Houses and Angram are now beneath Angram Reservoir and Haden Carr is in the valley bottom beneath Scar House Reservoir.

## Geology

The Millstone Grit series, which caps only the high fells of many of the other Pennine dales, forms the valley sides of Nidderdale, with the interbedded Yoredale sequence of limestones, sandstones and cherts only revealed in certain parts of the base of the dale, such as in the dramatically cut How Stean Gorge south-west of Middlesmoor. Lodge itself straddles a divide within the strata of the Millstone Grit series: above Carle Fell Road the land gradually rises as a series of rough interbedded mudstones, sandstones and siltstones; below the track there is a prominent shelf of more homogeneous sandstone termed the Grassington Grit. Above the bedrock, intermittent and generally thin patches of till – glacially derived clay – can be found, whilst the higher reaches of the moors are dominated by blanket peat mire which has gradually developed over several millennia. The soils on upland gritstone tend to be thin, poor and acidic, deriving a sandy and gritty texture from their parent material.

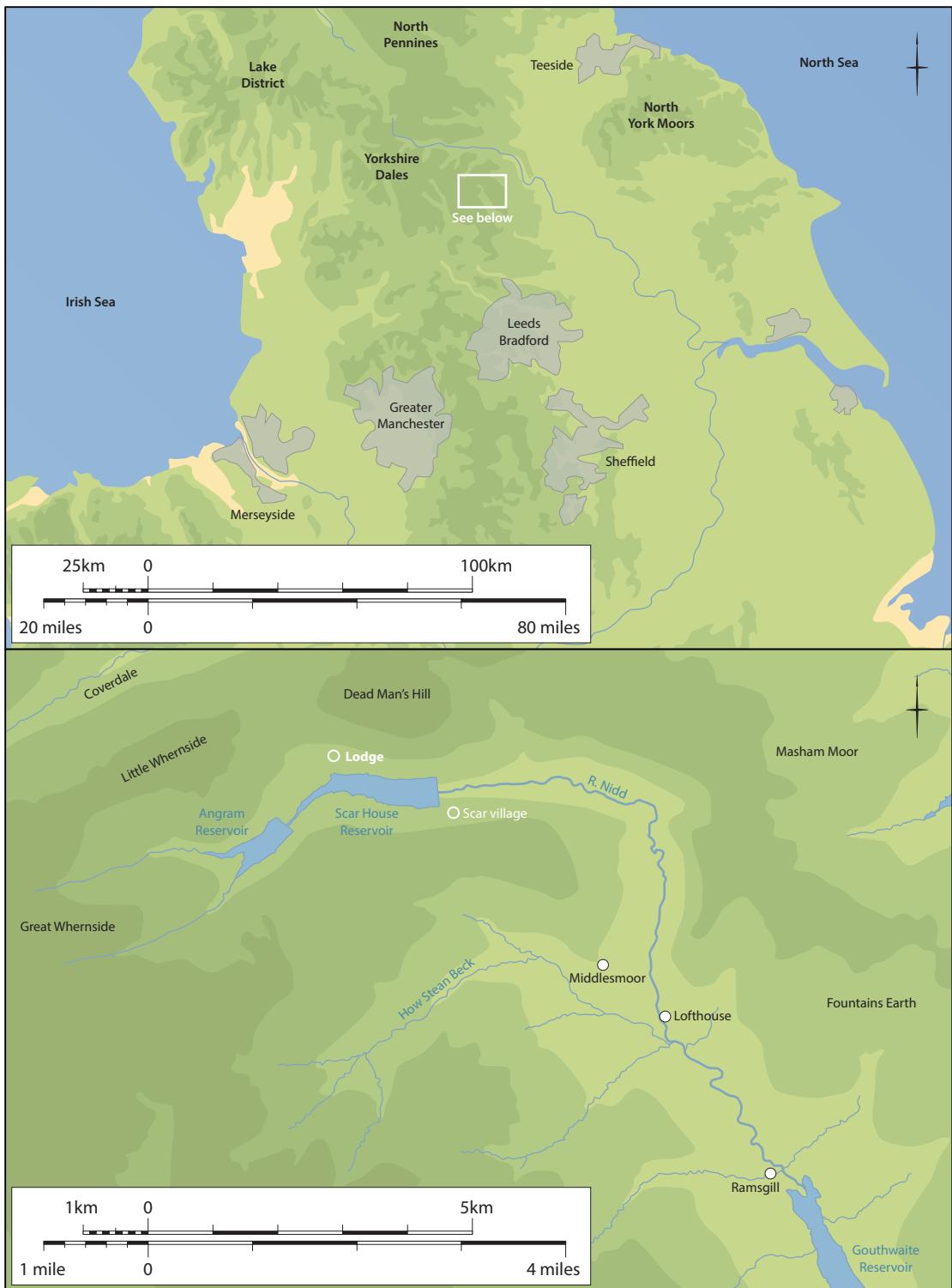


Figure 3 Location of Lodge and surrounding features

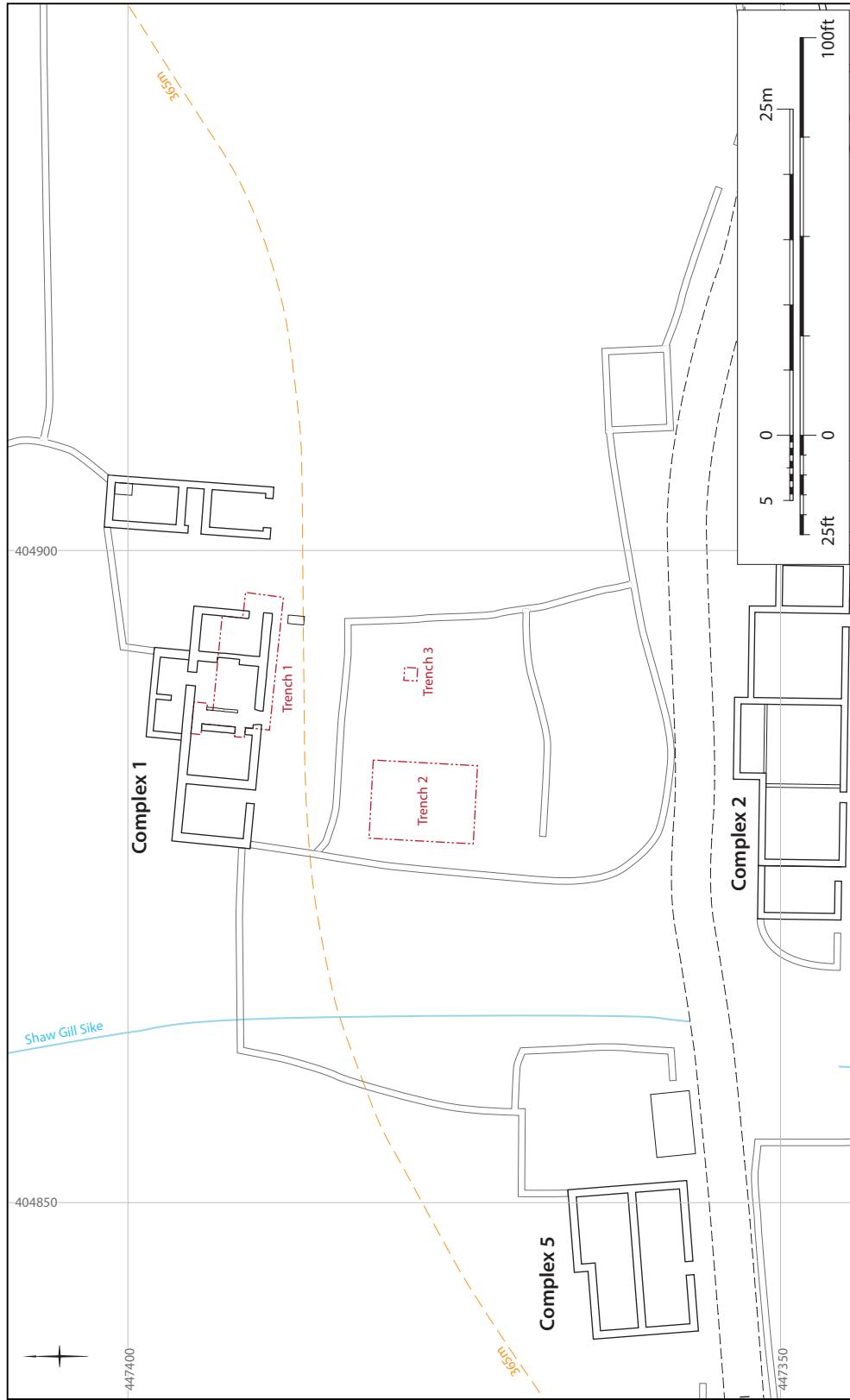


Figure 4 Site plan of north-western extent of Lodge settlement showing location of Complexes 1 and 5 and Trenches 1-3

## Site Layout

Lodge lies north and west of Scar House Reservoir at the head of Nidderdale, at the point where the east-west-aligned valley swings to the south-west below Little Whernside and Dead Man's Hill. It is accessible via the rough track of Carle Fell Road and is centred at grid reference SE 04893 77356 at an altitude of c. 360–365 m above Ordnance Datum.

The settlement consists of a number of discrete complexes, the majority of which comprise a linear farm range – probably a house and associated agricultural buildings under one roof – along with a group of associated features such as fold yards, outbuildings or garden areas. Detailed descriptions of each complex were given in Buglass (2011), and the numbering system set out during that piece of work has been followed here. It is not considered necessary to replicate the full descriptions from the earlier survey; rather what follows is a brief summary, and readers seeking a more detailed discussion are directed towards the cited report.

### **Complex 1**

Complex 1 encompasses a large and discrete block of buildings north of Carle Fell Road. This complex includes a linear farmhouse range with agricultural buildings to either gable end, a fold yard to the front (south) of the range, a second yard with a series of small outbuildings to the east and a substantial 'garden' plot closer to the road. It was this complex that was chosen as the focus for excavation.

### **Complex 2**

Complex 2 comprises the substantial linear range immediately to the south of Carle Fell Road in the heart of the settlement. It includes a small fold yard to the rear (south) as well as a garden. Complex 2 appears to share a portion of its associated yard space/outbuildings with Complex 3 immediately to the south, and it was postulated in the original survey work that the site of the original grange buildings may

have been on the slightly terraced area that now hosts Complexes 2 and 3.

### **Complex 3**

Complex 3 sits to the south of Complex 2. As noted above, a yard area appears to be shared between the two. Complex 3 comprises a linear farmhouse range split between domestic accommodation to the east end and agricultural use to the west, with the principal yard to the north and an external toilet block or similar to the rear.

### **Complex 4**

Complex 4 as identified in the earlier survey comprises all structures on the south side of Carle Fell Road to the east of the core settlement. For ease of reference, the survey work as part of this project has differentiated between Complex 4a, the main domestic/agricultural block, and Complex 4b, the Methodist Chapel, itself a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century extension to the existing cart shed (Jennings 1983, 432). Prior to the excavations, Complex 4 was perhaps the best understood of the structures in Lodge, given that a number of postcards dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century show the south elevation of the two blocks in some detail.

### **Complex 5**

Complex 5 comprises a smaller cottage or outlying farmhouse on the north side of Carle Fell Road at the western edge of the settlement. It is heavily denuded, and its form is more difficult to discern than other structures.

## HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The settlement of Lodge has attracted antiquarian and archaeological interest for many years and from many different researchers and historians. This interest has been perhaps accentuated given that its final desertion is within living memory, and that many of the descendants of its occupants still live in Nidderdale today. What

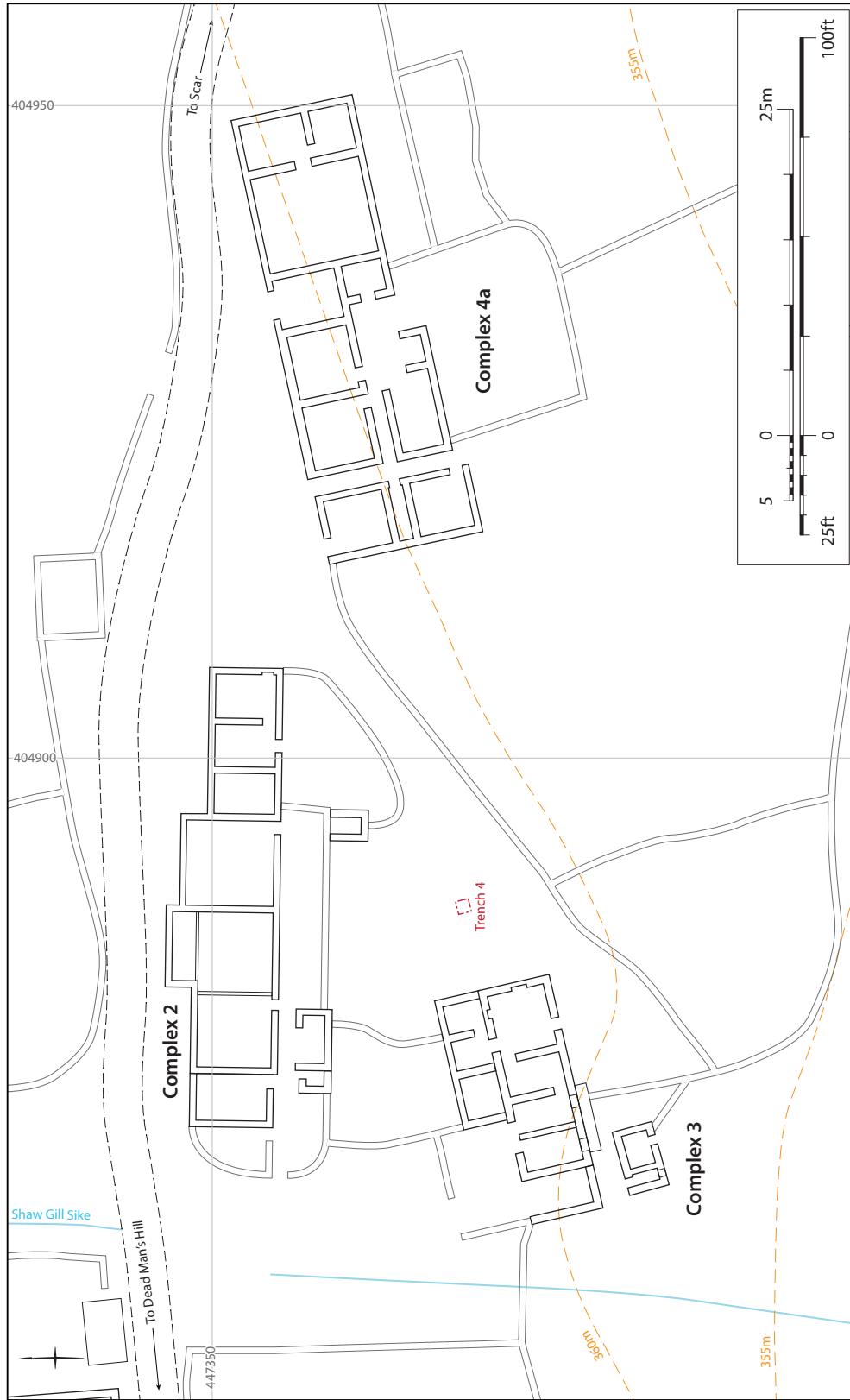
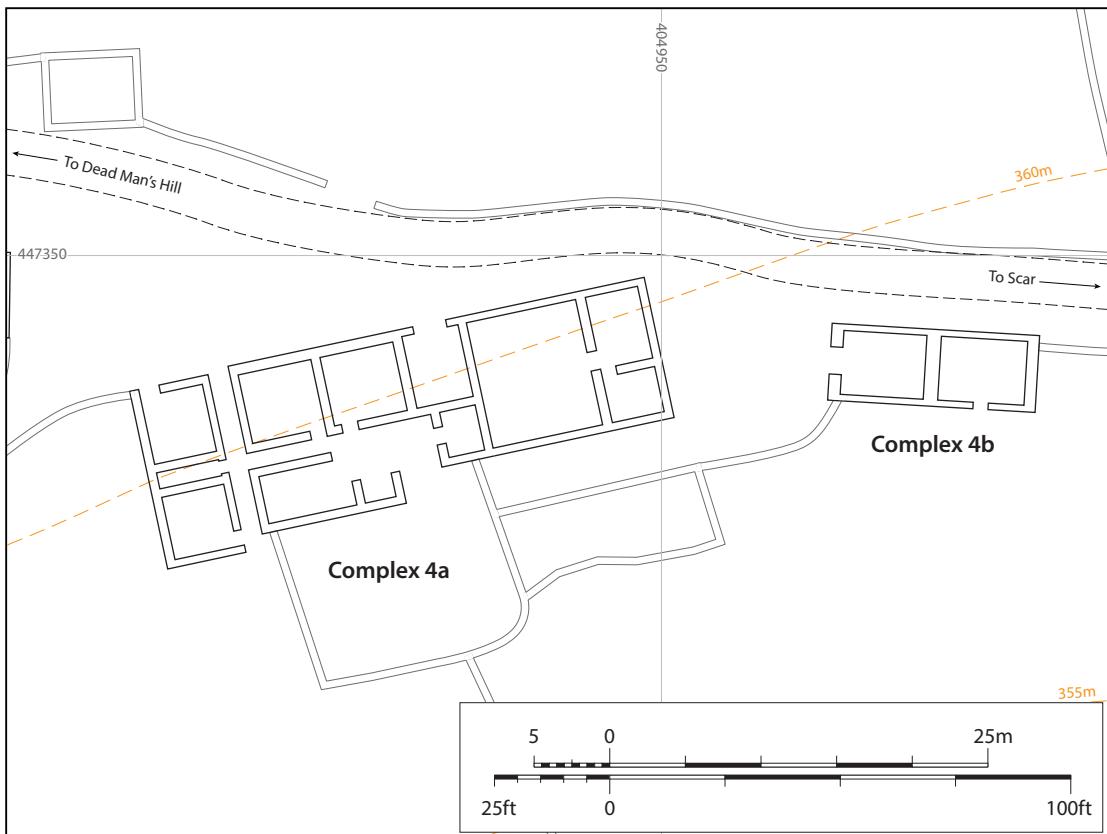


Figure 5 Site plan of southern extent of Lodge settlement showing location of Complexes 2-4a and Trench 4



*Figure 6 Site plan of eastern extent of Lodge settlement showing location of Complexes 4a and 4b*

follows is a necessarily rapid overview; it is not intended to be a definitive statement on the documentary sources and historical background to the settlement at Lodge – a task beyond the scope of this project – but rather it aims to place the following description of the investigations into a broad chronological framework.

### Prehistory

The earliest people in Nidderdale moved through the landscape in the Mesolithic period or Middle Stone Age. It is generally accepted that Mesolithic people were part of a mobile culture, following a transhumant cycle and employing a hunter-gatherer form of subsistence. However, an increase in both the discovery of permanent or semi-permanent structures in the last 15 to 20 years, and in the increasing recognition of Mesolithic ‘persistent places’, is providing a more nuanced

picture of how the landscape was settled and used. The exposed peat edges on the high ground at the head of Nidderdale have attracted flint collectors over at least the last century, and a number of significant Mesolithic sites have been identified in the immediate vicinity of Lodge on Great and South Haw (Chatterton 2005).

The Neolithic, or New Stone Age, began around 3900 BC with a fundamental cultural shift towards sedentary and agricultural subsistence, accompanied by a distinctive cultural package including the earliest ceramics and new lithic technology. This new worldview resulted in the modification and delineation of the environment in wholly new ways and in the creation of the first great monuments of prehistory. Through the Neolithic and into the Bronze Age which followed, several of the upland areas of Britain host examples of prehistoric rock art. In northern England this often comprises art in the

Figure 7 Late prehistoric enclosures on Dallowgill Moor east of Gouthwaite Reservoir



cup-and-ring tradition: pecked hollows, occasionally with radiating rings and linked with channels, examples of which are known from the western flanks of Nidderdale above Gouthwaite Reservoir.

By the time of the introduction of metal-working to Britain from the continent in the mid- to late 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC, burial traditions had changed to encompass the raising of small broadly circular cairns over places where inhumations, and later cremations, were placed. Within upland archaeology the widespread though often denuded stone cairns – sometimes indistinguishable from later clearance cairns – are often the earliest constructed monuments which survive to the present day. Scattered examples can be found across the high fells of Nidderdale.

From the later Bronze Age and Iron Age – a period covering the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC – a greater proportion of features are still at least partially extant in the present day, particularly in the uncultivated areas of the highest moors. Although still enigmatic, the stone-founded enclosures and roundhouses of late prehistoric settlement are perhaps the first type of archaeological site familiar to the modern observer,

precursors to the farmsteads and smallholdings of historical periods. Although none are known in the immediate vicinity of Lodge, late prehistoric enclosures and field boundaries have been identified above the in-bye land in many parts of Nidderdale.

### First Millennium AD

Although there are some prominent Roman sites known throughout the Pennines, particularly within those dales that act as the main passes across the upland belt such as Wensleydale, the Roman presence in Nidderdale is sparse at best. There is an oft-supposed association with Roman lead mining, though the evidence for such is restricted to the finds of lead pigs at Greenhow on the high moor between Pateley Bridge and Appletreewick (Kirkshaw 1739, 560) as well as others further to the south. Roman-period activity higher up Nidderdale is shown by the find of a Roman coin hoard in How Stean Gorge in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Similarly, there is little evidence for the settlement and farming of Nidderdale through the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian

periods of the mid- to late first millennium AD. Place names indicate the presence of emerging settlements at this time, but the wholesale razing of great swathes of Yorkshire during the ‘Harrying of the North’ by William the Conqueror in 1069-70 is commonly believed to have left an underpopulated and ravaged landscape.

### **Medieval**

Upper Nidderdale was, for the early part of the medieval period, a hunting preserve or ‘forest’ initially under the ownership of the Crown and other lords, but increasingly granted to the great Cistercian houses from the early 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards. It is during this period that the settlement of Lodge first appears as a grange of the Cistercian abbey of Byland, some 50 km to the east in the mouth of the Vale of Pickering. The system of granges – monastery-owned farmsteads maintained and worked by lay brothers to provide raw materials, goods and income to the parent houses – was relatively widespread across the northern uplands. Indeed, the village of Loftus a few km to the south-east of Lodge was originally also a grange, though this was a dairy farm or ‘vaccary’ owned by Fountains Abbey (Speight 1906, 533). Documentary evidence describes Lodge as one of eight granges above Middlesmoor tied to Byland; the westernmost four granges were Angram, Westhouse, Lodge and Haden Carr, all of which developed into later settlements or farmsteads (Jennings 1967, 96).

### **Post-Medieval**

The great monastic houses of the kingdom were dissolved in the 1530s, and the disposal of monastic estates into private hands fractured the ownership of substantial swathes of the Pennine uplands. Scattered references to the occupation of Lodge have been compiled by various antiquarians and researchers over the years. Speight, writing at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and based on research gleaned

from documentary sources, notes the following occupants:

In 1540 John Bayne lived here, and in 1606 Myles Baine is described as “late of Lodge in Netherdale” (Lucas, page 325). In 1623, Thos. Smith, of “Lodge in Netherdale,” bequeaths his property to his son, “named after my own name.” Ann Horner, of Lodge, by will dated 1656, gave to Mr. Smith, minister of the chapel at Middlesmoor, 40s., also 10s. to be paid yearly for ever to the poor within the said chapelry’ (Speight 1906, 567).

Although only fragmentary glimpses, such records strongly indicate a continuity of settlement at Lodge from its severance from Byland Abbey through to the historical settlement of the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

### **19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

The settlement and development of Lodge as a rural hamlet is better understood through the 19<sup>th</sup> century given the presence of detailed mapping, commencing with the tithe map of 1839 and including the Ordnance Survey, which commenced in the 1850s. The tithe map provides a detailed schedule of the land around Lodge and how the ownership was split between the families of the occupants (see Buglass 2011, 19-20, 23-24). Similarly, the progression of Ordnance Survey editions through the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century highlight the development of certain parts of the settlement, most prominently the construction of the Methodist Chapel in 1858 (*ibid.* 11).

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the valley around Lodge was beginning to see the considerable impacts of the construction of the reservoirs, and it was against this backdrop of industry that the final abandonment of Lodge ultimately took place. An account of an antiquarian journey through Nidderdale by Speight at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century describes the settlement as comprising ‘three farms and a cottage’ (Speight 1906, 567), so it can be reasonably certain that it was still a viable hamlet at that point. The Bradford Corporation – the body responsible for the reservoir construction – took over ownership of the

land at Lodge in 1904, but examination of census and other documentary records shows that occupation of many of the complexes persisted through the following two or more decades (J. Simpson 2016. pers. comm.).

Through the periods of dam construction there must have been a substantial change to everyday life in the highest reaches of Nidderdale as a massive influx of workers and their families were served

by the rapid construction of the modern amenities they required. This is particularly the case with the development of the Scar village in the early 1920s, a detailed investigation of which can be found in Buglass (2013). The last inhabitant of Lodge left the farmhouse known as the New Lodge (understood to be Complex 2) in 1929 (J. Simpson 2016. pers. comm.), and from that point, nature's reclamation of the ruins began.

# 2. METHOD

## SURVEY

Initial survey control was established with a site datum correct to OSGB National Grid and Ordnance Datum, located using a Leica Smartrover survey-grade GPS with an accuracy of  $\pm 10$  mm. A control network from the site datum was established with a Leica TCR805 total station (5" accuracy), and initial total station survey established a 'skeleton' of the site, principally in terms of the relative positions of the key structures.

Measured and drawn survey of each individual structure was made by volunteers as part of training delivered through the project. The two survey techniques deployed to produce an overall composite plan of the Lodge settlement were baseline-and-offset survey and dimensioned sketch planning. Two different techniques were used in order to provide greater opportunities in training for the project volunteers, though both were tied back to the same survey control network.

## EXCAVATION

The excavation was undertaken over the course of two weeks from the 12<sup>th</sup> July to the 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2016. Conditions were favourable with only one day lost to poor weather. The excavation focused on Complex 1 to the north of Carle Fell Road for a number of reasons:

- Based on observations during the survey work, the general level of preservation of the main farmhouse range appeared to be good.
- Despite this overall good condition, there were specific areas where degradation of the remains was notable between the 2011 survey and the 2016 work. Focusing on Complex 1 allowed these areas to be investigated and consolidated.
- Unlike parts of the site, Complex 1 was not overgrown with nettles, and the main farmhouse block contained less rubble than, in particular, Complexes

Figure 8 Volunteers undertaking baseline-and-offset survey of Complex 2





Figure 9 Students recording Trench 4: a test pit opened close to Complex 3

3 and 4. Given that all stone removal and excavation was to be undertaken by hand within a time-limited period, this was a relevant factor.

The specific trenches opened are described in Chapter 3 below. All initial removal of rubble and de-turfing was undertaken by hand, with all turfs removed and stacked to prevent degradation prior to reinstatement at the end of the excavation. Where stone rubble was removed, this was stacked in piles with the dressed and squared stone stacked separately from the coarser material. All excavation was undertaken with hand tools suitable to the nature of the deposit in question and in accordance with standard stratigraphic principles to allow use of single context planning and recording. For Trenches 2, 3 and 4, all removed material was sieved through a 10 mm mesh riddle to maximise finds recovery.

All individual features were cleaned, delimited and excavated by hand prior to recording. Written recording was based on pro forma sheets creating a primary written record and was accompanied by a site diary giving a summary of each day's work including overall interpretive observations. The drawn record comprised plan and section/profile/elevation illustrations

of all features at a suitable scale depending on the complexity and significance of the remains. The drawn and written records were accompanied and augmented by a full photographic record compiled in digital format using a Canon EOS1200D DSLR (18-megapixel sensor), mounted on a tripod where appropriate. All trenches and features were located and tied to the National Grid through the established survey network.

## POST-EXCAVATION

The initial assessment for the bulk finds comprised basic categorisation and quantification, resulting in a rapid overview and a known baseline for more detailed assessment and analysis in the future should time and funding allow. The results of this process have been presented in the relevant chapters below. For some categories of small finds a more detailed though still rapid assessment was undertaken. This was the case where either there were single finds of particular significance or where a given assemblage was small enough to allow rapid assessment to be undertaken within the project constraints (e.g. clay pipe fragments).

# 3. EXCAVATION RESULTS

## TRENCH 1

Trench 1 focused on the main farmhouse range within Complex 1 on the north side of Carle Fell Road. Given that the area of the ‘trench’ encompassed upstanding remains of varying height and condition, the area of investigation was not delimited at the outset, with work rather proceeding by targeted removal of rubble. As the structure of the east end of the range became better defined, the extents of excavation were fixed as shown in Figure 10.

In terms of the constructional stratigraphy of the farm range, examination of the principal walls (1002) showed that the core building, comprising the central domestic rooms and an agricultural unit to each gable end, was constructed as one phase and did not appear to have developed over time. The walls were constructed from dressed and coursed gritstone/sandstone blocks with large accented quoins. The main door was located centrally in the southern elevation with a prominent step raised above the level of a flagged external stone path leading from a gate attached to the south-east corner of the building (Figure 11). Flagstones (1003) continued from the threshold of the door across what would later become the central cross-passage (Room C) and also into what is presumed to be a front room or parlour (Room B). The glass vessel assemblage from within the demolition rubble of Room C almost all derived from a single cache of broken ‘wine’ bottles of various forms placed against the cross wall described below and apparently rammed into a crack in the flagstones. Given the mixed nature and long formation period for the rubble deposit (1001), however, no clear

interpretation of this discrete sub-assemblage is possible.

Room B was separated from the rest of the domestic portion of the range by a substantial cross wall (1008) (Figure 12); it includes a doorway into Room B near its southern end, and it does not extend to meet the back wall of the building, leaving an open doorway or passage at this point. Given the volume of rubble material and the constraints on time and resources, Room B was left largely unexcavated during this project. The only point at which the cross-wall meets the external walls is at the end of the stub to the south of the southern doorway. At this point the cross-wall is poorly tied-in, but its location within the overall floor plan and its width – suggesting it is load-bearing – indicates that it is part of the original construction phase.

The only surviving window in the standing walls of the range is a small single-light opening in the north wall (Figure 13) opening onto the rear of Room B or a passage behind that space. It appears to be integral to the original building and comprises a probably re-used chamfered surround; the lintel in particular sits awkwardly on top of the more consistent jambs and sill. The walling material packed around the small window also appears to contain other re-used moulded fragments.

The main interior space investigated during the excavation was Room D (the kitchen), comprising the eastern of the two domestic units at the centre of the linear range. The southern three-quarters of the room was cleared of rubble to reveal a flagged floor (1004) laid around the walls, though leaving an unpaved portion in the centre (Figure 14). It was not clear

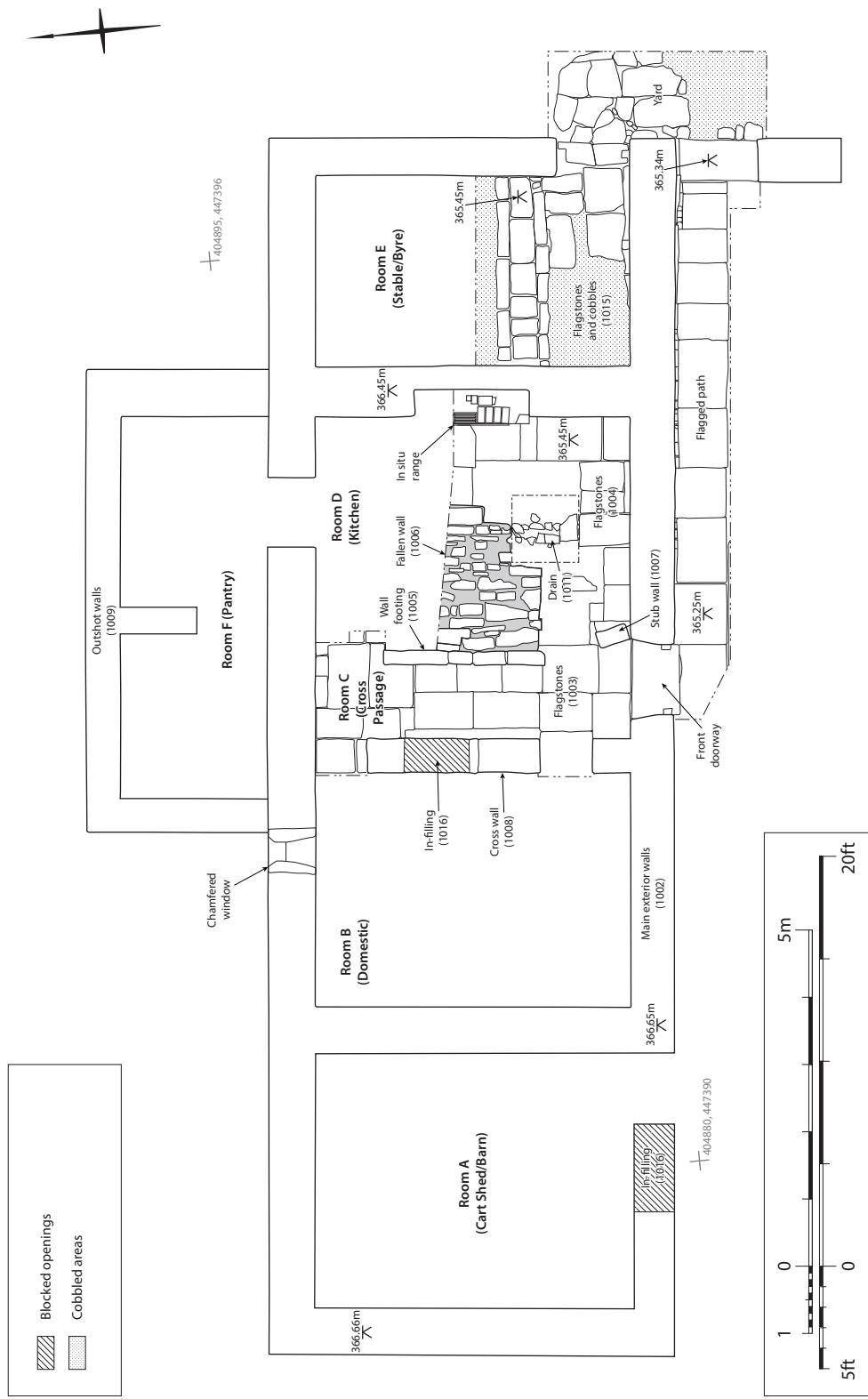


Figure 10 Plan of Trench 1 showing all features

*Figure 11 Looking north through the front door of the farmhouse. The exterior and interior flagstones can be seen, as can the well coursed exterior walling to the left of shot*



*Figure 12 Central cross wall between Rooms B and C facing west. The openings to either end are visible, as is the blocked door positioned to the right of centre*



whether this was how the flooring would have appeared when the house was still occupied, but it is considered more likely that this central portion of the floor was laid with especially good quality or valuable flagstones, and these were lifted and removed at the time of or shortly after the final abandonment. The wall immediately to the east of the main door was in a noticeably poorer condition than much of the rest of the principal walls (1002), and it is

considered likely that this was the position of a large window lighting the kitchen.

The kitchen contained a substantial cast-iron range (1014) set centrally to the eastern wall (Figure 15) shared with Room E beyond. The central portion of the wall had collapsed considerably, and it seems that the chimneybreast housed within the body of the wall had substantially weakened it when the surrounding structure started to crumble. The cast-iron range is a locally made Todd Bros example similar

to others in the settlement, and it is likely that they were all fitted in a broadly contemporary phase sometime after the establishment of the Todd Bros foundry in Summerbridge (Speight 1906, 432). Based on the form and the documented history of the settlement, it has been suggested that the ranges were all fitted after the land was purchased by the Bradford Corporation after 1904 (J. Simpson 2016, pers. comm.). The surviving *in situ* parts of the range sit at floor level and are built against an inserted chimney base or oven backing of regular engineering bricks with a firebrick top layer. The whole of the brick backing is consistent with a late 19<sup>th</sup>- or early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date for the insertion of the range and showed signs of significant heat modification. Two massive stone fragments were removed from the rubble close to the range, and it is possible that they represent a worn hearthstone and a fragment of the stone lintel capping the fireplace. The eastern wall also contained a niche or piece of stone shelving to the right and a salt box to the left of the range, though this had seen substantial collapse since the photographic recording of the structure in 2011 (Buglass 2011, 34). The walls featured a considerable amount of surviving plaster, some of which had a green paint covering.



Figure 13 Surviving window in the north wall with chamfered surround. The wall of the later rear outshot abuts the main structure wall, masking part of the window jamb

A portion of the stone flag flooring within Room D was lifted to investigate the potential for earlier flooring or evidence of previous structures. A thin packed deposit (1010) survived in the central space where flagstones were absent, though it could not be ascertained with certainty whether this comprised part of a truncated original earth floor or whether it was simply the compacted basal portion of the demolition



Figure 14 Looking south across the excavated portion of the kitchen (Room D)

**Figure 15** The remains of the cast-iron range in the eastern wall of the kitchen (Room D) with the stone shelf to the right. The central gap in the flagstones is visible in the foreground



**Figure 16** Close-up of the surviving in situ portions of the range. The heat-affected firebricks to the rear are also visible.

The heat-affected firebricks to the rear are also visible



deposit and rubble (1001). The small finds recovered from this thin layer included a stoneware Hartley's preserve jar of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. A stone drain (1011) was excavated running broadly north-south through the kitchen beneath the flagstones (Figure 17) and cut into an underlying clay substrate (1012) largely identical to that observed over a greater area in Trench 2 (see below). The drain branched in two as it ran towards the southern wall of the range. The points in the southern farmhouse wall

directly above the drain channels have been patched or altered, suggesting that the drain may have been contemporary with the early life of the building but had later been cut off after it fell out of use. Both ends of the structure housed agricultural units. The western end (Room A) was left largely unexcavated once the rubble had been cleared from the front wall and part of the extant doorway. In its original form, this had a wide door, possibly a cart entry (Figure 18), though



Figure 17 The truncated stone-capped and -lined drain extending beneath the flagstones of the kitchen (Room D)



Figure 18 Partially cleared front (south) wall of Room A at the western end of the range. The width of the original cart entry can be seen in the straight join to the right of the scale bar

no further information could be gleaned from the limited clearing of rubble which could be undertaken. Room E, at the east end of the building, was a stable or byre accessed from the eastern yard opposite the small range of outbuildings via a single door of average width. Given the build-up of rubble in Room E and the uncertainty as to the structural stability of the joining wall between Room D and Room E, only the southern half of this unit was excavated. It was noted that the base of the rubble

deposit (1001) in Room E was set within an increasingly clay-heavy matrix, potentially representing the stone tumbling onto and mixing with the final spread of organic material prior to its abandonment. The stable or byre (locally mistal) floor comprises clearly partitioned areas of small cobbling and flagstones with a stone-built drain or culvert running west to east (Figure 19). Whilst the appearance of the flooring is similar to other byres or stables, the exact arrangement of the unit is not

*Figure 19 Looking west across the excavated part of the stable or byre (Room E) at the eastern end of the range*



clear from the visible portions, particularly given the lack of raised 'setts' which would normally define the boundary between the stalls and the group. It was suggested that the paved drain area represents a foddergang or access between two stalls, and this is possible though it would represent a slightly inefficient use of the space.

In terms of later alterations to the farm range, the walls of the rear outshot

(1009) – presumably a pantry or other similar utilitarian addition – abut the walls of the main range and overlap the eastern jamb of the surviving window described above. Time constraints meant that excavation to confirm the original use of this rear addition was not possible. The wide entrance into Room A – the western agricultural unit of the range – was partially blocked (1016), leaving a narrower entrance typical of a byre or stable (Figure 18). Internally, the most significant alteration to the original plan was the insertion of a single-skin wall (1005) creating a central cross-passage (Room C) from the original western edge of Room D. This rudimentary stone wall sits over the original flagstones (1003) and mirrors the extent of the original cross wall to the west, leaving access along the northern wall into a rear passage or access which it was not possible to investigate within the time constraints of the excavation. Presumably at the same time as this wall was constructed, a small stub wall (1007) was built at a slight angle from the right-hand jamb of the front door to create an angled doorway into the kitchen from the cross passage (Figure 20).

The thick cross wall dividing Room B from Room C had also clearly undergone some alterations, evident in a central

*Figure 20 Looking south along the cross passage (Room C). The footing of the rough single-skin wall can be seen overlying the earlier flagstones to the left of the ranging rod, and the small angled stub wall can be seen at the rear of the shot to the left of the front door*





Figure 21 Portion of the later cross wall which lies across the kitchen floor preserving much of its original form

blocked door (1017) (Figure 12). If it is assumed that this doorway was open at the same time as the southern door and the access past the cross wall at its north end, then this would have represented a very porous and unusual divide between the main domestic areas. Due to focusing the investigation on Rooms C, D and E rather than the western end of the range, however, the exact sequence of alterations to this cross wall remains unknown.

The principal 'event' deposit investigated within Trench 1 was the demolition or collapse deposit (1001) which overlay all other features, and represents the abandonment and subsequent collapse of the farmhouse range. Although not homogenous – it comprised a mix of stone rubble, dressed stone fragments, plaster, small finds (see below) and an in-filling soil matrix – there were no obvious stratigraphic boundaries within the deposit, and so it has been treated as a single context for the purposes of the excavation. It should be noted, however, that in pockets the base of deposit (1001) had a greater proportion of plaster, presumably representing the collapse of walling with the interior plastered face dropping onto the floor.

An area appellation was applied to small finds which were recovered from

this deposit and were also demonstrably from within one of the distinct rooms of the farmhouse range. Prior to the accumulation of the main destruction deposit, the rough wall separating Rooms C and D had fallen sideways into the kitchen, preserving its form with remarkable clarity (1006) (Figure 21).

## TRENCH 2

Trench 2 measured 8 m x 6 m and was opened in the north-west quarter of the presumed garden plot to the south of the farmhouse range and foldyard in Complex 1. The trench was targeted to maximise finds recovery, to investigate the depth of soil and potential cultivation within one of the farmsteads, and also to maximise the chance of recovering evidence of the earlier activity in Lodge by investigating an area undeveloped by later buildings. The whole trench was initially cleaned by hand, and a 1 m slot was excavated along the western section to ensure that a soil profile down to the natural substrate was established.

The observed stratigraphy comprised a simple two-deposit sequence of a homogenous topsoil (2001) overlying a

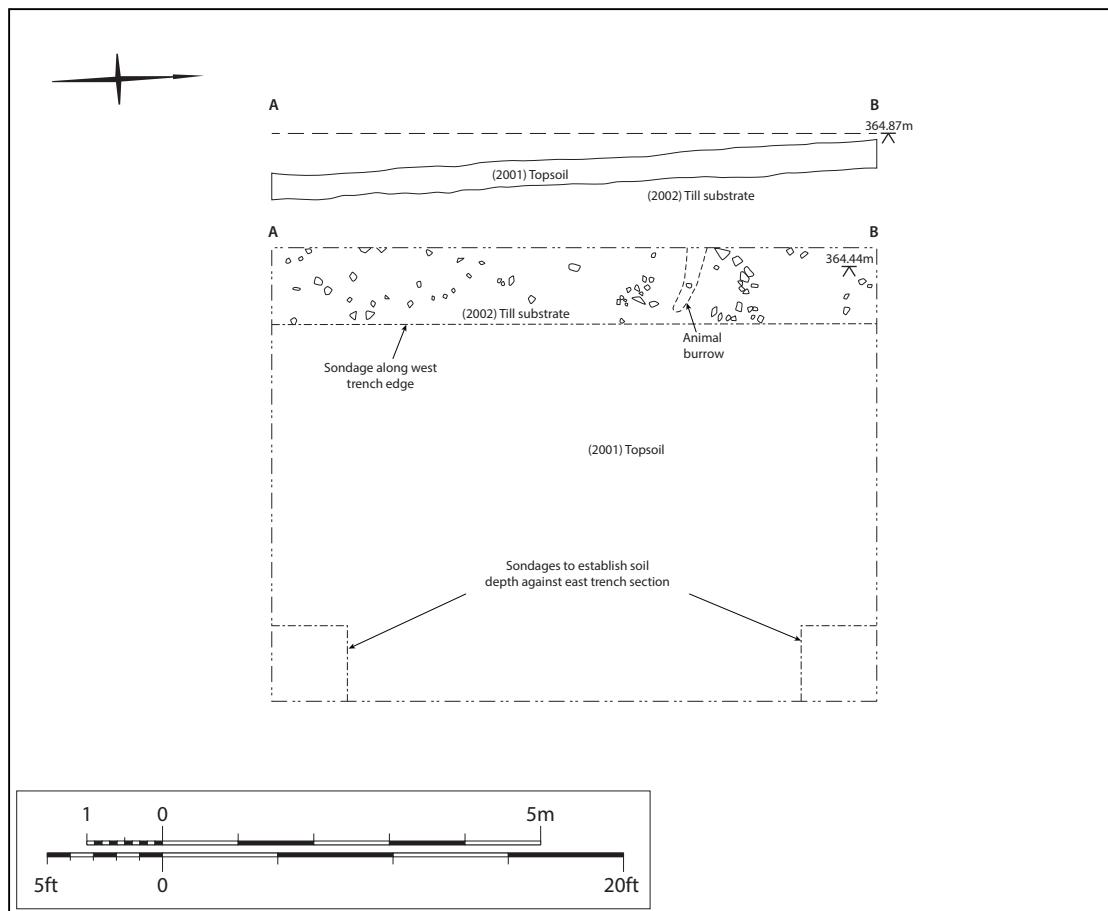


Figure 22 Plan and section of Trench 2



Figure 23 Looking north along the western section of Trench 3 after excavation down to the natural substrate

glacial till substrate (2002). The topsoil was relatively homogenous, defined as sandy clay loam, and accords well with a mixed and reworked garden soil. It was, however, notably shallower than expected, with the interface between the topsoil and substrate occurring at an average depth of 0.3 to 0.35 m beneath existing ground level. The substrate was a glacially derived diamicton (till) with a slight sandy content in places, presumably deriving from the weathering of the parent bedrock.

In terms of total number, the greatest proportion of small finds from the excavation were recovered from the topsoil (2001) of Trench 2. The artefactual evidence is discussed in more detail below, but in summary the material culture from Trench 2 comprised a typical domestic assemblage of broadly 18<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date, including utilitarian and fine

ceramics, vessel and window glass, clay pipe, animal bone displaying butchery marks and some more unusual items including a largely complete pocket watch. In addition, the topsoil of Trench 2 yielded the only sherds of medieval ceramics recovered during the excavation, as well some larger fragments of building material not recorded as small finds, including several pieces of slate, presumably for roofing one of the buildings within the farmstead.

### TRENCH 3

Trench 3 was a 1 m<sup>2</sup> test pit excavated within an area of significant nettle growth in the eastern portion of the Complex 1 garden. The presence of such a prominent growth of nettles suggested the possible location of a midden, a feature of archaeological interest given its potential to

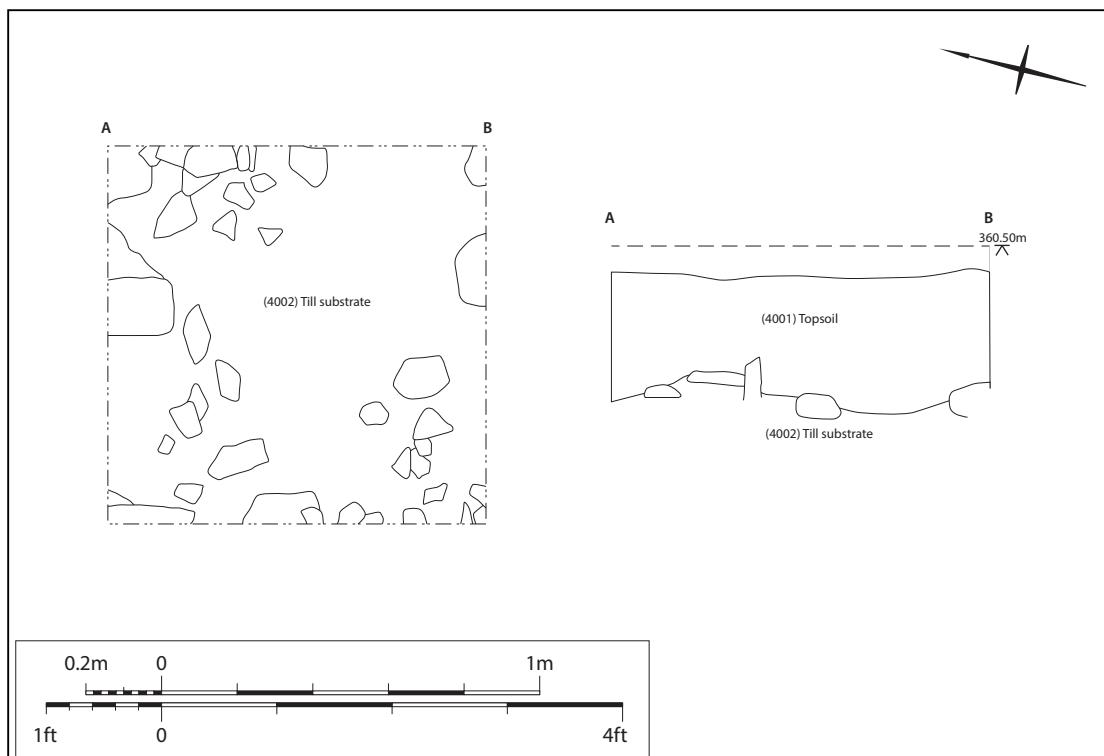
contain significant quantities of artefactual material. Excavation of the initial c. 200 mm beneath the turf horizon demonstrated that the area had been heavily disturbed by extensive animal burrows. The topsoil (3001) was the same as that recorded in Trench 2 (2001), and the character of artefactual material from the upper part of the topsoil was also consistent with Trench 2, though the volume was lower. The site of a midden would be expected to yield a substantial quantity of small finds, and it is considered most likely that the patch of nettles is more a result of the bioturbation through animal burrowing than of it being the location of an historical rubbish dump. Given the extensive truncation, excavation of Trench 3 was abandoned at the point where the extent of the truncation was recognised.



Figure 24 Trench 3 partially excavated showing the extensive bioturbation of the topsoil



Figure 25 Trench 4 during excavation. The south-east quarter of the test pit has been excavated through to the natural substrate with portions of the stony spread at the base of the topsoil visible in the remainder



*Figure 26 Plan and section of Trench 4*

#### TRENCH 4

Trench 4 was a second  $1\text{ m}^2$  test pit excavated to the east of the main linear range of Complex 3 to the south of Carle Fell Road. This was the only piece of invasive investigation away from Complex 1 and was undertaken primarily to test the ‘signature’ of small finds from a different part of the settlement. Had time allowed, it would have been illuminating to investigate further small test pits in and around other complexes, and this would be an informative and relatively low-impact method for future work at Lodge.

The observed sequence in Trench 4, as with the other ‘traditional’ trenches on the site, comprised a simple sequence of topsoil (4001) overlying a till substrate (4002). Beneath the turf horizon, the topsoil was a relatively homogenous sandy clay loam extending to a maximum observed depth of 0.35 m. The interface between the topsoil and the substrate was marked by an irregular spread of rounded

to sub-angular stones. This spread was investigated but lacked any clear structure and was sealed beneath a relatively well developed soil. The stones were not packed or set enough to represent even a rough stone surface, and their position within the observed stratigraphic sequence suggests that they are the result of a natural rather than anthropogenic formation process. The substrate (4002) was the same as that observed in Trench 2 despite the change in bedrock strata above and below Carle Fell Road represented on the British Geological Survey mapping (BGS 2016).

The volume of finds from the topsoil in Trench 4 was notably high, representing a substantially higher ratio of finds per square metre than in any other trench excavated during the project. In terms of character, the Trench 4 finds assemblage was broadly similar to that from Trench 2, including clay pipe, vessel glass, indeterminate metal fragments and a post-medieval to modern assemblage of ceramics, though no medieval ceramics were recovered.

# 4. CERAMIC FINDS

As was set out in the method above, the majority of ceramic small finds were catalogued by basic quantification of type and by context. Individual items of demonstrable or potential significance were subject to a more detailed assessment including the gathering of specific metrics. For the general discussions below, all finds – quantified and individually assessed – have been brought together into Table 1.

## RAW MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURE TECHNIQUES

No detailed assessment has been undertaken of the exact clay composition of the fabrics represented in the assemblage. Visual inspection of the medieval and probably medieval sherds indicates a poorly fired reduced ware indicative of simple kiln technology. The medieval fabric also contains gritty inclusions absent from the more finely made later wares. The later material is split between earthenwares (glazed, part-glazed or unglazed), stonewares (some salt-glazed) and creamwares/whitewares, which made up over 77% of the total ceramic assemblage. All sherds are wheel-thrown or press-moulded.

## FORM

The medieval fragments were predominantly body sherds, though two of the pieces identified were a rim sherd and a piece of jug handle respectively. Three of the medieval sherds had an unevenly fired lead glaze varying between olive and orange in colour.

The post-medieval assemblage comprises a relatively typical mix of utilitarian and finer wares, predominantly associated with kitchen and dining activities. Several of the larger pieces clearly represent large kitchen bowls or similar, with some having a distinctive thick internal glaze over brown or cream slip and the earthenware fabric left entirely or largely exposed on the exterior. Some of the earthenware sherds may well represent storage vessels. A substantial number of the 74 stoneware sherds identified were storage vessels of some kind, with some clearly identifiable as preserve jars. Fragments from at least three preserve jars marked ‘Hartley’s’ were recovered from Trenches 1 and 2, with one of the vessels featuring the legend ‘Not genuine unless bearing the Wm P. Hartley’s label’ on its base.

The higher quality tableware which makes up the majority of the assemblage included, where identifiable, a wide variety of typical forms including cups, saucers, plates, bowls and a teapot. In terms of decoration, the pieces varied from plain white through to fully painted polychrome examples, and included a substantial number of painted and transfer-printed pieces in predominantly blue and red shades.

## CHRONOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION

The earliest sherds recovered were medieval in origin, dated by the technological and decorative signatures described above. All but one sherd of the definite and probable medieval pieces were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 2, and they therefore represent a background

|                           |  | 1001   |        |        |             |      |       |      |       |              |        |            |
|---------------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|-------------|------|-------|------|-------|--------------|--------|------------|
|                           |  | Room C | Room D | Room E | Unspecified | 1010 | 2001  | 3001 | 4001  | Unstratified | TOTAL  | Percentage |
| Medieval grey earthenware |  |        |        |        |             | 5    |       |      |       | 1            | 6      | 0.61       |
| Earthenware               | Unglazed                                   |        |        |        |             | 67   | 13    |      |       |              | 80     | 8.19       |
|                           | Cream internal glaze                       |        | 1      |        | 1           |      | 2     | 18   | 1     | 23           |        | 2.35       |
|                           | Cream/brown full glaze                     |        |        |        | 3           | 1    | 2     |      | 34    | 1            | 41     | 4.20       |
| Stoneware                 |  | 1      | 8      |        | 3           | 6    | 19    |      | 37    |              | 74     | 7.57       |
| Creamware / Whiteware     | Plain cream/ white glaze tableware         |        | 3      | 3      | 2           | 2    | 301   | 23   | 94    |              | 428    | 43.81      |
|                           | Plain black/ brown glaze tableware         |        |        |        |             |      | 132   |      |       |              | 132    | 13.51      |
|                           | Transfer printed/ painted glazed tableware | 1      |        |        |             |      | 134   | 1    | 56    | 1            | 193    | 19.75      |
| TOTAL                     |  | 2      | 11     | 4      | 8           | 10   | 660   | 39   | 239   | 4            | 977    | 100.00     |
| Percentage                |  | 0.20   | 1.13   | 0.41   | 0.82        | 1.02 | 67.55 | 3.99 | 24.46 | 0.41         | 100.00 |            |

Table 1 Quantification of ceramic finds

signature of medieval activity in the immediate area rather than dating a specific feature or structure. All the sherds had experienced some post-deposition erosion, with the edges dulled through reworking in what was presumably a regularly turned garden topsoil.

Very few ceramic finds could be readily attributed to common styles of the 16<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century. A single sherd without a secure stratified context was tentatively identified as possible 17<sup>th</sup>- century slipware.

The vast majority of the assemblage comprised utilitarian and table ware fitting into a late 18<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century domestic context, contemporary with the latter occupation of Lodge up to its final abandonment. Many of the more identifiable

fragments, such as the Hartley's preserve jars, suggest early 20<sup>th</sup>-century occupation. Although generally dated rather loosely to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, recent excavations of the Caledonian Pottery at Rutherglen, where much of the Hartley's stoneware was manufactured, have indicated that the 'Not Genuine...' legend described above is a stamp datable to the late 1920s (Jarrett *et al.* 2015, 91).

In terms of distribution, only 3.54% of the assemblage was recovered from Trench 1, suggesting a removal of most portable items prior to abandonment of the structure. This is in stark contrast to the 67.6% of the assemblage recovered from the topsoil of Trench 2, presumably representing both the spreading of hidden material into the garden soil and the

chance loss or breakage of vessels. The 24.9% of material from Trench 4 is also of note, as this represents a substantially higher ratio of finds per square metre than in any other area investigated.

## INDIVIDUAL CERAMIC FINDS

The majority of the individual ceramic finds subject to a more detailed assessment and measurement have been described above. A selection of the more significant sherds are shown in the images below:



Figure 27 Fragment of medieval jug handle with unevenly fired lead glaze © L. Brown



Figure 28 Rim sherd from a flanged bowl of probable medieval date. Patches of olive green glaze survive on the upper part of the shoulder © L. Brown



Figure 29 Possible piece of post-medieval slipware © L. Brown

# 5. GLASS FINDS

As was set out in the method above, the majority of glass small finds were catalogued by basic quantification of type and by context. Some individual items of demonstrable or potential significance were subject to a more detailed assessment including the gathering of specific metrics. For the general discussions below, all finds – quantified and individually assessed – have been brought together in Table 2.

## RAW MATERIALS

Given that the glass was only subjected to rapid visual inspection as part of the quantification, it was not possible to undertake a detailed analysis of chemical composition. The glass colours represented in the assemblage range from colourless through aquamarine to greens and olive greens, broadly typical of a post-medieval to modern utilitarian assemblage and suggesting a basic soda-lime glass with various chemical additives. The sheet/window glass is broadly aquamarine or colourless, probably illustrating an attempt to control iron impurities with lead oxides. The deeper greens are typically produced through the addition of, for example, iron or copper oxides to the batch whilst the olives are more likely to be a product of iron oxides, whether as a deliberate colouring or as a result of excessive amounts present in the raw materials (*Bottle/Glass Colours 2014*).

## FORM, MANUFACTURE AND CHRONOLOGY

The rapid characterisation split the glass assemblage down by a basic division of

vessel and sheet/window glass, with only eight finds not fitting into those two categories. Where definite overall form could be ascribed to the vessel glass, the predominant type recorded was a bottle. The specific forms noted included a substantial number of the ubiquitous cylindrical ‘wine bottle’, alongside other storage/medicinal bottles with horizontal sections varying between circular, square and chamfered square.

Where indicators of manufacture technique could be identified, these included (on different fragments):

- Mould lines indicating use of a two- or three-piece mould.
- Several examples of applied and tooled finishes overlying two- or three-piece mould necks. If accurately characterised, bottles blown within a three-piece mould with an applied finish would fit an early to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century date for manufacture (Dungworth 2012, 38).
- A possible pontil scar to a bottle base suggesting an earlier, pre-19<sup>th</sup>-century method of manufacture.
- Some examples with apparent characteristics of mass-produced machine-made processes, dating to the very end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (*Glass and Glassmakers 2014*).

Where embossed or moulded decoration was identifiable on bottle fragments, these included:

- ‘Day & Son & Hewitt’ – a company manufacturing equine supplements. It has been operating since c. 1840, but only changed to the three-part name after 1856 (*Day, Son & Hewitt – History 2016*). A rapid search for similar items suggested that the glass

|                     |            | 1001   |        |        |             |      | Trench 1 Unstratified |       |      |       |        | TOTAL  | Percentage |
|---------------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|------|-----------------------|-------|------|-------|--------|--------|------------|
|                     |            | Room C | Room D | Room E | Unspecified | 1010 |                       | 2001  | 3001 | 4001  |        |        |            |
| Waste               |            |        |        |        |             |      |                       | 3     |      |       | 3      |        | 0.36       |
| Beads/Decorations   |            |        |        |        |             | 2    | 1                     |       | 1    |       | 1      | 5      | 0.60       |
| Vessel/Bottle Glass | Clear      |        | 13     | 1      | 1           | 7    |                       | 119   | 8    | 76    | 225    | 26.79  |            |
|                     | Aquamarine | 57     | 55     |        | 11          |      | 3                     | 77    |      |       | 203    | 24.17  |            |
|                     | Green      | 17     |        | 13     | 4           |      |                       | 13    |      | 39    | 86     | 10.24  |            |
|                     | Blue       |        |        |        |             |      |                       | 3     |      |       | 3      | 0.36   |            |
| Window Glass        | Clear      |        | 139    |        |             | 1    | 1                     | 77    | 5    | 4     | 227    | 27.02  |            |
|                     | Aquamarine |        |        | 21     | 67          |      |                       |       |      |       | 88     | 10.48  |            |
|                     | TOTAL      | 74     | 207    | 35     | 85          | 9    | 4                     | 293   | 13   | 120   | 840    | 100.00 |            |
|                     | Percentage | 8.81   | 24.64  | 4.17   | 10.12       | 1.07 | 0.48                  | 34.88 | 1.55 | 14.29 | 100.00 |        |            |

- medicine bottles are likely to date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- ‘Daddies Sauce’ – consistent with an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date given the brand was launched in 1904 (Thring 2010).

## DISTRIBUTION

The majority of the glass assemblage (49.29%) was recovered from in and around the structure in Trench 1, with the significant majority of window or sheet glass from the assemblage coming from the rubble and demolition debris (1001). As with the ceramic small finds, a substantial proportion of the glass assemblage (34.88%) was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 2, including a considerable amount of the vessel glass, again presumably representing a combination of accidental loss and the spreading of midden material

across the garden. The assemblage of glass material from Trench 4 included a considerable volume of vessel material, and as with the ceramic assemblage, the relative volume of finds per square metre is considerably higher than any other area investigated.

Table 2 Quantification of bulk glass finds by context and type

## INDIVIDUAL GLASS FINDS

The individual glass finds subjected to a more detailed measurement and recording comprised the four small beads or decorative pieces of glass recovered: a black opaque twist was recovered from Trench 4, a translucent blue bead from the topsoil of Trench 2, and an opaque lime green and translucent white cloudy bead were found in the rubble (1001) and chimney base deposit (1010) of Trench 1 respectively.

# 6. METAL FINDS

As with the other bulk small finds, the majority of metal finds were catalogued by basic quantification of type and by context. Some individual items of demonstrable or potential significance were subject to a more detailed assessment including the gathering of specific metrics. For the general discussions below, all finds – quantified and individually assessed – have been brought together in Table 3.

## STRUCTURAL METALWORK AND OVEN

*Table 3 Quantification of metal finds by context and broad type*

Over 25% of the metalwork fragments recovered were classified as substantial

metal fixtures and fittings, almost entirely represented by either guttering and its associated brackets from the demolition rubble of Trench 1, or by the remnants of the cast-iron range in the kitchen (Room D) of the Trench 1 structure. Substantial parts of the range survived partially in situ or close to its original position, having fallen into the kitchen presumably at the time when the chimneybreast wall had collapsed. The range, in common with many of the fitted ranges partially surviving in the other houses at Lodge, is a Todd Bros range supplied by the local company based at Summerbridge in Nidderdale.

|                           | 1001   |        |        |             | 1010 | 1013 | 2001  | 3001 | 4001 | Unstratified | TOTAL  | Percentage |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|------|------|-------|------|------|--------------|--------|------------|
|                           | Room C | Room D | Room E | Unspecified |      |      |       |      |      |              |        |            |
| Structural metal/fixtures | 2      | 21     | 2      | 30          |      | 5    |       |      |      |              | 60     | 28.44      |
| Tools, equine-related etc |        | 1      | 2      | 1           |      |      | 2     |      |      |              | 6      | 2.84       |
| Nails/fittings            | 4      | 17     | 2      | 5           | 1    | 7    | 10    | 1    |      |              | 47     | 22.27      |
| Coins                     |        |        |        |             |      |      |       |      |      | 1            | 1      | 0.47       |
| Misc/Indet.               | 2      | 13     | 9      | 9           | 3    |      | 40    | 1    | 14   |              | 91     | 43.13      |
| Slag/waste fragments      |        | 2      | 3      | 1           |      |      |       |      |      |              | 6      | 2.84       |
| TOTAL                     | 8      | 54     | 18     | 46          | 4    | 12   | 52    | 2    | 14   | 1            | 211    | 100.00     |
| Percentage                | 3.79   | 25.59  | 8.53   | 21.80       | 1.90 | 5.69 | 24.64 | 0.95 | 6.64 | 0.47         | 100.00 |            |

## TOOLS/DRESSING ATTACHMENTS/ EQUINE-RELATED

Six pieces of metalwork represented a variety of unusual horseshoes along with two probable clog irons and part of a small scythe blade. None of the horseshoes appear to have been used, or indeed appear capable of having been used. One example from the topsoil of Trench 2 may have been for a small Dales pony, but appeared too small even for that purpose; it may have been a decorative item. A second example, for which no good parallel has been found, was found in the stable or barn at the east end of the Trench 1 structure and comprised an iron shoe with very long arms.

## NAILS/FITTING AND MISCELLANEOUS

Nails of varying sizes and forms were found within Trenches 1, 2 and 3. Forms represented in the assemblage included both square-section and round-section types.

The largest single category of finds comprised those indeterminate fragments for which no clear purpose or form could be assigned. The majority of these artefacts were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 2, and as with the ceramic and glass finds these presumably represent the general signature of domestic refuse. Also recorded as miscellaneous are a number of small items for which no clear category could be ascribed. The most significant or unusual of these are described below as individually recorded and assessed artefacts.

## WASTE FRAGMENTS

Six pieces of indeterminate potential working waste fragments were recovered, all from the rubble deposits overlying the structure in Trench 1. Three pieces of possible slag came from the stable or barn (Room E) at the eastern end of the



Figure 30 Pocket watch recovered from the garden topsoil in Trench 2 © L. Brown



Figure 31 Wellcome Chemical Works bottle cap from the garden topsoil in Trench 2 © L. Brown



Figure 32 George V penny © L. Brown

structure, and it is possible that these represent some kind of metal working or re-working activity on the site. The remaining pieces of 'slag' and clinker recovered are considered more likely to be the result of the intense heat at the rear of the range and represent accidental melting of small metal fragments than deliberate metal working.

## INDIVIDUAL METAL FINDS

A number of particularly significant or interesting metal finds were recorded. The most notable of which was a largely complete pocket watch, which was recovered close to the surface of Trench 2 and presumably represents accidental loss in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century prior to the abandonment of the farmstead. Unfortunately,

there are no clear or discernible markings or distinguishing characteristics visible which could provide more information about the origin or date of the timepiece.

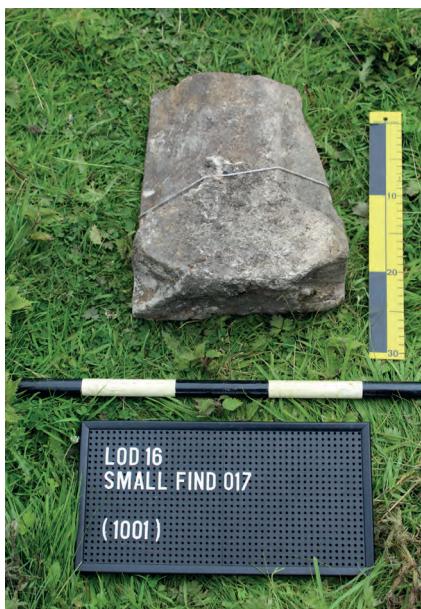
An aluminium alloy bottle cap marked 'Wellcome Chemical Works. Over 270 Highest Awards' was found in the topsoil of Trench 2. This dates to after the foundation of the company in 1892 and fits well with other drug and chemical bottles recovered from the garden.

The only coin known to have been recovered from the settlement the excavations was found during the 2011 survey work immediately to the north of Carle Fell Road between Complexes 1 and 2. The piece is an unstratified George V penny dating to 1917, which again fits well with many of the datable small finds indicating occupation of the farmstead into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

# 7. OTHER FINDS

## ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS

Four large stone fragments were recorded as finds given their particular significance as decorative pieces of masonry or detailing. All the fragments were recovered from the rubble deposit in Trench 1 and can therefore be confidently interpreted as detailing from the main farmstead range. Two pieces were recorded due to having a curved or rounded edge or corner; the first is roughly finished and may be coping from an external wall whilst the second is more finely moulded and may be part of a kneeler from the top of the quoins at the corner of the building. Perhaps the most significant architectural fragments recovered were two pieces of chamfered window surround, one of which was a piece of mitred sill or lintel that would have originally connected to a chamfered or splayed stone mullion.



## CLAY PIPE

An assemblage of 23 pieces of clay pipe was recovered from, predominantly, the garden topsoil in Trench 2; six pieces came from Trench 4 close to Complex 3. As with the ceramic and glass assemblages, this represents a high ratio of finds per square metre. Two refitted pieces of pipe bowl were also recovered from the compacted floor in the kitchen (Room D) of the main structure in Trench 1. The majority of the assemblage comprises non-diagnostic stem fragments, though one piece retains the diagonal cross-section and bite to the end. Fragments of bowl were recovered, predominantly from Trench 4, including a single piece comprising the shank and bowl base. None of the pieces showed evidence of a spur, and all the bowls were relatively large, suggesting a generally later date, most likely into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Only



Figure 33 (Far left)  
Fragment of stone  
window surround  
showing splayed or  
chamfered mullion

Figure 34 Late 19<sup>th</sup>-  
century clay pipe  
bowl with skull  
and crossbones  
motif © L. Brown

one piece had significant decoration, comprising a moulded skull and crossbones motif on a largely complete bowl fragment recovered from the topsoil in Trench 4. This piece has been dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (N. Melton 2016. pers. comm.) at a time when the skull and crossbones regimental badge of the 17<sup>th</sup> Royal Lancers was a common decoration for pipes, perhaps commemorating their charge during the definitive final battle of the Anglo-Zulu wars at Ulundi in 1880 (Griffin n.d.).

## SHOT AND AMMUNITION

A single cap from a 12-bore shot shell was recovered from the garden topsoil in Trench 2. The headstamp was marked 'Kynoch Nobel' dating the cartridge to between 1918 and 1926 (Kynoch Works – A History of the Company 2008), contemporary with the final decade of occupation at Lodge.

## FAUNAL REMAINS

A small assemblage of faunal remains was recovered and subject to rapid categorisation and assessment. Other than an unstratified piece of bone, an unstratified tooth and two individual teeth from Trench 4, the remaining 25 pieces within the assemblage were all recovered from the garden topsoil in Trench 2, most likely representing domestic refuse.

## Species Representation

Where identifiable, over half of the assemblage (58.62%) is most likely to be from medium-sized mammals, probably sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*). Five of the pieces (10.11%) are from large mammals, most likely cattle (*bos*), though horse (*equus*) cannot be ruled out for the majority. In addition, a bone and tooth have been assigned as probably from a rabbit (*oryctolagus*), a small fragment of probable antler was recovered (species indeterminate), and a probable phalanx from a chicken (*gallus*) foot was found in Trench 2.

## Element Representation

Of those fragments where an identification of skeletal element could be at least tentatively made, the majority were teeth, principally from sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*) but with one potentially from a rabbit (*oryctolagus*) and the final possibly representing horse (*equus*). Of the bone pieces recovered, four were identified as from long bones, three from ribs and three were partial or complete vertebrae.

## Butchery

Only three pieces from the assemblage displayed clear signs of butchery. The most prominent evidence was from a cattle rib, which had a clean cut through the full bone at an oblique angle and a partial saw mark to one end.

# 8. DISCUSSION

## LODGE AS A MEDIEVAL GRANGE

Although the location of the medieval grange buildings at Lodge remains elusive, the recovery of medieval pottery sherds from the mixed garden topsoil of Trench 2 demonstrates a background signature of medieval activity in the immediate area. The excavations in and around Complex 1 to the north of the track did not reveal any evidence of earlier structures preceding the main farmhouse range, and so there is no reason at this stage to disagree with the suggestion by Buglass (2011, 16) that the area around Complex 3 may be the original location of the grange, albeit replaced by a later farmstead.

## A POST-MEDIEVAL DARK AGE?

The artefactual evidence, where a date could be ascribed, represented broadly 18<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century activity. This is largely to be expected given that the investigations focused on a farmstead and associated garden occupied and cultivated up to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Although the characterisation of, in particular, the ceramic assemblage was rapid, and more detailed assessment may contradict the initial findings, there was a conspicuous lack of finds diagnostic of 16<sup>th</sup>- and 17<sup>th</sup>-century occupation. The documentary evidence describes the apparent continued occupation of Lodge from the 1530s, and so it could be reasonably expected to find a similar ‘background signature’ to that of the preceding medieval period. Postulating any conclusions from a lack of evidence is interpretively dangerous, but

locating material culture to try and better understand Lodge during these ‘missing centuries’ should be one of the research questions for any further work at the site.

## 18<sup>TH</sup>- AND 19<sup>TH</sup>-CENTURY LODGE

The structures which stood at Lodge when it was finally abandoned are fine examples of a vernacular style typical of the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries in the Pennine dales. The squared gritstone block construction and functional but well finished quoins observed in the Complex 1 farm range match the construction style seen on late 19<sup>th</sup>-century photographs of the Complex 4 range.

The Complex 4 farmhouse (Figure 35) is typical of 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century villages and towns throughout the local area. It has a robust and practical appearance yet contains enough aesthetic touches – quoined jambs to the windows and door, the round-headed arch to the centre first-floor window, moulded kneelers and dressed coping to the gables – to suggest its construction was commissioned by an understatedly wealthy owner. One of the more interesting stylistic aspects of the Complex 4 farmhouse is that the windows are large double-hung sashes typical of 18<sup>th</sup>- or 19<sup>th</sup>-century houses. Scattered pieces within the ruins of Complex 3, and architectural fragments recovered as part of this project from Complex 1, show that some structures within the settlement contained windows with dressed stone mullions more typical of a 17<sup>th</sup>-century vernacular style. The presence of probably 17<sup>th</sup>-century stonework in and around



*Figure 35 Postcard showing the southern elevation of the Complex 4 farm range and adjacent chapel and cartshed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century*  
© Nidderdale Museum

what appear to be largely 18<sup>th</sup>- or 19<sup>th</sup>-century farmhouses is strongly suggestive of the presence of earlier structures, perhaps demolished to be replaced by then-modern Georgian buildings. Whatever the precise sequence of development of the farm buildings at Lodge, the presence of apparently 17<sup>th</sup>-century stone detailing reinforces the seemingly unusual lack of 16<sup>th</sup>- and 17<sup>th</sup>-century material culture noted above.

The core of the principal farm range in Complex 1 appears to have been built as part of a single construction phase that included the central domestic accommodation sandwiched between two agricultural units. This level of planning in what appears stylistically to be an 18<sup>th</sup>-century or later building suggests one of two possibilities: firstly, that the complex dates in its entirety to this later period of occupation at Lodge; or secondly, it represents the complete rebuild of an earlier structure on the same site. The presence of reused architectural detailing in and around Complex 1 perhaps hints at the second interpretation, but given the lack of earlier structures identified, the first interpretation appears to better fit the available evidence. An interpretation based on Complex 1 being an entirely 'new' area of settlement would also

indicate that medieval and early post-medieval Lodge was confined to the south of Carle Fell Road, and that the expansion north of the track was indicative of an 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century period of prosperity, a period which also saw the construction of a fine new farmhouse in, at least, Complex 4. Indeed, this interpretation is supported by the relatively expansive and complete plan of the Complex 1 steading when compared to the more cramped and irregular folds and yards associated with the complexes to the south of the track. The artefactual evidence is also in support of this interpretation, with the few rolled medieval sherds found representing the spreading of hidden material across fields which later became the site of new planned farmstead in the 18th or 19th century.

## ABANDONMENT OF COMPLEX 1

The period of abandonment at Lodge is largely contemporary with the construction of the nearby reservoirs during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The final occupied house in the village was in Complex 2, which was finally abandoned in 1929 (J. Simpson

2016. pers. comm.). It appears from the excavated evidence, however, that Complex 1 was still occupied until close to that time. The base of the rubble and demolition deposit in the farm kitchen (Room D) in Trench 1 contained fragmentary remains of stoneware preserve jars bearing a legend on the base which it is suggested came into use in the 1920s (Jarrett *et al.* 2015, 91). Whilst it is feasible that such material could have found its way into the structure after its abandonment and prior to its collapse, it is considered to be more likely that it is 'functionally associated' with the occupation of the farmstead and that it provides a *terminus post quem* for the abandonment of Complex 1.

One question to be considered during the investigation of ruinous structures is whether the surviving remains represent the gradual collapse of a building which was largely complete following abandonment. The evidence from Complex 1 suggests that there was some degree of active demolition, though it is not possible to say with certainty whether this was contemporary with the departure of the final occupants. It is perhaps more tempting to suggest that the removal of certain elements - most notably all the structural timberwork, which was conspicuously absent from the rubble deposit – was part of opportunistic removal of useful material following the building's abandonment. This would fit well with the apparent removal of stone flags from the centre of the kitchen floor, though the removal of timbers would have precipitated the relatively rapid collapse of the walls and forestalled the further removal of anything other than the most accessible stone from the rubble. This interpretation is preferable given the observed evidence, as it might be reasonably assumed that a systematic removal of useful or valuable material at the time of abandonment would not have left in place items such as the cast-iron range.

## THE FUTURE

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The project investigating the *Lost Village of Lodge* has proved very successful in terms of engaging a wide variety of volunteers of all ages from the local and wider area. It is hoped that those people who have been involved in the survey, excavation and post-excavation small finds work have had a memorable and enjoyable experience, as have those who visited the site during the Open Day and during the Nidderdale AONB Heritage Forum in 2016. The investigation of the settlement presented here and in the accompanying archive of records and artefacts which will be deposited with Nidderdale Museum for long-term curation has answered some questions about the life of the settlement, particularly in terms of its later development and abandonment. As is almost always the case, however, questions remain and new avenues of investigation have been suggested. Should there be further work at Lodge in the future, the following (to be read in conjunction with the recommendations made by Buglass (2011, 17)) are suggested as key themes, questions and approaches:

- More-detailed specialist assessment of, in particular, the ceramics assemblage would give a better overview of the time-depth of the settlement and the main periods of occupation.
- The evidence suggests that the early core of Lodge lies to the south of Carle Fell Road. As has been noted above, there is no evidence to discount the earlier suggestion that the Complex 3 remains may be on the site of the earliest settlement focus (*ibid.*). Trench 4 opened during this excavation showed the potential volume of material culture which could be recovered in the immediate vicinity of this complex.
- The opening of small test pits has been demonstrated as a viable technique for sampling the volume and type of

- material culture. Such an approach would be a rapid way to obtain a 'signature' from within the other complexes, and could also establish the presence or form of yard surfaces for example.
- The work required to safely remove the rubble collapse from within any one of the farm buildings is considerable.

It is recommended that this level of work only be undertaken where, as with this project, there is both the logistical underpinning to ensure a large amount of volunteer time is devoted to the project, and there is a clear plan for how the structure exposed will be consolidated and managed into the future.

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The ruined settlement of Lodge lies at the head of Nidderdale on the eastern fringes of the Yorkshire Dales. It is now a remote haunt of romantic ruins, firing the imagination of walkers seeking the solitude and open spaces of the Pennine moors. Before the creation of the great Nidderdale reservoirs in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, Lodge was a thriving hamlet on an early packhorse route to Coverdale and Wensleydale beyond. Having developed from a medieval grange farm tied to the great Cistercian house of Byland Abbey, Lodge represents over 700 years of Nidderdale history, fossilised in crumbling stonework and turf-covered walls.

The *Lost Village of Lodge* project was undertaken as part of the Heritage Lottery-funded Upper Nidderdale Landscape Partnership. During 2016, teams of volunteers took part in survey work and two weeks of excavations investigating one of the ruined farmsteads at Lodge. This volume presents the results of that work.



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