



Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership Scheme

Dry Stone Walls Survey

Project Report



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Summary

A community-based drystone wall survey was commissioned by the Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership to introduce volunteers to and train them in analysing and interpreting walls and setting them in a chronological context. The civil parish of Asby was selected for the project. A total of 37 discrete walls were surveyed and recorded using a variety of desk-based and archaeological techniques. The surveyed walls were put into a chronological framework consisting of five wall types based on a range of variables.

Unless otherwise stated, all photographs were taken by the author.

1. Introduction

Background

The project was conceived by the Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership Scheme (WDLPS) management team as part of the development phase of the wider WDLPS Scheme. The project summary was set out as follows:

Historical and condition survey of dry stone walls throughout the project area. Seek to understand the narrative of enclosure through the patterns of the field walls (WDLPS.Consultants Brief 2021).

The Brief expressed the intention to appoint a consultant to undertake a community drystone wall survey of a particular area in the Westmorland Dales as one of a number of heritage-themed projects, each aimed at engaging local people in developing a greater understanding of the history, archaeology and conservation of the Westmorland Dales area.

The aim was to undertake a Level 2 survey of a specific area in the Westmorland Dales; Level 2 surveys provide a basic description and interpretive record of an archaeological monument or landscape, as a result of field investigation (Historic England 2017, 33).

The appointed contractor was required to approach and undertake the specified programme of archaeological services as a 'community engagement' event, providing support and training in archaeological survey skills to volunteers.

As stated by the WDLPS management team, drystone walls 'represent one of the key landscape characteristics of the Westmorland Dales. They are dominant throughout the Yorkshire Dales landscape, and are its largest man made feature. Dry stone walls are integral and represent how the land has been used and divided over many centuries'. The Brief emphasised the need to identify in particular walls that predate the period of parliamentary enclosure (c. 1750-1850).

Aims of the Project

From the perspective of the WDLPS management team, the stated primary aims of the survey were two-fold:

1. to contribute to a greater understanding of drystone walls within the scheme area, focussing on a particular survey area, and to evaluate the nature, form, extent, date and condition of the surviving archaeological resource; and
2. to provide professional support and hands-on training in archaeological field survey to groups of local volunteers, with the intention of promoting a greater appreciation and enjoyment of the heritage of the Westmorland Dales area and an active involvement in its conservation. This will ultimately raise awareness and understanding amongst the general public about the historical significance of drystone walls.

In addition to these aims, in the mind's eye of the present writer other key objectives were, firstly, that participants in the project would be encouraged to apply the various methodologies to develop an understanding – and database – of drystone walls in their

home areas. The project should not be perceived as a stand-alone exercise undertaken only for the sake of self-enjoyment and learning.

Secondly, the local geological base was often important in determining what materials a given wall was constructed with and also how completed walls look. A wall constructed of laminated sandstone or flagstone will look much more regular and 'neat' than one built with rock that does not cleave, such as many pre-Carboniferous metamorphosed rocks; one built of limestone will be different from one built of Millstone Grit or shale/mudstone; one built with slabs of limestone ripped off limestone pavements will be different from one built with quarried limestone; and one built with sub-rounded field-clearance stone very different from one built of angular quarried stone. Where significant quantities of erratics littered a tract of land being enclosed and improved it inevitably had an impact on a finished wall: across Asby, as across much of Westmorland's limestone plateau, the presence of Shap Granite erratics has indeed had a pronounced impact on wall profiles, and this aspect was to form an integral part of the field surveying.

Methodologies

The brief required the chosen contractor to undertake the following tasks:

1. to organise documentary research with the involvement of willing participants to inform a greater understanding of the nature, development and significance of the archaeological resource
2. to decide on the best methods of recording walls in the chosen survey area, including creating a field-survey proforma
3. to lead two survey training days, including relevant visual presentations and a taster session
4. to undertake a Level 2 survey of drystone walls across the survey area to establish the presence or absence, location, extent, nature, character, quality, probable date and condition of any surviving archaeological features
5. to train volunteers in survey skills, and facilitate future volunteer-run recording work
6. to produce a gazetteer suitable to upload onto the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority's (YDNPA) Historic Environment Record (HER)
7. to assess the significance of the archaeology surveyed, in order to inform future management of the wall resource base in the selected survey area
8. to provide a preliminary assessment of condition, vulnerability and potential management recommendations for each surveyed wall, including providing a list of priority areas for wall repairs
9. to produce a single report combining all elements
10. to present the results at a community feedback event (a drystone wall study day).

Survey Area Location

From previous personal knowledge, this writer considered various areas within the Westmorland Dales and prioritised them against a set of criteria relevant to achieving the Project's aims. These included physical accessibility across candidate areas; likely distances to be walked to access selected walls; the perceived range of wall types and chronologies; and the availability of archival documentary and cartographic sources already in print, accessible online or at the Cumbria Archive Centres in Kendal or Carlisle.

Several areas showed potential in one or more of the criteria but only one satisfied all of them, namely the civil parish of Asby (Figs 1 and 2). This had been subject to four discrete parliamentary enclosure awards spanning the years 1849-1874; it had an extant tithe apportionment and map; part of the area had been under monastic ownership; a large body of potentially-relevant material existed at Kendal and Carlisle Archive Centres; a significant number of public rights of way exist; and this writer had previously undertaken field walking across Asby as part of his personal research in the field of landscape archaeology and knew that the potential for finding a broad range of wall types was strong. To keep the surveying within a manageable scale, the focus was on Great Asby rather than Little Asby, examining the perceived range of wall types across the historical townships of Asby Winderwath and Asby Coatsforth (or Asby Coatsford).

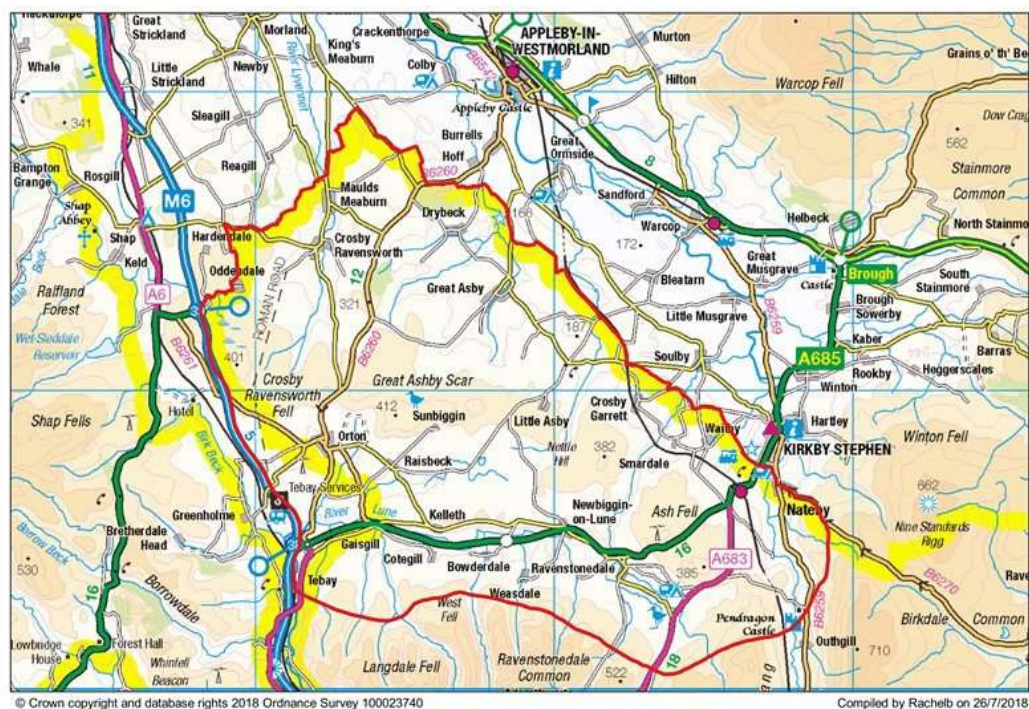


Fig. 1 Location of Great Asby within the WDLF area, contained within the red line

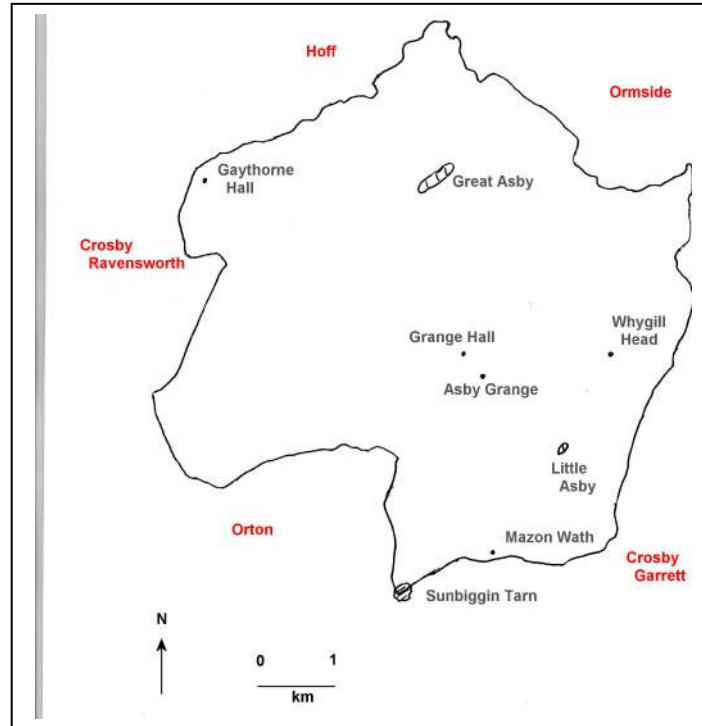


Fig. 2 Asby parish boundary, surrounding parishes and key locations

Asby: Landscape and Historical Context

The intention here is not to provide a detailed account of Asby's growth and development through time – that is already being undertaken by Asby History Group's Keith Cooper – but to briefly summarise how landscape development and land ownership have impacted on the landscape and fieldscape of the current civil parish and the former manors/townships of Asby Winderswath and, Asby Coatsforth.

As shown in Fig. 3, a significant proportion of the parish was enclosed as a result of parliamentary processes between 1845 and 1874.

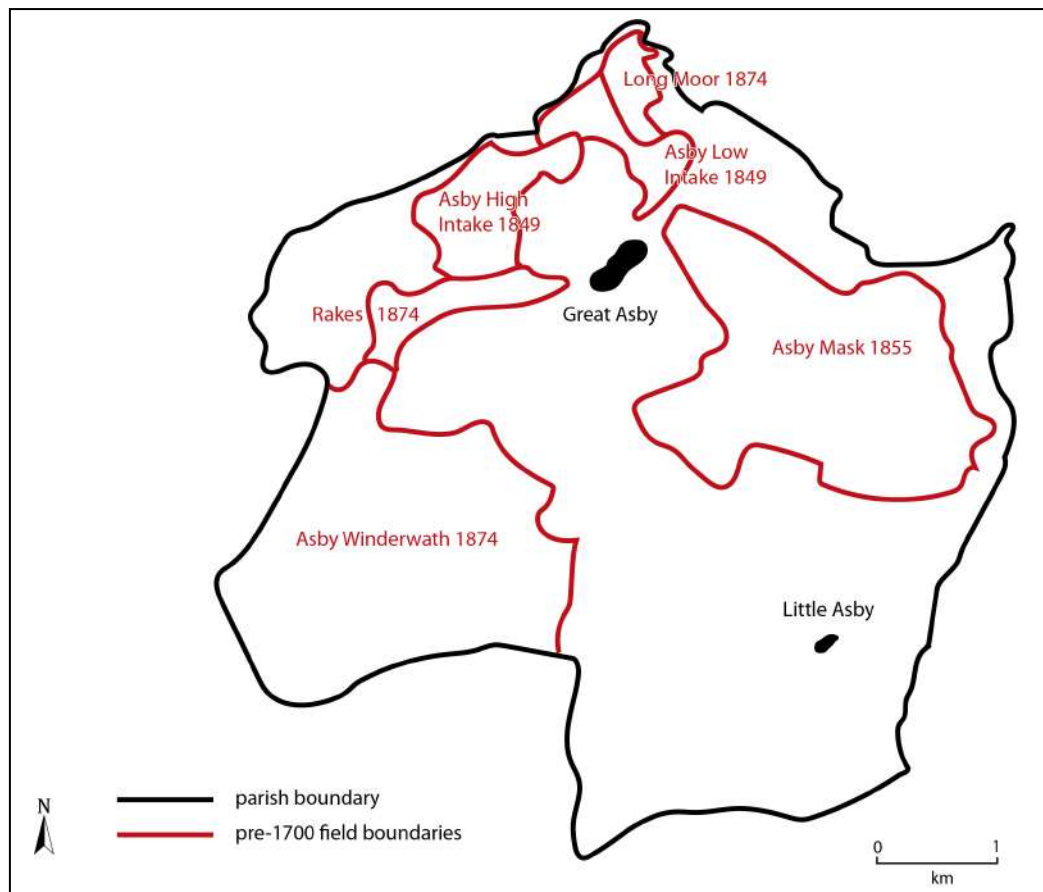


Fig. 3 Areas subject to parliamentary enclosure in Asby civil parish

In fact, 39 per cent of the total area of the parish was subjected to formal enclosure:

Asby Winderwath	750 ha (1850 acres)
Asby Mask	505 ha (1248 acres)
Asby Low Intake	63 ha (25 acres)
Asby High Intake	<u>202 ha (82 acres)</u>
Total	1362 ha (3363 acres)
Asby parish	3440 ha (8497 acres)

The balance consisted of what enclosure awards invariably termed ‘ancient enclosures’ which meant land divided up and enclosed by walls or hedges before the time of anyone then living. Thus, ‘ancient’ fields could have been created at any time before the end of the 18th century or, potentially, in the medieval era. It is very easy to distinguish from an Ordnance Survey map or aerial photograph or LiDAR image between an ancient and a parliamentary landscape, as will be discussed later.

Byland Abbey, on the edge of the North York Moors, possessed three main estates – or *granges* – in Westmorland, namely Shap, Bleatarn and Asby – before 1189 (Burton 1979, 30). The grants in ‘Askeby’ were confirmed in 1247 in the reign of Henry III (WDCRK/15/1/5). Monastic charters recorded the granting of lands to the Abbey in ‘Ashby’ such as 5 acres in a furlong called Beauchamp by Roger Montyng, of ‘common of pasture for the beasts [ie cattle]’ by Richard de Cotesford, one rood of land ‘southwards towards Stainkelde [Stenkeld]’, 1203-27, in return for prayers said in perpetuity, and one acre of land granted by

Robert son of William le Fleming before 1231 in Great Haybergh (Ragg 1909, 252, 265, 269). It is axiomatic that under Byland's control land in Asby would have been enclosed, most likely by cast banks or low stone walls. Two farm names speak of monastic control – Asby Grange and Grange Hall. It has been suggested that Byland had two granges here but that seems doubtful given how physically close they are, and there has been disagreement about which of the two farms was the actual grange (Frankland 1931, 148). It is this writer's view that the two together formed Byland's grange. The fact that a nationwide tax imposed in 1332 on landowners whose estates were valued in excess of 10s per year affected no one in Asby suggests that at that time no secular families of substance owned land in any of the Asby townships, which further suggests that any medieval field boundaries identified on the ground must relate to monastic management.

In later centuries the all-powerful Lowther dynasty held Asby Grange and it can be assumed that they (or their estate steward) also ordered further enclosing of open fields (DLONS/L/12/1), as would other relevant lords of the manor or landowners.

2. Geological Context

Solid Geology

The vast majority of Asby parish is underlain by Carboniferous Limestone strata and Fig. 4 gives the impression that it is uniform. In fact, this is far from the reality and the situation is highly complex with beds of different periods within the Carboniferous outcropping across the parish, in places abruptly truncated by a swarm of tectonic faults, aligned ENE especially on Asby Scar and around Asby Grange and Burtree or to the north-west elsewhere.

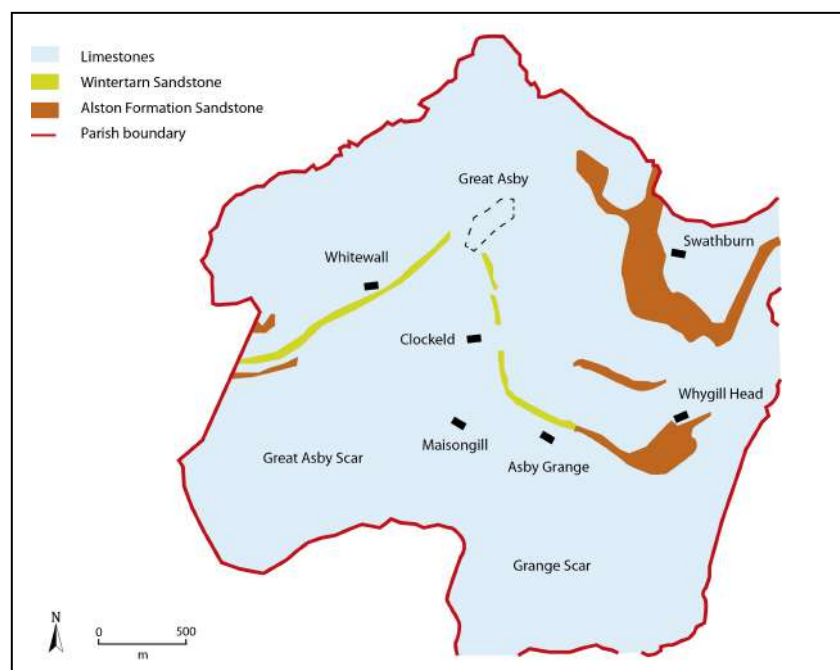


Fig. 4 Simplified solid geology (based on British Geological Survey mapping)

Some of the limestone strata fall within the Great Scar Limestone (GSL) Group while others fall within the Alston Formation which itself has up to 13 sequences of limestone strata interbedded in places by sandstone (Table 1).

Table 1 Outcropping limestone strata in Asby parish

Limestone Type	Group	Average thickness	Age (million years)
Simonstone Lst	Yoredale	not recorded	329-331
Hardrow Lst	Yoredale	not recorded	329-331
Lower Little Lst	Yoredale	9m	329-331
Halligill Lst	Yoredale	1 – 10m	329-331
Alston Formation Lst	Yoredale	variable	328-337
Askham Lst	Yoredale	12 – 15m	329-337
Knipe Scar Lst	GSL	90m	331-337
Potts Beck Lst	GSL	60 – 70m	343 max.

Sources: BGS data and Hughes(2003)

Knipe Scar Limestone dominates across Great Asby Scar and Little Asby with the Yoredale sequences predominant across the rest of the parish.

As depicted on Figure 4, two Carboniferous sandstone types occur within the parish, mainly outcropping as narrow strips: the Wintertarn Sandstone Member is only 3-4m thick whereas Alston Formation Sandstone is many times thicker.

Unlike much of the Westmorland Dales limestone plateau, superficial deposits of glacial till (boulder clay) are limited in their distribution and this in large part explains why Asby has relatively little farmland classified as acidic and of poor quality.

What does stand out, though, are the large numbers of Shap Granite erratics, transported ENE by ice flows from the source area west of Shap village and dumped across much of Asby as well as Orton and Crosby Ravensworth. Crosby Ravensworth Fell in particular has an impressive spread of such erratics some of which must weigh in excess of a tonne.

It goes without saying that the details of geology had a direct impact on wall characteristics: in more recent wall-building periods where walling stone was quarried it generally follows that the nearest source of stone would have been used. Several lengths of wall within Asby are totally or predominantly composed of sandstone because that is the underlying geology and exploiting it was permissible. For earlier walls the correlation is not so direct as much field-clearance stone was derived from glacial deposits. Shap Granite, for instance, does not outcrop anywhere near Asby and the erratics incorporated into several of the area's walls were moved by ice flows at least 10km from where they do outcrop.

3. Walls and Field Boundaries

Terminology

These days, in England at least, mention of the word 'wall' would no doubt induce the same cognitive recognition in most people: a wall is a solid boundary made of stone. Alas, if only it

were that simple. Until relatively recent times stone walls were known, unhelpfully perhaps, as *fences* or, rather more helpfully, as stone fences. In many parliamentary enclosure awards across the North the word fence referred to any kind of fixed boundary so it included stone walls, cast-iron or wooden fences and even hedges or hedgerows.

In America walls are often still called stone fences, a survival of early settler vernacular language. In Scotland, notably in Galloway, walls are commonly known as *dykes*, but therein lies another set of confusions as the word dyke can mean a stone wall, an earth bank or a ditch.

Walls take many forms and there are distinct regional styles. The Galloway dykes are a sight to behold and a challenge to many an English waller; *Cornish hedges*, also seen in Devon, are actually banks topped with stone; the Irish boulder walls seem to defy gravity; and the historical Welsh *cloddiau* can take the form of hedges, hedgerows, hedgebanks or even dykes. In some historical landscapes – including parts of Asby – cast (or *casten*) banks are a common feature taking the form of an earthen bank (sometimes with a ditch running alongside) formed by casting or throwing up earth to form the linear bank and, again quite commonly, with a stone revetment along one face. Thus, in cross-profile, a typical casten bank will have one face near vertical and the other convex.

Archival sources make frequent mention of intake walls on the lower slopes of upland valleys and/or along the edge of the valley bottom dating from the 16th to the 18th century when much land was taken in from common land or the *waste* (hardly ever waste as we would interpret that word nowadays). In Cumberland, Westmorland and the North Riding such intake walls were variously called *head dykes*, *ring garths* or, as in Asby, *outring fences* – the term fence here generally meaning stone wall.

It is often said that walls replaced earlier field boundaries; for example, bank and ditch networks or hedges/hedgerows. There are proven instances of this: the Thorns project, focussed on a former estate near Ribbleshead in the Yorkshire Dales, found a complex network of massive ditches and banks surrounding the estate with less prominent banks and ditches subdividing the area into smaller parcels of land to facilitate livestock management (Johnson 2019). Certainly, cast banks will prove to be early, either medieval, early medieval or even late prehistoric, and many hedges could also have medieval origins. As will be seen later, there is a method of estimating the rough age of a hedgerow (see page 85). In the medieval era there were two kinds of hedge – live hedges and dead hedges, the former mostly planted with fast-growing blackthorn or hawthorn. A *dead hedge* was made up of stakes driven into the ground (or bank top) with smaller rods or withies interwoven to render it stockproof. Sometimes small thorn branches – historically called *trouse* – were woven in to really deter sheep (the manorial *hayward* had responsibility for keeping hedges in good order).

Convention

Writers and wallers have their own convention for writing down what this report is all about: none is any more valid than the others. Some prefer dry stone walls, others dry-stone walls, yet others drystone walls. It is this writer's personal preference to use the last of these forms. The first documentary mention he has seen was written by the redoubtable Celia Fiennes

who journeyed across the North on horseback over three centuries ago (Fiennes 1888/1697). She noted in her diary while in the Peak District that 'You see neither hedge nor tree but only low drye stone walls around some ground ...'.

The Status of Drystone Walls

A survey undertaken across England, in 1994, estimated that the country had roughly 112,000km (70,000 miles) of drystone walls of which only 4 per cent were deemed to be in 'excellent' condition with 38 per cent 'deteriorating markedly', 20 per cent no longer stockproof and 29 per cent 'derelict' or 'mere remnants' (Countryside Commission 1996). As part of the Asby project, this writer was required to suggest walls that were in a parlous state and worthy of funding to put them back into sound condition. It is gratifying to note that very few such walls were noted during the field surveys.

The Genesis of Drystone Walls

Walls developed for a number of reasons and fulfilled a range of functions but the most basic function of all was the catalyst for creating the first walls. As far as is currently known, from archaeological evidence, the earliest systematic system of drystone walls in Britain and Ireland can be seen at Céide Fields in Co. Mayo where rectilinear walls from the Neolithic, long since buried under metres of peat until revealed nearly a century ago, up to 2km long, cover an area of 10km². It was a staggering achievement and who knows how many hundreds – thousands? – of hours went into sourcing the stone, carting it to where needed and building the walls. It is not possible now to say why the system was built or what was in their minds but it may well have been the case, as elsewhere, that to create a set of decent crop or pasture fields needed all the stone to be grubbed out and removed. This must have been the prime catalyst in many areas: the nearest place to move stone from within 'your' patch was your boundary. Walls consumed field-clearance stone and excellent examples of what have been termed *consumption* walls can be seen in Wasdale and Eskdale in the Lake District; they are massive in width and sometimes in height.

Once built – once accepted by or imposed on a given community – walls acted as property boundaries between different manors or townships or tenements; as a means of managing livestock rotating them from one walled enclosure to another; and divided inbye land in the valleys from lower fell pastures and, in turn, from the open fell. This latter is termed the *mountain wall* in the high fells: it was the last wall going from valley to hilltop and marked the ultimate boundary between individual and common grazing.

4. Literature Review

Preamble

It cannot be said that there is a profusion of published studies of the history of drystone walls; this largely reflects the lack of serious consideration given to walls as elements of upland landscapes. Indeed, this writer has bemoaned the lack of serious attention given to

walls by practitioners of landscape archaeology/history. True, it is common to see references to the countless miles of walls that crisscross the fells and mountains but the general theme seems to be that walls are almost taken for granted – their dominant presence is commented on, and the skills of the original builders emphasised, but there is in general a lack of serious discussion of how wall styles changed through the centuries and what characteristics can be employed to distinguish an early modern or modern wall from one much older. The mantra has too often been ‘a wall is a wall’, end of story.

This is not to say that there have been no serious studies, some at a landscape scale, and it is important to draw attention to ones that have been completed.

Pennine Walls

The first attempt to ‘deconstruct’ drystone walls was published by the pioneer Dales archaeologist Dr Arthur Raistrick based on his fieldwork before and during the Second World War. He did not describe walls in great detail, and did not undertake any formal surveying, but posed several questions: when was the wall pattern superimposed on the landscape? Who built them, why and how? He drew attention to what he perceived as three broad categories.

1. ‘irregular crooked walls’ (Raistrick 1946, 4) following a ‘grotesque’ pattern around isolated farms and rural settlement nucleations: these he saw as originating in the 16th century.
2. the more rectangular walled fields beyond the immediate vicinity of settlements, across the valley floor and on the lower fellsides - these he saw as having been erected in the late 18th century as populations and the need for more farmland grew.
3. the straight ‘bee-line’ walls marching up the higher fellsides forming a geometric pattern of fields – to Raistrick these were put up in the early 19th century.

He drew on documentary evidence, especially monastic cartularies, for evidence of boundaries being physically defined on the ground; and he discussed the impact of parliamentary enclosure which led to a mushrooming in the number of walls built. Much of what he wrote still holds up today though one has to question his three tight chronological periods. Many of his first category date from much earlier than the 16th century; his 18th-century walls may well have appeared a full century earlier; and in many parts of the Yorkshire Ridings parliamentary enclosure began in the middle of the 18th century.

Roystone Grange

A project launched in 1978 at Roystone Grange in the White Peak of Derbyshire focussed on its multi-period landscape within a 4km² area and in particular on the 72km of drystone walls within the area (Wildgoose 1991). As with Asby, Roystone had been the site of a Cistercian grange. Five discrete wall types were recognised in the survey.

1. straight walls dating from the parliamentary enclosure era composed of quarried limestone with regular troughs and a *battered* cross-profile (narrowing from base to top).

2. walls that are generally rectilinear but with a tendency to 'wander' slightly. These walls are bedded on large limestone boulders laid directly on the ground surface rather than dug in; stones used to build the wall are sub-rounded utilising field-clearance stone. These walls are slightly battered. The interpretation is that this type of wall can be attributed to the 17th century.

3. short lengths of wall are bedded on massive dolomitic boulders that were manoeuvred into place from where they had been deposited, presumably by ice flow. Whereas types 1 and 2 were double-faced, this type had only single basal boulders with other large boulders laid on top to give a finish that looks parlous to say the least but which is known to deter sheep from trying to clamber over them. Type 3 walls are lower than Type 1 and 2. These walls were attributed to the 13th and 14th centuries, thus most likely associated with the monastic grange.

4. Type 4 walls are relict orthostat walls, that is, walls composed of large limestone slabs set vertically to form the two wall faces with rubble infill. These walls tend to be sinuous in plan form and in places diverted to take in large earthfast boulders. These walls were interpreted as relating to a Romano-British settlement site at Roystone.

5. Type 5 had only one example forming a small enclosure; it comprised single, large recumbent blocks set end to end surviving as just the foundation blocks. A Bronze Age date was ascribed to this wall.

The Roystone Grange survey was of huge importance in developing an understanding of drystone walls in a limestone landscape, and its findings have direct relevance to the interpretation of walls in Asby parish.

North York Moors

A mixture of archival and cartographic searches and field walking examined 37 examples of orthostat walls in the western part of the North York Moors as one important element in the landscape; three variations on the orthostat theme were recorded in the survey (Spratt 1988). Some (Type 1B) were built with a series of tall orthostats interspersed with 'normal' walling and with the same above the orthostats; Type 1C was described as a boulder wall having large basal slabs with 'normal' walling above; and Type 1D comprised walls originally constructed with orthostats but rebuilt at some later date with the orthostats laid flat at the base of the walls with horizontal walling above them. From archival sources confirming extensive intaking of land associated with wall building, the conclusion reached was that orthostat walls were most likely erected between 1550 and 1750. There are clear parallels between these walls and some in Asby as will be shown later.

The Yorkshire Dales

A rather romanticised account of the history of walls in the (legacy) Yorkshire Dales describes orthostat walls built in the Romano-British period but this is probably because the authors were influenced in their thinking by the Roystone Grange conclusions (Muir and Colbeck 1992, 12), though they do acknowledge that little was known about the

development of walls within the Yorkshire Dales. However, they assert that ‘so much of the fieldscape’ of the Dales resulted from work in the 18th and 19th centuries (ibid 14), an oft repeated claim that does not necessarily stand up to scrutiny.

Upper Ribblesdale and Malham Dry Stone Wall History Project

Two studies undertaken in Upper Ribblesdale and Malham in the Craven district of North Yorkshire were serious and important accounts of the evolution of drystone walls in this limestone landscape which was also dominated by monastic houses (Lord 2004; Lord 2008). Lord concluded that medieval walls were very distinctive in appearance having straight rather than battered sides and being significantly higher than later walls, with orthostats commonly incorporated into the walls. He believes that the concept of drystone walls in the Dales most likely had its genesis in the 13th century and that building styles remained little changed until the 16th.

Hebden, Upper Wharfedale

A community-based project broke new ground by surveying the fieldscape across an entire parish – Hebden – in Upper Wharfedale (Beaumont 2006) with a particular emphasis on surveying field boundaries which here are mostly drystone walls rather than hedges. By examining the construction and style of all field walls the team set out to establish a chronology of enclosure as well as the relationship between different wall types and changes in land ownership and management through time. Five types – groups, as the team termed them – of wall were identified and mapped dividing them into two broad categories, namely parliamentary enclosure walls and pre-Enclosure boundaries.

1. Group 1 are medieval walls constructed with a large proportion of boulders, recumbent blocks and orthostats. They take a sinuous form and made use of natural features such as rock outcrops or natural breaks of slope. Most stone was sourced from field clearance, the walls are wide and high, not regularly coursed and are parallel sided.
2. Group 2 walls are generally crudely built, sometimes just of single thickness, and most stone was angular and quarried. It was assumed these walls dated from the 16th century.
3. Group 3 walls were described as ‘irregular’ and gently sinuous, tall, composed of both field clearance and quarried stone, with some orthostats and large basal boulders, with some topstones projecting beyond the edge of the wall top. These walls were ascribed to the period c. 1690-1770 based on documentary evidence of intaking.
4. Group 4 walls were described as ‘regular’ and contemporary with parliamentary enclosure in Hebden but not part of actual formal awards; they share the same characteristics as Group 5.
5. Group 5 covers walls built as a result of the Enclosure Award of 1857. They were built to a specification as were most Enclosure walls – battered, narrow, set with regular courses of throughs, regularly coursed and graded, and entirely built of quarried stone.

As will be seen, there are close parallels between some of these groups and walls in Asby parish.

High Close, Grassington

On a much smaller scale – one single oval enclosure called High Close above Grassington in Upper Wharfedale – another community group surveyed that enclosure's external 1700m-long wall (there are no internal sub-divisions), in 2009, with the aim of dating when the enclosure was created by contrasting its features with known parliamentary enclosure walls in the same general area. The survey was not published but a report was prepared (<https://www.uwhg.org.uk>). The High Close wall is very tall, not coursed or graded, and is dominated by field-clearance stone. An essential tool used in this survey was using a frame to accurately plot cross-profiles at intervals along the wall.

Bordley Township

A further community project, in Bordley township between Malhamdale and Upper Wharfedale, included a wall survey among its aims of investigating the fieldscape and history of the township (Armstrong 2009). Archival research was included in the team's panoply of methods. Several categories were identified:

1. wide-top medieval walls are straight sided and adjacent to a (possibly earlier?) ditch; they may relate to monastic ownership of the whole township
2. relict medieval walls surviving as isolated lines of orthostats
3. other medieval and pre-1600 walls are irregular with orthostats and basal boulders and are much wider than later walls
4. straight-sided walls dating from c. 1600 composed of both field-clearance and quarried stone; throughs and fillings are generally absent
5. Enclosure-period walls of c. 1800 which follow the widespread parliamentary template of being narrow and strongly battered.

Scales Wall Survey, Chapel-le-Dale

This writer conceived and led a field survey within the manors of Ingleton and Twisleton-and- Ellerbeck between Ingleborough and Whernside in the Yorkshire Dales, focussed on an area known as Scales above the hamlet of Chapel-le-Dale (Johnson 2013; Johnson 2015). It formed part of a wider programme of research into the landscape history of the valley. In all, 92 discrete walls bounding 46 fields were surveyed following a template specially devised for the survey. Detailed notes and measurements were taken and a full photographic record was compiled. A typology was drawn up setting the walls into four broad chronological categories.

1. Type 1 walls are straight sided and have topstones generally laid flat; coursing and grading is absent; wall width and height are greater than more modern walls; and many have orthostats, single or paired, and/or large recumbent blocks at the base. Almost all – if not all – stone was derived from field clearance. A sub-division is walls that look like singled-up walls. These are interpreted as medieval or early post-medieval walls.
2. Type 2 walls are low (no more than 1m high) and have a pronounced flattened A-shape with very wide bases. These are also interpreted as medieval.
3. Type 3 walls are narrow, battered, coursed and graded with topstones set at a raked angle. This category is interpreted as dating from the 18th century.
4. Type 4 walls are those of unknown age that were completely rebuilt in the 1930s by the tenant of one of the farmhouses in return for being allowed to live there rent free.

Thorns, Ribbleshead

One of the main historic heritage projects of the Ingleborough Dales Landscape Partnership, operating as Stories in Stone, was a three-year investigation of a former estate, called Thorns, between Ribbleshead and Newby Head in the Yorkshire Dales; it was led by this writer. One of the elements of work at Thorns was a detailed survey of all drystone walls: being a community project, volunteer teams were tasked by this writer with completing different aspects. The wall survey was put in the hands of Phil and the late Pat Carroll (Carroll and Carroll 2019). Across the estate 39 walls were surveyed in detail, including using the cross-profile method. Only 14 of the walls have survived intact so there was an unavoidable degree of subjectivity in drawing conclusions. Three broad types of wall were recognised and mapped.

1. Pre-1700 walls are sinuous in plan form and have minimal batter and no coursing or grading. Few throughs were noted, stone was sub-rounded from field clearance, and some of the wall lengths have orthostats or recumbent blocks; wall corners tend to be rounded rather than squared. About one-third of the 39 walls fitted these characteristics.
2. Post-1700 walls, in complete contrast, were battered, coursed, graded, with raked topstones and regular throughs; stone is mostly angular sourced by quarrying and corners were invariably angular. One-third of all the walls definitely fitted this category.
3. A third grouping is composed of walls that have characteristics of 'old' and 'new' walls so they can be seen as hybrid, potentially old walls that have seen multiple phases of repair and rebuild.

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For a very useful and readable summary of the history of drystone walls in general see Winchester (2016).

5. Archival Sources

Preamble

No landscape feature should be examined in isolation as none exists or functions in isolation: it is important to view landscape elements in their wider context. One such context is historical mapping and what is termed map regression analysis invariably sheds light on the development of a given landscape. This process involves starting with the most recently-published maps, current 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey mapping, and working back through earlier series such as Second (Revised) Edition Six Inch mapping of the 1890s and First Edition Six Inch mapping of the 1850s-60s in Westmorland, Tithe apportionment mapping of the 1840s, Enclosure Award mapping from 1849-74 in Asby parish, and whatever earlier estate maps may exist. All these cartographic sources mark field boundaries though they do not generally distinguish between walls, cast-iron or wooden fences and hedges/hedgerows. These distinctions are, however, generally identifiable on freely-accessible satellite imagery such as Google Earth or Bing Aerial.

A further vital element of archival research is a trawl of potentially relevant documentary material; one aspect of this project was to engage volunteers in accessing documents likely to have relevant material on boundaries. Appendix 2 is the list of sources identified by the project leader in the Carlisle and Kendal Archive Centres and circulated to the volunteer cohort. Material held at The National Archives in Kew was examined by the project leader.

Tithe and Enclosure data fall under both cartographic and documentary headings as each apportionment or award was accompanied by a dedicated map.

Cartographic Sources

1. Asby Grange, 1768

It was common for landowners to commission surveys of their estates either when ownership passed from one generation to the next or if land was newly purchased or for fiscal reasons. One such map was commissioned in 1768 for Sir James Lowther: Jn^o Flintoff undertook to survey and map Lowther's estate at Asby Grange (D LONS/L/5, 1768). Eleven discrete 'fields' were plotted and named, each surrounded by field boundaries shown in three different colours. By comparing this map with later mapping and ground evidence it is possible to state with absolute confidence that three wall lengths that exist now were not in existence in 1768 and two other wall lengths have been taken out since 1768. (The map also depicts, in red, a small building in a close called Crosby Hill – this was a field barn later called Crosby House that has long since been demolished.)

2. Asby Tithe Apportionment

Tithe apportionments were drawn up across the country for all land not held in common. They were designed to apportion to each person a tenth of the value of their annual produce payable to the church locally – in other words it was an ecclesiastical tax hitherto paid in kind but after apportionment commuted to cash payments. Commissioners were appointed for each ecclesiastical parish, under the Tithe Commutation Act 1836, and maps were drawn up to accompany each tithe book. Every plot of land liable to tithes was given a number on the

map and in the book each was listed with its name, the owner's name, the occupier's name, acreage, current land use and monetary value. The map for Asby was compiled in 1840-41 and the apportionment was completed in 1843 (TNA IR).

The value of tithe records to the study of drystone walls lies in the maps which mark the boundaries of every 'field'; again, it is useful to compare the situation as it was in 1840-41 with what was depicted on later Ordnance Survey mapping and with ground evidence today. As common land was not subject to tithes, areas later formally enclosed were left blank on tithe maps.

3. Ordnance Survey Mapping

First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Six-Inch mapping of this part of Westmorland was surveyed on the ground in 1858-59. The standard of mapping was of the highest quality and every 'field', wood, building, lime kiln, administrative boundary, road, watercourse (and other landscape features) was marked though field boundaries did not fully distinguish between wall, fence or hedge. Sheet 22 covered much of Asby civil parish and that part close to the village of Great Asby is shown on Fig. 5.



Fig. 5 Part of Sheet 22, OS First Edition Six-Inch mapping, surveyed 1858 (For the star, see text)

Closes of farmland are seen as they were in that year and it is of interest to note that many of these 'field' boundaries were depicted with lines of trees along their length: this shows that hedgerows were dominant but the solid grey lines were not necessarily drystone walls.

A resurvey was undertaken, here in 1897, and the Second (Revised) Edition was published shortly after (Fig. 6).

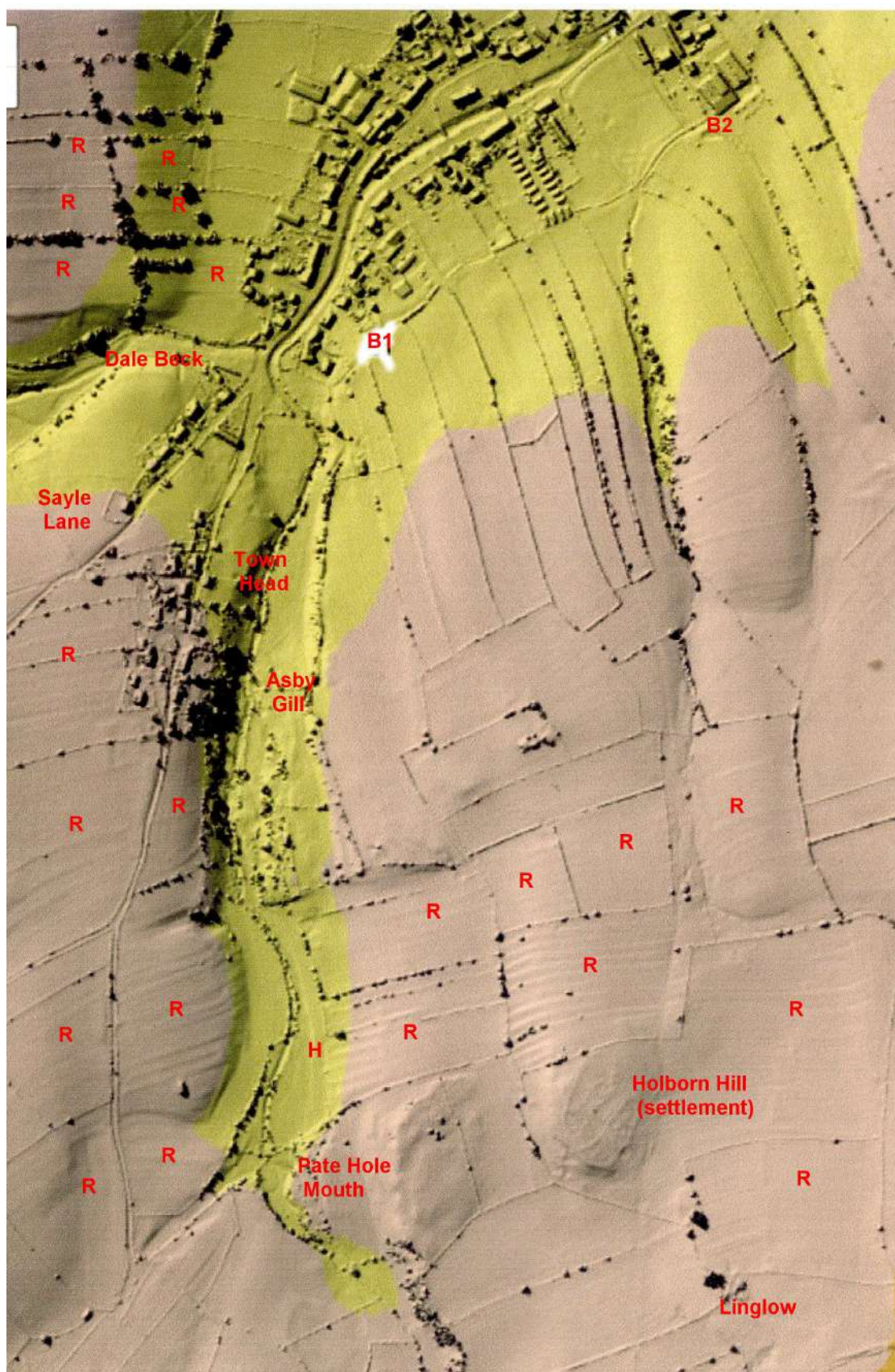


Fig. 7 LiDAR image of part of Asby parish (Open Government Licence). This distribution does not claim to be all-inclusive. For annotations see text.

The image shows very clearly the two lines of tofts and crofts facing each other across Asby Beck within the village. Using possibly the oldest definition of these two terms, a toft ‘...is a little peece of land upon which sometimes was situate a dwelling house ... A croft is a small plot ... neere a dwelling house’ (Norden 1607). The toft was the house plot and the croft the plot of land running back from each house where vegetables may have been grown, a pig kept and chicken allowed to wander free. In many linear villages, at the far end of the boundary was the Back Lane separated from the line of crofts by a stockproof wall or hedge. Asby’s east Back Lane shows on the image, from B1 to B2, as a slight linear depression – a *holloway*. Extending beyond the Back Lane are long narrow closes defining a reverse-S shape. They are visible on both sides of the village; some are wider than others but all would have originally been single width. Over time strips were amalgamated and exchanged to make the task of farming more logical. They are that shape because these strips formed part of open ploughland that was divided (not by any set physical boundary) into individual strips worked by the various tenants using an ox team. Oxen cannot make sharp turns at the end of the strip and had to be walked to the left before they could be turned round to the right.¹ Again, over time these ploughlands were expanded outwards, away from the Back Lane end, as population and demand for food grew, particularly in the late 15th and through the 16th century. Beyond these strips were the open fields – the ‘ancient’ enclosures of later mapping. Much of the open fields – the ‘town fields’ – was also under cultivation proven today by the *ridge and furrow* arrangement seen in so many of the present closes which are annotated with ‘R’ on the image. There is a lot.

The image also, arguably when seen at high resolution, brings out the difference between boundaries that are primarily hedges or hedgerows and those that are drystone walls. The walls cannot date from the medieval period when the ploughland was under crops; they were inserted later on when the strips were transferred to individual ownership. It is possible that these walls were put up in the 17th century; their style does not suggest anything earlier. When the hedges/hedgerows were planted is another matter and they could be late medieval in origin.

Documentary Sources

One of Asby’s 19th-century lords of the manor was assiduous in gathering together as many records and documents as he could regarding the history of Westmorland and they form an invaluable resource for researchers (DCHA 11). Among the earliest of his records is a quitclaim and release by Hugh, rector of St Peter’s church in York to Robert of Askeby (Asby) of 16 oxgangs² (or bovates) of land and tofts occupied by 12 tenants; it is not dated but is from the time of King John (r. 1199-1216).

The same entry noted a further transfer of land from St Peter’s in 1341 at *Staynekeldslack* and *overthorp*. The former has become Stenkeld and the latter most likely was later called ‘Ewethrups’. Stenkeld still exists as a farm and the latter became Enthorpe. Both were most

¹ At the ends of the strips the turning area was left unploughed, for obvious reasons, and they can often be recognised today as a level linear strip at right-angles to the ridge and furrow. One that is especially clear on the ground is marked by ‘H’ on the image just north of Pate Hole Mouth: the turning area was called a *headland*.

² An oxgang was the area that could be ploughed by one ox; it varied from 4-10ha (10 to 25 acres).

likely parcels within the communal townfields in that part of Asby and would not have been walled (or hedged) at that time.³

Field surveying by a prominent historical geographer in Cumbria encompassed a survey of fields at the southern end of Great Asby village, above and south of the Baptist chapel where he noted the existence of the long crofts discussed above which, he believes, had been superimposed on pre-existing groups (*furlongs*) of ploughland strips (Roberts 2008, 91-93). He noted associated headlands and a wall composed of Shap Granite boulders edging Back Lane. Modern developments have drastically modified his precise locality but some evidence of such a wall on the lane has survived (Fig. 8).



*Fig. 8 A wall alongside Back Lane partly composed of Shap Granite boulders
(1m scale)*

In the late 16th century the post-Dissolution tenants of Asby Grange, three Skaife brothers, entered into a dispute with the lord of the manor of Asby Coatsforth concerning lands 'now inclosed or improved' called *Buttergill Crookes* and *Leys* (DCHA, 30 August 1586, p. 121). The legal document stated that the brothers were to enclose these parcels of land '... with a wall or sufficient fence' running from 'Newearthen dicke at the nether part of Langrum northwards to the wall of Miles Skaife ...' and from the 'corner of the earthen ditch unto ...' Miles's wall. This gives clear indications that a substantial wall was erected and the place-names can be identified on the ground today; this wall will be discussed later (see pages 40-41). The name *Burtergill/Buttergill* survives as the name of the ruined field barn, at NY6818 1177 (Fig. 9), which was described as an 'outhouse' in the mid 19th century (TNA.OS 34). The name *Crooks* is perpetuated as *Crooks Well*. *Langrum* is most likely the large close containing *Crooks Well*.⁴ The 'newearthen dicke' was a cast bank but the element 'new' does not necessarily mean it was new in 1586: the 'new' may have stuck in the same way as in Newcastle or Newport. A further deed, dated 6 November 1590, allowed the brothers to 'dike up' (ie wall) sections of hitherto open moorland one of which was 100 acres (40ha) in size and touched *Swarthburne gate*: *Swathburn* is a farmstead within what later became the *Asby Mask Enclosure* towards the east of the parish.

³ I am indebted to Keith Cooper for clarification of this last reference.

⁴ Thanks are again due to Keith Cooper for this identification.



Fig. 9 The ruinous Burtergill Barn just north of Burtergill Crooks (1m scale)

Evidence to support the walling of closes around Grange Hall and Asby Grange, provided by the map of 1768 (see page 20), can be found in sale documents from 1627-28 which refers to various closes between the two farmsteads: they could not be called 'closes' if they were not already enclosed (WDKILV).

Manorial Verdicts and Court Books maintain a record of changes to tenancies and of transgressions against court rulings, none of which is likely to be relevant to a study of walls; however, they do contain the occasional entry which is of interest. This is the case for those pertaining to the manor of Asby Winderwath which were examined by one of the project volunteers for the years 1735-61. One entry, for 1741, concerned one Close of meadow ground called English Close and 'diverse parcells of arable and Meadow Ground' in the common fields as well as cattle gates in High Calf and Low Calf Intacks (DVan 1 no. 74). English Close is a still-current place-name between Great Asby and Scale Beck (farm) and the Calf Intacks were subject to enclosure as Low and High Intakes in 1849 (see pages 26-28): thus, this court book entry confirms that all three 'fields' were still in common usage in 1741.

An entry in 1760 also referred to High Intack but in a quite different way (DVan 1 no. 7): the court sitting found that '... the out Fence round the High Pasture called the High Intack is in General out of repair. We order that the Same be Effectively and Substantially repaired to the Height of Six Quarters or one yard and Half with a Cam Cape and Coble above that Height'. Work was to be completed before 26 April 1761. The 'out Fence' was the ring garth surrounding Asby High Intake and the fact that it was at that time in a state of disrepair and presumably no longer stockproof suggests it was already a wall of considerable age. The height – crucially below the topstones – was to be 4 feet 6 inches (1.37m): much of High Intake is bounded by wire fences or hedges and the section between Trowlands and the barn conversion to the south-east was surveyed during the project (Wall no. 23) and measured below the topstones at 5 feet 3 inches (1.6m), and is patently much older than mid-18th century, so the section derelict in 1760 was clearly not this one. 'Cam, Cape and Coble' presents something of a problem: cam means topstones but the precise meanings of cape and coble are uncertain. Cape may possibly mean what would now be called a coverband, that is, thin slabs laid flat on which the topstones were set. Hitherto, this writer assumed 'coble' meant cobbles used to construct the wall but this court entry dispels that

idea as the coble was to be set above the finished height of the wall itself. A recent suggestion is that the three were a catch-all term for topstones (pers. comm. Angus Winchester); maybe in the past the three were variations on the topstone theme, each slightly different in shape.

An entry for 1759 concerned who had rights within 'diverse parcels' of ground in Haber (D Van 1, no. 14). Nowadays Haber consists of six discrete fields south of Stenkeld: Haber, Low Haber, Mid Haber, High Haber (x 2) and Muddy Gill Haber. In 1759 the whole of Haber was one parcel of ground farmed in common and it is significant because all the walls separating the six Habers was erected at some point after 1759.

The manor court book for Asby Winderswath for 1720-86 contains many entries regarding maintenance of walls which provide useful evidence for walls across the manor (WDX). Some concern who was held responsible for building various lengths of the 'outring fence' (a drystone wall) or installing items of wall furniture between 1734/5 and 1760/1. How much wall each tenant was responsible for was also listed against their names: stints ranged from 3 yards (2.7m) to 9 roods (1 rood being 7 yards – 6.4m – long). The court book has been analysed in detail by one of the project volunteers.

Examples include:

1. 'Outring fence next Dribeck moor beginning at Henry Dent field'. Drybeck Moor lies across Scalebeck outside Asby parish and Asby Winderswath manor/township which suggests that the boundary between Asby and Hoff ran north of the beck – possibly the stream had changed its course since the boundary was fixed
2. 'Fences on the backside of the Rakes'. The Rakes is the area between Whitewall and Halligill, which was enclosed along with much of Asby Winderswath in 1874. Ten tenants were assigned to erect a total of 416 yards (380m) with stints ranging from 1 to 9 roods
3. 'A note of Burtry Fence beginning at Muddigill'. Ten tenants were held responsible for stretches of a wall in total 231 yards (211m) long; someone else was to deal with a 'Carte gap' and another with 'Burtry Stile'. Later on this area was known as School Land or School Field
4. 'Fence on the Low Intake next Thomas Wilson Field' – this was most likely the northern boundary of High Intake, against Hayton Holme, Wilson being tenant there, with a total length of 693 yards (634m) to be erected
5. 'Fence at Lord Mire Head' – eight tenants were assigned to put up 11 lengths of outring wall totalling 406 yards (371m)

The manor court book for the same period reproduced a list of paines issued by the court on 7 November 1647, presumably to keep them current.

1. 'Wee Set Down that Every man Shall make his outring fence Sufficient between and Midapril Upon paine of 00.06.08'. This ruling imposed a penalty of 6s 8d (half a mark) on all those tenants who failed to erect his wall stint between 7 November 1647 and the middle of April 1648.

2. 'Wee Set Down that every Man make his Calf Intake fence sufficient against St Mark Day upon paine of 00.06.08'. This one imposed the same penalty on those failing to erect their allocated stint around either High or Low Intake by 25 April 1648.

3. 'Wee Set Down that William Eliotson Does keep a gap or fleak open for the time of foggage to Water goods at Clockall Well upon paine of 00. 03. 04'. Here Eliotson, a manorial tenant, would be required to forfeit a quarter mark if he failed to leave either a gap or a 'fleak' – which was probably a hurdle gate – so that cattle (the 'goods') could gain access to the spring⁵ ('well') at Clockeld during the days or weeks after hay timing when they were set out to eat off what grass remained (the 'foggage') after the harvest.

Rulings from the court sitting of 4 October 1670 were also reproduced:

1. 'Wee find that it hath been an ancient custom that if any take up a close against the outring fence that if they that one the fence make it six quarters high and cape and cobble that they that ones the close is to make it ever after.' This is a rather complex ruling not helped by the quaint language used. 'One/s' means 'own' in the sense that they held the given close of the manor court; 'against the outring fence' presumably means butting against the surrounding wall rather than somewhere in the middle of the enclosure; 'ever after' suggests that they were required for the full length of their tenancy to keep the wall in good order.

2. 'Wee order and set down that William Clark and John Pinder make a sufficient Water gap at hare foot to receive an overflow of watter out of the Milne Dam and to set a fleak upon paine of 03.04.' By this ruling Clark and Pinder were to insert a water smoot (see page 71) in a particular wall and to protect it (from livestock trying to get through?) with a hurdle below the mill dam which was north of Great Asby village.

In June 1721 (probably): 'We the Jurors of the Manor of Asby Winderwath do order Wm Spooner shall for ever make about seven or eight roods of fence or thereabouts be it more or less Sales Hill ring adjoining to the Scar made and repair'd hitherto by Wm Pooley and William Bowman according to an Ancient Custom aforesaid.' Likewise Spooner was ordered to make and maintain forever 4 roods on Sales outring wall that Thomas Metcalf had previously been responsible for maintaining. Thus, for whatever reason, Spooner was required to keep in good order 49 or 56 yards (45 or 51m) of the outring wall at Sales Hill, on Sayle Lane, instead of Pooley and Bowman who had been doing the same for many years previously.

In the sitting of 17 May 1733, also reproduced in the later manor court book, 'Wee order and set down that any that ones any fence between the high intack and back of Lazonlands that they make it up so as to turn out bease and horses out of the field in ye wastes and if there shall happen to fall a gap in ye fence the owners of the fence shall make it up in three days time after the notice given upon paine of 3s 8d.' By this ruling any tenants with lands butting against the boundary wall between High Intake and Lazonlands were ordered to repair any part of their wall stint that was distressed within three days of being told to do so. The rationale here was to ensure cattle ('bease') or horses could not pass from the common pasture ('wastes') of High Intake into Lazonlands. Lazonlands was the ploughland south-

⁵ To the Angles a spring was a well and this definition persevered for centuries.

east of High Intake marked on current 1:25,000 mapping as three strip fields east of the direct public footpath from near the church to Scale Beck, centred on NY677 138.

Fig. 10 attempts to show the location of closes or wall lengths referred to in archival sources and discussed above. Where red lines have been plotted they indicate the definite or most likely walls mentioned in the sources; where a red number is shown on the map they indicate the approximate location.

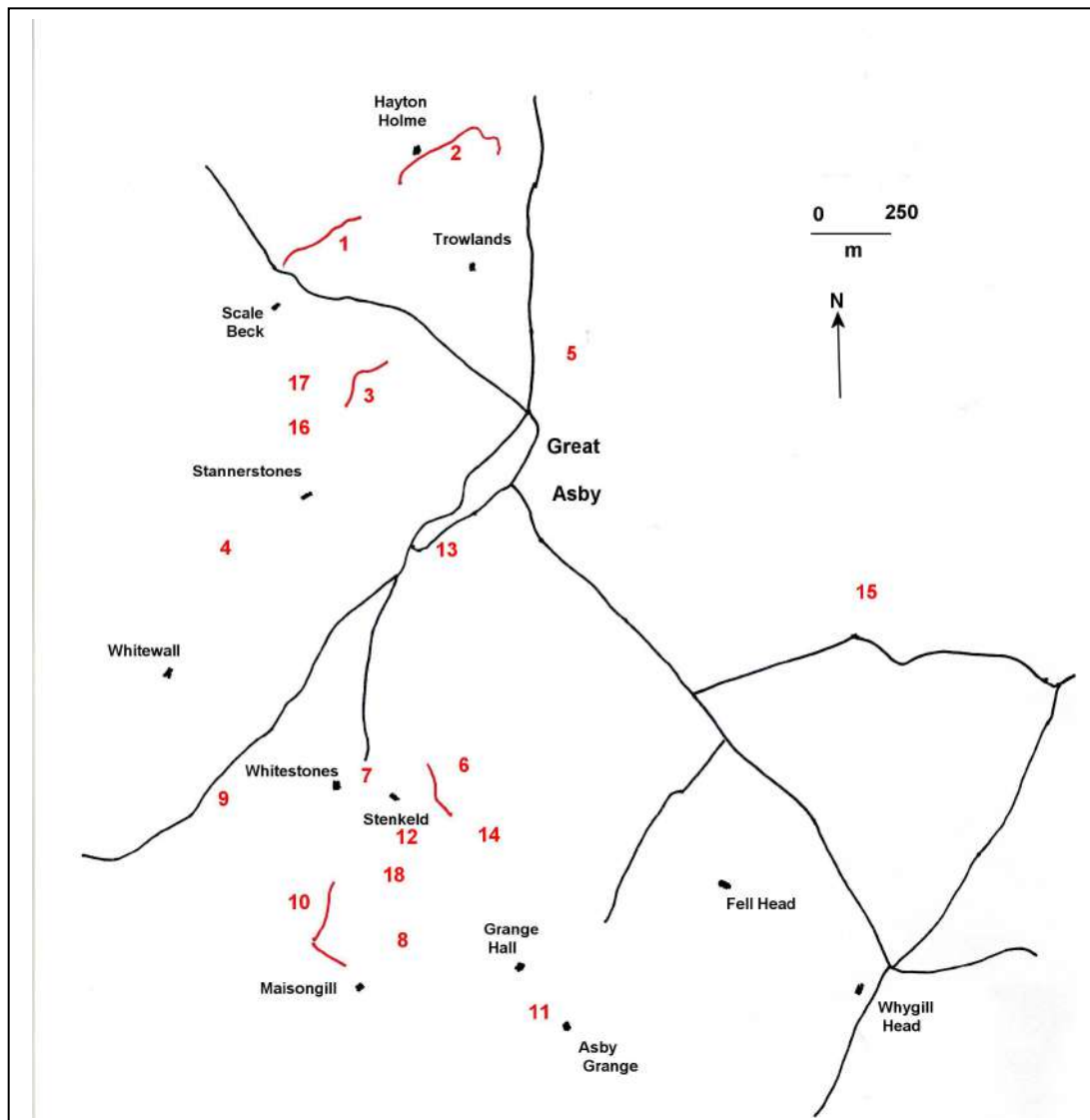


Fig. 10 Location of walls and closes mentioned in archival sources. For an explanation of the numbers, see Table 2

Table 2 Place-names referring to walls or walled closes in Asby from written sources. For sources, see text

Number on Fig. 10	Detail	Date
1	'Against Dribeck'	1734/5-60/1
2	Thomas Wilson/Low Intake	1734/5-60/1
3	High Intake/Lazonlands	1733
4	'Backside of Rakes'	1734/5-60/1
5	'Milne Dam'	1670
6	Lord Mire Head	1734/5-60/1
7	'Clockall Well'	1647
8	'Burtry Fence'	1734/5-60/1
9	Sales Hill	1721
10	School Land	1734/5-60/1
11	Asby Grange map	1768
12	'Ewethrups & Staynekeld'	1341
13	Back Lane boulder wall	-
14	Buttergill	1586
15	'Swarthburne'	1590
16	English Close	1741
17	High Intake	1760
18	Haber	1759

Enclosure Awards

In common with much of Cumbria, wholesale enclosure under the parliamentary process in Asby was late: the 'great and the good' here did not start to impose their will until the mid-19th century. Nevertheless, once they did, again in common with so much of the country, they set to with a vengeance changing the landscape beyond recognition as each of the four awards was implemented in turn. 'A landscape which had taken centuries to create was only a year in dying' (Beresford and St Joseph 1979, 136): this view of enclosure, full of pathos, applied to Asby.

It was the general practice across Cumberland and Westmorland, in late-period enclosure awards, to stipulate precisely how drystone walls were to be built (Pearsall and Pennington 1973, 262-63). They were to be built 4 feet six inches high (1.37m) with two lines of throughs. Mid-century, the going rate for putting them up was 8s per rood which included gathering the stone and carting or sledding it to site.

As we saw earlier (see pages 3-5), four awards were implemented in Asby. The map is repeated for readers' convenience (Fig. 11).

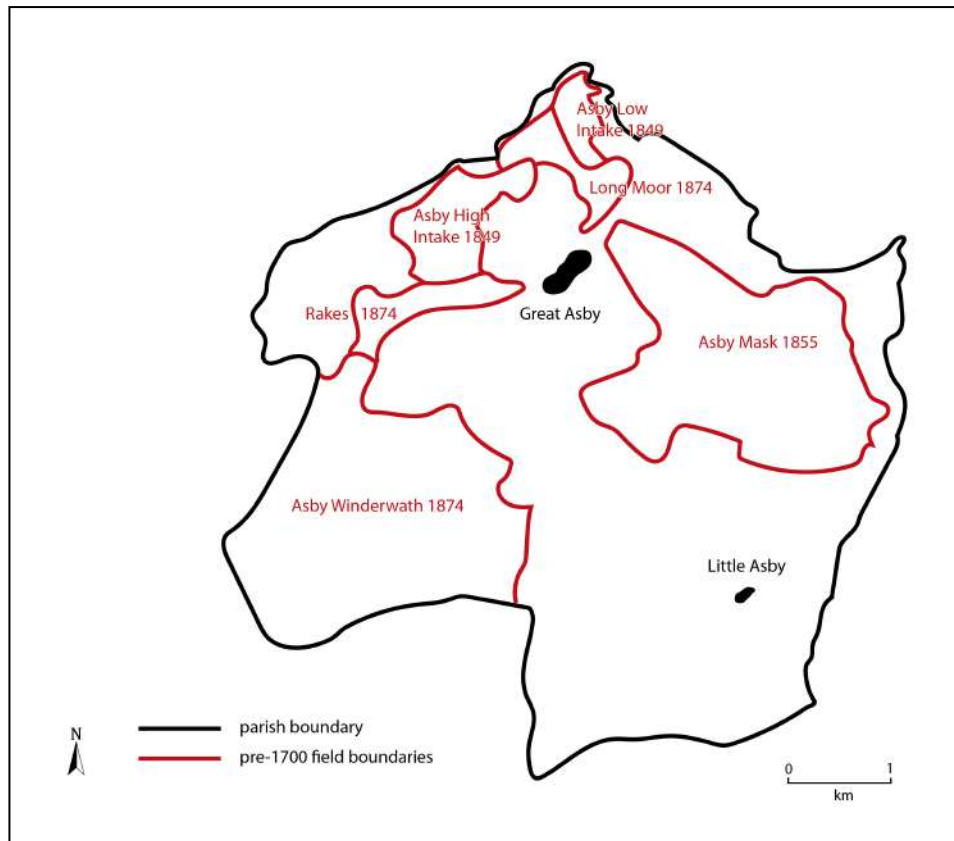


Fig. 11 Asby: enclosure awards implemented

1. Asby Low Intake, 1849

The 1845 Act for enclosing and sub-dividing Low Intake, a former stinted pasture of 63 acres (25ha), was confirmed in January 1849 following a survey and map compiled in 1847 (WQ/R/I/2). The area was sub-divided into six narrow parallel strips with larger allotments at each end, awarded to eight individuals (Fig. 12). The award stipulated that drystone walls were to be built 7 quarters (4 feet 8 inches, 1.42m) high; if hedges were preferred then they had to be quickset, ie living plants. The area was clearly not large but those allocated allotments in Low Intake were required to have the walls built up to the height below the cams or hedges planted and stockproof within three months of confirmation before sheep and their followers were depastured in the new allotments.

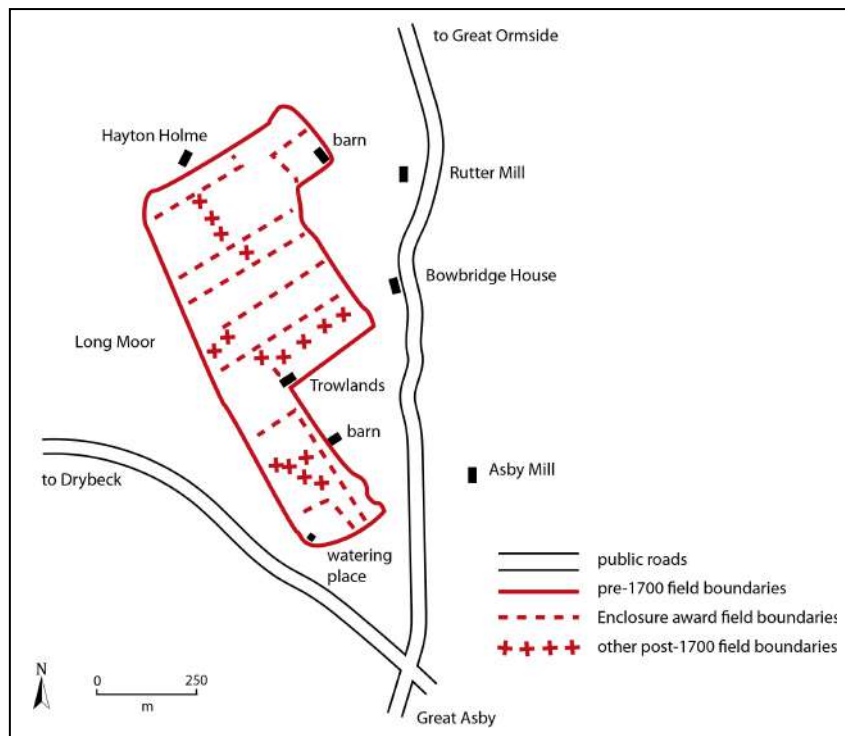


Fig. 12 Asby Low Intake enclosure, 1849. Source WQ/R/I/2

It was very common, once the commissioners had completed their task and the awards had been confirmed, that allotment holders would make private arrangements to exchange or sell part of their allocation. This certainly happened in Low Intake. For example, two adjacent strips were allocated to John Hill Esq and it is clear he amalgamated them. Similarly, some were allocated to John Fairer and they, too were amalgamated. As Figure 12 shows, changes to the configuration of the fieldscape in Low Intake were made in the opposite direction as several boundaries were created but not assigned in the award.

2. Asby High Intake, 1849

The Asby High Intake Act of 1845 was also confirmed in January 1849, following on from the map compiled in 1847, to divide up this 202 acre (82ha) stinted pasture (WQ/R/I 3). High Intake was sub-divided into 15 allotments awarded to nine individuals. The stipulations regarding wall configuration or hedges were identical to those of Low Intake.

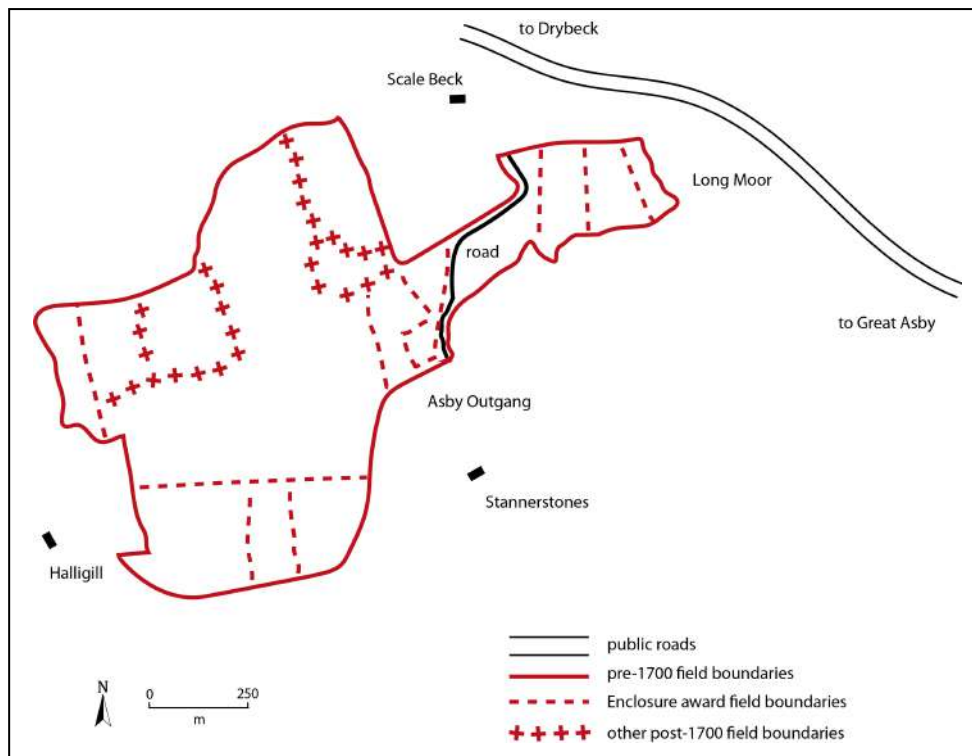


Fig. 13 Asby High Intake enclosure, 1849. Source WQ/R/I/3

Comparing the enclosure award map with what is on the ground today highlights a number of discrepancies. Most of the walls stipulated by the award in the larger western part of High Intake were built after confirmation of the Award, and the two northern curving walls can only be seen now as the footings of a dismantled wall.

3. Asby Mask, 1855

Enclosure and sub-division of Asby Mask proved to be a contentious issue. The first attempt to impose the will of the 'great and good' on the tenants was put forward in a parliamentary bill in 1806-07: it was thwarted by local opposition. A second attempt was made in 1813: this was also thwarted in the same way. Acts of parliament were drawn up in 1845 and 1848 and the area was surveyed and the map drawn in 1854. The Asby Mask enclosure award was not confirmed until July 1855 dividing up and 'privatising' the grazing across the former stinted pasture's 1248 acres (505ha) in the manor and township of Asby Coatsforth (WQ/R/I/4) (Fig. 14). The new allotments were shared out among six major landowners including the earl of Lonsdale and the earl of Thanet, a resident of London (Joseph Atkinson), George Park Esq. of Asby Hall and Bowness Addison Esq. of King's Meaburn. The 'ordinary folk' did not get a look in though 18 acres (7ha) were allocated to the Trustees of St Helen's Almshouses in Great Asby and 3 acres (1.2ha) to the Trustees of the village school. All walls were to be built within 12 months of confirmation of the award, more generous than for Low and High Intake though Asby Mask is obviously far greater in area with a concomitant vastly longer aggregated length of walls to put up.

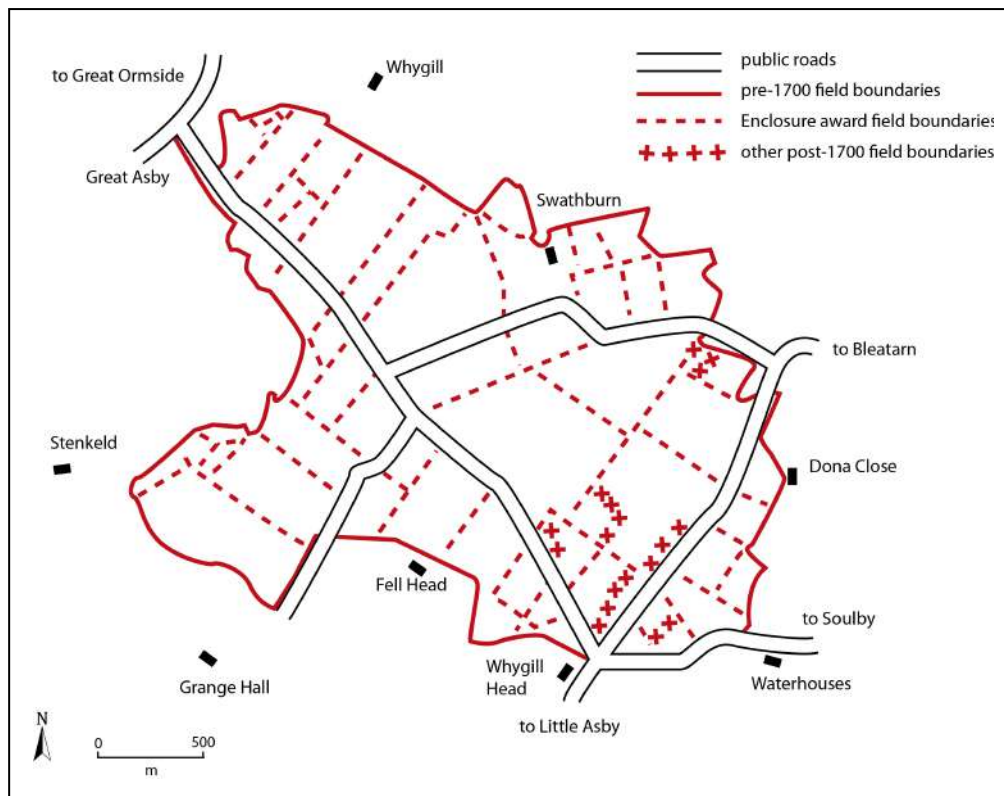


Fig. 14 Asby Mask Enclosure, 1855 (Source: WQ/R/I/4)

As Fig. 14 shows, most of the internal boundaries – some of which are fences – that exist today were assigned by the enclosure award, apart from a few towards Whygill Head.

4. Asby Winderwath, 1874

The Asby Winderwath enclosure also had a somewhat fractured gestation period: the Act was passed in 1865, the area was surveyed and the map produced in 1867 (TNA MR1), but the award was not confirmed until October 1874. During this process the original surveyor, William Garnett, a well known enclosure surveyor based in Westmorland, was 'removed' and replaced by Birmingham-based Francis Willmot (WQ/R/I/1). The area encompassed by the award was vast, being 1850 acres (748ha). The whole of Great Asby Scar, as far east as Muddygill Plain, Asby Winderwath Common, Rakes and Long Moor were carved up by mostly ruler-straight drystone walls (Fig. 15). The parish boundary across Gaythorne Plain, from Linglow Hill to the wall junction near the Thunder Stone, had been hitherto undefined so that too was walled.

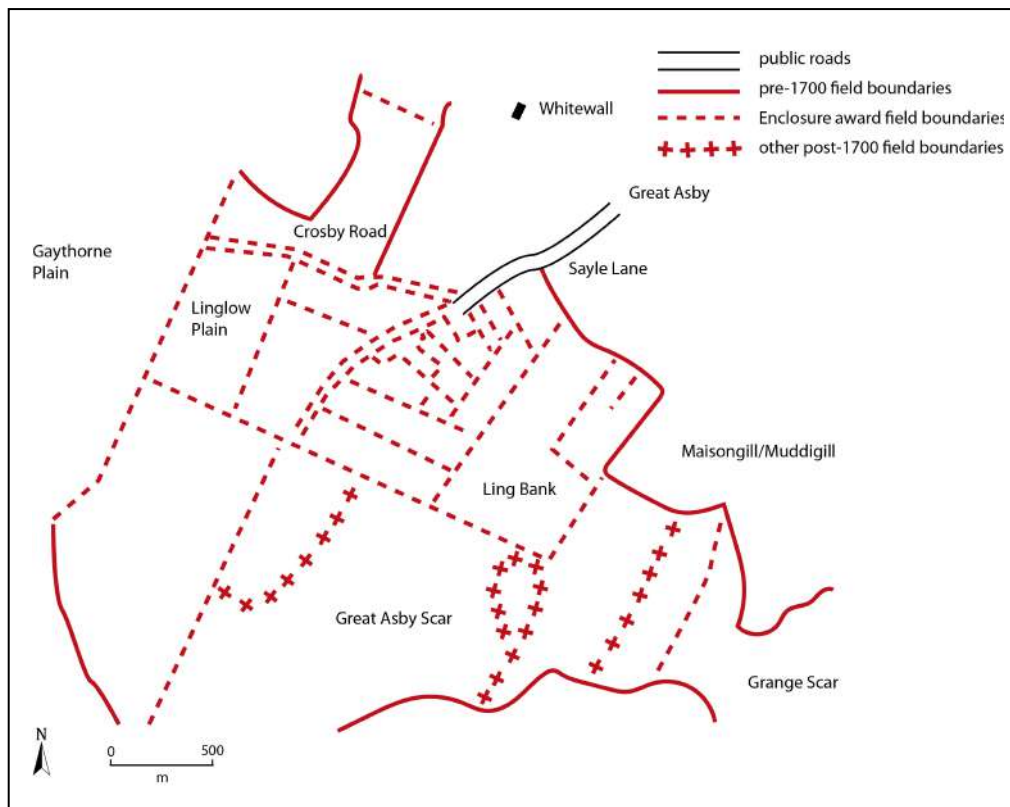


Fig. 15 Asby Winderswath enclosure, 1874 (source: WQ/R/I/1)

The 'ancient' road connecting Great Asby with the Orton to Appleby road was completely realigned as well abandoning the old course and creating a more direct route called Crosby Road: this was walled on both sides from the parish boundary to the junction at Andrew Scar, and the unmade section of Sayle Lane was also walled along both sides as far as the Common. Across the main section covered by this award, excluding Rakes and Long Moor, c. 14,000m of drystone wall were built and the award stipulated that they were to be erected within 12 months of confirmation. That represents over 1000m per month, assuming work was able to continue through the winter months. It was not only a staggering prospect but also a staggering ask. It is well known that itinerant gangs were employed to implement enclosure award contracts and the speed at which they had to work no doubt explains why so many late-period enclosure walls are already in a state of decay across the county – and elsewhere. They were basically 'thrown up'. The build quality of some of the Winderswath enclosure walls is less than impressive, when compared with earlier walls, though widespread decay is not seen here.

Rakes

An extension of the main Winderswath enclosure swung round from Linglow Hill between Halligill and Whitewall to the former public quarry in Dale Beck: this was the Rakes common pasture (Fig. 16). Comparing the enclosure map with current OS mapping shows a markedly different network of field boundaries.

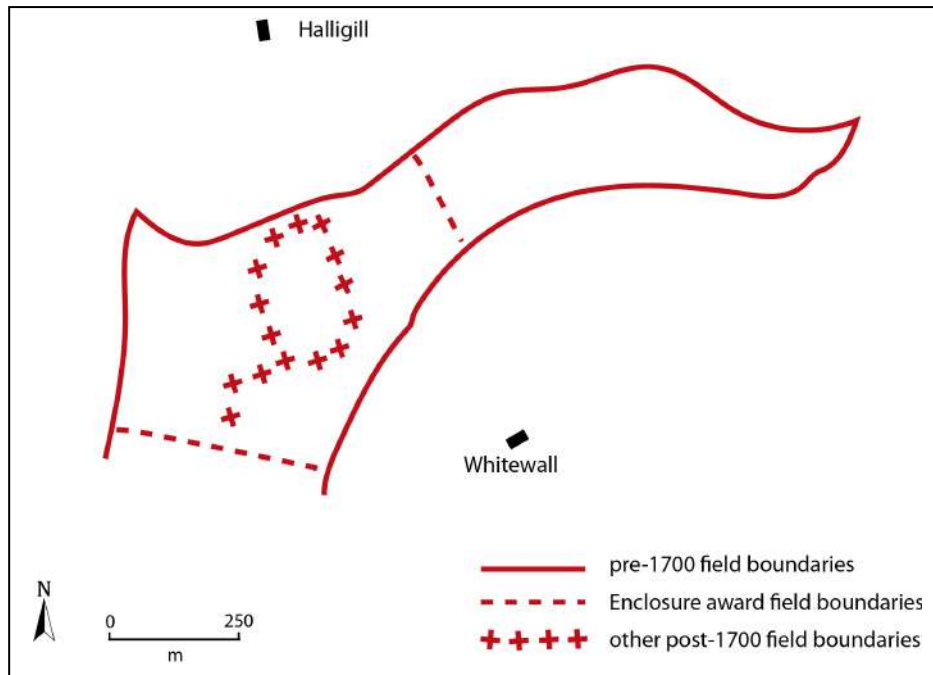


Fig. 16 Rakes enclosure area, 1874 (source: WQ/R/I/1)

Long Moor

The Winderwath award also carved up the former common pasture of Longmoor (Long Moor) which straddled the 'ancient' road from Great Asby to Drybeck between Scale Beck, Howe Slack, Asby Mill and Moor Plantation (Fig. 17).

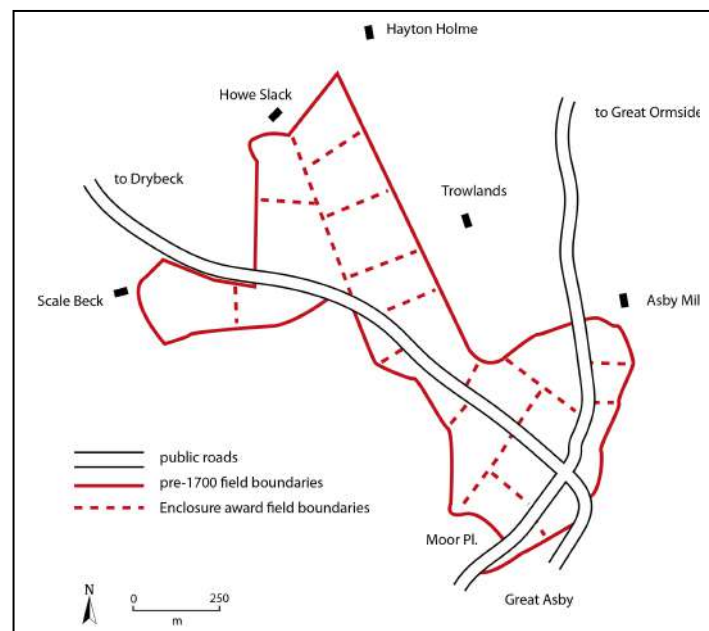


Fig. 17 Longmoor enclosure area, 1874 (source: WQ/R/I/1)

6. Methodology in the Field

A range of survey techniques was applied though not all were used for every wall surveyed. The initial approach was to walk each length of selected wall with the team split into pairs or threesomes, the rationale being for the small groups to identify wall characteristics and to come to a consensus about each wall. The team then reassembled and a full discussion ensued. Adopting this approach ensured that each team member's contribution was equal to all others and it also helped reinforce how to analyse and interpret a given length of wall.

This enabled a survey proforma sheet (see Appendix 3) to be completed as a team effort. On the rear of each form a list of 'Age characteristics' was compiled, again as a group effort, and again reinforcing team member's skill set.

For many of the walls a cross-profile was measured and plotted on a proforma graph (see Appendix 4). To facilitate this process a specially-designed frame was used consisting of a cross bar fixed with snap-clips to two vertically-set, 2m ranging poles (Figs 18 and 19). A tape measure was fixed to each pole with bulldog clips. The team was split into two, with one group on each side of the wall. One person in each team was tasked with plotting the graph while the others measured the horizontal distance from their pole to the wall starting with the top of the topstone, then the base of the topstone, then at regularly-spaced intervals down to ground level. Measuring always starts at the top because it is common to find the ground level on one side of a wall at a different level from the other. As the days progressed the teams became visibly more skilled and the time taken to complete each profile was at least halved as they gained in proficiency.



Fig. 18 Drawing a cross-profile using the measuring frame



Fig. 19 Volunteers and apprentices at work

At each survey point a 10-figure National Grid Reference was logged using a Garmin GPSMap 60Cx handset; a digital photograph was also taken. On most selected walls only one cross-profile was drawn though on long walls two were done, especially if the nature of the wall changed noticeably. For some walls it was not physically possible to access both sides of the wall so a half-profile was drawn instead.

Wall no. 8 has one section 48m in length with 29 orthostats in a line: as this is so unusual and so eye-catching, a long-profile was drawn by the volunteers using a horizontal scale of 1: 100 and a vertical scale of 1: 50 (Fig. 20).



Fig. 20 Plotting the long-profile on Permatrace film (Hannah Kingsbury)

Wall no. 7 is a relict wall of early age, 98m in length, and this was surveyed by the volunteers in detail using tape measures and magnetic compass, and plotted to scale.

Wall no. 6 is a Y-shaped field wall 62m in length which is also of considerable age: this was similarly measured and plotted using tape measures and magnetic compass (Fig. 21).



Fig. 21 Volunteers observing the project leader plotting the field wall (Hannah Kingsbury)

Wall no. 9 is yet another very old wall with a large number of features of interest within it. One very large orthostat was drawn to scale and a blocked up cattle creep was also drawn to scale (Fig. 22); features of interest were photographed (Fig. 23).



Fig. 22 Measuring a large orthostat (Hannah Kingsbury)



*Fig. 23 The project leader and a volunteer examine a blocked creep
(Hannah Kingsbury)*

7. Wall Typology in Asby

Preamble

In all, 37 wall lengths were included in the survey with the selection designed to incorporate walls of different periods, notably those from within the four enclosure award areas, others known to be relict walls, and others most likely to have originated in the late monastic or early post-medieval eras. The objective was not to try and cover all walls – that would have been logistically impossible – or to survey the entire length of chosen walls. Rather, the survey was designed to investigate a meaningful sample of walls (Fig. 24).

A factor that helped in the selection process was access. Though no wall was looked at without contacting the relevant landowners or tenant graziers in advance, the project leader wanted to minimise time spent on land where no public access exists. Thus, the area between the Mask road, Great Asby and Whygill Head was excluded; as was the area between Asby Mill and either side of Kellybank Lane, because both lack public rights of way. The area between Rakes, Asby High Intake and Scale Beck was also excluded, not owing to a lack of access but because many field boundaries in that area are hedges/hedgerows.

Five broad wall types, based on chronology, were recognised in the survey: early medieval walls, late medieval/monastic and immediate post-medieval walls, parliamentary enclosure walls, other walls deemed to have been erected after c. 1700, and what this writer terms hybrid walls. These are walls that show characteristics of old and new walls; in other words they most likely have very early basal stonework with clearly much later walling above. At some point in the past they were either comprehensively rebuilt or increased in height as stock management needs dictated.

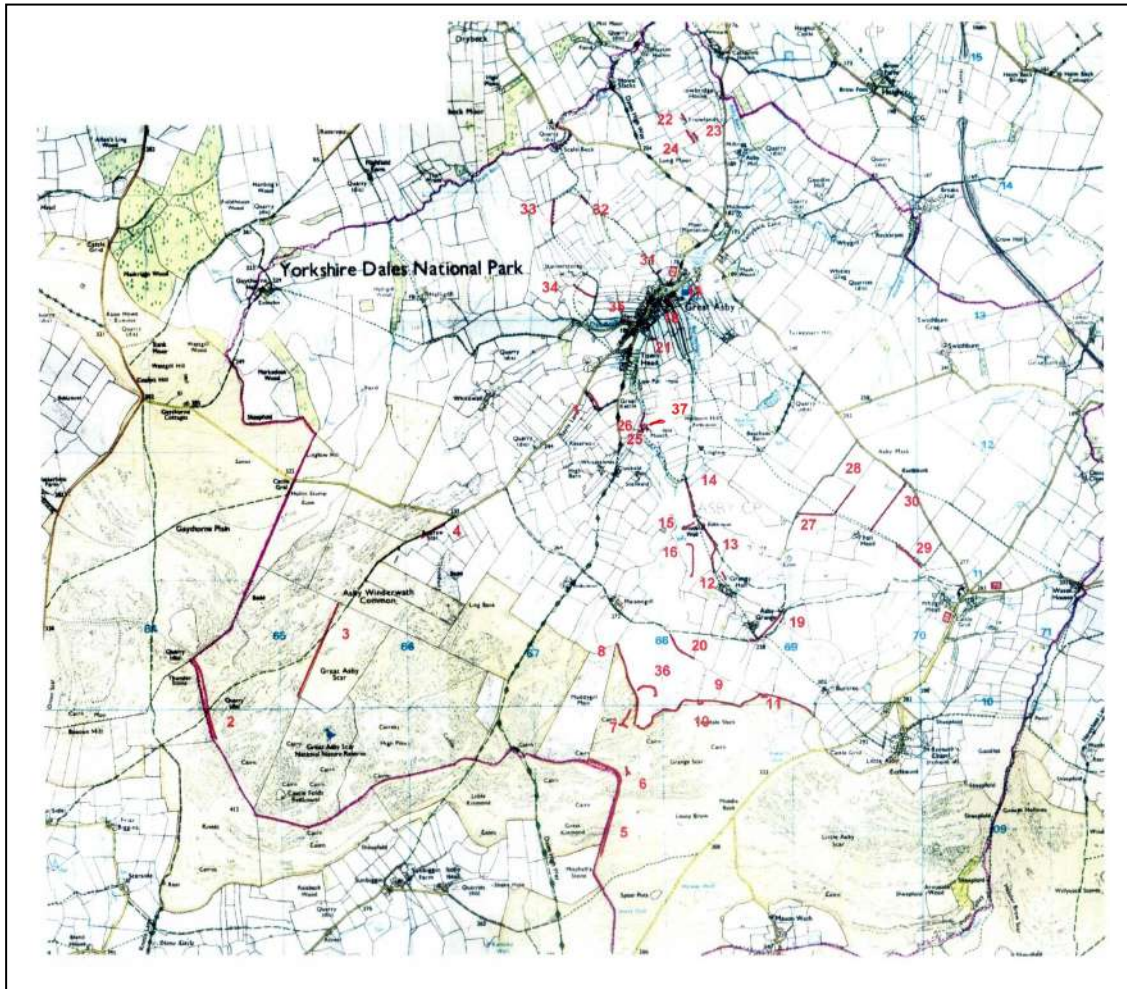


Fig. 24 Distribution of surveyed walls. The long red line is the parish boundary

Type 1 Pre-Conquest or Early Monastic Walls

Twenty-one lengths of surveyed wall are classified as having originated in the wider medieval era, with some most likely predating the Norman Conquest and others falling within or shortly after the monastic high-medieval period (see Figure 24). The ensuing discussion begins with the pre-Conquest walls, many of which show today as *relict* walls rather than full-height upstanding walls.

Wall no. 7 Grange Scar, NGR NY6778 0992 to NY6774 0988, length of surveyed wall 77m + 21m.

Where wall nos. 8 and 9 meet, in the north-west extremity of Grange Scar, a length of relict stone wall runs away from Wall no. 8 towards the south-west. The longer, L-shaped limb is 77m in length and a shorter branching limb heads north-west for 21m (Fig. 25).

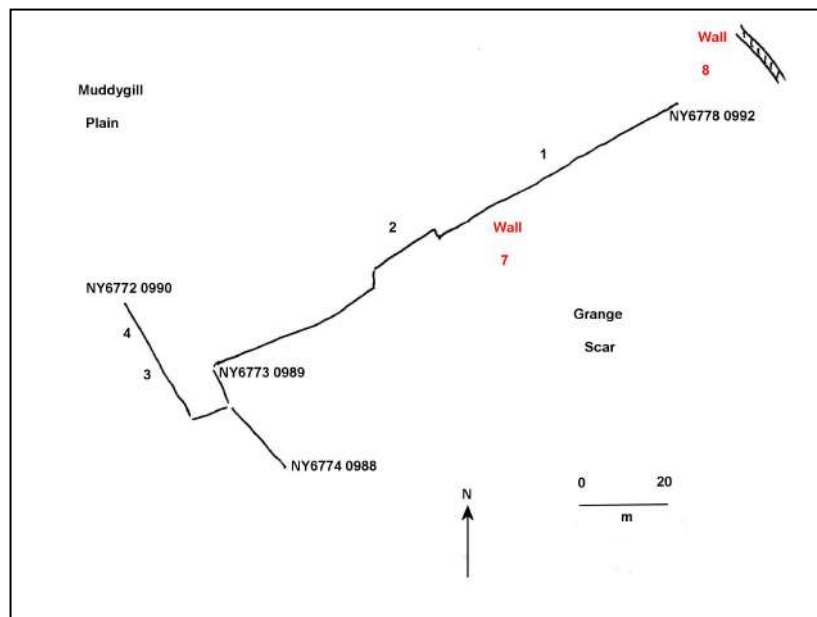


Fig. 25 Measured plan of wall no. 7

It is very much a relict wall and it is impossible now to mentally reconstruct its full original form though ground evidence points to its not having been a double-skin wall. At point 1 (on Figure 25) there is a large recumbent block 1.2m in length that formed the core of this section of wall (Fig. 26); at point 2 there is 2.3m-long series of large orthostats laid in line but now keeled over like fallen dominoes (Fig. 27), with the tallest standing 1.2m high; at point 3 there is a 1.6m tall orthostat that has tumbled; and at point 4 another massive, leaning orthostat 1.1m high by 750mm wide. At the Wall 8 end there is now a 4.6m gap and a distance of 48m from the southernmost orthostat in wall no. 8 (q.v.) suggesting wall nos. 7 and 8 were originally one and the same. Wall no. 7 runs across or adjacent to exposed limestone pavement which may indicate environmental degradation since it was built. It is entirely constructed of limestone ripped from the pavement.



Fig. 26 Recumbent blocks in wall no. 7, looking towards wall no. 8



Fig. 27 Fallen 'dominoes' in wall no. 7

**Wall no. 8 Grange Scar, NY6778 0985 to NY6765 1047, length of wall surveyed 600m
Profile no. 12 (Fig. 79)**

Wall no. 8 separates common land on Grange Scar from enclosed pasture in High Ground (or Thorney) to the east. It is beyond doubt part of the external boundary of Byland Abbey's monastic grange in Asby, centred on Grange Hall and Asby Grange farms. The wall is built of limestone ripped off nearby limestone pavement. It was clearly constructed in two phases: the lower part of the wall consists of a series of large to very large vertically-set orthostats and in one length of 48m there are 29 orthostats (Fig. 28) laid one after another as well as large recumbent blocks.

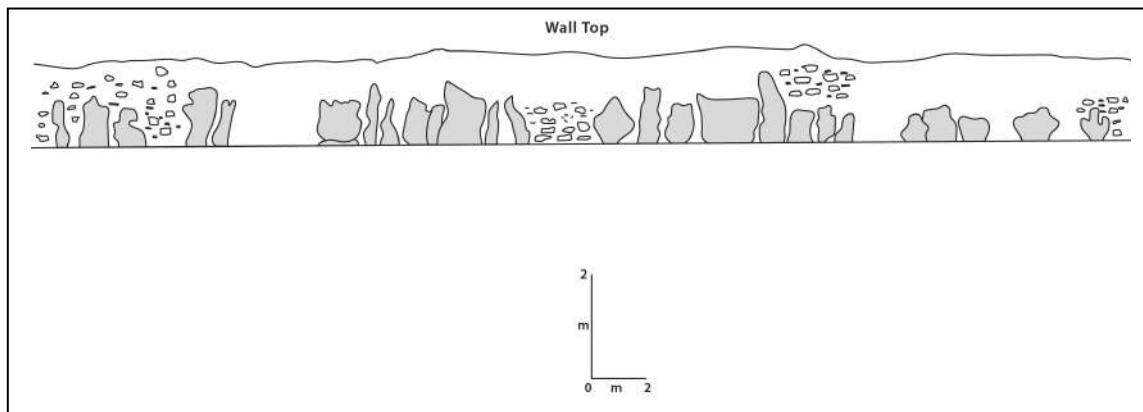


Fig. 28 Wall no. 8 long profile, with the orthostats shaded in grey

The full height of the wall is a constant 1.65m; basal width is 700mm and width below the topstones 600mm. There is no hint of coursing or grading in the upper part of the wall and topstones are generally laid flat rather than raked (Fig. 29).



Fig. 29 Wall no. 8, showing the earlier orthostat wall with later walling above, looking east (1m scale)

This lower section of this wall is interpreted as being the same age as wall no. 7 (and no. 36, q.v.), that is, either from the Anglo-Saxon or the early monastic era.

**Wall no. 9a Grange Scar, NY 6777 0985 to NY6915 1090, length of surveyed wall 60m
Profile no. 05 (Fig. 79)**

In essence this is a continuation of wall no. 8, on a different (north-west to south-east) alignment, and in part it shares the same dual characteristics of a lower orthostat section and an upper regularly-walled section. It is 1.55m high with a basal width of 900mm and width below the topstones of 630mm, having only limestone slabs and blocks and the same sinuous line as wall no. 8. It is interpreted in the same chronological way as wall no. 8.



Fig. 30 Wall no. 9a, looking north (2m scale)

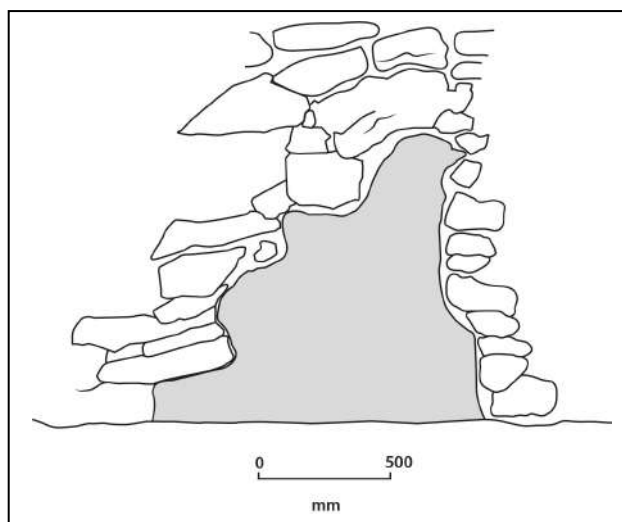


Fig. 31 Wall no. 9a. Scale drawing of the large orthostat seen in Figure 30 at NY67788 09850. It is 1.2m high and 1.8m wide at the base

Wall no. 12 Grange Hall, NY 6842 1124 to NY6844 1104, length of surveyed wall c. 100m

Wall no. 12 is not a wall as most would describe such. Rather it is a cast (or *casten*) bank revetted on its east-facing side. It is 1.3m wide and no more than 1m in height though it is not possible to say how much higher it might have been when newly erected. The feature comprises an earthen bank cast against a stone revetment and it may have originally been topped with a live or a dead hedge. It almost certainly formed part of the early grange enclosure boundaries close to the centre of the grange complex.

Wall no. 15 Crooks, NY6825 1144 to NY6813 2114, length of surveyed wall c. 100m

The scant remains of a relict, single-skin wall run steeply uphill from Crooks Well to the top of the slope. It describes a sinuous course and survives as a discontinuous line of sub-rounded and large limestone boulders and recumbent blocks, all that survives of what would originally have been a stockproof turf/stone bank most probably from the early part of monastic ownership here.

Wall no. 16 Crooks, NY 6814 1138 to NY68128 1112, length of surveyed wall c. 230m

From the bottom end of wall no. 15 a relict stone-cored bank runs southwards along the dry valley floor to now terminate near the foot of a natural hillslope. At most it is 1.5m wide and up to 1m in height; in sections it is just a stone-cored turf bank though further south it shows as a casten bank with stone revetting on the east face (Fig. 32). At both ends it describes a rounded acute angle to the west ending (now) at a later field wall. It is sinuous throughout, has a hedgerow along parts of it with a ditch on the east side towards the southern end. It can be described as a *consumption* wall, meaning one that was created as a linear clearance 'cairn' when the enclosure was first brought into use either as ploughland or high-quality pasture ground. It is composed of c. 60 percent limestone and c. 40 per cent Shap Granite erratics. This relict wall is also ascribed to the early part of monastic ownership in Asby.



Fig. 32 Relict stone-cored bank, wall no. 16, looking north (1m scale)

Wall no. 19 Hen Croft. NY6864 1052 to NY6867 1050, length of wall surveyed c. 300m

This also shows as a substantial stone-cored, turf cast bank which formed a boundary immediately south of what is now Asby Grange farm. It stands to an average height of 750mm and is up to 2.4m wide (Fig. 33).



Fig. 33 Wall no. 19 at its western terminus

It is highly sinuous and north-east of the farm access track it has a later wall built on top of it. It shows as a line of massive limestone blocks and boulders forming a double-skin feature. As with the previous features (described above), it is ascribed an early monastic date.

Wall no. 20 High Ground (or Thorney), NY6807 1057 to NY6824 1037, length of wall surveyed 300m

Wall no. 20 is probably the same boundary feature as no. 19: they have the same basic characteristics and form part of the same curving line. No. 20 consists of a stone-revetted cast bank, with a revetment along the south face and a ditch running alongside, but it has a later but still old full-height wall running along the top of the bank (Fig. 34). No. 20 is also ascribed to the early phase of monastic ownership here with the later wall being late monastic or early post-monastic.



Fig. 34 Wall no. 20. The revetted bank has a later wall built alongside, looking south-east. The (1m) scale is in the ditch

Wall no. 26 Gill Lands, NY6779 1215 to NY6782 1241, length of wall surveyed c. 340m

Gill Lands is the historical name for the meadows alongside Asby Gill just north of Pate Hole Mouth. The southern end of the meadows is delimited by wall no. 25 (q.v.) and a field gate gives access through that wall. Starting at the gate, initially parallel to wall no. 25, and then running alongside the beck, is a substantial stone-cored cast bank (wall no. 26). In parts it is revetted on both sides, in others just on the east side (Fig. 35). The first short section alongside wall no. 25 has a still-deep ditch on its south side which feeds into the beck. The average width of the bank ranges from 800mm to 1.2m and it is composed of large to massive recumbent blocks and sub-rounded boulders of limestone and Shap Granite (Fig. 36). At the northern end of the bank it crosses the gill and continues along the west bank until petering out where the gill becomes a deep rock-bound gorge.



Fig. 35 Wall no. 26, a cast bank alongside Asby Beck, showing stone boulders in its eastern face. (1m scales)

It is difficult to accept that the becksides cast bank was built to prevent flooding of the meadows because most of the stone revetment is on the land side; had it been a defensive

feature the revetment would surely have been on the stream side. Its presence also probably rules out the practice of watering meadows here: this involved deliberately allowing streams to flood low-lying meadows in late winter or early spring thereby spreading a fresh layer of nutrient-rich silt and warming up the soil to promote early grass growth.



Fig. 36 Shap Granite boulders in wall no. 26 (1m scales)

Because the field gate forms a break, it is not possible to determine if this bank is the same (basal) feature as wall no. 37 (q.v.). If it was not, it remains a complete mystery why it was constructed in the first place: it is clearly not just acting as a flood bank alongside the beck. Equally perplexing is why the east-west length has the ditch (Fig. 37): given that the ditch lies west of the bank, was it perhaps dug to keep something out of the meadows, such as deer? What is clear is that it is of early construction, most likely medieval.



Fig. 37 The ditch parallel to wall no. 25 (1m scale)

Wall No. 36 High Ground (or Thorney), NY 6781 1006 to NY6803 0998, length of wall surveyed 370m

In the southern part of this large enclosure a long, curving and sinuous stone-cored bank describes a partial circle terminating at wall no. 8, which it butts against at NY67810 10065, and wall no. 9, which it seems to go beneath at NY68032 09981. It is variable in rate of survival, visibility and scale but width averages 850mm; all the stone is limestone. In places there are large recumbent blocks, in others upstanding or leaning orthostats, either single or paired (Fig. 38). The tallest is 630mm high, 1.3m long and from 200-280mm wide.



*Fig. 38 Wall no. 36, paired orthostats at NY68049 10067, looking south.
The stone-cored bank curves away from the camera to the right. (1m scales)*

At NY67941 10128 the stone-cored bank acts as a dam thereby creating a watering hole in a natural valley, possibly originally a stream rising (Fig. 39). This wall, along with no. 7 and the orthostat section of no. 8, forms one and the same feature. More or less centrally placed within the enclosure is a complex of four rectangular structures, showing as earthworks – either an Anglo-Saxon period farmstead or an early-monastic outlying farm or sheephouse complex. The whole enclosure is c. 4.75ha (1.7 acres) in area.



Fig. 39 Watering hole formed by wall no. 36. The line of the wall runs left-right in front of the pool. The line of stone blocks beyond the pool is protection from damage by livestock, looking south-east. The sheep provide the scale

Type 2 Late Medieval or Early Post-Monastic Walls

Wall no. 1 Cross Lonning, NY6753 1229 to NY 6745 1242, length of wall surveyed 29m Profile no. 01 (Fig. 79)

Cross Lonning⁶ (or Lane) is an L-shaped walled lane connecting Sayle Lane with the Clockeld road and it acts as the western boundary of former arable townfields called Overthorp Crofts; it served in the same way as a Back Lane between crofts and open fields. There is also evidence that it historically served as a peat road (pers. comm. Keith Cooper). Where it survives in its original form it is a substantial structure, especially either side of the gate into the crofts off the lane near its western end (Fig. 40). It is very broad (up to 920mm basal width with width below the topstones of 600mm); is predominantly composed of limestone, a mix of sub-rounded field clearance and angular quarried stone; it lacks courses of throughs; it is built on an earthen bank; and has other characteristics associated with early walls (see pages 73-74).

East of the gate there are several massive boulders incorporated into the wall, two limestone, two sandstone and one mudstone, and an ash tree with a circumference of 3.3m has wallheads built up to it on both sides suggesting the tree was there before the wall – but not before the bank.

This wall is interpreted as a post-medieval wall bounding the former townfield, quite possibly built in the late 16th or early 17th century.

⁶ The word 'lonning' is still in use in Scotland for a lane.



Fig. 40 Wall no. 1 showing its crude nature, straight sides and flat top looking south-west (1m scale) (Steve Blenkinsop)

Wall no. 2 Great Asby Scar, NY6429 1037 to NY6480 0916, length of wall surveyed 670m

Profile no. 02 (Fig. 79)

From the Thunder Stone south-eastwards then eastwards the parish/township boundary wall long predates the Asby Windewath Inclosure Award of 1874. Where the western continuation of Sayle Lane, now a bridleway, crosses the wall it is high (1.6m below the topstones), wide (920mm basal width), and displays many of the characteristics of early walls (Fig. 41). It was built almost entirely of stone slabs ripped off nearby limestone pavement and the surveyed section has one Shap Granite erratic within it.



Fig. 41 Wall no. 2 with a Shap Granite basal slab visible, looking east (2m scale) (Steve Blenkinsop)

This wall is interpreted as typical of walls from either side of 1600 and it most probably resulted from a ruling of the Asby Winderwath manor court. However, if the wall is followed eastwards to where it becomes wall no. 5 the observer would note that there is considerable variety in wall characteristics beyond that point – sometimes wide, sometimes narrow; here tall, there of average height; here with few visible throughs, there with clear rows of throughs; in some places neatly coursed but in others not at all coursed or graded. It is valid to interpret this variation as showing the work of different wallers. Up to the point where walls no. 2 and no. 5 meet, at NY6448 0977, wall no. 2 is generally uniform in style. At that point wall no. 5 turns sharply to the west (left) and wall no. 5 butts against this right-angled corner.

Wall no. 5 Grange Scar/Little Kinmond NY 6759 0773 to 6687 0961, length of wall surveyed 2600m

Profile no. 10 (Fig. 79)

Wall no. 2 forms the boundary between the parishes and townships containing Great Asby Scar and Knott and it continues eastwards then southwards between Grange Scar and Great Kinmond as wall no. 5 (Fig. 42). It is in essence the same wall built partly in the same style and of the same date as wall no. 2 except that it has some orthostats within its fabric.



Fig. 42 Wall no. 5 showing the lack of coursing, looking west (2m scale)

Wall no. 6 Grange Scar, NY 67638 09493 to NY67668 09468, length of wall surveyed 44m

Profile no. 11 (Fig. 79)

Wall no. 6 is a *biel* (stock shelter) wall rather than any kind of boundary feature. It is roughly Y-shaped and was clearly built in three or four discrete phases with main limbs 15m and 20m long respectively, a direct continuation of the main limb 9m long and a branching limb 6.7m long (Fig. 43).

It was designed so that sheep could gain shelter from wind or rain regardless of which direction the weather was coming from. It is derelict but its characteristics are still readily discernible (Fig. 44) and it bears all the signs of having been an early wall, possibly late monastic or, if not, then early post-monastic: it was very crudely built, is so close to wall no.

5 that the bield must have been there long before the main wall was built as there would have been no need for a bield at that position; it is highly sinuous in plan form; has rounded corners and orthostats; and is broad (basal width 900mm, width below the topstones 600-800mm) though it is low (only 1.1m below the topstones). It was built entirely of stone slabs ripped off adjacent limestone pavement.

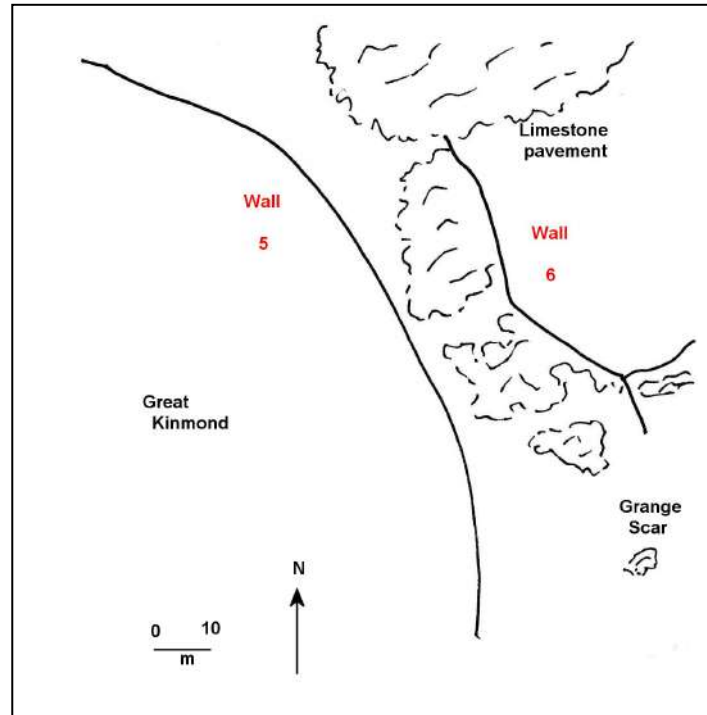


Fig. 43 Wall no. 6, scale drawing



Fig. 44 Wall no. 6 looking west. The join between one phase and another is seen just left of the (1m) scale

**Wall no. 9 b and c Grange Scar/High Pasture, NY68257 10038 (b) and NY68462 10028 (c), length of wall surveyed 1600m
Profiles no. 06 and 09 (Fig. 80)**

Wall 9 has already been discussed as a late monastic wall, the same as wall no. 8, and 9b and 9c were added as they display features of interest further east on Cowdale Slack. Average height below the topstones attains 1.7m, making this a very high wall when the tops are included, basal width is generally 800mm, and the wall sides are vertical rather than battered or even slightly battered (Fig. 45)



Fig. 45 Wall no. 9c at its eastern end showing a prominent basal plinth under the (2m) scale on the north side

Wall no 9c also has a rare example of a cattle creep, a narrow gateway through a wall, in this case giving egress from inbye land onto the common grazing on Cowdale Slack (Fig. 46). It was long since walled up but retains two stoops which were in no way shaped or chosen for straightness but are merely large slabs ripped off the adjacent limestone pavement.

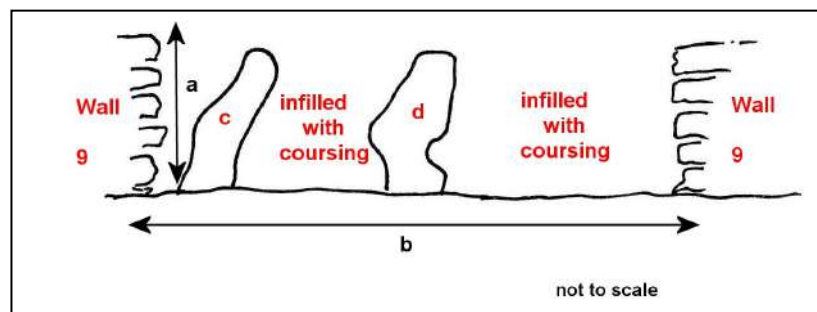


Fig. 46 Wall no. 9c- a blocked cattle creep. a – 1.5m below the topstones, b – 1.8m, c – 1.2m high, d – 1.07m high

**Wall no. 13 Edges/Crooks, NY6841 1103 to NY6830 1145, length of wall surveyed 350m
Profile no. 13 (Fig. 80)**

Wall no. 13 is part of the post-monastic grange's boundary and may be one of the walls built by the Skaife brothers in the closing years of the 16th century (see page 20). It runs north from the grange complex separating the former common pasture called Edges to the east from inbye land in Crooks to the west (Fig. 47). A prominent plinth is visible in places and the wall is straight-sided and rather sinuous in plan form. Height below the topstones is 1.6m, basal width 900mm, and where there are corners they are rounded rather than angular. It is mostly composed of slabs of stone ripped from former limestone pavement on Edges. There are some orthostats. In some sections there is evidence in the wall fabric that the upper part of the wall was raised from what was originally built.



Fig. 47 Wall no. 13 with a blocked sheep creep, looking east (1m scale)

**Wall no. 14 Edges/Crooks, NY6827 1147 to NY6820 1175, length of wall surveyed 300m
Profile no. 14 (Fig. 80)**



*Fig. 48 Wall no. 14 showing its flat top and lack of coursing looking west
(2m scale)*

Wall no. 14 (Fig. 48) is a continuation northwards of wall no. 13 and may originally have been one and the same before a gateway was cut through next to a small triangular plantation. It shares common characteristics with wall no. 13 though the top section is wider (up to 840mm compared to 500mm). There are no orthostats but some large recumbent slabs are seen. As with wall no. 13, there is evidence in the wall of later modifications to the original structure.

Wall no. 18 Great Asby Rectory/vennel leading to a croft, NY68086 13076 to NY68100 13075, length of wall surveyed 75m

Wall no. 18 is the eastern curtilage wall of the former rectory, alongside a broad vennel leading from the road to the former Back Lane and the arable strips beyond. The vennel is now a public right of way footpath. The wall is exceptional in this area, standing 1.8m high below the topstones and 600mm wide at that height (basal width could not be measured). It is straight sided, flat topped, lacks through courses and has a prominent plinth at the east end (Fig. 49).



Fig. 49 Wall no. 18 showing its flat top and partly blocky nature, looking west (2m scale)

The former rectory has at its core either a solar or a pele tower which dates from the 14th century though there are modifications and additions to the original structure many of which date from the 17th century. There is some structural evidence within the wall fabric of what might be 14th century stonework: high-status walls of that era tend to have a blocky nature which this one does. At the eastern end the wall corner has truly massive squared quoins suggestive of an early date. However, it is also obvious that the wall has been rebuilt or repaired at various times so caution is needed in attempting to interpret it: it could date in part from the 1600s.

Wall no.23 Asby Low Intake, NY6831 1440 to NY6828 1444, length of wall surveyed 50m Profile no. 16 (Fig. 81)

Wall no. 23 forms part of the external eastern boundary – the outring fence – of the former Asby Low Intake stinted pasture which was enclosed and sub-divided in 1849. The wall is as different from the 1849 walls as could be. It is 1.6m high below the topstones, 700mm wide at the base and 500mm below the topstones (Fig. 50). There are many recumbent slabs and a large orthostat as well as a prominent plinth and though quite short it is sinuous in plan form.



Fig. 50 Wall no. 23 with numerous Shap Granite erratics and a plinth at the base, looking north-east (2m scale)

It has every attribute of an early wall and could well date from the late 16th or the early 17th century.

**Wall no. 25 Gill Lands/High Halberlands, NY6786 1214 to NY6785 1214, length of wall surveyed 19.5m
Profile no. 18 (Fig. 81)**

Wall no. 25 is a short length of wall that *may* have been the same boundary feature as wall no. 37 (q.v.) though a gateway and a large tree between the two makes that possibility difficult to prove. Wall no. 25 is low – only 1.25m below the topstones but is disproportionately wide being 700mm at the base and 650mm below the topstones: it can thus be described as a straight-sided wall. It is entirely of sub-rounded limestone cobbles derived from field clearance of these former meadows and ploughlands and, despite its short length, it is sinuous in plan form (Fig. 51).



Fig. 51 Wall no. 25 with an original stone step stile seen far left, looking north (1m scale)

It is clearly an early wall and was most likely built to replace the ditch and bank (wall no. 26, q.v.) dividing improved high-quality land to the north from unimproved pasture to the south. It could be of late 16th-century origin.

Wall no. 32 Asby High Intake/English Close, NY6746 1392 to NY6745 1393, length of wall surveyed 11m

Wall no. 32 is very short but full of detail and interest and is of significant historical value (Fig. 52). It separated former ploughlands in English Close – a name itself of considerable age deriving from the 12th or early 13th-century family name ‘Englys’ – to the west from common pasture in Asby High Intake to the east which was enclosed and sub-divided in 1849.



Fig. 52 Wall no. 32 showing its blocky nature, looking south-west (1m scale)

On the west side the ground is very overgrown and impossible to access but enough of its character can be seen from the east to permit full interpretation. It is low – 1.3m below the topstones – but wide – 780mm at the base and 500mm below the topstones. It is totally straight sided, is flat topped and was built next to a linear earthen bank. It is also one of the

few very blocky walls in Asby parish, an attribute that could place construction of the wall in the medieval period.

Wall no. 37 Halberlands/Far Halberlands, NY6789 1221 to NY6809 1223, length of wall surveyed 240m

Wall no. 37 is another structure with considerable historical – and aesthetic – significance (Fig. 53). It is one of the tallest walls in the parish, being 2m high below the topstones, and is also wide though it was not possible to obtain a basal measurement. In plan form it is *aratral* – reverse S-shaped – which means it was built along the southern edge of the former Halberlands ploughland furlong. It is of massive build and must have taken considerable effort to put up. It is blocky overall and has many large basal boulders and recumbent slabs; it is mostly of limestone though with some broken-up pieces of Shap Granite interspersed at all levels. One particular slab engenders a sense of awe: it is 1.5m long by 500mm wide by 500 high ... and is set half way up the wall: it represents a colossal effort to have lifted it to that height.



*Fig. 53 Wall no. 37 showing its height and 'crude' nature looking south
(2m scale)*

Type 3 Parliamentary Enclosure Walls

We saw earlier (see pages 25-31) that, despite the efforts of major landowners, the process of enclosure in Asby was fraught with disagreement and hostility. The Asby Mask award, for example, took from 1806 to 1855 to come to fruition and the Asby Winderswath award from 1865 to 1874. The new allotment holders were given a very short time to get their new boundaries erected – new drystone walls or quickset hedges though, as on Great Asby Scar which was divided into two large allotments mostly by a drystone wall (no. 3, q.v.), a 200m-length of wire fencing was strung between cast-iron posts and led into bare rock surfaces. The 1849 awards allowed only three months, the two later awards 12 months. It has been suggested that the bulk of the walls must have been built before the awards were confirmed as it would have been physically impossible for the allotment holders to complete the task within the time allocated on top of their normal farming routine (Whyte 2003). This

writer tends to disagree with the suggestion; given how fraught and long drawn-out the process was in Mask and Winderwath, it seems unlikely that walls would have been built, or hedges laid, before the awards were formally and legally confirmed. It may well have been the case that itinerant gangs were employed to put up the walls: having observed some modern gangs building walls alongside new road sections or bypasses, and alongside the Settle-Carlisle Railway Conservation Area, in record time – here today, gone tomorrow – reinforces this view.

Wall no. 3 Great Asby Scar, NY6547 1082 to NY6478 0922, length of wall surveyed 1550m

Profile no. 03 (Fig. 82)

Wall no. 3 was erected as a result of the Asby Winderwath award of 1874 and this wall is typical of walls built in that enclosure process. It is 1.4m high below the topstones, 600mm wide at the base narrowing to 520mm below the topstones, thereby closely conforming to the standard Cumberland and Westmorland enclosure wall height of 4 feet 6 inches (1.37m). All the stone is local limestone, angular and quarried. Topstones were laid near vertically and the wall is well coursed and graded in stone size from base to top with two continuous through courses (Fig. 54). It was a well built wall, especially in the southern section, and perfectly rectilinear.



Fig. 54 Wall no. 3, a well-built enclosure wall, looking north-west (1m scale) (Steve Blenkinsop)

There is a break in the wall, 200m long, from NY64926 09668 to NY64903 09495, mostly over limestone pavement where the allotment boundary was created as a fence with cast-iron posts leaded into the bare rock surface with strands of wire strung between them (Fig. 55). The original posts have long since weathered away except for the strainers at each end and everything apart from them was replaced with new uprights and wire set into small concrete pads: this was done in 1970.



Fig. 55 Wall no. 3 replaced by post-and-wire fencing

**Wall no. 4 Sayle Bottom, NY6640 1147 to NY6553 1078, length of wall surveyed 1140m
Profile no. 04 (Fig. 83)**

Wall no. 4 also dates from the 1874 enclosure process but it does not fully conform to the standard dimensions being only 1.1m high beneath the topstones with width narrowing from 740mm at the base to 400mm at 1m height (Fig. 56). It was mostly built of limestone with c. 10 percent being sandstone or Shap Granite; much of the limestone is angular quarried stone though there is also a significant quantity of sub-rounded field-clearance cobbles.



*Fig. 56 Wall no. 4, an enclosure wall of variable build-quality, looking north
(2m scale) (Steve Blenkinsop)*

Unlike the typical enclosure wall this one is neither coursed nor graded but it has one through course. The overall impression is that the wall was of poor build-quality – it was basically ‘thrown up’ quickly suggesting the work of a walling gang though it is, at least, rectilinear throughout.

Wall no. 22 Asby Low Intake, NY6818 1457 to NY6812 1461, length of wall surveyed 76m

Profile no. 15 (Fig. 83)

Wall no. 22 was erected as a result of the Asby Low Intake enclosure award of 1849. It is only 1m high below the topstones and its width narrows from 600mm at the base to only 300mm at 1m high – these widths are typical of well-battered enclosure-period walls in the northern uplands. However, the award stipulated that internal walls should be 7 quarters high which converts to 1.6m (Fig. 57): even allowing for the height of the topstones it is well below what had been decreed. It is almost entirely built of limestone, presumably obtained from the large quarry adjacent to the wall but not set aside by the award or marked on the enclosure map. Topstones were mostly laid upright. It cannot be claimed, even allowing for the passage of time, that this was a well-built wall though it is rectilinear throughout.



Fig. 57 Wall no. 22, an enclosure wall of 1849, looking south-west (2m scale)

Wall no. 24 Asby Low Intake, NY6830 1440 to NY6824 1448, length of wall surveyed 110m

Profile no. 17 (Fig. 83)

Wall no. 24 was also built during the Low Intake enclosure process (Fig. 58). It too is only 1m high below the topstones and its width narrows from 700mm at the base to 440mm at 1m height – again not conforming to the specification. It was built of 70 per cent angular limestone and 30 per cent angular sandstone; there are occasional throughs but no continuous course which again is unusual for enclosure walls though no stipulation had been made concerning this. It is coursed and graded; topstones were laid upright, and the wall was built rectilinear throughout.



Fig. 58 Wall no. 24, an enclosure wall of 1849, looking south-west (1m scale)

**Wall no. 27 Asby Mask, NY6908 1148 to NY6934 1147, length of wall surveyed 250m
Profile no. 20 (Fig. 83)**

Wall no. 27 was put up as a result of the Asby Mask enclosure award of 1855 (Fig. 59). It is 1m high below the topstones and its width reduces upwards from 600mm to 400mm so it is battered in cross-profile. It is composed of limestone and sandstone in the order of 85 to 15 per cent, it is coursed and graded and has two clear through courses. Topstones were laid at a raked angle. At intervals along the wall there are small, shallow *lazyman* quarry holes used in building the wall. It cannot be said that the original build quality was high though it was built perfectly straight.



Fig. 59 Wall no. 27, an enclosure wall of 1855, north (1m scale)

**Wall no. 28 Asby Mask, NY6934 1147 to NY 6967 1189, length of wall surveyed 530m
Profile no. 21 (Fig. 83)**

Wall no. 28 is also within the Asby Mask enclosure area. It is also 1m high below the topstones with width narrowing from 700mm at the base to 430mm below the topstones which were laid upright (Fig. 60).



Fig. 60 Wall no. 28, looking north-west (1m scale)

It is thus battered, and is also coursed and graded with two rows of throughs. It was mostly made of angular quarried limestone and is perfectly rectilinear throughout.

**Wall no. 29 Asby Mask, NY7002 1109 to NY6984 1124, length of wall surveyed 240m
Profile no. 22 (Fig. 83)**

Wall no. 29 also lies within the Asby Mask enclosure area. It is only 800mm high below the topstones with width reducing from 620mm at the base to 450mm below the topstones (Fig. 61). It was built entirely of angular quarried sandstone as it lies close to where that is the bedrock. It was built partly coursed and graded and one or two continuous through courses are visible. Topstones were laid at a raked angle. The southern section of this wall is of much better build-quality (Fig. 62): it is entirely of laminated, quarried sandstone and is very well coursed and graded compared to the northern section. Height below the topstones is 1.12m, width is 600mm at the base and 400mm at 1m high. The wall is rectilinear throughout.



*Fig. 61 Wall no. 29, the northern section, looking north-east
(1m scale)*



*Fig. 62 Wall no. 29, the southern section, looking north-east
(2m scale)*

**Wall no. 30 Asby Mask, NY6962 1134 to NY6990 1171, length of wall surveyed 470m
Profile no. 23 (Fig. 83)**

Wall no. 30 is another Asby Mask enclosure award wall. It stands 1.25m high beneath the raked topstones and width reduces upwards from 550mm to 300mm, thereby conforming to stereotypical enclosure-period walls in the northern uplands. It is entirely of angular, quarried limestone, is coursed and graded and has two clear through courses (Fig. 63). It is rectilinear throughout.



Fig. 63 Wall no. 30, looking north-west (1m scale)

Wall no. 33 Asby High Intake, NY6720 1395 to NY6719 1375, length of wall surveyed 275m

Profile no. 25 (Fig. 83)

Wall no. 33 was built as part of the 1849 Asby High Intake enclosure award. It shows as a very well-built wall. It stands 1.3m high below the topstones and is 640mm wide at the base narrowing to 410mm at 1.3m high (Fig. 64). It was built of c. 80 per cent angular limestone with some ironstone cobbles; 47 Shap Granite cobbles – broken up erratics – are seen in the base (Fig. 65), and topstones were laid sometimes raked, sometimes upright. The wall is perfectly rectilinear, and is mostly well coursed and graded in stone size from bottom to top. Two through courses are visible. The wall has a gateway at the northern end and two blocked gateways further south: the present field on the west side of the wall was created as two smaller allotments but those walls have been removed.



Fig. 64 Wall no. 33, a high-quality enclosure wall, looking west (2m scale)



Fig. 65 Wall no. 33, detail of Shap Granite in the base (2m scale)

Type 4 Post-1700, non-Enclosure Award, Walls

This section summarises surveyed walls that have the characteristics of post-1700 wall building but were not part of any formal enclosure agreement.

Wall no.10 Grange Scar, NY 6828 1003, length of wall surveyed 7m

Profile no. 07 (Fig. 84)

Set against wall no. 9 are two sheepfold complexes which patently post-date construction of the long boundary wall, given a very different constructional style plus straight joints between the fold walls and the boundary wall. This fold consists of two cells of unequal size with a gateway from the common into the west cell. The fold walls are not fully consistent – the north wall is 1.1m high below the topstones where as the south wall is 1.45m high. Width at the base is 780mm and below the raked topstones 540mm. All its walls are entirely of quarried limestone, coursed and graded and one through course is visible (Fig. 66).



Fig. 66 Wall no. 10, sheepfold, looking east through the two cells (2m scale)

Wall no. 11 Grange Scar, NY6877 1007, length of wall surveyed 19m

Profile no. 08 (Fig. 84)

Wall no. 11 bounds a second sheepfold built against boundary wall no. 9; this is a single-cell fold with a gateway into it off the moor. Wall height below the raked topstones is 1.15m and width narrows from 800mm at the base to 500mm below the topstones. As with no. 10, all stone is quarried limestone, coursed and graded; there is no obvious through course (Fig. 67).



Fig.. 67 Wall no. 11, sheepfold looking north-east

**Wall no. 17 Croft/Croft, NY6814 1307 to NY6814 1306, length of wall surveyed 23m
Profile no. 19 (Fig. 84)**

Wall no. 17 is one of the walls that were built when the open ploughlands south-east of the village were divided up into individual holdings, and this wall is typical of them suggesting they date from the same era. It is 1.25m high below the topstones; width at the top is 400mm but base width could not be measured though the wall is clearly slightly battered. It differs from many of the walls in the various crofts by having mixed geology (Fig. 68). It is c. 80 per cent limestone with c. 15 per cent sandstone and the balance mudstone and Shap Granite fragments. Angular to sub-rounded stone is in the ratio of 60:40 showing that it was built partly from field clearance and partly from quarried stone. Topstones were laid at a raked angle. There is one through course. The wall is slightly curving following the original aratral line of the ploughland.



Fig. 68 Wall no. 17 looking north-east (1m scale)

Wall no. 21 Croft/High Croft, NY 6805 1266, length of wall surveyed 60m

Wall no. 21 is another of the walls sub-dividing the crofts south-east of the village. This one is 1.3m high below the raked topstones; widths were not measured but it is a narrow, slightly battered wall containing an equal mix of mainly quarried limestone and sandstone (Fig. 69). Two through courses are visible. The wall is rectilinear in plan form.



*Fig. 69 Wall no. 21 showing its mixed geology, looking north
(1m scale)*

**Wall no. 31 Pishott, NY6794 1344 to NY6794 1346, length of wall surveyed 21.5m
Profile no. 24 (Fig. 84)**

Wall no. 31 lies just north of Great Asby village on a right of way/former trackway leading to a set of former ploughlands. This length of wall is 1.3m high below the topstones with width reducing from 700mm at the base to 400mm at 1.3m high. It is slightly sinuous in plan form. Some topstones were laid flat, or upright. It is composed of c. 90 per cent limestone with the rest being sandstone, some being sub-rounded and some angular quarried stone (Fig. 70). In terms of coursing it is mixed and it is not really graded in stone size either, so it can be interpreted as an early post-1700 wall. No through courses are visible but there are some large basal boulders and two 'crude' limestone gate stoops at the western end. It is slightly sinuous in plan form. On the north side of the wall there is one very large basal boulder 750mm long by 300mm high.



Fig. 70 Wall no. 31 looking north (1m scale)

**Wall no. 34 Far Dawns/Bracken Brow, NY6734 1327 to NY6748 1317, length of wall surveyed 150m
Profile no. 26 (Fig. 84)**

Wall no. 34 divides former ploughland/meadow into two fields with a gateway connecting the two. It is 1.15m high below the raked topstones with width reducing from 600mm to 380mm, typical values for post-1700 walls in the northern uplands. Two through courses are visible and the wall is both coursed and graded with mostly angular quarried limestone (Fig. 71). It is rectilinear.



Fig. 71 Wall no. 34, looking north-east (2m scale)

Type 5 Hybrid Walls

Inevitably, in an area dominated by drystone walls, there will be walls that fit into no category. It could be claimed that the previous set of post-1700 walls are in themselves hybrid, having characteristics that fit both early and late walls, but the term 'hybrid' is applied by this writer to those walls which show *some* (as opposed to obvious) evidence that an early wall was at some point raised in height or otherwise modified in a major way. In this survey only one such wall fell within the sample.

Wall no. 35 High Croft/Croftley Loaning, NY6757 1296 to NY6760 1295, length of wall surveyed 37m

Profile no. 27 (Fig. 85)

Wall no. 35 runs alongside an early *outgang* connecting the Townhead area of Great Asby with ploughlands to the north-west – and later to the now-ruinous farmstead of Stannerstones. The northern length of this wall is only 1m high below the topstones while the southern section is only 890mm. Average width reduces from 600mm to 370mm. Most topstones were laid at a raked angle. It was not coursed but does have a neat appearance. No through course is visible though occasional throughs are seen. It is not graded in any way. Roughly half of the stone is angular limestone while the rest is either sub-rounded sandstone or Shap Granite with 8 very large to massive erratics in the base visible in the southern part of the wall with 3 visible on the north side (Fig. 72). The wall is rectilinear in plan form. Thus, this wall bears signs of being both very old (possibly medieval in origin) but also very recent, as evidenced by a piece of concrete incorporated into it. It is obviously a fairly recent rebuild and the state it would have been in prior to restoration is seen further up the *outgang* where the wall is still in a totally derelict state.



Fig. 72 Wall no. 35 showing a massive Shap Granite boulder, looking ESE (1m scale)

On the location map (Fig. 73) and in the ensuing discussions in Section 7 colour coding has been used.

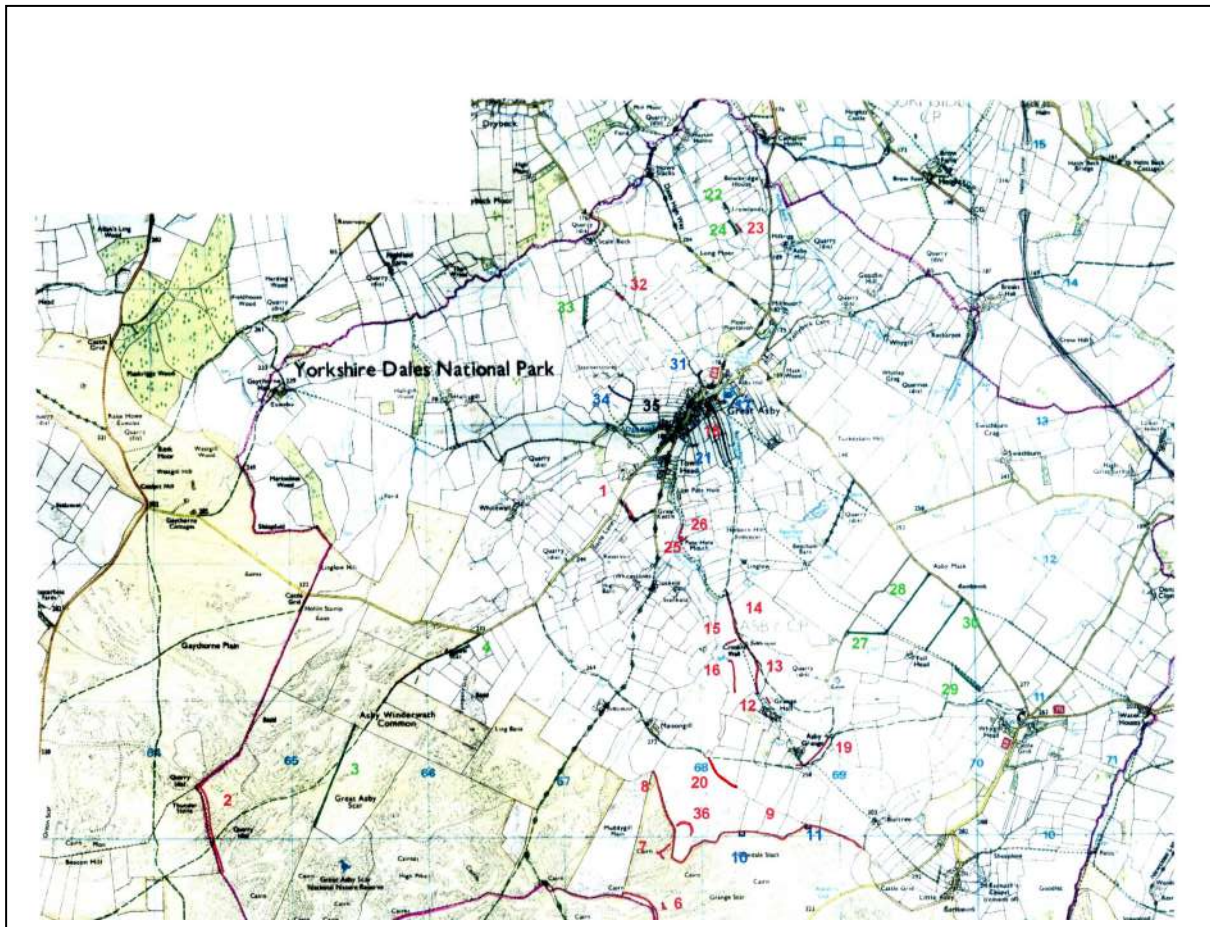


Fig. 73 Location of wall types in Asby parish, classified using chronological criteria.

Walls of medieval or earlier origins are marked and labelled on Figure 73 in red (21 walls), parliamentary walls in green (9), other post-1700 walls in blue (6), with only one hybrid wall shown in greyscale (35).

8. Wall Furniture

Items of *wall furniture*, meaning small features built into drystone walls for a specific purpose, add to the interest of drystone walls and can be an aid to interpreting particular lengths of wall and ascribing a tentative chronology. For all walls in the survey sample such items were noted and in many cases, as appropriate, photographed.

a. *Commoners' Identification Marks*

In places long walls were built by different manorial tenants with each being given a fixed length – a *stint* – to erect; where they met they would often etch their sign or marker into one of the stones. As almost all walls in Asby are limestone, which is virtually impossible to etch into, no such marks were found.

b. Straight Joints

A straight joint is where stones making up a wall are not laid overlapping those below so the effect is to leave a vertical joint from the wall bottom to the wall top. Such joints occur where different stints met as well as where one wall butts against an older wall rather than being tied in to the older wall. This is a clear indication that the abutting wall was built later than the other wall. Straight joints also occur where a wall ends at a *wallhead* – at a gateway, for example, where there is no stoop or where a wall just stops, for example at the ends of a field wall. Twelve straight joints were recorded in the survey (Fig. 74).



Fig. 74 Wall no. 18, showing a clear straight joint (1m scale)

c. Gate Stoups (or Stoops)

A stoup is a long slab of stone set vertically at a gateway, to hold the hinges or the fastening mechanism. They are invariably set well down into the ground to stop them keeling over. Modern ones are very often of sandstone or slate as they were easy to machine saw to shape; older ones are often of limestone which is much harder to shape or cut. If one is found that has had no shaping at all, and is exactly as it would have been when ripped off limestone pavement, it is most likely from an early period of wall building. Thirteen (non-modern) gate stoups were recorded in the survey, the majority being limestone. However, a point of caution is needed here: an old-looking stoup may have been reused from elsewhere.

d. Field Gateways

Gateways are found at points of access from a through trackway or lane as well as at points where adjacent fields lie in common ownership and the farmer or tenant grazier needed access from one to the other to maintain sound stock management and to permit livestock to access a water supply. Seventeen gateways were recorded in the survey in addition to four

blocked gates: these may represent change of ownership after the gates were originally inserted.

e. *Sheep Creeps*

A sheep creep is a small opening within a wall designed to permit sheep to pass from one field to another. Regional dialects elsewhere also refer to them as cripple holes, hogg holes and lunky holes. They are also common in sheepfolds used for controlling sheep movements into or out of the fold during, for example, clipping or dosing operations. It has been suggested that the ratio between width and height is an age indicator: Moorhouse (2003, 349-50) asserted that medieval sheep creeps are tall and narrow whereas more recent ones are more squared. A contrary view has been expressed from field research at Roystone Grange in Derbyshire (Wildgoose 1988, 219). His conclusion is that tall and narrow ones were associated with Enclosure-period wall building whereas squared types 'appear[s] to be medieval'.

With this discrepancy in mind, this writer adopted an open mind in the Asby field survey. Fourteen sheep creeps were recorded, all now blocked.

Table 3 Sheep creep summary data

Wall no.	Wall type	NGR NY	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Descriptor
1		67460 12407	650	400	tall & narrow
2	2	64436 09907	1000	250	tall & very (Fig 75) narrow
9a	1	67793 09847	660	530	tall & narrow
9a	2	67840 09822	500	530	squared
9b	2	68291 10042	600	430	tall & narrow
9b	2	68354 10039	500	580	squared
9b	2	68475 10027	600	430	tall & narrow
9b	2	68770 10088	720	550	tall & narrow
9b	2	68761 10088	550	540	squared
9b	2	68811 10079	690	520	tall & narrow
9c	2	69061 09989	650	530	tall & narrow
13	2	68411 11086	850	450	very tall & narrow
13	2	68426 11242	840	450	very tall & narrow
27	3	69103 11485	800	600	tall & narrow (Fig. 76)

Walls no. 1, 9 and 13 have been categorised in this survey as walls from the late monastic or early post-monastic era so these creeps do not comply with either Moorhouse's medieval or Wildgoose's Enclosure-period walls *except* for the squared creep in wall no. 13. Wall no. 27 is an Enclosure wall from 1855 so this agrees with Wildgoose's hypothesis but not at all with that of Moorhouse. As with stoops, a nuanced approach is required.



Fig. 75 Wall no. 2, an extremely tall and narrow sheep creep at NY64436 09907 (Carol Dougherty) (1m scale)



Fig. 76 Wall no. 27, a tall and narrow sheep creep (1m scale)

f. Rabbit Smoots

A rabbit smoot is a small rectangular aperture at the base of a wall. They were designed to catch rabbits, for their fur or meat. A rabbit would enter the smoot from one side of the wall and find its exit on the other side blocked by a wire or wooden box – the trap, often with a trap door in the top through which the rabbit would fall (Rollinson 1987, 138). They are not generally common and only three were noted in the Asby survey: in wall no. 14 (a late or early post-monastic wall) and in wall no. 33 (built during the 1849 Asby High Intake enclosure process), so the concept of trapping rabbits this way has a long history.

g. Cattle Creeps

These are even rarer than rabbit smoots. Only two were logged in the Asby survey, both in wall no. 9 and both now blocked up (Fig. 77 and see Figure 46). A cattle creep was a gateway, generally without an actual fixed gate, wide enough to permit cattle to pass but narrower than the average gate. Elsewhere, in the Yorkshire Dales, this writer has noted cattle creeps which have a very distinctive shape – narrow at the base and top but wider in the middle – designed specifically for cattle's shape.



Fig. 77 Wall no. 9, a blocked cattle creep at NY68462 10028 (2m scales)

h. Water Smoots

A water smoot is similar in size and shape to a rabbit smoot except that water smoots can be larger. They were built into walls where they crossed a very small natural or drainage watercourse and the idea was to permit the water to flow without making an opening large enough for sheep to squeeze through; it would not be appropriate to apply the term smoot to a major gap allowing a larger stream to pass through a wall. Three were logged in the Asby survey – two in wall no. 14 and one in wall no. 33, thus also suggesting they have a long history. The need for water smoots was recognised by manor courts. For example, a sitting of the Shap manor court in 1615 decreed that 'Thomas Langhorne shall make his Smoughts three quarters high and three quarters broad to receive the water which cometh down by Righouse ..' on paine of iii^s iiiii^d (Whitehouse 1903). Righouse is presumably now Rigg Hall between Shap village and Keld. We encountered a manor court ruling on smoots in Asby earlier (see page 23 above).

i. Stone Step Stiles

Seven stone step stiles were recorded in this survey: one in each of wall no. 2 and 9, two in wall no. 13 and one in wall no. 25, all of which are categorised as pre-1700 walls; plus one each in wall no. 28 and 29, both walls from the 1855 Asby Mask Enclosure process. The older ones are invariably rougher than later examples and very often much larger in surface area and thickness (Fig. 78 and see Figure 51).



Fig. 78 Wall no. 13, a step stile with modern additions at the top (1m scale)

j. Squeeze Stiles

This type of stile is rare in Asby and only three examples were logged, in wall no. 9 (Fig. 79) and 13, both pre-1700 walls, and in wall no. 30, from the 1855 Asby Mask Enclosure.



Fig. 79 Wall no. 9, a blocked-up squeeze stile within a sheepfold at NY68769 10087 (2m scale)

9. Analysis and Conclusion

Chronological Criteria Applied

The foregoing discussion of the 37 surveyed walls has drawn attention to each wall's characteristics that are relevant to placing them in a loose chronological order. It is, however, stressed that the typology that has been drawn up for Asby's surveyed walls is not presented as a typology which is applicable to any walled landscape elsewhere in the country. It does apply to Asby and this writer would argue that it is equally applicable to walls not only across the Westmorland Dales but also more widely in Cumbria, particularly where limestone bedrock is dominant, and it is certainly applicable to walls that he has surveyed or looked at in the Craven Dales of North Yorkshire. Comparison with Wildgoose's work in Derbyshire, or Beaumont's work in Upper Wharfedale, for example, will point up the degree to which the Asby model is pertinent to walls in those two areas. The overall results also chime with some statements made by Stephen Moorhouse (2003, 349) for the Yorkshire Dales, namely that pre-Enclosure walls 'tend to meander snake-like' (ie they are sinuous), and that width and the presence of boulders are age indicators; and that throughs were introduced in the 18th century. This writer would qualify that contention: throughs were not common in pre-1700 walls and certainly were not placed at regular intervals along a wall, but occasional ones do occur, as we have seen earlier.

A contemporary account from a countryman's diary set out what a typical Wensleydale drystone wall was like: they were built 30 inches (760mm) wide at the base and half that below the topstones with two courses of throughs laid within the wall and a third on the top on which the topstones were laid (Romney 1984, 114-15). This fits reasonably well with walls surveyed as a result of Asby's four Enclosure Awards.

The late Oliver Rackham, a distinguished ecologist and woodland expert, expressed the view that lichen can enable an 'expert to give the approximate date' of a wall (Rackham 1986, 203-04). In this writer's experience of trying to date limestone features with lichen growth this is simply not the case and a professional lichenologist has confirmed they cannot be used to date walls (pers. comm. Dr Allan Pentecost).

Type 1 walls in this survey are basically either relict walls or cast banks or walls dominated by orthostats and recumbent blocks.

Type 2 walls are those from either the late monastic period or the early post-monastic period; in other words walls put up before 1700 and in some cases before 1600.

Type 3 walls are those that resulted from parliamentary enclosure awards in Asby parish between 1849 and 1874.

Type 4 walls are other walls built after c. 1700 but not by formal enclosure.

Type 5 walls – only one was surveyed – are hybrid walls, meaning those with early (late medieval?) origins that were likely rebuilt and modified in recent times.

Type 2 walls can be characterised thus:

1. they are generally higher than later walls, up to 1.6m to 2m below the topstones
2. they are wider than later walls, with basal widths up to 800mm or more and width below

the topstones 600mm or more

3. they are generally composed of sub-rounded field clearance stone (from glacial deposits or watercourses) or slabs ripped off limestone pavement rather than of angular quarried stone. Some medieval walls have a 'blocky' nature
4. large recumbent basal slabs or blocks are commonly seen
5. large vertically-set orthostats are common, either set singly (on one side of the wall only) or paired (opposite on both sides of the wall)
6. a basal plinth may be visible – the lowest course protrudes from the general line of the wall face
7. early walls lack coursing, meaning the horizontal layers of stone do not form a brick-like structure, rather the stones were randomly placed in the wall
8. early walls are also rarely graded, meaning that stone size does not decrease from base to top. Rather, large stones can be found at any level in the wall
9. topstones tend to be laid flat or at a very low angle rather than upright or at an acute angle
10. regular through courses are absent. There may be occasional throughs
11. filling stones between the two wall faces are often largely absent or of a large size
12. looked at in long profile, tall early walls are generally straight sided rather than battered; basal and top widths are not very different
13. seen in plan view, early walls tend to be sinuous rather than rectilinear
14. if corners are present in early walls, they tend to be rounded rather than squared with quoins
15. if early walls have original step stiles or gate stoops they tend to be large, rough and not peck-dressed or machine sawn.

It follows that post-1700 walls have the opposite characteristics to those listed above. It is important to note that not every variable needs to be met to decide if a wall is 'early' but, clearly, the more variables that do apply the greater will be the level of confidence in ascribing a wall to this type or that. It is also important to bear in mind that there are exceptions to every rule.

Cross-profiles of Surveyed Walls

Through the survey a representative sample of cross-profiles was compiled using the methods described above (see page 32) using the graph proforma (see Appendix 4). Twenty-four full profiles were drawn with a further three half-profiles where only one side of the wall was accessible. The following Figures present the profiles in a graphic format; all are drawn to the same horizontal and vertical scale.

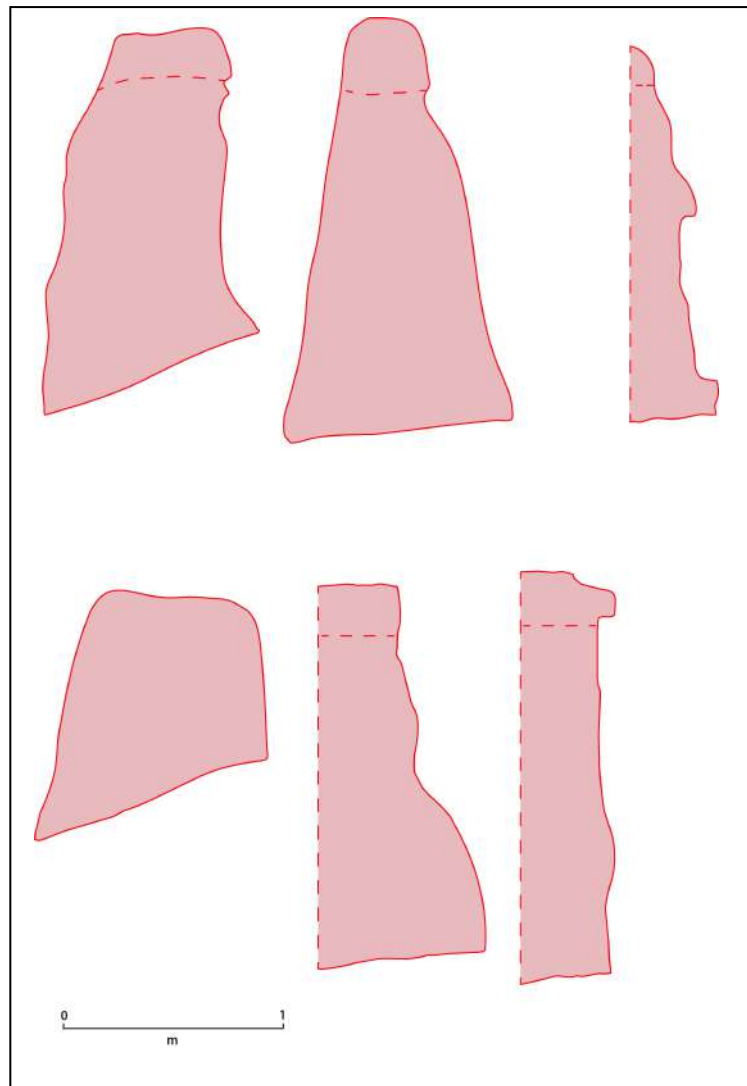


Fig. 80 Type 1 and 2 wall profiles.
Top row, left to right (Type 2): profile 01, wall 1; profile 02, wall 2; profile 10, wall 5;
Bottom row, left to right: profile 11, wall 6 (Type 2);
profile 12, wall 8 (Type 1); profile 05, wall 9a (Type 1)

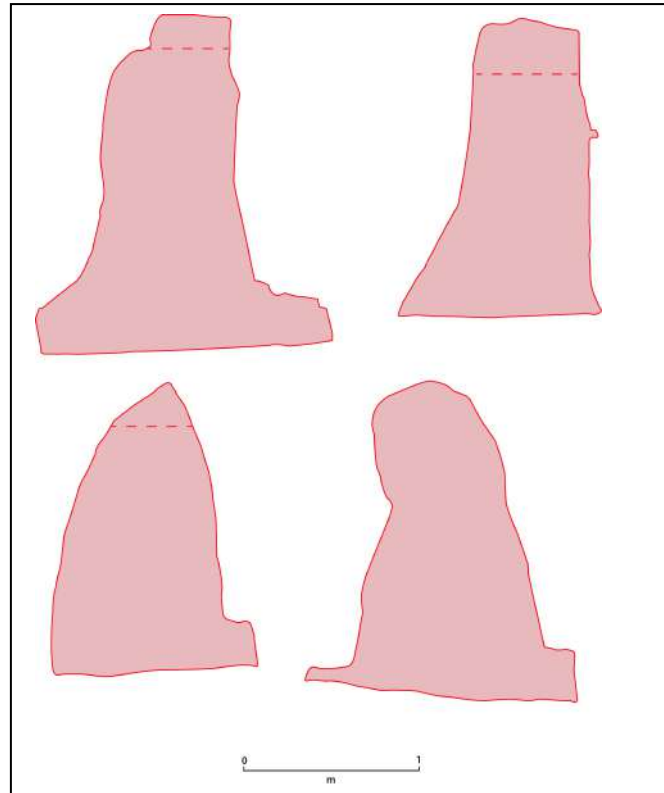


Fig. 81 Type 2 wall profiles.
 Top row, left to right: profile 09, wall 9c; profile 06, wall 9b
 Bottom row, left to right: profile 13, wall 13; profile 14, wall 14

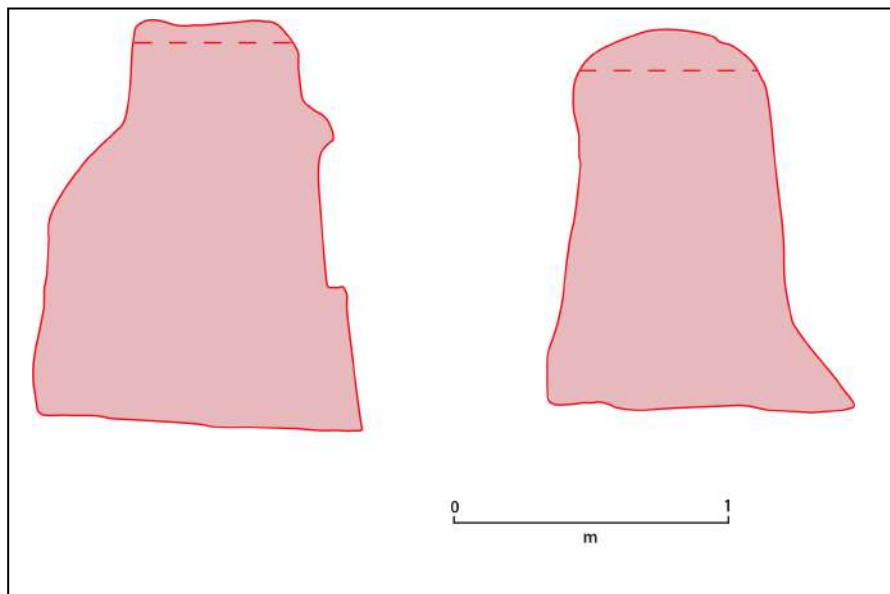


Fig. 82 Type 2 wall profiles.
 Left: profile 16, wall 23; right: profile 18, wall 25

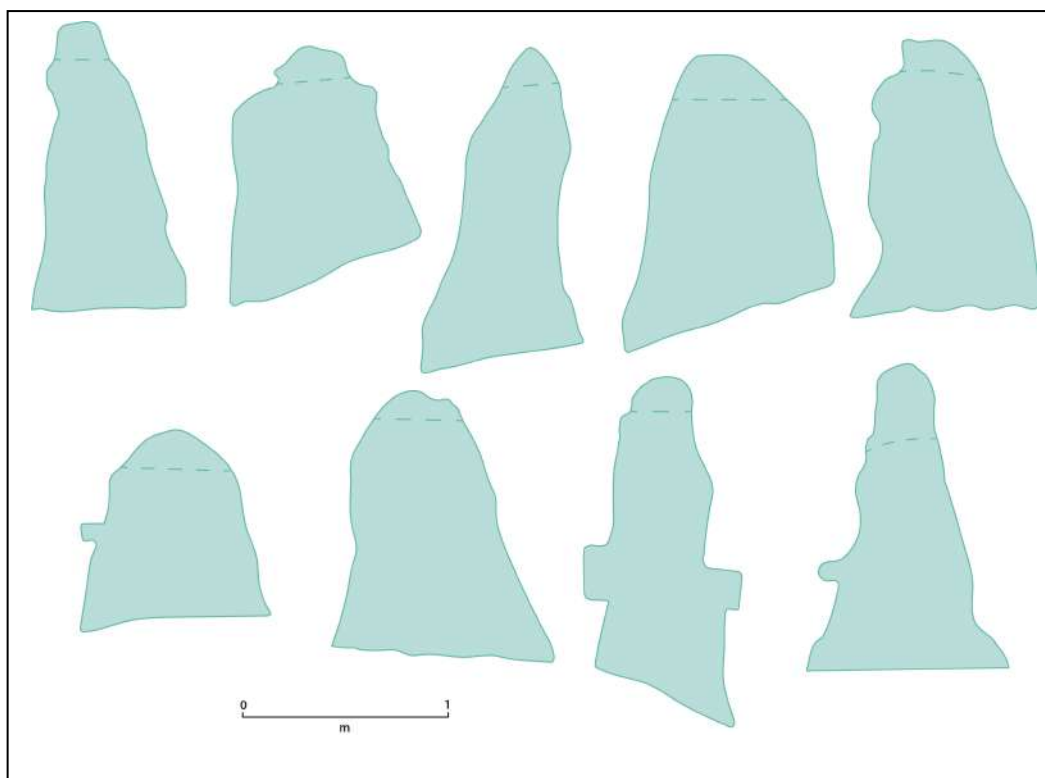


Fig. 83 Type 3 wall profiles.

*Top row, left to right: profile 15, wall 22; profile 17, wall 24; profile 25, wall 33; profile 20, wall 27;
profile 21, wall 28*

Bottom row, left to right: profile 22, wall 29; profile 23, wall 30; profile 03, wall 3; profile 04, wall 4

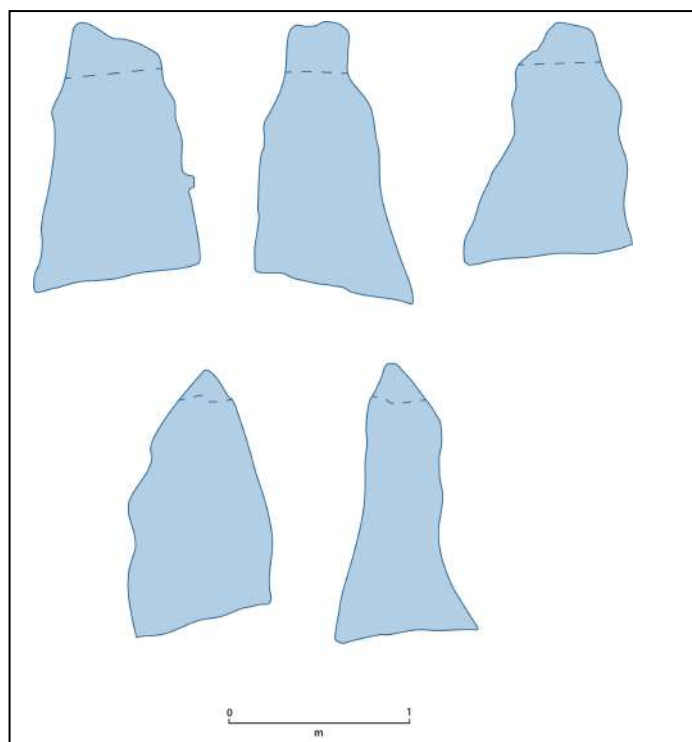


Fig. 84 Type 4 wall profiles
Top row, left to right: profile 07, wall 10; profile 08, wall 11; profile 19, wall 17
Bottom row, left: profile 24, wall 31; right: profile 26, wall 34

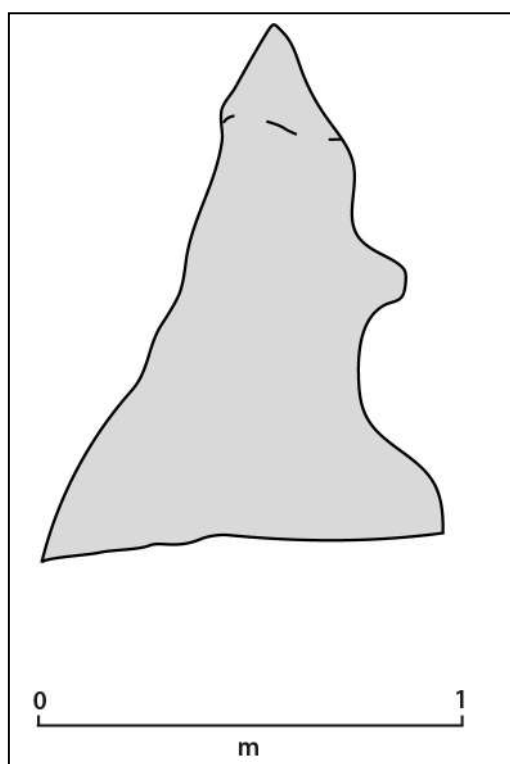


Fig. 85 Type 5 wall profile no. 27, wall 35

Analysis of Wall Profiles

From the profile sets it is self-evident that the shape of walls of different ages takes different forms. The effects of centuries of settling and stock disturbance need to be taken into account, as does the nature of the ground on which walls were erected: a wall built on a solid rock base, like a limestone pavement, is more likely to withstand the vagaries of weather than one built on soft ground such as a veneer of glacial till. If both sides of the wall were built on level ground there is also more chance of that wall surviving long term.

It is clear from the profiles (Figs 80-82) that not all Type 2 (pre-1700) walls are perfectly straight sided below the topstones (above the dashed lines in all cases) but wall numbers 1, 5, 6, 9 (a, b and c), 10, 13 and 14 do have parallel sides through most of their height, with numbers 1, 6, 9a and 25 preserving their original form best. Wall no. 6 is classified as Type 1 but even this has almost perfectly parallel side apart from a little slumping on the left-hand side where the ground is lower.

Type 3 (Enclosure-period) walls would be expected to have battered sides. The profiles (Fig. 83) show this to be the case in all except wall no. 3; all the others do show definite narrowing from base to topstone level. The profile for wall no. 3 looks rather lobsided and this could be a reflection of one side being lower than the other – the left side standing on harder ground and with the effect of gravity apparent on the right. The bulges in this profile represent a large through and once they slip a little their weight tends overtime to cause the lower side to slowly slide over and ‘belly’ outwards.

Type 4 (post-1700) walls would also be expected to have a batter but there is often an element of transition in early 18th-century walls, so walls no. 10 and 34 have a very slight batter compared to the other three.

The profile of the only Type 5 (hybrid) wall in the survey (wall no. 35) gives the impression that this wall was designed by the proverbial committee. The older part at the bottom – most likely medieval – is significantly wider than the rest; the wall has a through at mid-height which protrudes on the right-hand side but not on the left thereby exerting a greater downward force than the left-hand side of the wall which may explain why that side is leaning so much; and the uppermost part of the wall has the narrowness of a more recently modified wall.

Statistical Analysis

Through the life of the project 1880m of Type 1 walls were surveyed in detail; for Type 2 walls just shy of 7000m were either surveyed or can be extrapolated from sections of long walls that were sampled: thus for walls erected before 1700 nearly 9km of walls were looked at.

For Enclosure-period walls 2850m were either surveyed or can be extrapolated in Asby Low Intake, 4800m in Asby High Intake, approximately 12,000m in Asby Mask and over 16,000 in Asby Winderswath, though there is an important caveat to be borne in mind. One of the field boundaries in Asby Winderswath was mostly drystone walls but with strands of wire strung between cast-iron posts set with lead in limestone bedrock for 200m. Similarly, some of the

allotment boundaries in Low and High Intake were quickset hedges, and some in Asby Mask fences. Thus, the figures stated are maximum values.

For Type 4 walls – those built after 1700 but not as part of a formal enclosure agreement – a total of 254m was surveyed in the field along with 37m of hybrid wall.

One key indicator of age is how straight a wall is: post-1700 walls are rectilinear and Enclosure walls are stereotypically dead straight as the maps were compiled and drawn in the appointed surveyor's office. Early walls describe a sinuous course – this does not mean that they curve this way and that, rather even over short distances they meander one way or the other for no apparent reason. Walls built along the edge of medieval open-field furlongs can be aratral (reverse S-shaped) rather than sinuous. Both of these were observed and logged in Asby.

Wall geology was seen from the outset as an important element to be recorded. It would be very easy to assume that in an area where limestone is by far the most commonly outcropping rock type, walls were would be built predominantly or entirely of limestone. There is no doubt that limestone does dominate Asby's walls but 11 surveyed walls have at least 50 per cent sandstone content, either sub-rounded field-clearance cobbles or angular quarried and laminated sandstone. Eight of the surveyed walls have Shap Granite erratic or broken up erratics in their fabric.

Future Work

It was this writer's fervent hope that participants in the project would feel moved to suggest to their own home community group that the skills learned in this project could be taken up to extend the survey to other parishes and townships not just in Westmorland but wherever the volunteers live. There are certainly ample opportunities for surveying a wide range of wall types in Crosby Ravensworth and Maulds Meaburn, as well as in Shap Rural, Orton and Crosby Garrett – areas this writer knows reasonably well. There will beyond doubt be similar fertile ground elsewhere.

While this project has surveyed a large number of walls, with a good chronological mix, in Asby parish there are obviously areas within the parish that were not sampled. It would be useful if Asby History Group were able to take this work further across the parish as a whole and especially:

- a. between Little Asby, Water Houses and Potts Beck
- b. in the area bounded by Sayle Lane and Asby Gill and Townhead and Maisongill
- c. in the area between Crosby Road and Dale Beck, Sayle Lane and Whitewall
- d. in the area between Whygill Head and Burtree, Asby Grange and Fell Head
- e. between Mask Wood, Reckarpot northwards to the Ormside parish boundary.

Beyond these, such fieldwork could be undertaken by interested parties in the two other Byland granges in Westmorland, namely Shap and Bleatarn, to identify similarities and contrasts with walls surveyed in the Abbey's property in Asby.

Walls that would benefit from repairs

As required by the terms of the contract, this has been reported on separately (Johnson, 2022).

Concluding Remarks

The drystone walls project, based in Asby civil parish, sampled 37 discrete lengths of wall. A range of field techniques was used including a purpose-made frame for drawing cross-profiles of many of the walls. In addition, archival research was undertaken by project volunteers and the project leader, examining key documents likely to have material relevant to walls and field boundaries within Asby. A wall typology was devised based on the field survey evidence with five types identified ranging chronologically from the medieval era through the parliamentary enclosure period (here 1845-74) to walls built after 1700 and even after 1900.

This survey is among the most comprehensive archaeological drystone wall surveys undertaken anywhere in the country.

10. Outputs and Outcomes

Beneficiaries

It was patently obvious during the field survey days that the volunteers not only enjoyed the task but also benefitted from it, learning new – and transferable – skills. None had ever looked at walls in such detail before and none had seen a cross-profile frame in use.

During the survey phase of the project 11 volunteers were involved across 8 days, totalling 28 person-days. Archival research involved 4 volunteers over 9 days. Fourteen members of the public attended the Taster Day and/or Training Day.

Not all volunteers were able to attend every survey day but one pleasing aspect of the work was that new people were quickly integrated into the work by those who had been on earlier days. Two of the four Apprentices were able to join the team for the last survey day thereby adding to their skill set.

Dissemination of the results of the project should provide the wider public, not to mention the volunteers, with the means to undertake similar work in their own home areas. Participants are based in Asby, Colby (Appleby), North Stainmore, Burton in Lonsdale, Langcliffe, Skipton, Renwick and Morecambe. Apart from the last of these, all have historical walls and none has been surveyed before.

Walls recommended to the WDLP management team for repair or restoration, as identified during this project, will be of benefit to landowners and tenant graziers by having their walls rendered stockproof for the future, at no cost to themselves. Furthermore, this work will also benefit the walking public: for many people, to see walls falling into disrepair is sad and can

detract from the overall positive impact of enjoying the 'great outdoors' whether local dog walkers or visitors from afar.

Cumbria GeoConservation expressed interest, to the WDLPS management team, in the geology of walls in the survey area: this has been covered in some detail in Sections 2 and 7 (above) and any Shap Granite erratics found during the survey have been duly noted and reported on.

Key Messages

Drystone walls, regardless of their age, are heritage assets and clearly 'old' walls are significant heritage assets. The primary message of this project can be summarised as stressing that conserving heritage sites for the benefit of the public (and landowners) is a complex process that involves many strands: site investigation, surveying and recording, physical conservation, and interpretation. The research and recording elements provided direct training opportunities for local and wider volunteers who were trained in a variety of historical and archaeological survey techniques, in addition to archaeological recording. As well as the satisfaction of gaining new skills and contributing to the greater understanding of their local history, this training will undoubtedly help those volunteers who choose to take part in future similar projects elsewhere.

The project has been able to bring about a varied programme of practical skills all of which can be argued to have wide-reaching public benefit. The results of the investigations will be made available through a range of media forms, such as hard copy and online publications, a blog post, and traditional and social media. This means that the public benefit to be derived from the project's results has the potential to encompass a diverse demographic both within and without the immediate Westmorland Dales community.

Interpretive material aimed at the general public will include a drystone wall booklet as part of a series published by the WDLPS; and material may be included, as relevant, in self-guided walk leaflets also put out by the WDLPS.

Dissemination of results

Wide dissemination of the results will add to the rather limited number of published sources on drystone wall surveys and will beyond doubt extend the geographical coverage of such surveys.

With the aim of long-term storage of heritage information about Asby's walls and fieldscape, while keeping information fresh and accessible, digital and paper copies of the project report are to be deposited with the YDNPA HER in Bainbridge, where they are accessible to the public and professionals either in person, by appointment, or electronically. The HER is an actively maintained record subject to continual development and enhancement, managed by the YDNPA Historic Environment team. An electronic copy of the report will also be sent to Natural England to enable the organisation to update its SHINE database, to the Friends of the Lake District, to the Dry Stone Walling Association, and to Asby Parish Council and the village History Group.

The project report is also to be made available online to members of the public via the Westmorland Dales website (hosted by the Friends of the Lake District) and the YDNPA's *Out of Oblivion* website, a project initially funded by the HLF. Each volunteer engaged in the Drystone walls project, and all direct stakeholders, will have received an electronic copy of the full report, and a hard copy will be placed in the local reference library collection in Kendal.

The project archive file is lodged with the Dales Countryside Museum in Hawes and is accessible by appointment.

Interpretation

Provision of interpretation material, focussed on drystone walls, anywhere in the open countryside within Asby parish is probably inadvisable and arguably intrusive. Where interpretation panels might be sited would be an impossible ask given how many walls were sampled in the project. If any such panels are to be installed the most appropriate position might be within Great Asby village, ideally at the bus shelter where there is already an excellent panel on buildings within the village. Clearly, if interpretative facilities are to be considered, consultation with the parish council and Asby History Group is a prerequisite.

Outputs

The following outputs were achieved by this project:

1. a detailed record of a sizeable sample of drystone walls across Asby parish was compiled following industry best practice, and a gazetteer compiled (see Section 7)
2. this detailed report was produced and published in hard copy and digital formats to help inform public understanding of the site and its story and, hopefully as a by-product, to inform long-term management of historical walls in the area taking into account farm management needs, physical and ecological conservation, and sustainable use as an educational resource
3. a minimum total of 28 volunteer days involving 14 individuals was logged through the life of the project, and volunteers received training and practical experience in archaeological fieldwork as relevant to field boundaries
4. an illustrated presentation was delivered by the project leader at an end-of-project Study Day in Great Asby on 8 October 2022.

Outcomes

Planned outcome	Level of achievement
1. Heritage will be better managed	The project will enable long-term management of drystone walls to be improved
2. Heritage will be in better condition	9 walls of historical and aesthetic significance are recommended for repair to save them for the future. See separate report.
3. Heritage will be recorded/identified	Many drystone wall features of historical interest and importance were recorded.
4. People will have developed skills	Volunteers developed a range of skills in field survey, recording, and working as a team member
5. People will have learned about heritage	Participants and the general public now have a pathway to greater understanding of Asby's heritage and history
6. People will have volunteered time	14 volunteers were actively engaged in the project
7. A wide range of people will have engaged with heritage	Project results and a detailed project report and a public Study Day were made available or held.
8. The local area will be a better place to live, work or visit	Enhancement of local knowledge through dissemination of the project's results in the long term will help increase the sense of identity among the local community, while making it more meaningful to passing walkers

Legacy

The project will maintain and project a significant legacy beyond the NLHF-funded Drystone Walls project. Results of the fieldwork and research, as disseminated via the project report and other interpretation material, will be accessible to the wider public for the foreseeable long-term future. This will ensure that there is a minimum-maintenance, long-term educational resource available for use to educate both the local community of all ages as well as visitors to the area. This fresh and reinterpreted archaeological and historical data will be available to professionals and researchers, who can help embed the results within a wider research framework for the benefit of future generations.

In order to secure on-going interpretation of walls in Asby, a plan of consolidation and restoration works is recommended for repairing and restoring key walls of historical, landscape and aesthetic significance. This maintenance work will contribute not only to the preservation and conservation of these walls, but will also help ensure that the fieldscape is as engaging as possible for visiting walkers. The appearance of care and longevity of walls in any landscape is seen as contributing to maintaining people's long-term interest in the landscape.

The YDNPA has a statutory duty to maintain monuments at risk and to monitor and advise on the integrity of archaeological sites and to make information on them available to the public through the HER. Though walls rarely come under the heading of monuments at risk, it is this writer's firm belief that walls of considerable age should be classed as historical or archaeological monuments, especially that relict medieval walls should definitely be

perceived as archaeological monuments in their own right. The findings of this project will enable the NPA to update its online database for these archaeological features in the Asby fieldscape.

The project's legacy will also be guaranteed through the training provided to local volunteers. Through this training the project has helped to ensure that a range of archaeological and recording skills are enhanced and maintained by members of the public, not only for the benefit of future work across Asby, but also to aid in the conservation and research of walls elsewhere in the area and beyond. It will also help facilitate the dissemination of skills throughout the local volunteer community and facilitate the sharing of skills between volunteers. It is envisaged that the nature of the project will help provide a multi-dimensional and long-lasting legacy. The project's diverse set of aims and outputs means that the project has offered – and will continue to offer – much to the wider community, nurturing long-term public engagement with the site, as well as an active involvement in archaeological and historical research throughout and beyond the Westmorland Dales.

As has been noted through this report, by no means all field boundaries – old or relatively modern – are drystone walls. Hedges, hedgerows and wire fences can be found across the parish. These were not within the remit of this project but it is recommended that ongoing fieldwork be undertaken across Asby parish (not to mention in other parishes which adopt this project's methodologies) to plot those closes with non-wall boundaries. Regarding hedgerows in particular, it is recommended that a botanical study be undertaken of a representative sample of hedgerows with a view to compiling a species frequency count for each one. This would be of great value within and around former medieval ploughlands. This can be achieved by applying Hooper's Rule which involves counting the number of different species of trees and shrubs along a 30m (originally 30 yards) length of hedgerow. There is (usually) a direct positive correlation between the number of species and the age of the hedgerow based on a surveys carried out by Hooper (Pollard et al. 1974). A list of 35 such species has been compiled for potential surveyors (Rackham 1986, 194-95).

Furthermore, it would be of immense value for the drystone wall survey in Asby parish to be extended to examine all walled boundaries around former ploughlands and all walls that may have fallen within Byland Abbey's estate in Asby.

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WQ/R/I/3, Kendal Archive Centre, Asby High Intake Inclosure, map 1847, award confirmed 1849.

WQ/R/I/4, Kendal Archive Centre, Asby Mask Inclosure, map 1854, award confirmed 1855.

12. Appendices

Appendix 1 Personnel

Field Survey Volunteers

Stephen Blenkinsop, Keith Cooper, Joy Davies, Carol Dougherty, Chris Harrington, Claire Jeffery, Louise Kirkbride, Clare Leigh, Keith Turner

b. WDLP/YDNPA personnel

Libby Firby-Fisk, Hannah Kingsbury, James Renwick-Smith

Appendix 2 Archival Research

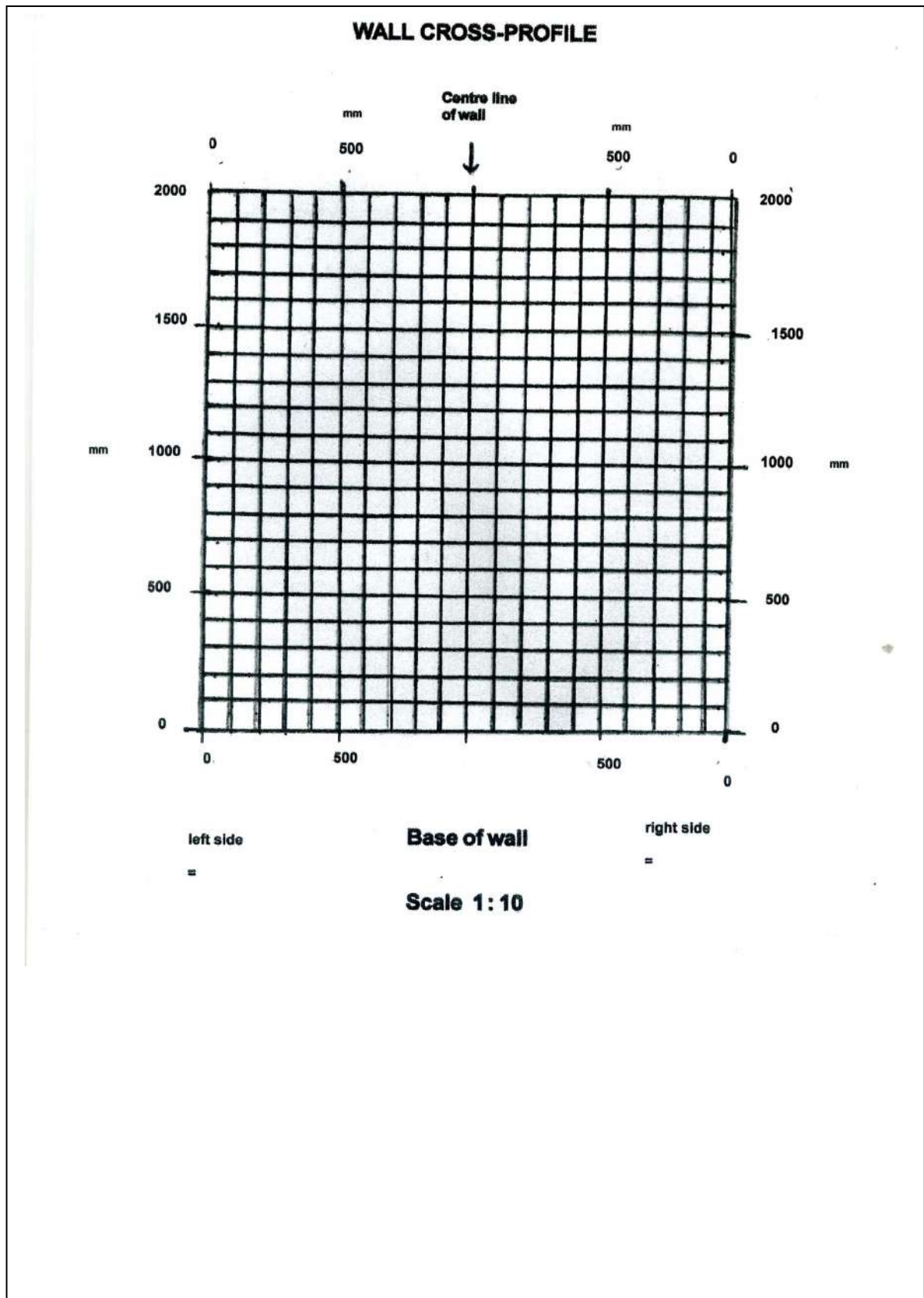
Item no.	Detail	Ref. code	Date	Volunteer
Kendal				
1	Asby Winderwath Qt Sessions: Land Tax, Asby Coatsforth	WQ/RLT/1765/1/5 WQ/RLT/1790/1/5 WQ/RLT/1829/1/5	1765-1829	Jan Hicks
2	ditto, Asby Winderwath	WQ/RLT/1765/1/6 WQ/RLT/1790/1/6 WQ/RLT/1829/1/6	1765-1829	Jan Hicks
3	Asby Winderwath Verdicts & Court Papers	DVan 1/1/1	1735-61	Joy Davies
4	Ditto	DVan 1/1/2	1769-95	Joy Davies
5	Asby Winderwath General Fines	DVan 1/11/2/3	1736	Carol Dougherty
6	Ditto	DVan 1/11/2/4	1786-91	Carol Dougherty
7	Asby Winderwath Manorial Record Book	WDX 424/1	1720-1886	Keith Cooper
8	Inclosure Papers Asby: Asby Boundary Rolls	WQ/RIP/2/1	1647 & 1739	Carol Dougherty
9	Lowther Family Deeds & Manorial Records – Asby Grange	WDK 1LV	1100-1900	Carol Dougherty
10	Papers regarding Inclosure – Asby	WPR 7/14/1/1	1812-73	Carol Dougherty
Carlisle				
1	Lowther Family- Rentals, Asby	DLONS/L/12/1/7	1715-24	Joy Davies
2	Lowther Family – Survey, Valuation and Description of Farms	DLONS/L/8/37		Joy Davies
3	Lowther Family. Leases and Letting, Westmorland	DLONS/L/6/Box 1		Joy Davies

Appendix 3 Field Survey Form Proforma

Dry stone wall survey form

Project Code	Project Name	Field names
Wall no:	Date	Surveyors (initials)
NGR at start of wall	NGR at end of wall	NGR for this report
Height of wall below tops (m)	Width at base (mm)	Width below topstones (mm)
Sides straight or battered (delete)	Historical land use to north/east of wall (delete one)	Historical land use to south/west of wall (delete one)
Longitudinally straight or sinuous (delete)	Topstones flat or raked/upright (delete)	Corners rounded or angled (delete)
Stone types(s)	% of each	Sub-rounded or angular (delete)
Coursed or random build (delete)	No. of throughstone courses	Graded from base to top or random (delete)
Vertical orthostats: SINGLE/PAIRED/NONE	Ditch/bank adjacent: YES NO	Large basal recumbent boulders/slabs: YES NO
Condition (delete)	Footings only/total ruin/partial ruin/some gaps/sound	Plinth YES NO
Wall furniture (tick)		
Stone step stile	Cattle creep	Fillings visible
Stone squeeze stile	Sheep creep	Length of wall surveyed (m)
Gateway	Smoot hole – water/rabbit	Long-profile: drawing no.
Blocked gateway	Straight joints	Cross-section: drawing no.
Stone stoups	Commoners' ID marks	
Photographs taken No.	Feature	Photographer

Appendix 4 Proforma Cross-Profile Graph



Appendix 5 Gazetteer of Photographs

Listed in order of field surveying

Wall no.	Image frame	NGR NY	Profile no.	Detail	Wall type	Survey day	Photog.
1	1	6747 1230	-	cleared erratic pile by wall	2	1	SB
1	2	6747 1235	-	sheep creep detail, NE side	2	1	SB
1	3	6747 1240	01	W wallhead & stoop	2	1	SB
1	4	do	01	erratics in wall base	2	1	SB
2	5	6441 0996	02	N face of wall	2	1	SB
2	6	do	02	step stile & Shap Granite boulder	2	1	SB
3	7	6542 1067	03	looking along E face of wall	3	1	SB
3	8	do	03	E face of wall	3	1	SB
4	9	6617 1135	04	W face of wall	3	1	SB
9a	459	6778 0984	05	orthostat	1	2	DSJ
9a	460	do	05	sheep creep	1	2	DSJ
9a	461	6784 0982	-		1	2	DSJ
9b	462	-	-	detail of wall	2	2	DSJ
10	463	6828 1003	08	W sheep fold, W face of wall	4	2	DSJ
10	464	do	08	do, E face	4	2	DSJ
9b	465	6832 1004	-	blocked gateway, W side	2	2	DSJ
9b	466	6829 1004	-	sheep creep	2	2	DSJ
9b	467	6835 1003	-	sheep creep	2	2	DSJ
9b	468	6846 1002	-	blocked cattle creep	2	2	DSJ
9b	469	do	-	do - detail	2	2	DSJ
9b	470	6847 1002	-	sheep creep	2	2	DSJ
11	471	6877 1007	06	E sheep fold from SW	4	2	DSJ
9b	472	6877 1008	-	sheep creep	2	2	DSJ
9b	473	68763 10087	-	Rabbit smoot	2	2	DSJ
9b	474	68761 10088	-	sheep creep	2	2	DSJ
9b	475	68769 10087	-	squeeze stile	2	2	DSJ

11	476	6879 1077	-	N wall of sheepfold	2	2	DSJ
11	477	do	-	S wall of sheep fold	4	2	DSJ
9b	478	6879 1008	-	blocky wall + orthostat	2	2	DSJ
9b	479	6881 1007	-	do	2	2	DSJ
9c	480	6906 0998	-	sheep creep	2	2	DSJ
9c	481	6914 0992	09	S face of wall	2	2	DSJ
9c	482	do	09	N face of wall	2	2	DSJ
9c	483	6914 0992	05	plinth at E end of wall, N side	2	2	DSJ
5	484	6764 0943	10	N face of wall	2	3	DSJ
6	485	6764 0947	11	N face of wall	2	3	DSJ
6	486	do	11	S face of wall	2	3	DSJ
7	Grange Scar 1	67 09	-	orthostats	1	3	DSJ
7	Grange Scar 2	do	-	fallen 'dominoes'	1	3	DSJ
8	142	6780 1002	12	W face of wall bank	1	3	DSJ
8	Grange Scar 3	6841 1115	12	line of orthostats in wall bank	1	3	DSJ
7	487	6778 0992	-	general views of wall detail	1	4	DSJ
7	488	to	-	do	1	4	DSJ
7	489	6778 0988	-	do	1	4	DSJ
7	490	do	-	do	1	4	DSJ
7	491	do	-	do	1	4	DSJ
13	492	6841 1108	-	sheep creep, W side	2	4	DSJ
13	493	do	-	orthostats on old trackway	1	4	DSJ
13	494	6842 1124	13	blocked sheep creep, W side	2	4	DSJ
13	495	6843 1124	-	step stile, W side	2	4	DSJ
14	496	6842 1124	14	E face of wall	2	4	DSJ
22	509	6817 1457	15	E face of wall	3	5	DSJ
23	510	6830 1441	16	SW face of wall	2	5	DSJ
24	511	6829 1440	17	SW face of wall	3	5	DSJ
25	512	6783	18	S face of wall	2	5	DSJ

		1214					
17	513	6814 1306	19	S face of wall	4	5	DSJ
17	Asby/ Maulds M	do	19	S face of wall	4	5	DSJ
27	514	6934 1147	20	W face of wall	3	6	DSJ
28	515	6936 1150	21	S face of wall	3	6	DSJ
27	516	6910 1148	-	sheep creep, E side	3	6	DSJ
29	5 17	6985 1123	22	W face of wall	3	6	DSJ
30	518	6965 1137	23	W face of wall	3	6	DSJ
29	519	6965 1139	-	sandstone wall	3	6	DSJ
32	526	6745 1393	-	N face of wall	2	7	DSJ
33	527	6720 1391	25	N face of wall	3	7	DSJ
33	528	do	25	Shap Granite footings in N face	3	7	DSJ
33	529	-	-	volunteers at work	3	7	DSJ
33	530	-	-	do	3	7	DSJ
33	531	-	-	do	3	7	DSJ
33	532	-	-	do	3	7	DSJ
35	533	6757 1296	27	N face of wall	5	7	DSJ
35	534	do	27	S face of wall	5	7	DSJ
35	535	do	27	Shap Granite wallhead	5	7	DSJ
31	536	6794 1344	24	E face of wall	4	7	DSJ
2	-	64436 09907	-	sheep creep	2	-	CD
16	Asby/Maulds Meaburn	6818 1112	-	Langrum relict wall looking N	1	-	DSJ
18	do	6808 1312	-	W end of wall looking S	2	-	DSJ
18	2	6808 1311	-	N face of wall	2	-	DSJ
19	Gt Asby Walls	6866 1050	-	butt end of relict wall, looking S	1	-	DSJ
20	212	6815 1045	-	wall and earthen bank	1	8	DSJ
20	213	do	-	detail of revetted bank	1	8	DSJ
21	S wall of Croft	6805 1266	-	S face of wall	4	8	DSJ
34	598	6737	26	S face of wall	4	8	DSJ

		1325					
26	595	6780 1215	-	ditch and bank looking N	1	8	DSJ
26	596	6786 1222	-	stone bank, E side	1	8	DSJ
26	597	6787 1225	-	Shap Granite boulders, E side	1	8	DSJ
36	588	6804 1006	-	NW face of wall	1	8	DSJ
36	589	do	-	do - detail	1	8	DSJ
36	590	do	-	NW face looking NNE	1	8	DSJ
36	591	do	-	watering hole	1	8	DSJ
36	592	do	-	do - detail	1	8	DSJ
37	593	6788 1215	-	N face of wall	2	8	DSJ37
37	593	6788 1215	-	N face of wall	2	8	DSJ
37	594	do	-	Shap Granite boulder	2	8	DSJ

SB – Steve Blenkinsop CD – Carol Dougherty DSJ – David Johnson

