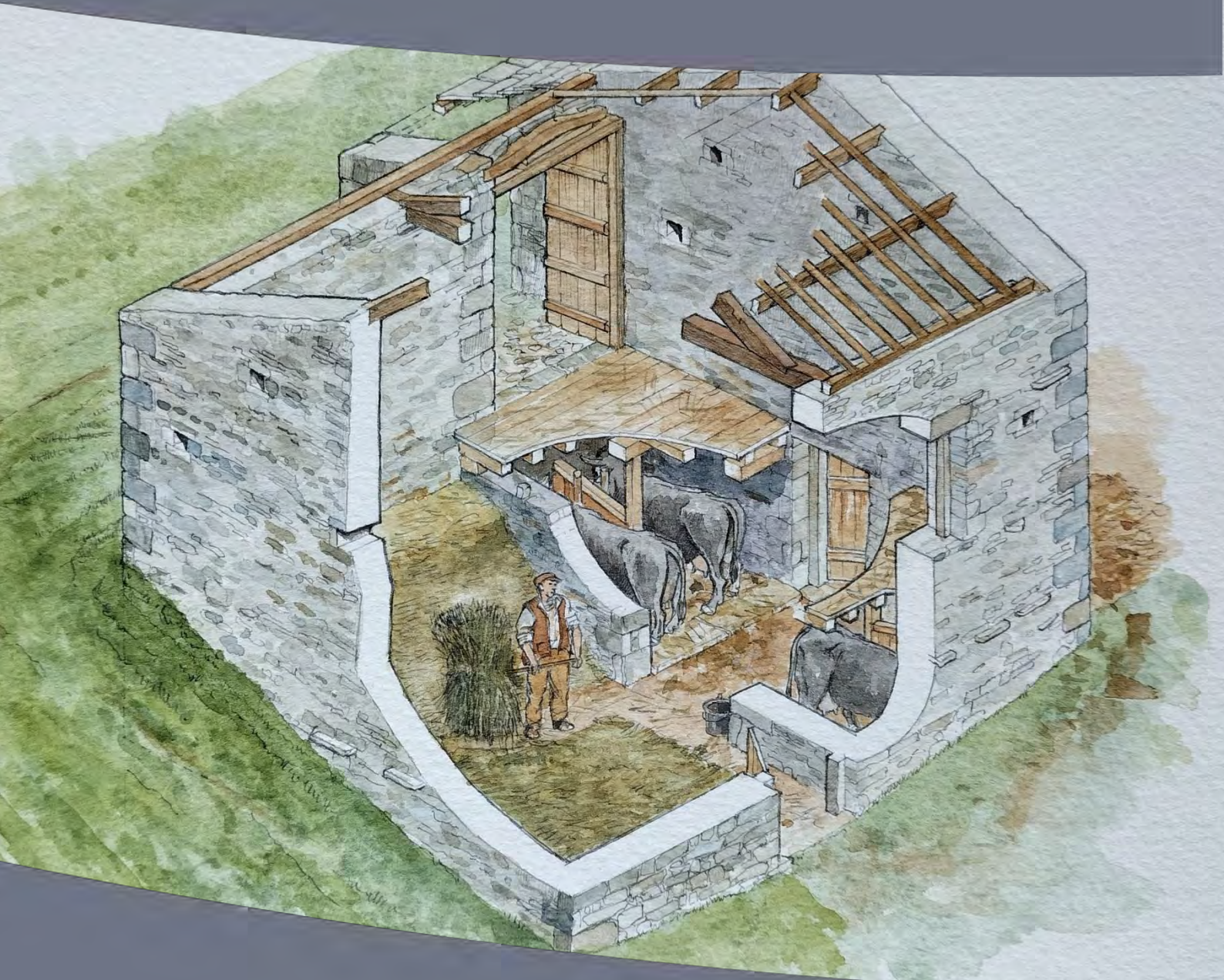


TRADITIONAL FARM BUILDINGS IN THE WESTMORLAND DALES

Survey Results



WESTMORLAND DALES



Made possible with

Heritage
Fund

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgement must be given to all the volunteers who took part in this project. It would not have been possible without you, so thank you. Many of the volunteers are members of the Cumbria Vernacular Buildings Group. Both groups of Westmorland Dales apprentices were also involved.

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Cover image: cutaway of bank barn, illustration by Allan T. Adams

Summary

As part of the Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership Scheme, from 2019 till 2023, volunteers undertook a survey of traditional farm buildings. This survey was undertaken on a parish-by-parish survey and the farm buildings surveyed at one of two levels depending on the level of access.

In total, 223 farm buildings were surveyed, located both in fields and on farmsteads. They were mainly for the overwintering of cattle and the storage of grass crops. However, evidence for the processing and storing of corn and green crops was also found in the buildings, and this has been compared with documentary evidence from the 19th and 20th centuries.

In addition to the survey, the project also consisted of a grant scheme for the repair of traditional farm buildings. Funding to repair two farm buildings was granted.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Traditional Farm Buildings (TFBs) are a distinctive feature of the Westmorland Dales landscape but they are also one of the most vulnerable types of historic building in the area. Farming practises have changed rapidly over the last 50 years and as a result many farm buildings are now redundant. This has led to many being demolished, left to decay or converted to other uses. However, those that survive all have stories to tell: they are evidence about how farming was practiced in the past, of developing views on agricultural stock management, of the evolution of building design and technology, and of the availability of building materials. In some cases, they can also be linked to previous generations of owners, occupiers and builders, either through documents or sometimes directly through inscriptions and graffiti. Many TFBs are often of aesthetic value in their own right.

1.2 As the Westmorland Dales has only recently been included within the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP), the information held on the Historic Environment Record (HER) is relatively sparse in comparison with other areas, and inevitably the buildings have benefited less in terms of conservation. Therefore, the project was twofold – a survey of traditional farm buildings in the scheme area, and a grant scheme to repair a small number of farm buildings.

1.3 One of the aims of the survey was to help increase our understanding of the number, distribution and type of farm buildings that exist. Despite the fact that they make a strong contribution to the distinctive landscapes and vernacular built traditions of the National Park, they are often overlooked and poorly understood.

Project Objectives

1.4 A number of objectives were identified:

- To start to redress the imbalance between the new area of the National Park and the traditional area
- To survey, record and interpret traditional farm buildings
- To carry out conservation work on a number of key buildings under threat
- To improve records on the YDNPA HER.

1.5 The following outputs were identified:

- A systematic parish-area based survey of traditional farm buildings throughout the area by trained volunteers, and the input of these survey records into the HER, based on a survey and recording methodology tested and fine-tuned in the development phase.
- Conservation work to a minimum of 5 traditional farm buildings based on expressions of interest during the first year of delivery and their selection based on criteria agreed in the development phase.
- Interpretation of some of the buildings identified will be picked up within the broader interpretation project, integrating traditional farm buildings to other features of local interest through interpretation boards, parish-based walks leaflets and the Out of Oblivion website.

Limitations

1.6 This project was delivered from 2019 until 2023. Therefore, the project was heavily impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, during which the survey had to be paused and training events postponed. As a result, key survey months in 2020 and to an extent 2021 were lost.

1.7 The Westmorland Dales has had more relaxed planning restrictions than the rest of the National Park as it only became part of a designated landscape in 2016. As a result, there are perhaps more barn conversions. The local plan for the Yorkshire Dales, which was adopted in 2016, provided a more flexible approach to the adaptation or conversion of traditional farm buildings.¹ As a result, the TFB census undertaken in the early 2010s and the field barn, farmstead and change assessment will have seen less impact from this policy. In addition, the Westmorland Dales survey has the potential of having more access restrictions, and this could potentially skew the results.

¹ Yorkshire Dales National Park, 'Local Plan 2015-2030', <https://www.yorkshiredales.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/13/2019/06/Yorkshire-Dales-National-Park-Local-Plan-2015-30.pdf> (adopted 2016); Yorkshire Dales National Park, 'Developing Barns', <https://www.yorkshiredales.org.uk/park-authority/living-and-working/planning-policy/delivering-new-homes/developing-barns/> (accessed August 2023).

2. Methodology

Project Development

2.1 At the beginning of the Second World War, the National Farm Survey was undertaken which counted and described all the farm buildings in the country. Just over 10 years ago, the YDNPA decided to carry out their own census of traditional farm buildings in the National Park to give a better understanding of this important heritage resource. This survey was carried out on a parish-by-parish basis.²

However, it took place prior to the Park extension in 2016. The survey of the Westmorland Dales was developed on a similar model, so that it could provide comparable data.

2.2 The original iteration of the project was to carry out the survey during the development phase to identify initial buildings for the repair scheme. However, this wasn't realistic, and instead was piloted during the development phase. The pilot was led by Robert White.

Project Delivery

Survey

2.3 The survey was carried out on a parish-by-parish basis. Each parish was given a survey area number, and for the larger parishes they were split into more manageable survey areas.

2.4 The Westmorland Dales scheme area includes 15 parishes, however for some of these only a small part of the parish falls within the boundary.

² Through this project, 75 parishes were surveyed and 5,467 barns were recorded.

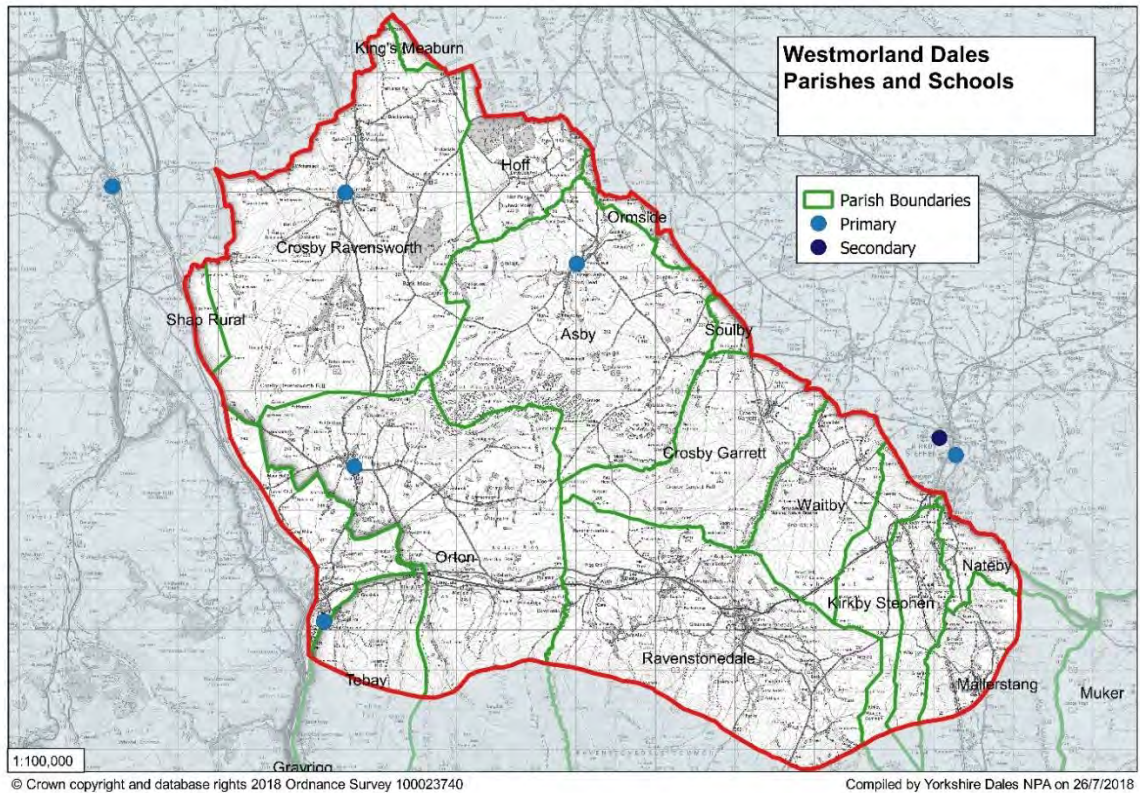


Figure 1 A map of the parishes (outlined in green) in the Westmorland Dales Scheme Area (outlined in red).

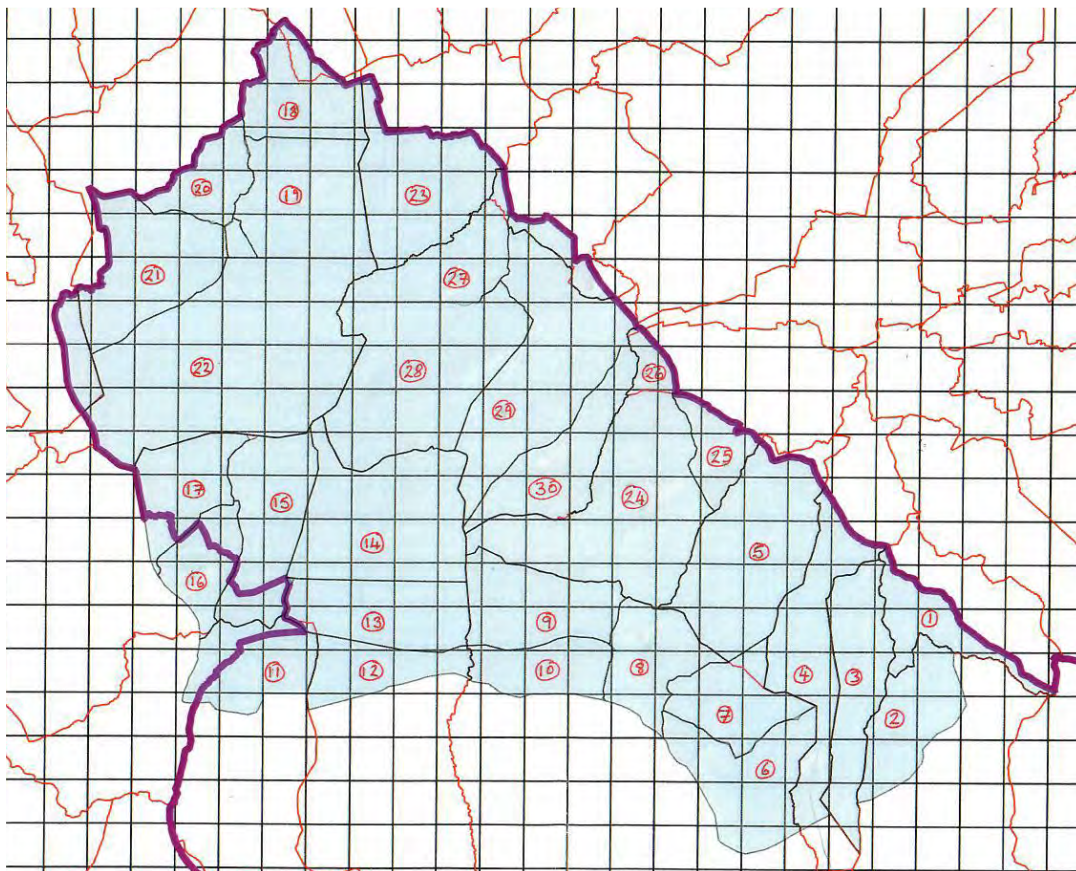


Figure 2 The Westmorland Dales scheme area split into survey areas. See table below.

Parish(es)	Survey Area(s)
Asby	27-30
Crosby Garrett	24-25
Crosby Ravensworth	18-22
Hoff	23
Kirkby Stephen	4
Mallerstang	2
Nateby	1
Orton	12-17
Ravenstonedale	6-10
Soulby, Musgrave and Ormside	26
Tebay	11
Waitby	5
Wharton	3

Table 1 A table of parishes in the scheme area with their survey area numbers.

2.5 Farm buildings were recorded at different levels, depending on the level of access. These levels do not relate to the Historic England guidance³, however they do represent different levels of detail. Level 1 surveys were undertaken from Public Rights of Way (PROW), and as such the information collected can vary depending on how visible the farm building or farmstead is. Level 2 surveys were undertaken where permission had been granted to access the field and barn (if safe). As a result, much more detailed information could be gathered.

Parish	Level 1	Level 2
Asby	1	32
Crosby Garrett	NS	
Crosby Ravensworth	N/A	24
Hoff	3	4
Kirkby Stephen	N/A	4
Mallerstang	NS	
Nateby	NS	

³ Historic England, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).

Orton	66	5
Ravenstonedale	51	N/A
Soulby, Musgrave and Ormside	NS	
Tebay	33	N/A
Waitby	NS	
Wharton	NS	

Table 2 A table by parish of how many barns were surveyed at Level 1 or Level 2. ('NS' is for not surveyed).

2.6 All of the volunteers who took part in the project attended a training event. For those who had attended training events delivered during the development phase or by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, they attended refresher sessions. All other training events were held over two days. However, post-Covid some introductory training sessions were held virtually.



Figure 3 Training event held in the development phase.

Documentary Research

2.7 Limited documentary research was undertaken as part of this project. Several volunteers referred to historic Ordnance Survey maps while undertaking the survey. In addition, a few volunteers also undertook some archive research at Kendal Archives, where documents and plans survived in relation to certain farm buildings. Where further research has been undertaken, they have been added as case studies in this report (see Crosby Ravensworth results).

2.8 A visit to The National Archives at Kew was also undertaken. It was not possible to view the Land Tax Assessment, dating to around 1798, however it was possible to view a number of agricultural statistics dating from 1866 to 1940. These were selected at 10-year intervals between 1866 and 1916, along with 1940. It therefore only gives a specific snapshot in time.

3. Background

Location

3.1 The survey took place in the Westmorland Dales scheme area. In 2016, this area became part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The area has been part of Westmorland since 1133, until the creation of Cumbria (along with Cumberland) in 1974. However, from 2023 it is again Westmorland and Furness.



Figure 4 Map showing the outlines of the Yorkshire Dales and Lake District National Parks. The Westmorland Dales is the northeast area of the YDNP and indicated in magenta.

Geology

3.2 ‘The geology of the Westmorland Dales forms the foundation of the ... landscape we see today and has been over 400 million years in the making. During this expanse of time our piece of the Earth’s crust has travelled across the globe, driven by plate tectonics. By spotting clues in the area’s rocks, fossils and landforms we can discover ... [this] journey – from a deep ocean and colliding continents, to tropical seas, deserts and ice sheets.’⁴

3.3 ‘At the heart of the area are the limestone scarps, crags and dramatic pavements of the Carboniferous Great Scar Limestone. Criss-crossed by dry stone walls and dotted with old quarries and limekilns, these limestone landscapes give the

⁴ Elizabeth Pickett, ‘Geology of the Westmorland Dales’ (draft booklet, 2023).

area a distinctive character. Rolling green farmland in the north is underlain by limestone, sandstone and mudstone, part of a younger sequence of Carboniferous rocks known as the Yoredale Group. In the north-east there are small areas of the distinctive red rocks of the Eden Valley, which date from the Permian and Triassic periods. To the south the steep-sided Howgill Fells, made of Silurian slaty rocks, rise up from the floodplain of the upper Lune Valley. Glacial deposits and landforms, a legacy of the last major glaciation, mantle the area and tell of past ice sheets and meltwater.’⁵

3.4 Local geology used in vernacular buildings:

- Limestone
- Sandstone
- Shap pink granite – usually as erratics, a glacial erratic is a glacier-transported rock fragment that differs from the local bedrock. They can differ in size but can be huge boulders, and the distance of transportation can range from less than one mile to over five-hundred miles. They are particularly concentrated in the western (or north-western) part of the scheme area and are used in many building and wall “plinths”.
- Brockram – is a basal breccia of cemented limestone and sandstone fragments dating from the Permian period. It is a type of rock found in northern England. It is found in the eastern part of the scheme boundary.

3.5 The limestone pavement, which is a distinctive part of the uplands in the Westmorland Dales, has been increasingly exposed due to millennia of clearance activity and farming.

3.6 Most buildings have slate roofs, the slate would have likely been imported by the railways.

⁵ YDNPA, ‘Dales Rocks: Westmorland Dales’, <https://dalesrocks.org.uk/category/westmorland-dales/> (accessed August 2023).

Landscape Character and Use

Villages and Surrounding Landscape

3.7 Most of the villages in the Westmorland Dales show evidence of their medieval origins. In some cases it is more clear than others. Figure 5 is an artist's impression of a two-row plan form of tofts and crofts laid out on opposite sides of a beck and green. In this case, the church and corn mill are positioned on the green. Tofts (A) consisted of single-storey longhouses of (probably) timber with wattle and daub, and thatched roofs (including using heather). The longhouses were home to both humans and their cattle. The crofts (also see A) were important for household subsistence – growing fruit and vegetables, keeping pigs and poultry, and stabling oxen. Beyond the crofts are the back lanes (C). And behind that, the open, unfenced plough fields (D) needed for growing arable (oats and barley) that were worked as individual strips by the croft holders using an ox team, and milled by water power (B).

3.8 It was the ox team that created the defining elongated reverse-S shape (still visible in the ridge and furrow earthworks). Over time, these ploughlands were expanded outwards, away from the back lane, as the population and demand for food grew, particularly in the late 15th and through the 16th centuries. At this time, piecemeal enclosure is also taking place (E), creating small field parcels for keeping stock, and in some cases further arable production. Upland areas continue to be used as common land for seasonal grazing (G), and where seasonal farmsteads can be found (shielings, H). Common land is accessed by outgangs from the village (F) to avoid stock straying onto the ploughlands.



Figure 5 An artist's impression of a Westmorland Dales village in the late-medieval period, by Allan T. Adams.



Figure 6 An artist's impression of the same village in the 19th century, by Allan T. Adams.

3.9 Figure 6 has the same village layout but with further development. The tofts are now more substantial, rebuilt in stone during the 'Great Rebuild', and consist of a variety of farmstead types. The church has been enlarged, and non-conformist chapels (I) start appearing from the 17th century. There is also a smithy (J) and a village school (K) on the green. More substantial bridges have replaced the fords and packhorse bridges of the medieval period.

3.10 Behind the village farmsteads, the open fields have been enclosed by individual farmers into long, narrow strip fields. The landscape is now predominantly pastoral. Field barns (L) have appeared to house livestock in the winter and to store hay. Clearance activity has continued, and less woodland remains overall. Some common land has been enclosed by Acts of Parliament (M) – it contrasts with earlier piecemeal enclosures with large 'ruler drawn' field parcels fenced with dry stone walls. Lime kilns (N) are found widely dispersed across areas of the landscape with proximity to limestone, to produce lime for agricultural improvement. Nearby quarries are extracted for limestone to burn, but also for the countless dry stone walls and

buildings. Unenclosed, unimproved common land can remain, particularly at the very periphery.

3.11 Despite all this development in the post-medieval period, evidence of their early origins is still visible in the villages of the Westmorland Dales.

Enclosure

3.12 Boundaries in the Westmorland Dales come in a variety of forms. A common historic field boundary are hedges. Former hedgerows can often be spotted by a non-continuous line of trees. However, there are even more boundaries as banks and dry stone walls.

3.13 Casten banks – they are earthen banks formed by throwing (or casting) up earth to form the linear bank, these banks can pre-date the Norman Conquest. Quite commonly casten banks were built with a stone revetment along one face, and sometimes a ditch running alongside.

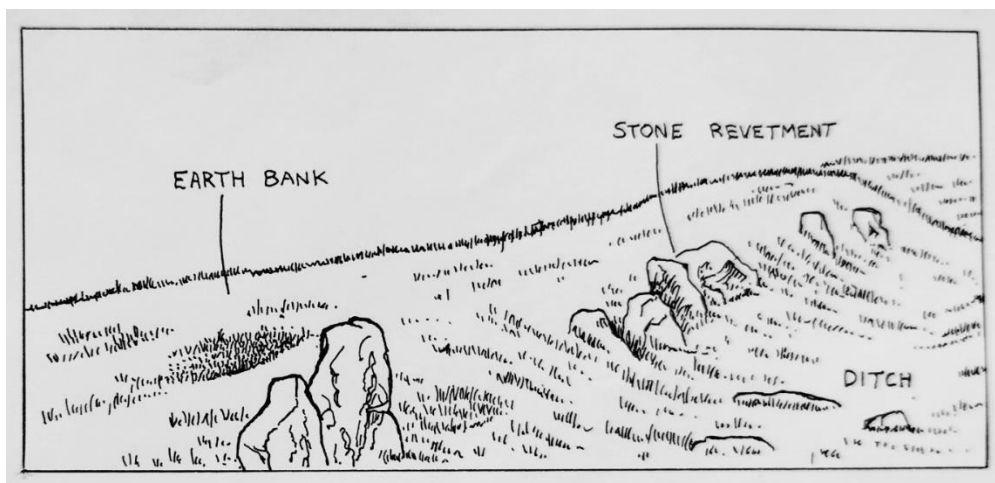


Figure 7 Illustration of a casten bank, by Allan T. Adams.

3.14 “Medieval” walls – there are still sections of walls standing in the Westmorland Dales that were built in the medieval period. Some of these relate to deer parks and others to the granges (or farms) of distant abbeys. These walls have straight sides and are often taller, and use stone ‘cleared’ from the adjacent land. Earlier examples often have high numbers of orthostats. These date prior to 1700.

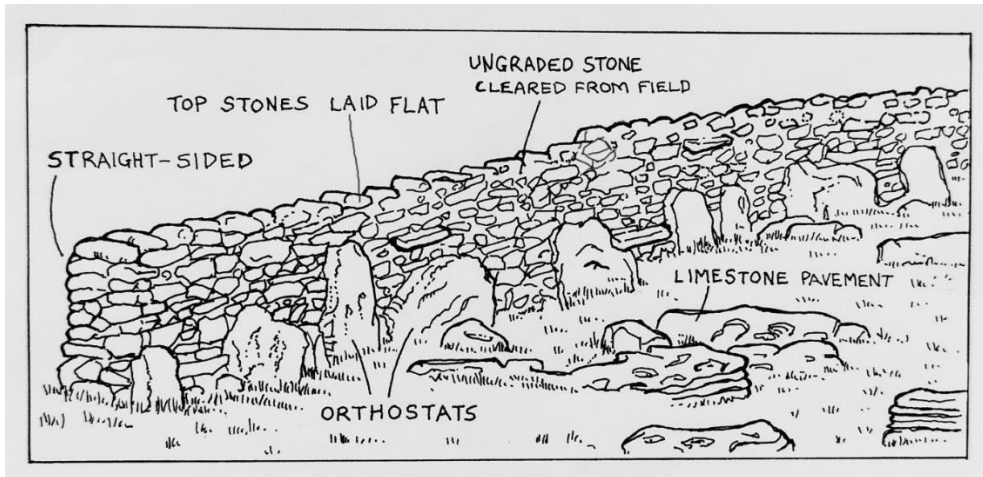


Figure 8 Illustration of a "Medieval" wall, by Allan T. Adams.

3.15 Parliamentary Enclosure walls – the period where parliamentary enclosure occurs in this part of the country is roughly from 1750 to 1850. Enclosure acts were passed by parliament and led to a marked change to the landscape and the construction of miles of new walls, often in upland areas on former common land. The walls were built from locally quarried stone, with their topstones laid near vertically. They are well ‘coursed’ and ‘graded’ in stone size with continuous throughstones.

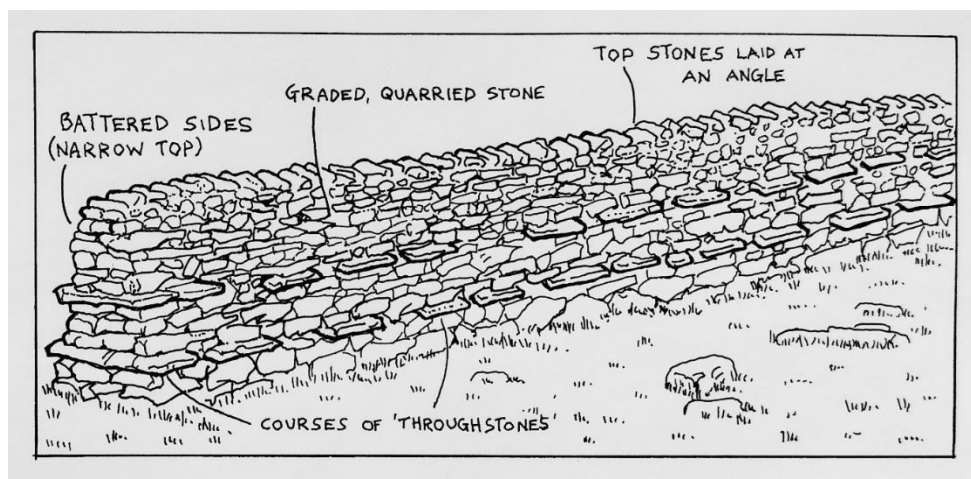


Figure 9 Illustration of a Parliamentary Enclosure wall, by Allan T. Adams.

3.16 ‘Narrow top’ construction is found from around 1700 to the present. It is the most common type of construction found in the Westmorland Dales.

Commons

3.17 The common land that survives on the edges of enclosed farmland in the Westmorland Dales is an integral part of the farming heritage and have significant time depth. Archaeological investigations on Little Asby Common over the last 20

years has revealed a landscape that has been influenced and managed by people for 12,000 years. This started with clearance and hunting activity in the Mesolithic, the start of farming in the Neolithic that developed through the Bronze Age, seasonal use in the medieval period and beyond, and then as a common (that is still a working common today). See the Little Asby Through the Keyhole report for further information.

3.18 Shielings are found in upland areas, and typically date from the 7th to 17th century. In some cases (and for limited amounts of time) they could be for permanent habitation. However, often there were inhabited for up to six months of the year, for the summer pasture of sheep and cows. They consist of a rectangular structure (sometimes a longhouse, other times purely domestic) and an associated enclosure. All that remains of most shielings in the landscape are a couple of courses of stones or an earthwork. In the past they would have been built with low stone walls, turf walls, and then a turf roof. They would have typically only had one door, and a hearth with a gap in the roof where the smoke could get out.



Figure 10 Artists impression of a shieling, by Allan T. Adams.

3.19 For centuries, tenants of small family farms exercised their right to common on the upland fells, within closeknit communities bonded through a shared culture. The commons have been used for grazing animals and the rearing of specialised breeding stock. Historically, they have also been used for a wide range of other resources, including the gathering of fuel for heating and cooking, quarrying stone for building material and lime burning. The commons were an important communal resource for essentials, including turfs, animal dung, bracken, rushes, wool and

wood, that were used as fodder, thatching/building materials, floor coverings, lighting and fuel. And until relatively recently, limestone was 'robbed' from the commons for garden rockery stone. Limestone pavement is now legally protected.



Figure 11 Artists impression of scything bracken, by James Innerdale.



Figure 12 Artists impression of peat cutting, by James Innerdale.

3.20 Commons are now taken for granted as accessible, open spaces for recreation, when they are in fact still a working landscape, used by humans for many centuries to graze livestock, the production of generations of specialised grazing herds, land clearances, industry, and mutual interest. Until relatively recently, they also played a crucial role in the annual cycle of farming and the use of field barns.

Other Features

3.21 Another WDLPS project was a survey of small-scale heritage features. The survey took place in ten villages across the scheme area, where small human-made features were recorded around the village core, which include letter boxes, churn stands, gate stoops and date stones. In total 773 features were recorded. All the villages (bar perhaps Tebay) have a strong agricultural character. As a result, some of the features that were recorded relate to this past activity.

3.22 Other surveys, include the Great Asby Scar Archaeology Survey, which focussed on an upland area 11km² in size. Evidence of human activity dates back to at least the Bronze Age, all the way to the present day. Prior to the survey, there were 59 known sites, however 1,218 features were recorded. Of these, 249 related to agricultural sites – sheepfolds, biolds, field walls and enclosures, and a further 80

related to wall furniture – gate stoops, smoots, sheep creeps and stiles. Other features related to industry, water management, settlements, and so on.

3.23 Churn stands – they were typically in use from the coming of the railway until the 1970s when milk was collected by tanker. There was also a decline in the number of dairy farms from this time, and again after the Foot and Mouth outbreak in 2001. Churn stands typically mark a change from the local production of cheese and butter, to the export of milk to towns and cities. This had not been possible before the railway allowed quick transportation. The exact number of churn stands will never be known as there are many that no longer survive. However, some former stands could be identified from oral accounts or old photographs. No timber churn stands were recorded, and they are unlikely to survive, however we have heard accounts about them. Stone stands could have been removed for a number of different reasons and are particularly vulnerable to being hit by vehicles.

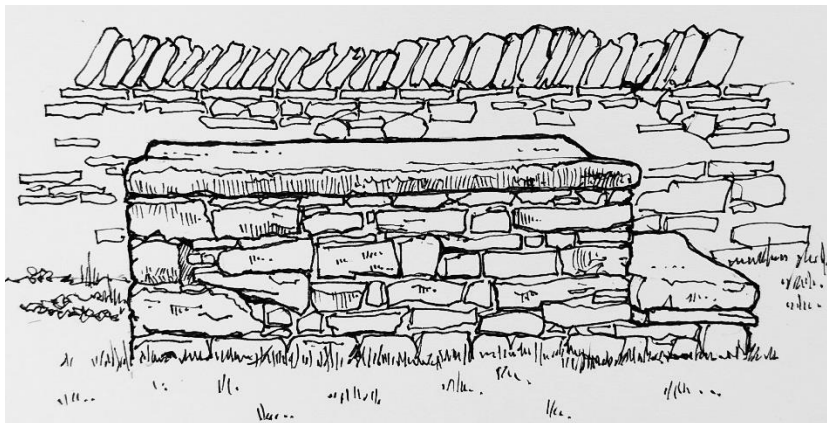


Figure 13 Illustration of a churn stand, by Allan T. Adams.

3.24 Dovecotes – they can be freestanding buildings, however in the Westmorland Dales they are commonly found in the gable ends of farm buildings (and in the porches of houses). They were typically for nesting pigeons, which along with doves, were an important food source historically, but were also kept for their eggs and feathers.

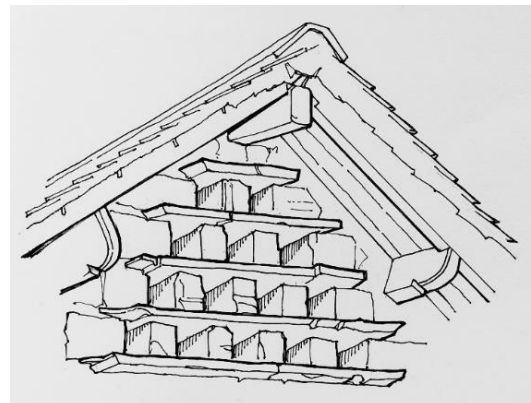
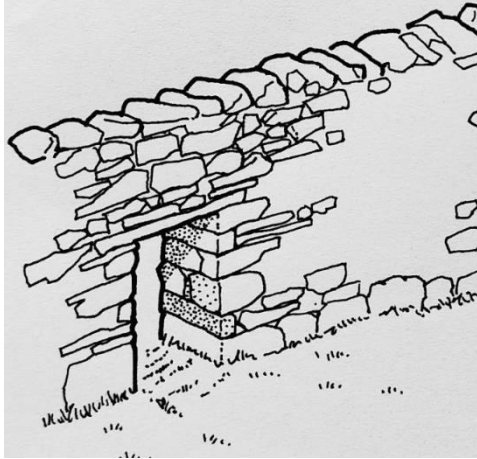


Figure 14 Illustration of a dovecote in the gable end of a building, by Allan T. Adams.

3.25 Datestones - many of these were recorded with examples dating from the 17th to 21st centuries. However, many are not in their original location as they have been moved and relocated with later rebuilding on the farm and in the village.

3.26 Sheep creeps - also referred to as hogg holes, cripple holes, and sheep



smoots. They are gaps in walls that allow sheep, often only lambs, to move between fields. These are usually blocked following changes in farming methods and changes in land ownership.

Figure 15 Illustration of a sheep creep, by Allan T. Adams.

3.27 Sheepfolds - they are enclosures for sheep. Shepherds still use some of these structures when gathering their flock on the common with dogs.

3.28 Bields - they are predominantly found in upland landscapes. Bields are short sections of walls that provide shelter to livestock, principally sheep. The walls can be straight, curved or with walls at right angles (e.g. in an 'L' shape).

3.29 Lime kilns - the most common type of lime kilns are free-standing masonry structures with a squared or rounded front face with an arch at the base and a bowl within, where the limestone was converted to lime. These lime kilns start to appear in the landscape from about 1670. Lime kilns were built for a number of reasons, but were mainly for the production of lime mortar for construction, or for spreading on fields for agricultural improvement. As a result, lime from these kilns brought previously unused land in parts of the uplands into production for more intensive grazing by sheep and cattle, a process that often took place alongside the installation of drainage within newly taken-in land.



Figure 16 Examples of masonry lime kilns, photo credit YDNPA.

The Wider Context – Agriculture and Farm Buildings

3.30 The majority of traditional farm buildings are considered vernacular buildings. Mercer describes vernacular buildings as being of, ‘traditional form [...] built in traditional ways with traditional materials’, that ‘belong to a type that is common in a given area at a given time’.⁶ This results in local distinctiveness, and vernacular buildings are often studied in regional contexts. Many local factors influenced the style of farming and as such the buildings required, this has made the field house particularly distinctive to upland landscapes, like the Yorkshire Dales and Cumbria.

3.31 The west of Britain is dominated by pastoral farming, due to its upland landscape that has developed over thousands of years.⁷ The agriculture of an area is shaped by its surrounding landscape. The limestone steps, scars and terraces of much of the northern Pennines supplies good pasture for livestock.⁸ The agricultural tradition of nearby North Riding was essentially in the breeding of cattle, most notably the Shorthorn. The Shorthorn had become crucial to this area’s agriculture and dairying by about 1840, as it was known for its great yield of milk.⁹

3.32 Traditional farm buildings have to be viewed in their landscape as a whole and cannot be removed from it or viewed in isolation. As vernacular buildings, they reflect the considerable regional differences in types of farming.¹⁰ They can therefore reveal much about former ways of life and practices.¹¹ Waistell believed that everything in agriculture must be subordinate to utility, and as such, the buildings reflect what they have been used for.¹² In the scholarship there is an emphasis on the farmstead, and as a result the buildings that are found within it. Farmsteads are an important feature in the Dales landscape, however field houses are a very distinctive building type. These buildings reflect the area’s pastoral agriculture. Enclosure, both piecemeal and by parliamentary act, meant many farms gained new

⁶ Eric Mercer, *English Vernacular Houses: A study of traditional farmhouses and cottages* (London: HMSO, 1975), p. 1.

⁷ Lois Mansfield, *Upland Agriculture and the Environment* (Bowness-on-Windermere: Badger Press, 2011), p. 1.

⁸ Bill Cowley, *Farming in Yorkshire: A Regional Survey* (Clapham: Dalesman, 1972), p. 11.

⁹ Vance Hall, *A History of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society 1837-1987: in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Society* (London: B. T. Batsford, 1987), p. 34.

¹⁰ J. E. C. Peters, *Discovering Traditional Farm Buildings*, 5th edn. (Oxford, 2011), p. 3.

¹¹ R. W. Brunskill, ‘Recording the Buildings of the Farmstead’, *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society*, vol. 21 (London: 1976), p. 1.

¹² Charles Waistell, *Designs for Agricultural Buildings*, ed. by Joseph Jopling (London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green, 1827), p. 2.

land at some distance from the home, so buildings had to be built in the fields to serve them.¹³ They were constructed as out-factories, for the production of manure, the storage of hay and the housing of cattle.

3.33 Farm life in the Dales was ruled by the climate. During the 18th and 19th centuries, it was debated in many parts of England whether cattle should be wintered indoors or left out to pasture. It was argued that when left indoors the milk production increased, the fields were less churned up, and the manure could be collected and used precisely where it was needed.¹⁴ By 1760, most of the milking cows were being housed, due to the awareness of the need for shelter and warmth for cattle.¹⁵ This was a fairly established practice in Cumbria and neighbouring Dales before the 18th century with the field house tradition. The climate, terrain, and scattered holdings, were among the factors that developed this system of housing cattle between November and late-May. The field houses were part of an annual cycle that linked to the farming calendar. The lofted field barns are found most commonly in Swaledale and Wensleydale (but are also found in the Westmorland Dales); these consist of cattle and fodder housing. The majority of the building would be given to the storage of fodder, this included hay stacked from the floor to the roof in the mew as well as in the loft above the byre, known as the baulks. Each barn would usually be built with one or more forking holes to enable hay, which would have been cut over summer, to be forked inside. The muck produced by over-wintered cattle would be taken out of the barn through the muckhole or the door and stacked outside to be spread on the surrounding meadow in spring. This process of keeping the crops and muck where they were needed meant that transport of these bulky items could be minimised.¹⁶

3.34 As well as the annual cycle of farming that focussed on these buildings, the farmer also had to follow a daily cycle during those winter months when the cattle were housed. Every day in the winter, a farmer would walk out to the cows, to feed

¹³ R. W. Brunskill, *Traditional Buildings of Britain: An Introduction to Vernacular Architecture*, 4th edn (London: Victor Gollancz, 1988), p. 37.

¹⁴ Susan Denyer, *Traditional Buildings and Life in the Lake District* (London: Victor Gollancz, 1991), p. 96.

¹⁵ J. E. C. Peters, *The Development of Farm Buildings in Western Lowland Staffordshire up to 1880* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1969), p. 132.

¹⁶ Brunskill, *Traditional Buildings of Britain*, p. 119.

and water them as well as muck the barn out. The scattered barns in fields are only made practicable by the number of becks and springs that occur in this landscape, which the cattle could drink from daily.¹⁷ This was before the introduction of piped water, when water bowls were installed in the byres. These were introduced from the second quarter of the 20th century, but many field houses still do not have them.¹⁸

3.35 Tuke believed these buildings could be understood as part of a 'specialised pastoral economy' that produced dairy products.¹⁹ This was for the local markets, but also as exports to the emerging industrial towns.²⁰ In the winter, cattle would have been milked in the byre, whereas in summer they were milked outside in the pasture field.²¹ The milk was then transported home on the farmer's back or on either side of a donkey (or other animal).²² The development of a railway network, enabled farmers to move into liquid milk production. More consistent income could be received from milk than cheese, and for a time, they were beyond competition from foreign imports.²³ Cottage dairies meant that there was quite a lot of variety in the cheese being produced, however by the end of the 19th century a number of poor cheeses had affected its reputation, and the better market for liquid milk only further reduced the output.²⁴ The cottage industry finally ended with the introduction of hygiene regulations in the 20th century. A focus on liquid milk also changed the practice of farming. It was more convenient for cows to be milked and fed at the homestead.²⁵ This meant farmers wanted landlords to invest in buildings there.²⁶ Therefore, scattered field barns became increasingly redundant.

¹⁷ Marie Hartley and Joan Ingilby, *Dales Memories* (Clapham: Dalesman, 1986), p. 36.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 70.

¹⁹ James Tuke, 1794, cited in Jeremy Lake, *Historic Farm Buildings: An Introduction and Guide* (London: Blandford Press, 1989), p. 94.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 94.

²¹ Patricia Dingwall, *Wensleydale* (Middleton-in-Teesdale: Discovery Guides, 1989), p. 18.

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 18-9.

²³ L. Jebb, *The Small Holdings of England: A Survey of Various Existing Systems* (London: John Murray, 1907), pp. 36-7; Robert Trow-Smith, *A History of British Livestock Husbandry 1700-1900*, 2nd edn (London: Routledge, 2006), p. 321.

²⁴ G. E. Fussell, *The English Dairy Farmer 1500-1900*, 2nd edn (Abingdon: Routledge, 2019), p. 240.

²⁵ Jebb, *The Small Holdings of England*, p. 45.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 45.

*Functions and Materials*²⁷

3.36 Farm buildings provided a range of functions: the storage and processing of crops, the protection of animals and the storage of machinery. In early societies these functions were all carried out under one roof but gradually specialist buildings were developed: stables, dovecotes, granaries, dairies, pigsties, threshing barns, cow houses, cart sheds, hogg houses, shelter sheds, hen houses, hay barns, midden stores, covered yards and workshops, even accommodation for farm labourers as well as multi-function buildings. The combination barn, built to store harvested hay and sometimes corn, threshed straw and grain, house cattle and/or horses and perhaps to also shelter cart and farm implements is the most common form of farm building. Many of these have a large entry on one side wall for carts or sleds, as well as separate entries to cow byres, loose boxes etc.

3.37 Most Traditional Farm Buildings are vernacular buildings, constructed in the main of locally sourced materials, although this became less consistent as transport networks, particularly rail transport, improved. They frequently display evidence for successive change as farmsteads and buildings developed and were added to over time. A smaller proportion are designed buildings, usually built in a single phase and sometimes in a recognisable architectural style. These often result from the activities of large estates and follow pattern books or designs by architects, agents or engineers and make more use of more expensive higher status and imported materials.

3.38 Farm buildings can be found within a farmstead setting or dispersed amongst fields. Historic England have published National Farm Building Types, a good guide to types of farmsteads and farm buildings.²⁸ Preliminary research suggests that the most common arrangement in the Westmorland Dales area is a linear farmstead with the farmhouse and at least one, sometimes more than one, agricultural buildings aligned in straight row, often under the same roof line but not necessarily built at the same time. It was not uncommon for differential rebuilding to take place with the dwelling house and attached byre being rebuilt at different times, the two or more

²⁷ This section was written by Robert White for volunteers involved in the project.

²⁸ Which can be found here - <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/national-farm-building-types/national-building-types-2014.pdf/>.

phases of building often being recognisable by a line of quoins where the buildings are attached. Linear farmsteads could easily develop into L-shaped or courtyard plan farmsteads with farm buildings arranged around a yard. In L-shaped plans a new building would be built at right angles to the original range. Dispersed plans have less regular groupings of buildings. Many farmsteads with courtyard plans, where buildings are regularly arranged around a yard, were purpose-built designed structures.

3.39 Most Traditional Farm Buildings reflect the building materials found or easily exploited in the locality, locally mainly stone for walls. Roofs may be made from Westmorland (or Welsh) slate or sandstone flags, confusingly also locally known as slate. It is unusual to find buildings of brick or wood in this region. The gable eaves are sometimes strengthened with stone copings, supported by kneelers, sometimes carefully dressed. No original heather thatch roofs are known but the evidence for earlier thatched roofs may survive in the form of relict roof lines, either a steep pitched outline in a gable or raised walling on the long elevations, showing that the building has been altered to accommodate a shallow pitched stone roof.

3.40 Most Traditional Farm Buildings were constructed in a simple vernacular manner and many possess few easily datable characteristics. Some building techniques, however, give hints to dating. Heather or ling thatch was falling out of use in new construction during the 18th century and by 1800 it would probably be used only infrequently when the overhaul of existing roofs was required. Later buildings tend to have more regularly finished walling stone. Watershot masonry, with roughly dressed stonework laid in courses with the outer face tilted to throw water off the wall, was widely used between the late 18th and mid-19th century. The different tooling marks used on stonework can also give some indication of date, particularly on early barns where coarse diagonal tooling is likely to be 17th century and scotched tooling late 17th century but stone work can and was reused. Some materials such as Welsh slate only became economically viable after cheap rail transport reached the area.

Improvement

3.41 It is important to consider contemporary thought on the planning of farm buildings, as well as the spread of these ideas. There were numerous agricultural

writers and commentators in the 18th and 19th centuries. There was a five-fold increase in the number of farming manuals and a ten-fold increase in journals between 1780 and 1850, with the greatest number of new book titles appearing in the 1790s.²⁹ Many of these were manifestly targeted at the landowning class.³⁰ However, this was also a time when advice and innovations were brought almost to the doorstep by local agricultural societies.³¹ There has been much debate as to how influential Improvers were, and who really implemented this change. In reality, the situation varied from estate to estate, and even from one generation to another.³² In the context of improvement, and in particular on large estates, new farm buildings were often on a larger and grander scale than before.³³

3.42 Peters has suggested that the development of accommodation for cattle is complex, and depended on a number of factors that included the reason for which they were kept, developing ideas on livestock management and on changes in feeding practice.³⁴ However, the literature regarding farm buildings in the late 18th and early 19th centuries contained much contradictory advice.³⁵ There was never complete agreement about the best way to keep cattle over the winter, and as a result practice varied widely.³⁶ However, the cowhouse was considered to be a 'low, dank, ill-lit and ill-ventilated place' well into the 19th century.³⁷

3.43 At a national level, there had been moves to establish a government agency, the Board of Agriculture, to promote agricultural change effectively in the late 18th century.³⁸ As a result, a series of over 80 county reports were commissioned to look at the state of farming in each area.³⁹ This preceded the national and regional agricultural societies. The English Agriculture Society was founded in 1838, and

²⁹ Figures based on information by W. F. Perkins and F. A. Buttress, cited in H. S. A. Fox, 'Local farmers' associations and the circulation of agricultural information in nineteenth-century England', in H. S. A. Fox and R. A. Butlin, *Change in the Countryside: Essays on Rural England, 1500-1900* (London: Institute of British Geographers, 1979), p. 54.

³⁰ David Johnson, *An Improving Prospect?: A History of Agricultural Change in Cumbria* (Stroud: Amberley, 2016), p. 107.

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 108.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 111.

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 145.

³⁴ Peters, *The Development of Farm Buildings*, p. 180.

³⁵ Brunskill, *Traditional Buildings of Britain*, p. 39.

³⁶ Fussell, *The English Dairy Farmer*, p. 40.

³⁷ Brunskill, *Traditional Farm Buildings*, p. 64.

³⁸ Johnson, *An Improving Prospect?*, p. 108.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 110.

became the Royal Agricultural Society after obtaining its Royal Charter in 1840.⁴⁰ This organisation rapidly built up a reputation, and was part of a 'general effort to revitalize and redirect farming'.⁴¹ It was regarded as a 'time of change', powered by science and managed by progressive landowners and large tenant farmers.⁴² The associations were behind many improvements in agriculture, and were foremost in diffusing agricultural knowledge of all kinds.⁴³

3.44 At a similar time, many regional or county agricultural societies were set up, a product of widespread enthusiasm. There were societies at all levels, ranging from the district to small farmers' clubs.⁴⁴ These provided information to the English farmer, principally through the many agricultural periodicals produced about the activities of the associations.⁴⁵ This printed information would have been available at the numerous reading rooms.⁴⁶ These were widespread in England, and were often a feature in Westmorland Dales villages (but often only using map evidence). However, there were many other opportunities to find out more about agriculture and its advances. There were a number of shows in Cumbria, and many would travel a great distance to attend. There was often a focus on smaller, family farms.

The Wider Context – The Lakes and Dales

3.45 Farm buildings are a distinctive part of the landscape in the northwest of England. For the last 60 years the Westmorland Dales area has been located between two National Parks – the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales.

3.46 There are thought to be as many as 6,000 traditional farm buildings in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Each Dale has a distinctive character, and as such their tradition of farm buildings can be different. In the more remote upland areas of Swaledale and Arkengarthdale (a Barns and Walls Conservation Area) it is said that there is a barn in every field. Whereas in Wharfedale, a more lowland area, there are fewer but larger field barns.

⁴⁰ Hall, *A History of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society*, p. 23.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 23-24.

⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 67.

⁴³ J. Plowman, 'Oxford Farmers' Club prize essay', *British Farmer's Magazine* 27 (1855), pp. 378-84, cited in Fox, 'Local farmers' associations', p. 43.

⁴⁴ Fox, 'Local farmers' associations', p. 46.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 43.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 45.

3.47 In 2006 English Heritage published an illustrated introduction to the farm buildings of the north-west region⁴⁷, one of a series of eight preliminary statements covering the whole of England. *Farmsteads and Traditional Farm Buildings National Character Area 21* is an illustrated introduction to the range of traditional farm buildings found in the pre-2016 Yorkshire Dales National Park.⁴⁸

3.48 Several years ago, the YDNPA, Solstice Heritage and Historic England worked in partnership to deliver the Field Barns, Farmsteads and Change in the Yorkshire Dales project.⁴⁹ This was a desk-based assessment of field barns and farmsteads, that was commissioned shortly after the National Park extension.

3.49 In this study, the Westmorland Dales are known as the “Orton Fells”, which covers an area slightly larger than the scheme area. The assessment revealed that the area has a higher ratio of farmsteads to fewer isolated barns. It was also the only region where over 50% of isolated barns present in the 20th century were found to be either derelict or no longer extant. In total 997 records were made, this comprised 454 farmsteads and 543 isolated barns. However, the majority of these were never ground-truthed.

⁴⁷ Historic England, ‘Historic Farmsteads: Preliminary Character Statement – North West Region’ (2006).

⁴⁸ English Heritage and Yorkshire Dales, ‘Farmsteads and Traditional Farm Buildings National Character Area 21: Yorkshire Dales’.

⁴⁹ Jim Brightman et al., ‘6987 – Field Barns, Farmsteads and Change in the Yorkshire Dales: Characterisation of the Historic Farm Resource of the National Park’ (unpublished report, 2018).

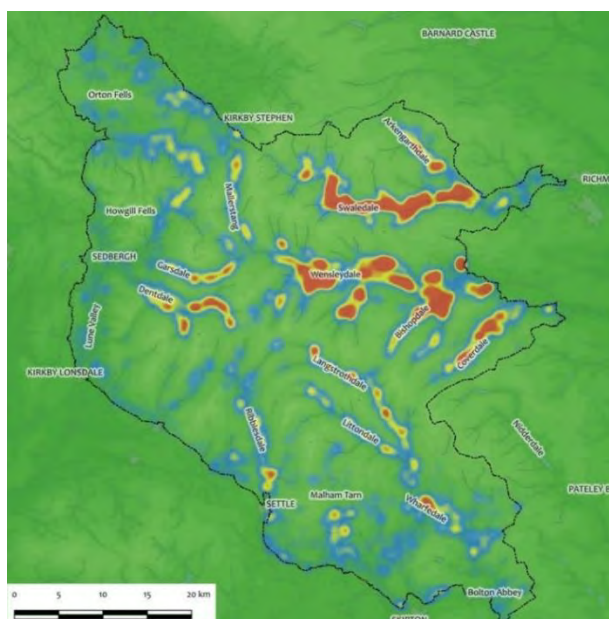


Figure 17 Heat map distribution of field barns within the whole YDNP showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). The illustration shows the distribution of field barns as extant in the early 20th century and mapped from the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey mapping © Solstice Heritage.⁵⁰

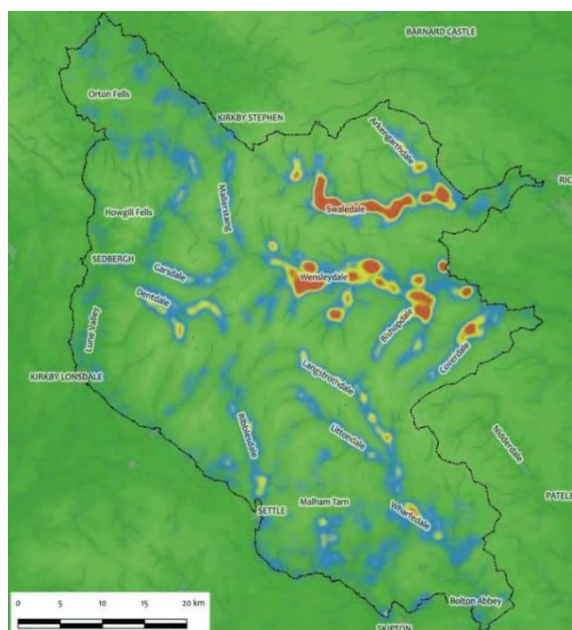


Figure 18 Heat map distribution of surviving field barns within the whole YDNP showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). The illustration shows the distribution of field barns recorded as not abandoned, derelict or demolished © Solstice Heritage.⁵¹

3.50 As part of the assessment, heat maps were created which show the decrease of field barns over the last 100 years. Figure 17 has been mapped from barns visible on the second edition Ordnance Survey map. Figure 18 is of field barns still extant at time of assessment. The areas of red show the highest concentrations. It is perhaps faint, but it is possible to see the decrease of field barns in the area. But most importantly it also shows that there are fewer field barns compared to some of the other Dales.

3.51 There was more arable farming in the Westmorland Dales area and better rail communications as well as more large estates with resident owners than in the northern Yorkshire Dales so the farm buildings of the Westmorland Dales are subtly different, though still similar in many respects

3.52 In addition to the Yorkshire Dales context, the Lake District context cannot be ignored. In a study of traditional buildings in the Lakes, several barn plans have been

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

identified, including single-storey barns, bank barns built both down and along the slope, barns with galleries, long barns, L-shaped barns, and two-storey field barns.⁵² It is the bank barns built down and along the slope that are perhaps the most comparable with the Westmorland Dales area.

⁵² Denyer, *Traditional Buildings & Life in the Lake District*, pp. 133-47.

4. Survey Results

Overview

4.1 Volunteers, as part of the Westmorland Dales TFB project, surveyed 223 farm buildings in fields and across 85 farmsteads (see Table 3).



Figure 19 Volunteers surveying a farm building.

4.2 Traditional farm buildings can be difficult to date, but those surveyed predominantly date to the 18th and 19th centuries, with some dating to the 20th century. It is perhaps unusual to not have any date from before the 18th century. This could be due to a large number of farm buildings no longer being extant.

4.3 Many of the buildings show evidence of phasing, with additions added to reflect changing agricultural practices and increases in crops and livestock numbers. Several of the buildings show evidence of being heightened. The former rooflines do not suggest that they were previously thatched, as evidenced elsewhere in the Yorkshire Dales. However, they do show that the capacity for crop storage was increased in these buildings.

Type of Farm Building	Number		Total
	In Field	On Farmstead	
Field Barn	57 (+5)		57 (+5)
Bank Barn	32	33	65
Barn		79	79
Stable		6	6
Cart Shed		1	1
Open Shelter	1		1
Single-Storey Barn	1	4	5
Hogg House	1		1
Hennery-Piggery	1		1
Misc.	2		2
TOTAL farm buildings surveyed			223
TOTAL farmsteads			85

Table 3 A table of farm buildings surveyed as part of the Westmorland Dales project. Some of these figures may be incorrect due to limited access.

4.4 The majority of these buildings relate to the housing of cattle and the storage of grass crops. However, there is evidence of other livestock and other crops being stored. Through looking at documentary sources, it is possible to get a snapshot into livestock numbers and acreages of crops. These are discussed below.

Livestock Numbers

4.5 Both cattle and sheep are associated with the farms of the Westmorland Dales. However, data evidence shows that there were large proportions of other animals, for which built evidence does not survive well.

	Cattle	Sheep	Horses	Pigs	Poultry
1866	5,295	25,746		416	
1876	6,206	45,815	1,036	447	
1886	8,751	43,034	1,456	313	9,401
1896	9,759	61,976	1,744	384	
1906	9,385	62,834	1,643	340	
1916	8,461	54,149	1,680	252	
1940	10,730	73,353	1,022	372	54,133

Table 4 A table showing amalgamated number of livestock by animal for different. years. The parishes included are Asby, Crosby Garrett, Crosby Ravensworth, Orton, Ravenstonedale and Tebay.⁵³

Crops

4.6 The Westmorland Dales is a pastoral landscape. The following tables show large acreages of grass for mowing (as meadow) and pasture. This would have supported the cattle, sheep and horses. Very little of the land in the parishes were bare fallow (see Table 7).⁵⁴

Parishes	Number of acreages (for mowing) - C ⁵⁵ , G ⁵⁶											
	1876		1886		1896		1906		1916		1940	
	C	G	C	G	C	G	C	G	C	G	C	G
Asby	143 ¼	1,137 ¼	48	1,316	66 ¾	1,466	73 ½	1,563	77 ¼	1,584	119 ¾	1,517 ¾
CG	103 ¾	1,341 ½	69	1,492 ½	98 ¾	1,522	22 ½	493 ½	32 ½	488 ½	10 ½	
CR	173 ½	1,372 ¼	201	1,533 ¾	252	1,966 ½	252 ½	2,000 ¾	2,794 ¾	2327 ¾	325 ½	1,923
Orton	34 ½	921	50	1,403 ¼	35	2,528 ¼	36 ½	2,837 ½	16	967 ¾	4	2,484
R'dale		2,584	10	2,442 ½		2,939 ½		2,880 ¾		2,892 ¾	32	2,680
Tebay	6	1,331	25 ½	1,287		1,180 ¼	1	967 ¼	2	963		1,068

Table 5 A table showing number of acres for cutting.⁵⁷

Parishes	Number of acreages (for pasture) - C ⁵⁸ , G ⁵⁹											
	1876		1886		1896		1906		1916		1940	
	C	G	C	G	C	G	C	G	C	G	C	G
Asby	108	4,257 ¼	5	5,204 ¾	30 ½	4,705 ½	23	4,417 ¼	40	4,516 ¾	104 ½	3,887 ¾
CG	10	3,422 ½	12	3,938 ¼	95	4,020 ¼	7	1,309 ¼		1,254 ¼	442 ½	885 ¾
CR	142	4,582 ¼	230	6,650 ¼	322 ¼	6,652	279 ½	6,381 ¼	180	5,661 ¼	242	4,121

⁵³ The National Archives, MAF68/71, 492, 1062, 1632, 2202, 2772, 3959, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns, various years.

⁵⁴ Bare fallow is land that remained uncropped for a season and kept free from vegetation by cultivation.

⁵⁵ Clover, sainfoin, "seeds", rye and other grasses under rotation for one or more years.

⁵⁶ Permanent grass, such as meadow, down, or pasture not broken up in rotation.

⁵⁷ TNA, MAF68/492, 1062, 1632, 2202, 2772, 3959.

⁵⁸ Clover, sainfoin, "seeds", rye and other grasses under rotation for one or more years.

⁵⁹ Permanent grass, such as meadow, down, or pasture not broken up in rotation.

Orton	4	2,477 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	3,298 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	5,768 $\frac{1}{4}$		6,241 $\frac{1}{2}$		1,988	17	4,948
R'dale		3,368		3,935 $\frac{3}{4}$		3,674 $\frac{1}{4}$		3,836		3,849	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,166 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tebay		2,860		2,432 $\frac{1}{2}$		2,653 $\frac{1}{2}$		1,954 $\frac{1}{4}$		1,912 $\frac{1}{4}$		1,908 $\frac{1}{2}$

Table 6 A table showing the number of acres for pasture.⁶⁰

4.7 It is also an upland area, therefore large proportions of the parishes or townships was classed as 'mountain and heath land' or 'rough grazings' (see Table 7). For several parishes, the number of rough grazing acres decreases dramatically in 1940. This could be because data wasn't collected (as part of this research) between 1916 and 1940, and this could have shown a gradual decrease over the years. The difference would suggest that land improvement had taken place. However, it is unclear why that is the case.

Parishes	Number of acreages – F = Bare Fallow, R = Rough Grazings ⁶¹											
	1876		1886		1896		1906		1916		1940	
	F	R	F	R	F	R	F	R	F	R	F	R
Asby	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		4			2,281 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	2,478 $\frac{3}{4}$		2,468 $\frac{3}{4}$		2,116 $\frac{3}{4}$
CG	39		3		4	2,195		1,900		2,027		264 $\frac{1}{2}$
CR	33		13 $\frac{1}{4}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,221	1	8,200		8,484 $\frac{1}{4}$		2,177 $\frac{1}{4}$
Orton	11		7			5,230 $\frac{1}{2}$		7,187	$\frac{1}{2}$	550	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,494
R'dale						10,000		10,000			1	3,166 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tebay	11					4,331 $\frac{1}{2}$		3,910		3,909		2,096 $\frac{1}{2}$

Table 7 A table showing the number of acres of bare fallow and rough grazings by parish and year.⁶²

4.8 However, the farm buildings of the Westmorland Dales would suggest certain amounts of arable crops continuing to be grown through the 18th and 19th centuries.

⁶⁰ TNA, MAF68/492, 1062, 1632, 2202, 2772, 3959.

⁶¹ Or Mountain and Heath Land.

⁶² TNA, MAF68/492, 1062, 1632, 2202, 2772, 3959.

Type of crop	“Feature”	Number
Corn crops	Winnowing door	14
	Threshing floor	7
	Granary	3
Green crops	Turnip store	4

Table 8 A table showing the number of features found in surveyed buildings that relate to corn and green crops.

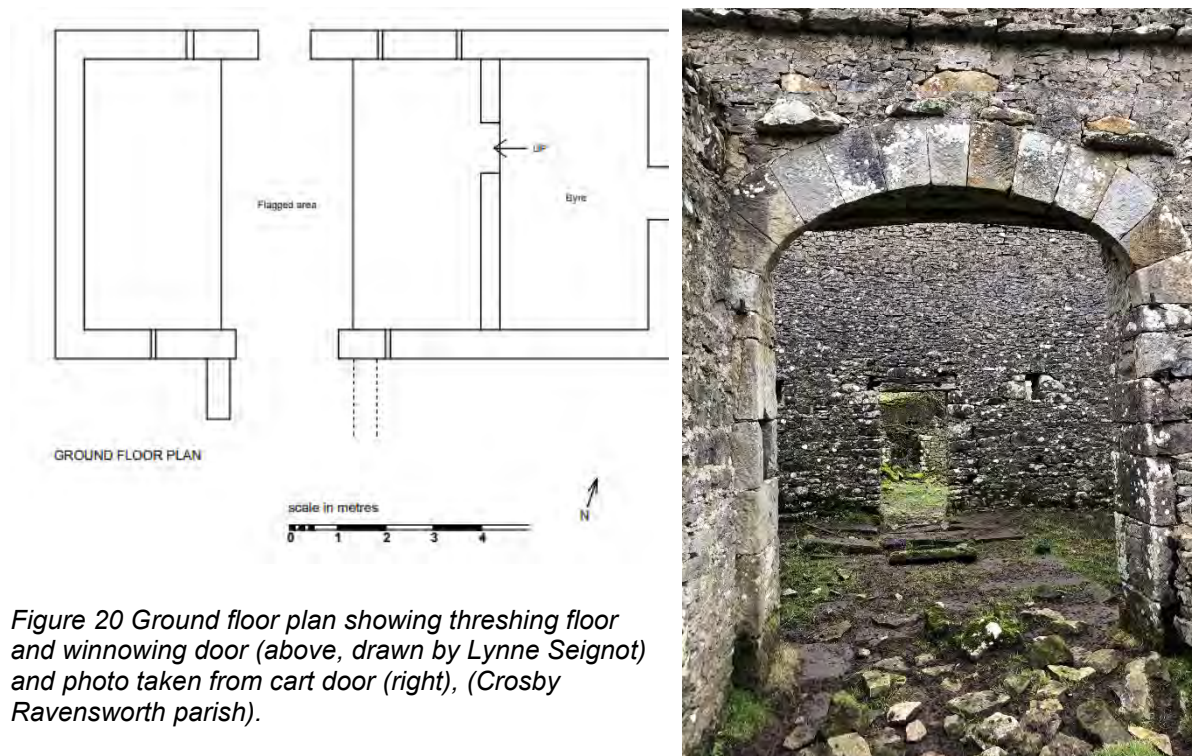
4.9 Although the numbers shown in Table 8 are relatively small, they are indicative only. The true number is now known due to a lack of information for some buildings that were surveyed from public rights of way only.

4.10 This built evidence is corroborated by data in the agricultural statistics (see Table 11). Young observed the use of corn and green crops for cattle from about 1770.⁶³ As discussed, hay would have been plentiful in the Westmorland Dales, however other crops like turnips have higher yields.

4.11 The amounts of corn and green crops to be found in certain parishes in the Westmorland Dales are discussed below. However, the acreage sizes would suggest that they were for local use only – for the foddering and bedding of livestock and perhaps some domestic use.

4.12 ‘Corn crops’ that are found in the Westmorland Dales are as follows – wheat, barley or bere, oats, peas, rye (corn)/mixed corn. Other corn crops that are listed in the agricultural statistics are not found in the Westmorland Dales, these are beans and buckwheat (calculated from 1906).

⁶³ Arthur Young, *Six Months Tour through the North of England*, Vol. IV (London, 1770), p. 317.



4.13 Of the corn crops, the largest proportion are oats, ranging from 85 to 99% of the total corn crops (see Table 9). Denyer describes a system of crop rotation in enclosed fields that was recorded by several contemporaries in the 18th century. The standard regime appears to have been to cultivate fields for approximately three years out of twelve, sowing oats first, then barley, then oats again. Hay was then taken off until, between seven and ten years later, the grass was ‘mossed over’. Following this it was then ploughed up and the cycle repeated. However, not all fields were subject to this rotation, with some being kept for pasture and not ploughed, and others cropped and mulched continuously.⁶⁴

Year	Oats Total	Corn Crops Total	Percentage of Oats ⁶⁵
1876	891	1,044	85%
1886	796 ³ / ₄	896	89%
1896	1,006 ¹ / ₂	1,049	96%
1906	663 ¹ / ₄	667 ¹ / ₂	99%
1916	712	718 ¹ / ₄	99%
1940	1,136	1,168 ¹ / ₂	97%

⁶⁴ Denyer, *Traditional Buildings and Life in the Lake District*, pp. 113-4.

⁶⁵ Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 9 A table showing the percentage of oats in the total corn crops. The calculations are based off the following parishes: Asby, Crosby Garrett, Crosby Ravensworth, Orton, Ravenstonedale and Tebay.⁶⁶

4.14 'Green crops' that are found in the Westmorland Dales are as follows – potatoes, turnips and swedes, mangold, carrots, rape, vetches or tares, cabbage (&c.), sugar beet, and other green crops. Other green crops that are listed in the agricultural statistics are not found in the Westmorland Dales.⁶⁷

Year	Turnips & Swedes Total	Green Crops Total	Percentage of Turnips/Swedes ⁶⁸
1876	393 $\frac{1}{4}$	518 $\frac{3}{4}$	76%
1886	351	436	81%
1896	466 $\frac{1}{4}$	548 $\frac{1}{4}$	85%
1906	288	355	81%
1916	291 $\frac{1}{4}$	359 $\frac{3}{4}$	81%
1940	169 $\frac{1}{4}$	261 $\frac{1}{4}$	65%

Table 10 A table showing the percentage of turnips & swedes in the total green crops. The calculations are based off the following parishes: Asby, Crosby Garrett, Crosby Ravensworth, Orton, Ravenstonedale and Tebay.⁶⁹

4.15 Of the green crops, the largest proportion are turnips and swedes, ranging from 65 to 85% of total green crops. Denyer suggests that both the potato and turnip were relatively late arrivals in the Lake District, both becoming popular in the 18th century. Turnips were used as animal feed and potatoes were a supplement to the staple diet. By the end of the 18th century, observers were able to report that in Cumberland 'potatoes were cultivated by almost every farmer'. Root vegetables need to be stored in the dark, either in simple field-clamps⁷⁰ or root stores were built into barns.⁷¹ The evidence for these forms of store are very slight.

⁶⁶ TNA, MAF68/492, 1062, 1632, 2202, 2772, 3959.

⁶⁷ These crops include kohlrabi, beetroot, lucerne, mustard, onions, rhubarb, brussels sprouts, and cauliflower or broccoli.

⁶⁸ Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

⁶⁹ TNA, MAF68/492, 1062, 1632, 2202, 2772, 3959.

⁷⁰ A depression dug in the field and filled with potatoes bedded with straw, and covered over with more straw and earth.

⁷¹ Denyer, *Traditional Buildings and Life in the Lake District*, p. 123.

Parishes	Number of acreages (crops) – C = Corn, G = Green											
	1876		1886		1896		1906		1916		1940	
	C	G	C	G	C	G	C	G	C	G	C	G
Asby	181 $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	126	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
CG	324 $\frac{1}{4}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	164	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	19	39	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
CR	443 $\frac{1}{4}$	224 $\frac{3}{4}$	494 $\frac{1}{2}$	236 $\frac{3}{4}$	543 $\frac{3}{4}$	267 $\frac{3}{4}$	445	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	448 $\frac{3}{4}$	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	557 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
Orton	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	128 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	225 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{3}{4}$
R'dale		$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tebay	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	13	1 $\frac{3}{4}$

Table 11 A table showing the number of acres of corn and green crops.⁷²

4.16 The acreage amounts are quite variable. This is in part due to the fact that the statistics for different years can cover different parishes/towns, with some being amalgamated in some years and not in others. This is most evident in the context of Crosby Garrett.

4.17 Tebay has a different development than other towns/parishes in the Westmorland Dales (see 15. Tebay), so it is not surprising that it has small crop sizes, that decrease over time. In the case of Ravenstonedale, the amounts of corn and green crops are still small by 1940, however when compared to previous years in that parish, the acreage has increased significantly.

4.18 The largest acreages of corn and green crops in this sample were found in Crosby Ravensworth. This parish also has the highest built evidence for the processing and storage of these crops.

⁷² TNA, MAF68/492, 1062, 1632, 2202, 2772, 3959.

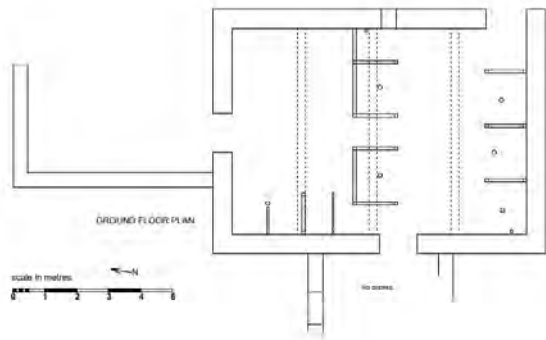


Figure 21 Ground floor plan of bank barn (drawn by Lynne Seignot, Crosby Ravensworth parish).



Figure 22 Interior of turnip store located under ramp.



Figure 23 Opening or 'chute' located in the ramp (to the front left of the cart doors) where turnips could be dropped down into the store below.



Figure 24 First floor access to bank barn, accessed by ramp.

4.19 As farm buildings are constantly changing due to need, it can sometimes be difficult to tell the original or later use of certain buildings. It is also uncommon for documentary evidence to survive about farm buildings. However, in the case of farmsteads rebuilt by the Dent estate, plans do survive dating to the mid-19th century. The farmsteads have the typical animal housing and hay storage, but Low Row and Mid Town also have buildings relating to corn and green crops. These buildings are listed in Table 12, and include turnip and potato houses, and references to straw, corn and a granary.

Low Row	Mid Town
Turnip house	Potato house &c.
Threshing machine barn and straw house	Turnip and implement ho: with granary above
Potato house with wool loft over	Corn barn

Table 12 A table listing buildings that relate to corn and green crops at Low Row and Mid Town farmsteads at Crosby Ravensworth.

4.20 By the time data is available via the agricultural statistics other fodder sources would have also been available via the railway. Railways allowed the import of a variety of agricultural products, including corn and feedcake.⁷³



Figure 25 A 1946 map showing the railway lines through the Westmorland Dales, centred on the scheme area.⁷⁴

4.21 The results will be discussed below by type of farm building. Sections 5 to 17 will cover the results on a parish-by-parish basis.

⁷³ Christine Hallas, 'The Social and Economic Impact of a Rural Railway: the Wensleydale Line', *The Agricultural History Review*, Volume 34 Part 1 (1986), p. 42.

⁷⁴ Ten-mile Planning Maps of Great Britain, 1944-60 – OS Ten Mile, Railways, 1946, National Library of Scotland (accessed August 2023)

Farmsteads

4.22 Farm buildings were surveyed across 85 farmsteads in the Westmorland Dales as part of this project. It is not possible to make conclusions about many of the planforms as that level of survey was not undertaken. However, previous studies show that a variety of farmstead types can be found in the Westmorland Dales, with the linear form being the most common. The survey results do corroborate that many wholly or part consisted of a linear range.



Figure 26 Linear farmstead in the village of Orton - the house was (re)built in 1604 and the barn was (re)built in 1740.

4.23 Linear farmsteads are a natural progression from the older longhouse form. Longhouses contained both humans and animals, however they shared an entry door. Linear farmsteads have separate doors for the domestic and agricultural parts of the building. And they could have been built in different phases. Some village farmstead sites likely date from the 12th century, but there have been phases of rebuilding, particularly during 'The Great Rebuilding'. There have been many different phases of rebuilding, but this refers to the well-documented period of regional rebuilding in stone in the late 17th and 18th centuries. Improved economic conditions and stability on the border led to the expansion, rebuilding or architectural improvements of a large number of rural buildings. It affected higher-income social classes first and then progressed to lower-income classes.

4.24 The majority of the farm buildings on farmsteads in settlements had been converted for residential use. In some cases, this made it difficult to find evidence for the barn's original purpose(s). Many farmsteads also now have large, modern sheds, which were not included in the survey.

4.25 Data relating to the number of holdings per acre size is available for certain years of the agricultural statistics (see Table 13). It is generally thought that the number of smaller farms decreased for several reasons, principally among them the collapse of dual/multi-economy systems and parliamentary enclosure. Parliamentary enclosure typically took place between 1750 and 1850 in this part of the country (although some parishes were never enclosed by these acts). Therefore, to fully see this development data would be needed from before and after this time. The table below only shows a short window in the first half of the 20th century. It is surprising that in this time larger farms don't noticeably increase. However, apart from Tebay, all the other parishes listed show a decrease in number of holdings from 1906 to 1940, with some differences larger than others.

Parish	Year	Number of holdings per acres										Rough grazing only
		1-5	5-15	15-20	20-30	30-50	50-100	100-150	150-300	300-500	1,000+	
Asby	1906	2	30				30			4		N/A
	1916	4	14		18		14	4	9	4		1
	1940	2	3	1	4	9	17	7	6	3	1	
CG	1906	1	8				12					N/A
	1916	1	5		4		2	5	5			
	1940	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	4			1
CR	1906	4	24				55			4		N/A
	1916	3	14		11		26	10	17	4		2
	1940	2	8	2	1	9	23	9	14	3		2
Orton	1906	6	56				74					N/A
	1916	2	17		16		15	4		1		
	1940	1	5	4		17	43	12	11			
R'dale	1906		67				47			2		N/A
	1916		12		52		39	7	2	2		
	1940		2	1	7	26	45	5	5			

Tebay	1906	2	27				19			1		N/A
	1916	1	7		21		15	2	2	1		
	1940	1	1	2	6	13	20	5	1			

Table 13 A table showing the number of holdings per acre size for a selection of parishes/towns.⁷⁵

Bank Barns

4.26 *Bank barn is the name coined by R. W. Brunskill to describe two-storey barns built on sloping land with access to the upper level from a ramp or bank. These barns took two main forms, according to whether the long axis ran along the slope or down it. Bank barns are the distinctive type in the Lake District. Although found elsewhere in small numbers... in England their concentration in the upland areas of the Lake District is a notable example of a peculiarly regional style of building and one that is particularly well suited to the climate.*⁷⁶

4.27 Before the boundary extension, bank barns were not a distinctive type in the Yorkshire Dales, only found in small numbers. However, that is not the case following the extension into the Westmorland Dales. Here they are a distinctive, if not dominating, type.



Figure 27 First floor of field barn accessed by bank (Crosby Ravensworth parish).



Figure 28 Ground floor access into the byre. Former roofline shows that this barn has been heightened.

4.28 The bank barn allowed access to the first floor via a bank or ramp for a cart. In many cases the ramp was constructed, and in other cases a natural bank was used. Of those surveyed, the bank allowed the cart to access the barn. However, other

⁷⁵ TNA, MAF68/2202, 2772, 3959.

⁷⁶ Denyer, *Traditional Buildings & Life in the Lake District*, p. 135.

cases include ramps that run alongside. In addition to these, there were many field barns positioned on banks to allow easier access to forking holes.⁷⁷



Figure 29 First floor of field barn accessed by constructed ramp (Asby parish).



Figure 30 Ground floor access into the byre, with revetment for constructed ramp visible to left.

4.29 In the Westmorland Dales, these barns were typically for the housing of cattle and storage of crops. However, they also show evidence of other uses, including threshing, stables, turnip stores, and general storage.

Field Barns

4.30 Field barns are the most distinctive type of farm building in the Yorkshire Dales. It can be argued that they are a nationally significant collection and this is reflected in some of the Dales being Conservation Areas for barns and walls.

4.31 As discussed earlier in this report, these barns reflect an annual cycle of farming that fell out of use in the 20th century. This is the case in the Westmorland Dales.

4.32 Included in the survey of Tebay were a number of ruined buildings, for which there were no upstanding remains.

⁷⁷ These are a typical feature found within the traditional boundary of the Yorkshire Dales. This type have not been counted as bank barns in this survey.



Figure 31 Field barn (Asby parish).



Figure 32 Field barn, located on roadside (Ravenstonedale parish).

Stables (and Granaries)

4.33 Stables are found on many farmsteads in the Westmorland Dales. However, only six were surveyed as part of this project. This number does not reflect the true number of stables, as many multi-purpose barns included housing for horses.



Figure 33 Interior of stable (Crosby Ravensworth parish).



4.34 However, built evidence of horses does not match the numbers recorded in the Westmorland Dales (see Table 14). This will in part be due to the level of survey of some of these farm buildings. It may also be a reflection of the fact that the number of horses found on farms would have decreased dramatically from the mid-

20th century, with the increase of farm mechanisation. Therefore, many stables could have been repurposed.

Parish	Number of horses													
	1866		1876		1886		1896		1906		1916		1940	
	Agri use	Tot.	Agri use	Tot.	Agri use	Tot.	Agri use	Tot.	Agri use	Tot.	Agri use	Tot.	Agri use	Tot.
Asby			70	116	68	136	87	188	106	164	108	251	95	143
CG			100	161	99	222	91	197	30	69	27	74	28	39
CR			114	180	132	243	155	340	192	353	178	450	138	218
Orton			56	88	92	193	145	337	199	355	75	168	163	251
R'dale			135	324	125	476	137	446	236	461	224	540	161	254
Tebay			69	167	54	186	60	236	91	241	88	197	74	117

Table 14 A table showing the number of horses in select parishes in the Westmorland Dales.⁷⁸

4.35 There is evidence to suggest several of the barns included a granary or grain store. In some cases this was above the stables.



Figure 34 Example of stables with granary above (Ravenstonedale parish).

⁷⁸ Numbers of horses were not calculated in 1866; TNA, MAF68/71, 492, 1062, 1632, 2202, 2772, 3959.

Hogg Houses

4.36 Hogg houses do not play a dominant role in the Westmorland Dales, with only one (in very poor condition) being surveyed as part of this project. They are typically found in more upland areas, and are more likely to be found in Swaledale and Arkengarthdale.



Figure 35 Ruined hogg house (Crosby Ravensworth parish).

4.37 A hogg house is a shelter for sheep in winter. Hogs are sheep in the first year of their life (between weaning and shearing). They are found where winters are severe even for hardy breeds of sheep. Survival and fattening rates can be improved by folding the young sheep at night in hogg houses and allowing them to graze in the surrounding meadows during the day. When the weather is particularly bad the sheep can be kept in during the day as well. They are most typically single-storey, but can also be two storeyed, or even a space for hogs can be found on the upper floor of a barn. Their layout is different to other field barns. Along the outside walls would be a crib (small ground level eating troughs), usually of stone, as well as a hay rack. In some larger cases there is a spine wall to increase the number of sheep that could be housed.

Parish	Number of sheep						
	1866	1876	1886	1896	1906	1916	1940
Asby	3,717	5,380	4,606	6,853	6,855	7,741	8,387
CG	1,856	4,713	4,491	5,111	3,215	2,545	2,473
CR	4,900	8,859	8,072	12,261	12,467	14,062	15,588
Orton	2,714	3,041	6,520	12,079	14,595	3,211	13,186
R'dale	8,738	14,303	13,528	16,388	17,418	17,726	21,283
Tebay	3,821	9,519	5,817	9,284	8,284	8,864	12,436

Table 15 A table showing the number of sheep in select parishes in the Westmorland Dales.⁷⁹

4.38 This table shows that despite very large numbers of sheep, there is little built evidence for them. This is due to the fact that the Westmorland Dales had sheep breeds (principally the Rough Fell) which could be kept outdoors all year round. The climate and topography also differ greatly from areas where hogg houses are more common.

4.39 However, it is possible that if some of the more remote steeper sided parishes (in Mallerstang) were surveyed, further hogg houses would be identified.

Hennery-Piggeries

4.40 Hennery-piggeries are small buildings that were used for the housing of both chickens and pigs. Pigs would have been housed on the ground floor, usually evidenced by an angled feed chute, and would have kept predators away from the chickens. The chickens would have accessed the loft by a small opening underneath the eaves line, which would have been accessed by protruding stone steps or a wooden ladder, and would have kept the pigs below warm.

4.41 Denyer states that pigsties were generally a late addition to the farmstead in the 19th century, due to a change of husbandry and the type of animals kept. Pigs, from the middle ages, were pastoral animals that grazed for much of the year on acorns, grubs and carrion. The right to pannage, allowed swine to graze on the fellsides and in the woods.⁸⁰ It is unclear if this right was exercised in the

⁷⁹ TNA, MAF68/71, 492, 1062, 1632, 2202, 2772, 3959.

⁸⁰ Denyer, *Traditional Buildings & Life in the Lake District*, pp. 106-7.

Westmorland Dales. However, the rights of common in Cumbria registered under the 1965 act, included the rights of pannage on six commons.⁸¹

4.42 Over the centuries the habitat for pigs shrunk, and in some cases there were restrictions to the number of pigs that could be kept. However, during the 18th century there was selective breeding of pigs. Inventories from the Lakes of the 17th to 19th centuries shows that the number of pigs kept were small, with most farmers only having one or two. Evidence of pigsties in Cheshire and Shropshire would suggest they were first introduced in the early 19th century. In the Lake District, pigsties come in two forms – a sty with yard and a combination building that was usually a hennerly-piggery but could also include a privy.⁸²

4.43 Both of these forms are found in the Westmorland Dales. No surviving pig sties with yards have been surveyed. However, documentary evidence suggests that they were found on some farmsteads. The plans of both Low Row and Mid Town, farmsteads in Crosby Ravensworth rebuilt in the mid-19th century, show ‘pig hulls’ and yards. However, it is unclear if these plans were acted upon and the pig hulls built.

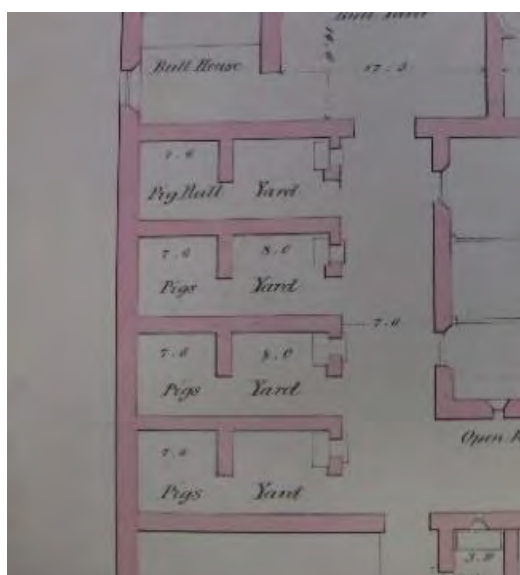


Figure 36 Plan of Low Row Farmstead, that shows four pig hulls with yards.⁸³

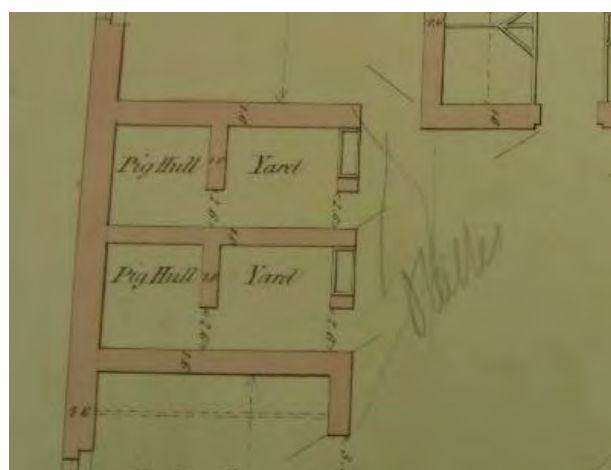


Figure 37 Plan of Mid Town Farmstead, that shows two pig hulls and yards.⁸⁴

⁸¹ Hilary Wilson, unpublished research on Cumbrian Commons.

⁸² Denyer, pp. 107-8.

⁸³ Kendal Archives, WDDF.Plan/12/1, Ground plan of Low Row, 1859.

⁸⁴ Kendal Archives, WDDF/Plan/13/2, Gound plan of dwelling house and farm buildings at Mid Town.

4.44 There are some surviving examples of hennery-piggeries in the Westmorland Dales. At least three have been identified in Ravenstonedale.



Figure 38 Hennery-piggery located on green space at the south end of Ravenstonedale (not surveyed). It has the characteristic chute for pig-feed and small loft opening for hen access.

4.45 The agricultural statistics of the 19th and 20th centuries include numbers of pigs and poultry, see tables below.

Parish	Number of pigs						
	1866	1876	1886	1896	1906	1916	1940
Asby	109	57	42	32	41	55	61
CG	35	95	81	67	25	19	23
CR	165	88	54	100	79	73	67
Orton	36	28	45	55	63	37	84
R'dale	52	124	70	91	101	55	72
Tebay	19	55	21	39	31	13	65

Table 16 A table showing the number of pigs found in select parishes.⁸⁵

⁸⁵ TNA, MAF68/71, 492, 1062, 1632, 2202, 2772, 3959.

Parish	Number of poultry						
	1866	1876	1886	1896	1906	1916	1940
Asby			1,374				6,433
CG			1,069				933
CR			2,205				10,228
Orton			1,432				14,071
R'dale			2,509				16,946
Tebay			812				5,522

Table 17 A table showing the number of poultry found in select parishes. Poultry were not included in every agricultural return.⁸⁶

4.46 The buildings that were surveyed are not sufficient for housing the number of pigs and poultry that were once found in the Westmorland Dales. In the case of pigs, the numbers would suggest that most residents kept one or two, rather than a drove of pigs. Therefore, housing for pigs would likely be found in the outbuildings at the back of houses in the village. Some of these might survive, however many would have been demolished. However, Valuers Field Books dating from about 1910 often include sketch plans of the steads, including outbuildings, with labels about their use. Using this documentary source, it could be possible to identify pig housing in the villages of the Westmorland Dales.

4.47 In the case of poultry, surviving evidence is difficult to find. Peters suggests that often no specific shelter was provided, with the birds using buildings on the farmstead. If accommodation was provided, it was in the form of a loft (only for hens) or a room. Nationally, it was very rare to find an independent structure or purpose-built room(s). Evidence of past use for poultry would be in the form of boxes for hens to lay in, or a sloping rack for hens and turkeys to roost on (with geese and ducks needing a flat floor).⁸⁷

4.48 Poultry were kept for their meat, eggs and feathers. This extended to doves and pigeons. Dovecotes can be freestanding buildings, however in the Westmorland Dales they are commonly found in the gable end of farm buildings (and in the porch of a house) on farmsteads.

⁸⁶ MAF68/71, 492, 1062, 1632, 2202, 2772, 3959.

⁸⁷ Peters, *Discovering Traditional Farm Buildings*, pp. 73-4.

Other Buildings

4.49 Few other farm building types were surveyed in the Westmorland Dales. Those not mentioned above, include cart sheds and open shelters, single-storey barns, and a miscellaneous building. In addition to those mentioned in Table 3, a lime kiln and privy was also included in the survey.

4.50 There is potential of finding more single-storey barns in some of the parishes that were not surveyed, or on farmsteads. More cart sheds may also be found on other farmsteads, however, in the Westmorland Dales they appear to be incorporated into multi-purpose barns, as well as added as later outshots. Therefore, there are more than this survey suggests, as they have been included under a different barn type.

4.51 Of the two miscellaneous buildings, one has an appearance of a farm building, however it appears to relate to woodland rather than agriculture. The other appears to be a shooting lodge, however does have openings of an agricultural nature. Further interpretation is not possible without an internal view.

5. Asby (SA27-30)

5.1 The details of the earlier manorial structure for this parish are unclear. It is possible that there was originally a single Asby manor. However, by the mid-12th century there appears to have been three manors – Asby Winderswath, Asby Cotesford and Little Asby. Unusually, there is evidence of only one manorial hall in the three manors, that being Asby Hall (in what was once Asby Cotesford).

5.2 Byland Abbey, on the edge of the North York Moors, possessed three main estates (or granges) in Westmorland, which were Shap, Bleatarn and Asby. The grants in 'Askeby' were confirmed in 1247 in the reign of Henry III.⁸⁸

5.3 Other WDLPS projects have revealed a parish with particular time-depth, from prehistoric activity on Little Asby Common revealed through archaeological investigations to enclosure of former common land by Parliamentary Enclosure. See reports for the Little Asby Through the Keyhole and Dry Stone Walls Survey for more detail.

5.4 Through a number of Westmorland Dales projects, the farming landscape of Asby parish has been revealed. This landscape has been shaped by man for the last 12,000 years (and geologically millions of years before that). Archaeological investigations of what is now Little Asby Common revealed arable and pastoral farming stretching back to the Neolithic period. By the Iron Age period the upland landscape could no longer support arable farming. However, since this time it has been used periodically as pastoral grazing for the monastic grange, for summer pasture land, and later as a common. The village of Great Asby developed in the 12th century, with surrounding land used for arable and pastoral farming. As the centuries passed, it would have become a primarily pastoral landscape, with land increasingly enclosed, and later with the erection of many field barns. However, the landscape has continued to change, especially in the second half of the 20th century and into the 21st century, with increasing mechanisation, and a decrease in barns being used. It is clear that the landscape has always been one of change, and the number of

⁸⁸ WDCRK/15/1/5, Kendal Archive Centre, Crackenthorpe of Newbiggin, Deeds, Grant 31 Hen 3 (1247), in Dr Johnson, Dry Stone Walls Survey Report (2022).

different and varied projects have helped to reveal this in relation to Asby's farming landscape history.

Survey Results

5.5 A survey of traditional farm buildings in Asby parish identified 33 farm buildings and five farmsteads (see Table 18). The most common types of farm buildings are field barns and bank barns, which are predominantly for the housing of cattle over the winter and the storage of feed crops. The farm buildings were mainly built from a combination of limestone and sandstone, with some occasional uses of Shap pink granite (erratics) at the base of walls and some examples of brockram⁸⁹.

Type of farm building	Located in field	Located on farmstead
Bank barn	5	5
Field barn	15 – 4 of which make use of a bank	
Barn		4
Stable		2
Open shelter	1	
Misc.	1	

Table 18 Table showing the number of each type of farm building surveyed.

5.6 There were a number of features observed as part of the survey. Two of the barns had datestones (1859 and 1868) and one had graffiti dating to the second half of the 19th century. There were examples of reused fabric, including the reuse of sills and/or lintels from mullion windows as quoins in the building. One field barn (with evidence to suggest it was initially partly open fronted) dating to the first half of the 20th century, uses former railway sleepers extensively, as both wall plates beneath the (later) corrugated iron roof and to create a skelbuse (the division between the cattle stalls and the hay storage). One of the bank barns has a corrugated iron chute on its rear elevation, which was constructed to protect hay from the weather as it was removed from the barn.

⁸⁹ Brockram is a basal breccia of cemented limestone and sandstone fragments dating from the Permian period. It is a type of rock found in northern England, the exact quarry location for the brockram used in Asby is unknown but there are quarries in the vicinity.



Figure 39 Former mullion windows being reused as quoins.



Figure 40 Corrugated iron chute.

5.7 Typically barns on farmsteads are larger than those in fields. Of the bank barns surveyed nine were built along the slope, and one appears to have a constructed ramp providing access to the cart entry at first floor level. The majority have a combination of byres (for cattle) and sink mews (storage of hay from floor to roof). However, at least one has a completely lofted first floor with subdivided byres on the ground floor. Other examples elsewhere may have other uses (principally storage) for the rooms on the ground floor. Figure 41 and 42 are floor plans that show a typical bank barn found on a farmstead, situated along the slope. The east facing elevation has doors into subdivided rooms, in this case being two byres and a sink mew. The west facing elevation has a cart entry providing access to the first floor. On the south gable end there is a single-storey addition providing further housing for cattle, as well as an open store. The four barns surveyed on farmsteads have similar purposes and proportions to bank barns found on farmsteads, however they do not have cart access entry to the first floor.

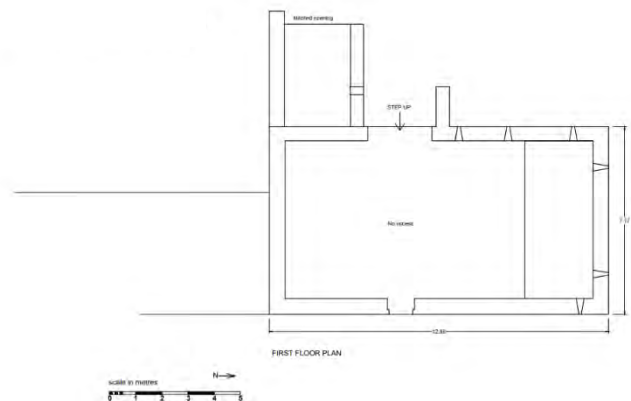


Figure 41 The first-floor plan of a bank barn on a farmstead, drawn by Lynne Seignot

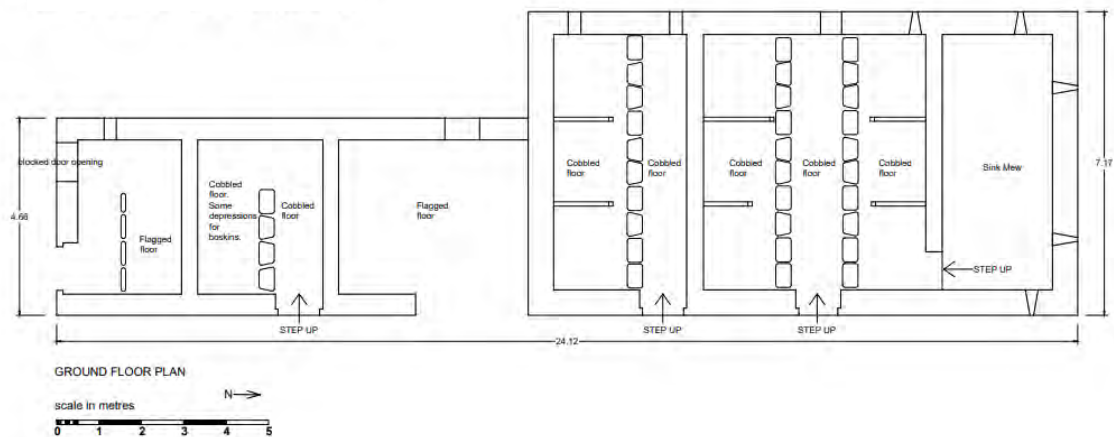


Figure 42 The ground floor plan of a bank barn on a farmstead, drawn by Lynne Seignot

5.8 The largest number of farm buildings surveyed were located in fields. Field barns are similarly for the housing of cattle and the storage of crops, principally hay. The difference between 'field barns' and bank barns in fields is that the latter use banks or ramps and are usually larger buildings with more storage space. However, four of the field barns do make use of a bank for their forking holes. Unusually one of these buildings is a single-storey byre with adjoining sink mew, and unlike other field barns there is no hayloft above the byre (see figures 43-45).

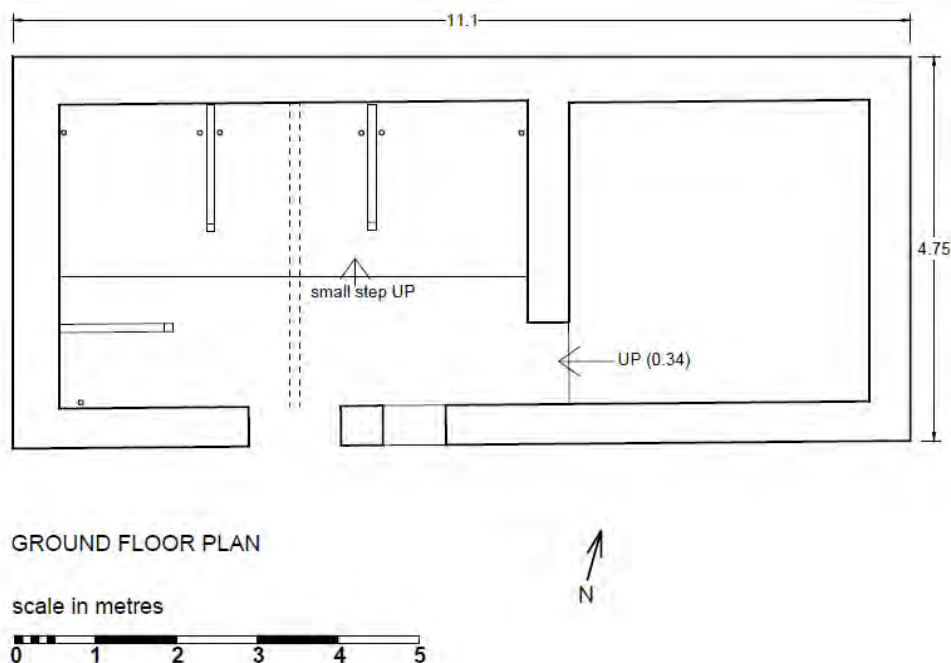


Figure 43 Ground floor plan field barn, drawn by Lynne Seignot. Byre on left and mew on right.



Figure 44 Single-storey byre without hayloft on the left with adjoining mew on right.



Figure 45 Interior of single-storey byre with wooden boskins and rudsters surviving.

5.9 Both stables were located on farmsteads – one was a stable and carthouse, and the other was a stable and probable granary. Its purpose to house horses is indicated by the larger stall dividers, as well as the presence of hayracks and brackets to hold small harness saddles or pads.



Figure 46 Evidence of larger stall dividers and fallen hayrack.



Figure 47 Evidence of brackets to hold small harness saddles or pads.

5.10 The open shelter was originally a field barn to house cattle and store hay, which was later modified to become an open cattle shelter. Open shelters are a fairly unusual type of building in the Westmorland Dales. There is little surviving evidence of what was the byre (where the cattle were housed), however there is one surviving rudster (tethering post), a cobble floor surface that is quite disturbed but has a groove where a boskin (stall divider) was likely placed, and joist holes in the east gable end that would have likely been for a hayloft. The joists are the most convincing evidence that the walls have been lowered, as their position could not relate to the current roof height.



Figure 48 Open shelter

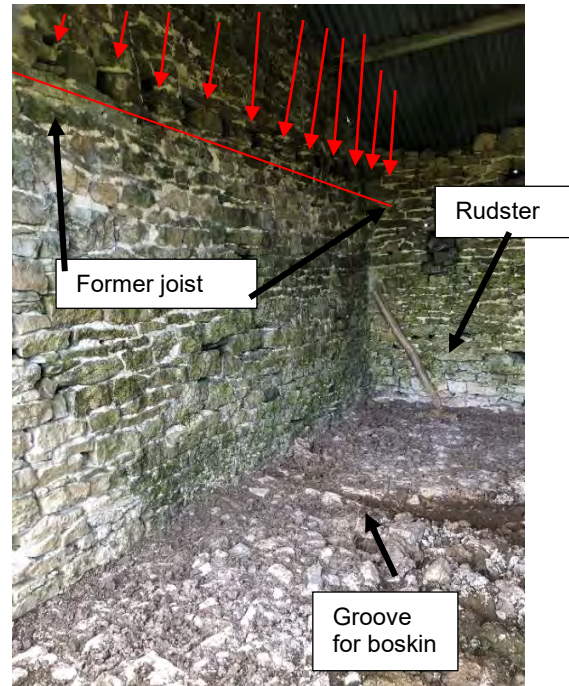


Figure 49 Evidence of former byre - holes for joists of hayloft in gable end, remains of wooden rudster and possible imprint of former boskin.

5.11 The miscellaneous building is located in Mask Wood. The building is not shown on the first edition 6" OS map (surveyed 1858/9), but it does indicate the predominantly coniferous woodland. The building is there by 1898, in woodland that now has more deciduous trees, and another building has emerged close by in 1912. A track is also shown on both of these maps leading from the road to the building. Its location, and lack on any features of an agricultural kind, would suggest the building had another use, and possibly one that related to the woodland in which it is situated. One possible use relates to coppicing.



Figure 50 Miscellaneous building with large entry in north-facing elevation.

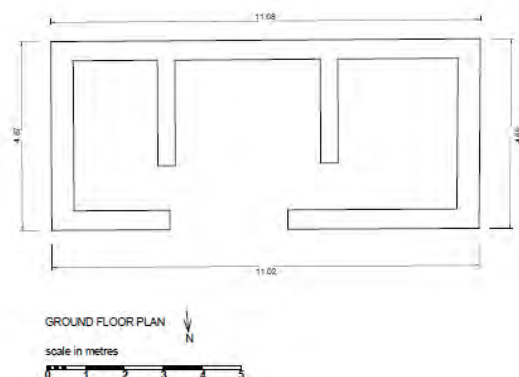


Figure 51 Ground floor plan, drawn by Lynne Seignot.

6. Crosby Garrett (SA24-25)

6.1 This parish has not been surveyed. However, there is perhaps a lot of potential in this parish, as the vernacular character of the village survives better than some of the other settlements in the scheme area.

6.2 Opposite the church at the former rectory there is a tithe barn. It is unclear when it was originally built, but it was enlarged in the early 18th century. For more information, see the Cumbria Vernacular Buildings Group website⁹⁰.

⁹⁰ John Dunning, Peter Messenger and Milke Lea, 'Crosby Garrett and Musgrave Tithe Barns, <http://www.cvbgb.co.uk/crosbytithetbarns.pdf> (2014).

7. Crosby Ravensworth (SA18-22)

7.1 The parish comprises of several constituent townships of Crosby Ravensworth (1,518ha), Maulds Meaburn (1,722ha), Reagill (947ha) and parts of Birkbeck Fells township (256ha).⁹¹ There were 789 residents registered in the parish during the 1801 census, before increasing to 971 residents in 1851. The number of residents has been declining since this peak, with only 538 people registered in the parish during the 2001 census.⁹²

7.2 Crosby Ravensworth Fell (2,242ha), which was extra-parochial and common to townships of Birkbeck Fells and Crosby Ravensworth, remains unenclosed. Maulds Meaburn Common (486ha) was enclosed in 1858.

7.3 Crosby Ravensworth is first shown as “Crosbyerauenswathe” on the 1583 edition of the Saxton Atlas of England and Wales.⁹³ With the name similarly recorded as “Crosbyerauenswath” on Joan Blaeu’s 1662 map.⁹⁴ The village name had changed by the Jeffery’s 1778 map where it is recorded as “Crosby Ravensworth”.⁹⁵ This spelling has continued to be used and is the same spelling that is used on the tithe, Ordnance Survey and modern maps today. The village name derives from the old Norse, with “Crosby” probably meaning farmstead/village with a cross, and “Ravensworth” being a personal name.⁹⁶ There is in fact the remains of a medieval cross in the churchyard of St Lawrence.

7.4 The early history of Crosby Ravensworth is little documented, however its traces can be seen in the earthworks and field systems surrounding the village, in addition to some archaeological finds. The village was certainly present by the Norman occupation, with Gospatric and later Thorpin owning the Manor, and aspects of the church of St Lawrence date to about 1200.⁹⁷ The church underwent major

⁹¹ Cumbria County History, ‘Crosby Ravensworth’, <https://www.cumbriacountyhistory.org.uk/township/crosby-ravensworth> (accessed July 2023).

⁹² Cumbria County History, ‘Crosby Ravensworth’.

⁹³ Saxton Atlas of England and Wales, 1583, on Old Maps Online, <https://www.oldmapsonline.org> (accessed October 2022).

⁹⁴ John Blaeu, Map of Westmorland, 1662, on National Library of Scotland (accessed 2022).

⁹⁵ Jeffery, Map of The County of Westmoreland, 1778, on National Library of Scotland (accessed 2022).

⁹⁶ The Institute of Name-Studies (University of Nottingham), ‘Key to English Place-Names’, <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/> (accessed April 2022).

⁹⁷ J. T. Relph, *Chronicles of Crosby Ravensworth* (Crosby Ravensworth, reprinted 1999).

rebuilding work in the 19th century, with map and building evidence showing a number of improvements went on throughout the village during this time, the majority of which are linked to the Dent family.

7.5 Crosby Ravensworth Corn Mill was located to the east of the former Rising Sun Public House, and was first mentioned in 1160. The mill continued in use until 1890 and consisted of two mill-wheels and several drying kilns.⁹⁸ Nothing now remains of the building, however, the mill race is still visible as an earthwork and the tail race visible in the Vicarage gardens.

The Dent Family

7.6 The Dent family have been a prominent family in the parish since at least the 18th century (but there are Dents listed in the hearth tax of the 17th century). During the mid-19th century, they carried out a lot of (re-)building, and this included several farmsteads.

7.7 The man referred to on many datestones bearing the initials 'WD' is Wilkinson Dent. In the biography of the Dent family on ODNB he is described as 'a lesser man of business than his elder brothers' and 'unsuccessful in Europe'.⁹⁹ The brothers – Thomas, Lancelot and Wilkinson – headed Dent & Co.. The firm (under a different name) was founded in 1809, with Thomas changing the name in 1824. It was one of the wealthiest British merchant firms active in China during the 19th century, and it dealt largely in opium and tea.

7.8 Lancelot and Wilkinson Dent built a Palladian villa in the neighbouring village of Maulds Meaburn (still in Crosby Ravensworth parish), from about 1848 till 1861. It is thought to have incorporated part of an 18th century yeoman's house. It is one of the only non-vernacular building in the Westmorland Dales.

7.9 They owned a large proportion of the parish including many farms. They rebuilt several of these in the mid-19th century, two of which are discussed in more detail below.

⁹⁸ Relph, *Chronicles of Crosby Ravensworth*, pp. 82-3.

⁹⁹ Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, on Wilkinson Dent: Profile & Legacies Summary, Centre for the Study of the Legacies of British Slavery, <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/7785> (accessed July 2023).

Case Study: Low Row

7.10 The farmhouse at Low Row has a datestone of 1859 and the initials 'WD', when it was designed and rebuilt as a whole farmstead.

7.11 There are some surviving posters advertising Low Row to let before it was rebuilt. The first is dated the 12th April 1847. The poster



describes it as a 'very desirable farm to let...with suitable Farm House and Out-buildings, thereon, together with 270 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land, in excellent condition, also an extensive Common Right adjoining, situate near and in the Parish of Crosby Ravensworth ... The Spring Crops are all put in, which the Tenant will have to pay for, Seed and Labour'.¹⁰⁰ The second is dated November 19th 1858, which describes 'valuable farms and several allotments of land to let'. This includes Low Row Farm 'consisting of a Dwelling House and various Outbuildings, which are intended to be rebuilt, and about 275 acres 3 roods 7 perches of Land, together with an Allotment upon Maulds Meaburn Common, containing about 48 acres 1 rood 14 perches'.¹⁰¹

¹⁰⁰ Kendal Archives, WDDF/Box 1/6/2, Poster advertising Low Row Farm to let, 12 April 1847.

¹⁰¹ Kendal Archives, WDDF/Box 1/6/1, Poster advertising three farms to let, 19 November 1858.

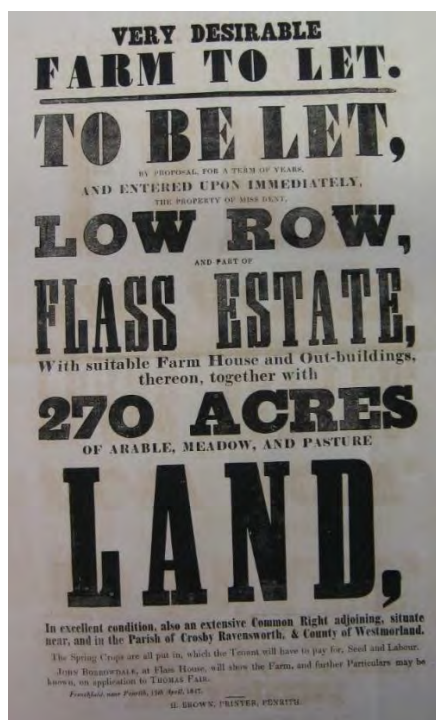


Figure 52 Poster advertising Low Row farm to let, 12th April 1847.¹⁰²



Figure 53 Poster advertising three farms (including Low Row) to let, 19th November 1858.¹⁰³

7.12 There are several documents that survive relating to the condition of Low Row before it was rebuilt as well as its rebuilding. This includes a letter from the 13th November 1858 from Crayston Webster to John Heels, which was as follows: ‘At your request I have surveyed the Farm House and Buildings at Low Row: they are very ancient and dilapidated and utterly inadequate to the requirements of the Farm. The Walls of the outbuildings are nearly coming down and the Timber old and decayed. The Walls of the House seem somewhat better, but it is very doubtful whether they would bear raising and a new roof.’ He goes on to say that the site of the farmstead is too close to the river and the house occasionally floods, and that a more elevated position would be better for ‘the farmer and his family, cattle, convenience, economy of manure and labor (sic), the only objection being the increased expenditure. I would recommend that the whole site be removed some 50-60 yards further back from the river and to more elevated and more suitable ground. A fine spring could be brought in pipes to the building. The expense will be £1200-£1400. The old house being unoccupied, the materials might at once be removed.’

¹⁰² KA, WDDF/Box 1/6/2, Poster advertising Low Row Farm to let, 1847.

¹⁰³ KA, WDDF/Box 1/6/1, Poster advertising three farms to let, 1858.

Webster suggested that the house might be ready by midsummer and the outbuildings before next harvest.¹⁰⁴



Figure 54 The earlier plan form for Low Row can be seen on the first edition six-inch Ordnance Survey map that was surveyed in 1858 or 1859.¹⁰⁵

7.13 There was also a memorandum dated to 29 December 1860 from Crayston Webster, which says that in November 1858 he examined the old house with an experienced builder and found that *'in addition to the low and damp situation, its Walls very shaky, having been built of Clay instead of Mortar, not fit to bear any heightening, the kitchen and dairy small and inconvenient, the Timber bad. The farm buildings were all so old, small, ill arranged, unwholesome and insufficient for cattle and for the proper occupation and management of the farm'*.¹⁰⁶

7.14 By the 29th December 1858, John Slee had signed to say 'I have examined the plans and specification of your intended new Dwelling House and out Buildings at Crosby Ravensworth and I propose to complete the same in a workmanlike manner to the sum of Two Thousand Two Hundred pounds £2200'.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁴ Kendal Archives, WDDF/Box5/24/1, Letter of 13 November 1858, Crayston Webster to John Heels re. Low Row.

¹⁰⁵ 1st ed. 6" OS map, Westmorland Sheet XIV, surveyed 1858/9, published 1863, National Library of Scotland (accessed August 2023).

¹⁰⁶ Kendal Archives, WDDF/Box5/24/3, Memorandum of 29 December 1860, Crayston Webster.

¹⁰⁷ Kendal Archives, WDDF/Box5/24/2, Note of 29 December 1858, John Slee.

7.15 A specification signed on the 3rd January 1859 details the methods and materials for construction. This includes the following, that the mason work will come from Crosby public quarry, the flagging from Maiden Hill, the slates should be re-used but any new ones should be best Langdale slate, and that the ridge should be pointed with Portland cement. The dwelling house was meant to be ready for the tenant on 1st August 1859 and the remaining buildings all slated by the 11th November 1859. In addition, a note states that the first stone was laid by Wilkinson Dent on St Patrick's Day 17th March 1859. The tenant, Brunskill, left Flass Farm on the 14th January 1860 to occupy Low Row. The delay in occupation appears to have been due to the new tenant's illness and waiting for the plaster to dry out.¹⁰⁸

7.16 The 1861 census lists George Brunskill aged 27, a farmer of 350 acres living in Crosby Ravensworth. The address, in common with almost all the other properties, is given as 'village', but the position in the enumeration book, next to the grammar school, suggests it is Low Row. The household includes his wife Mary A (aged 22), their son Anthony (aged 1), along with two house servants, one shepherd and two farm servants.¹⁰⁹

7.17 Along with documents, there are also surviving plans. This includes a pencil drawing dated November 1858.¹¹⁰ However, this is not how it was built. The 1859 coloured plans are more accurate.

¹⁰⁸ Kendal Archives, WDDF/Box5/24/4, Specification signed 3 January 1859.

¹⁰⁹ Census of 1861 for Crosby Ravensworth, accessed via Ancestry, www.ancestry.co.uk.

¹¹⁰ Kendal Archives, WDDF/Plan/11, Design for farm homestead, November 1858.

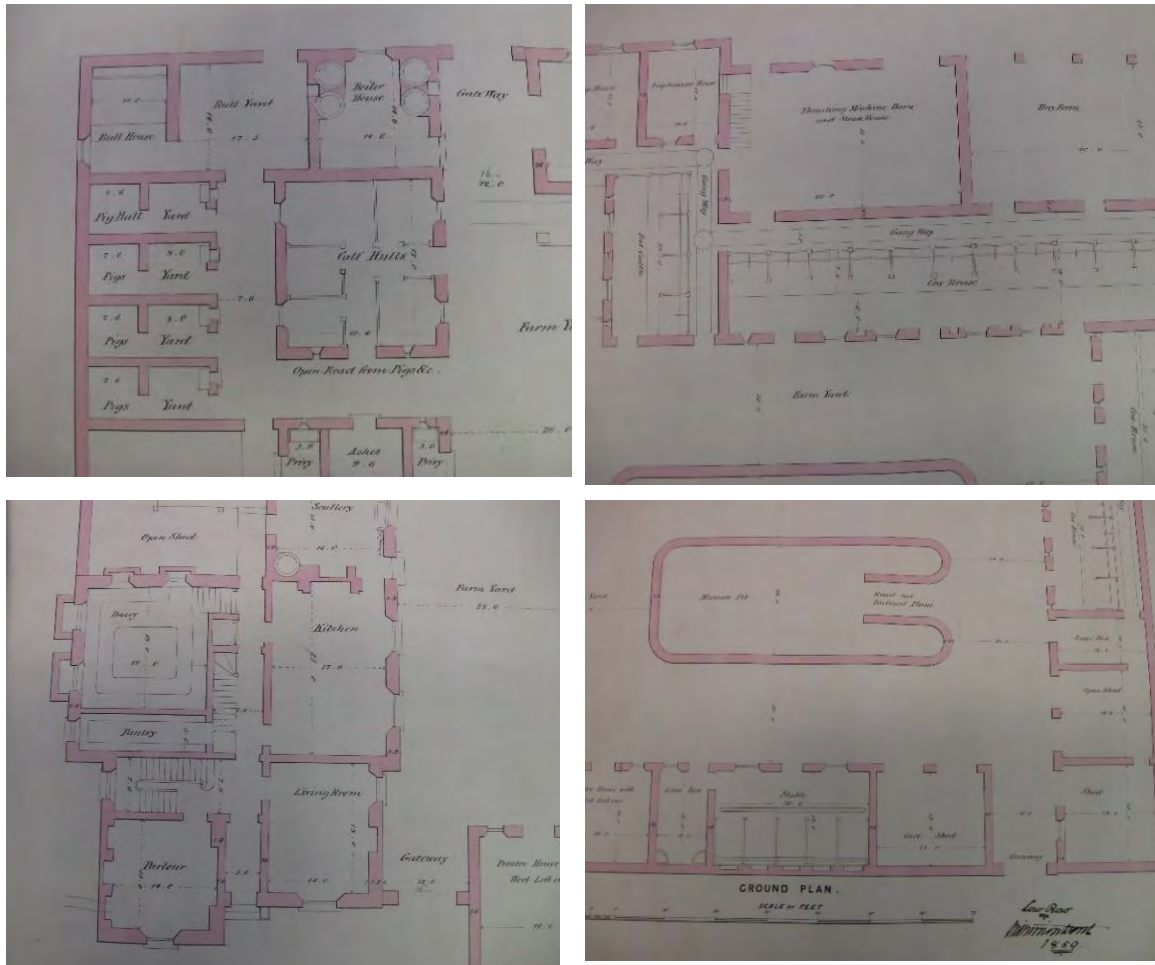


Figure 55 Ground floor plan of Low Row, 1859, which have been signed by Wilkinson Dent (bottom right corner).¹¹¹

7.18 The 1859 plans (Figure 55) show the farmhouse (with large dairy) and many agricultural buildings in a regular courtyard plan. The plans show the following buildings clockwise from house:

- Open shed
- Pig stys with yards – 4 stys
- Bull house with yard
- Boiler house
- Calf hulls – 5 loose boxes
- Turnip house
- Implement house
- Threshing machine barn and straw house
- Hay barn – open fronted on 2 elevations

The hay barn is distinctive to Dent farms, and is atypical for the Westmorland Dales. It is open sided on the east-facing elevation and north-facing gable, however this

¹¹¹ Kendal Archives, WDDF/Plan/12/1, Ground plan of Low Row, 1859.

gable end has now been filled in, and one of the pillars has been removed from the elevation to enable its continued use.



Figure 56 Gable end, which was originally open, has been filled in.



Figure 57 One of the pillars has been removed from this open elevation.

- Fat cattle (with foddergang) – for 8 cattle
- Cow house¹¹² (with foddergang) – for 20 or 22 cattle
- Cow house (with foddergang) – for 8 or 10 cattle
- Loose box
- Open shed
- Shed
- Cart shed
- Stable – for 5 horses

The stable interior does not survive, however there is evidence of hatches in the loft where hay could be dropped down. There are six hatches (not five), which suggests that there was a change from the 1859 plan.

- Loose box
- Potato house with wool loft over (loft appears to have been repurposed as a grain store)
- And enclosed manure pit – this no longer survives

7.19 There is also an elevation plan of farm buildings visible from the main road (see Figure 58).

¹¹² Specifications drawn up by the architect show that the Boskins were originally of timber, with tethering bars screwed to the front posts. The plans indicate “turning circles” in the ‘Gang Way’, possible for some kind of “vehicle”.

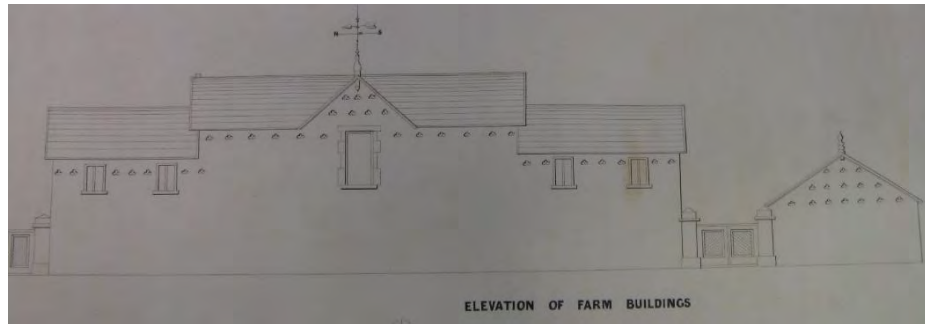


Figure 58 An elevation plan of the west(/road) facing agricultural buildings.¹¹³

7.20 The west-facing (roadside) elevation was designed symmetrically, with a central forking door, four mullion windows, and ventilation pipes along the eaves line. A level of symmetry still survives, however two of the mullion windows have now been bricked up and a window has been inserted later. The symmetry does not provide a practical purpose in all instances, for instance ventilators would not be required along the entirety of the elevation, and also all four of the mullion windows are not necessary for the purposes of the internal rooms (for instance the cart shed at the southern end).



Figure 59 West-facing (roadside) elevation as it appears today.

¹¹³ Kendal Archives, WDDF/Plan/12/2, Elevation of farm building.

7.21 The east-facing elevation of this range has a reused date stone of 'John Hall 1720'. John Hall previously owned this farm, before it was bought by the Dent family, so may have been relocated from the demolished farmhouse.



Figure 60 Reused datestone on the farmstead.

7.22 In addition, there is an elevation plan of the north-facing elevation of the eastern range of farm buildings (see Figure 61).

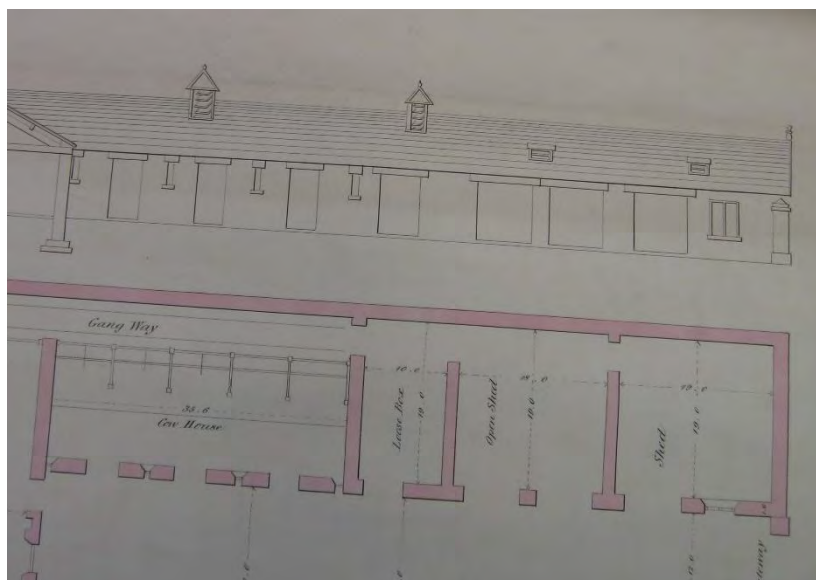


Figure 61 North-facing elevation plan of eastern range of farm buildings.¹¹⁴

¹¹⁴ Kendal Archives, WDDF/Plan/12/1, Elevation plan on side of ground floor plan.

7.23 Later Ordnance Survey maps show the rebuilt farmstead:



Figure 62 Low Row as shown on the second edition six-inch OS map, revised in 1897.¹¹⁵



Figure 63 The plan form of Low Row is shown in more detail on the second edition twenty-five-inch OS map, revised in 1897.¹¹⁶

7.24 There is a significant churn stand located outside the farmstead on the road out of Crosby Ravensworth. This was the only churn stand to be recorded in Crosby Ravensworth. It has two steps on the northern end, with a groove cut into the second step. The churn stand is about 7m in length. It is possible that it was for communal use by several farmsteads in the village, or it could have been for the sole use of Low Row.



Figure 64 Churn stand outside Low Row farmstead.

¹¹⁵ 2nd ed. 6" OS map, Westmorland Sheet XIV.SE, revised 1897, published 1899, National Library of Scotland (accessed August 2023).

¹¹⁶ 2nd ed. 25" OS map, Westmorland XIV.16, revised 1897, published 1898, National Library of Scotland (accessed August 2023).

Case Study: Mid Town

7.25 Another farmstead redeveloped by Wilkinson Dent was Midtown Farm. The farmhouse has a datestone with a dragon on the left side and the initials 'W.D' below, a central Dent family crest, and a unicorn on the right side with the date '1861' below.

7.26 It appears to have originally been a T-shaped plan (see Figure 66). It was rebuilt in a U-plan arrangement (see Figure 67). There are some pencil annotations and notes that the plans were 'not entirely acted upon'.¹¹⁷ Looking at both surviving and map evidence, it is clear that this was the case.¹¹⁸



Figure 65 1861 datestone located on front elevation of Midtown Farm.



Figure 66 The earlier plan form for Mid Town can be seen on the first edition six-inch Ordnance Survey map that was surveyed in 1858 or 1859.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁷ Kendal Archives, WDDF/Plan/13/2, Ground plan of dwelling house and farm buildings at Mid Town.

¹¹⁸ There are also variations to how Low Row was built. Further analysis comparing the plans with the built farmsteads are recommended.

¹¹⁹ 1st ed. 6" OS map, Westmorland Sheet XIV, surveyed 1858/9, published 1863, National Library of Scotland (accessed August 2023).

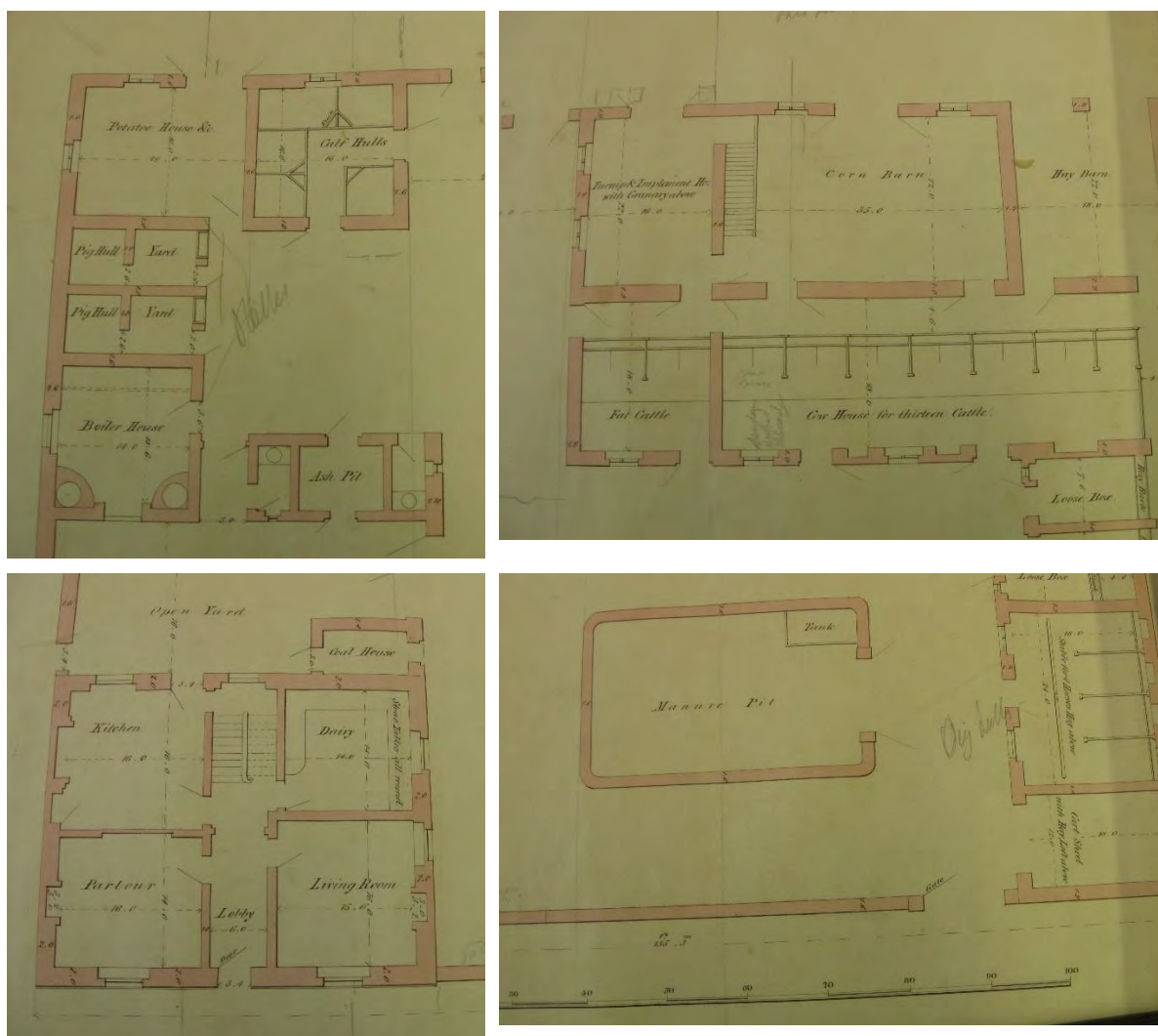


Figure 67 Ground plan of Mid Town.¹²⁰

7.27 The plan shows the farmhouse (with dairy) and many agricultural buildings, which are as follows in a clockwise direction from the house:

- Pig hulls with yard – 2 pig hulls (pencil annotation of ‘stables’¹²¹)
- Potato house &c
- Calf hulls – 5(?) loose boxes
- Turnip & Implement Ho: with Granary above
- Corn Barn
- Hay Barn – open-fronted
- Fat Cattle – 4 cattle
- Cow House for thirteen cattle¹²²

¹²⁰ Kendal Archives, WDDF/Plan/13/2, Ground plan of dwelling house and farm buildings at Mid Town.

¹²¹ The architect’s specification states that the flooring above the Stable was to be “bin brow [sic] all groved [sic] with girth iron to prevent dust falling upon the horses”.

¹²² The architect’s specification for the timber in this Foddergang – “Fothering [sic] all the length of the feeding byers [sic] to communicate with Turnip House and Straw barn boards 1½ thick nailed to posts

- Loose Box
- Stable for 4 Horses, Hay above (pencil annotation of 'pig hulls')
- Cart Shed with Hay Loft above
- Enclosed Manure Pit with Tank

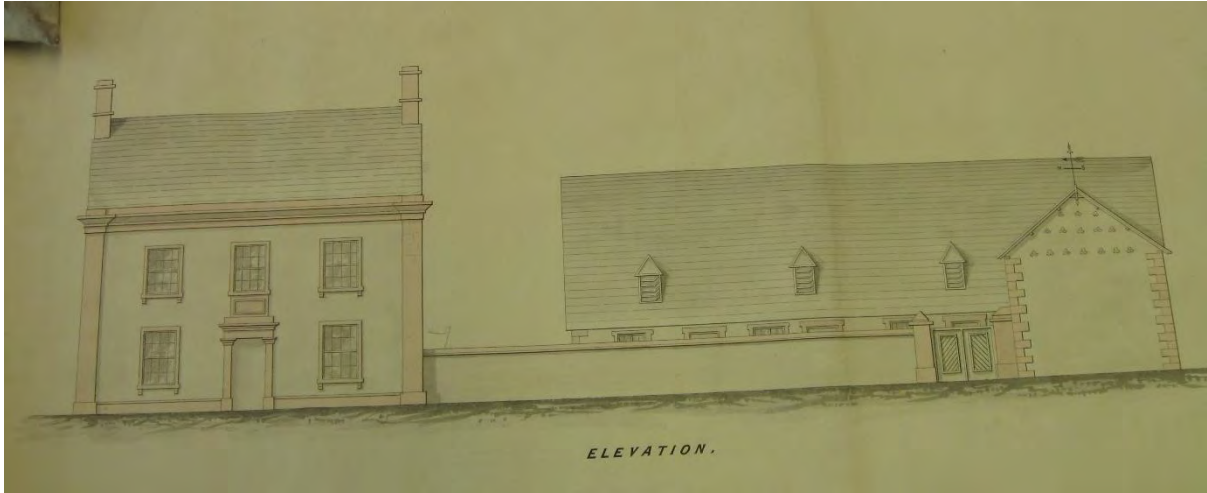


Figure 68 Elevation plan of farmhouse and farmstead as it appears from the road. The plan is signed by John Slee, 28th December 1859 (this is the day before he signed the contract for Low Row).¹²³

7.28 The approach from the road has changed from the original plans. There is a track leading from the road into the farmstead to the right of the farmhouse. It is worth noting the difference in the dry stone wall on either side of the track, especially in relation to its topstones.

of oak the boards to be of English Elm 2ft 9in high to finish with a good roll on top of scale boards 1½-in thick 4 feet high from the pavement".

¹²³ Kendal Archives, WDDF/Plan/13/3, Elevation plan of dwelling house and farm buildings at mid Town.



Figure 69 Mid Town as shown on the second edition six-inch OS map.¹²⁴

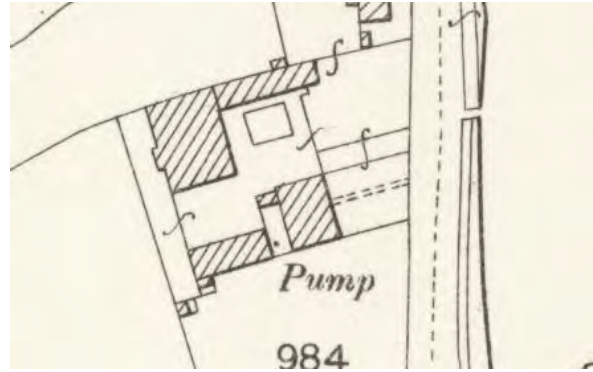


Figure 70 Mid Town as shown in more detail on the second edition twenty-five-inch OS map.¹²⁵

7.29 The main difference to the plan form is to the southwest corner, and the building appears to have been built for a different purpose. The building appears to have been stables (since converted into a byre) and cart (or other) storage. The gable end facing the rear of the house has a datestone, along with a number of reused datestones.



Figure 71 Gable end with a number of datestones - reused datestones of 1677 and 1700 with the initials 'W T H' and a datestone for the rebuild of 'WD 1861'.

7.30 The current tenants have diversified, and what was cattle housing is now a cattery business.

¹²⁴ 2nd ed. 6" OS map, Westmorland Sheet XIV.SE, revised 1897, published 1899, National Library of Scotland (accessed August 2023).

¹²⁵ 2nd ed. 25" OS map, Westmorland XIV.16, revised 1897, published 1898, National Library of Scotland (accessed August 2023).

Survey Results

7.31 A total of 26 farm buildings were surveyed at Level 2 in Crosby Ravensworth parish. These were split between buildings on farms and in fields.

Location	Type of Farm Building	Number of Farm Building
On Farmstead	Barn	13
	Bank Barn	3
	Stable etc.	1
Farmsteads (total)		12
In field	Bank barn	7
	Field barn	1
	Hogg house	1

Table 19 A table of farm buildings surveyed in Crosby Ravensworth Parish.

7.32 The majority of the buildings were for the housing of cattle and the storage of grass crops. However, there is also evidence of the storing and processing of other crops.

Type of crop/livestock	"Feature"	Number
Corn crops	Winnowing door	14
	Threshing floor	7
	Granary	3
Green crops	Turnip store	4
Horses	Stable	5
Cart shed		4

Table 20 A table of types of features found in barns in Crosby Ravensworth parish.

7.33 There was only one building which was built as a stables, along with carthouse and store. However, within other multi-purpose barns there were stable rooms. Although in some of these cases, it is possible that they had been reconfigured into stables and were not the room's original purpose.

7.34 One farm building was recorded as a hogg house, for the over-wintering of sheep between weaning and their first shearing. The barn was in very poor condition.

Parishes	Number of acreages (crops) – C = Corn, G = Green											
	1876		1886		1896		1906		1916		1940	
	C	G	C	G	C	G	C	G	C	G	C	G
CR	443 $\frac{1}{4}$	224 $\frac{3}{4}$	494 $\frac{1}{2}$	236 $\frac{3}{4}$	543 $\frac{3}{4}$	267 $\frac{3}{4}$	445	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	448 $\frac{3}{4}$	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	557 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$

Table 21 A table showing acreages of corn and green crops in Crosby Ravensworth township/parish.¹²⁶

7.35 The agricultural returns show relatively large amounts of acreages of corn and green crips in Crosby Ravensworth, when compared to other (select) parishes in the Westmorland Dales. In many years it is over twice as much. Evidence of these crops can be seen in the buildings surveyed.

7.36 In the case of green crops, four buildings had evidence of turnip stores. In addition to this, the plans for Low Row and Mid Town farmsteads (discussed above) had both turnip and potato houses. The surveyed turnip stores were found on both farmsteads and in barns in fields. Several of them had openings from which to drop the turnips into the storeroom, including chutes and an opening in the ramp (in this case the store was located underneath the ramp, see Figure 22). The stores were also usually accessible from the byres (or foddergangs) suggesting that they were stored and prepared in the barn to then be fed to the cattle.

Location of farm building	Type of farm building	Location of turnip store	"Access" to turnip store
Field	Bank Barn	Outshot?	Pitching hole, accessible from foddergang
Field	Bank Barn	Below ramp	Opening in ramp to drop turnips down
Farmstead	Bank Barn	Outshot	Chute
Farmstead	Bank Barn	Outshot	Opening ?chute?

Table 22 A table showing locations of turnip stores in Crosby Ravensworth.

7.37 Many of the farm buildings had evidence of threshing or grain stores (granaries) for the corn crops grown in the parish. In many of these cases the evidence is a cart entry accessed by bank or ramp with opposing winnowing door. In other cases (not usually found in other parishes) are cart entries accessed on the

¹²⁶ TNA, MAF68/492, 1062, 1632, 2202, 2772, 3959.

ground floor opposed by either a winnowing door or cart door. In several cases evidence for a flagged threshing floor survived (see Figure 20).

7.38 There is an interesting array of marks in some of the farm buildings in Crosby Ravensworth. This includes social indicators like initials, names, dates and even holidays, along with information about processes like when the hay was finished that year. There is also graffiti of animals like sheep and horses, as well as apotropaic marks¹²⁷ including daisy wheels. However, most interestingly is an interesting collection of Baltic Timber Marks in barns on Dent owned farms. These marks show that the timbers were imported from the Baltic, with the symbols indicating numbers that relate to the load and location. The date range of these marks is constantly being revised, but typically date from 1700 to 1870. The dated examples shows that they were being used towards the end of this period, during rebuilding works carried out by the estate in the mid-19th century.

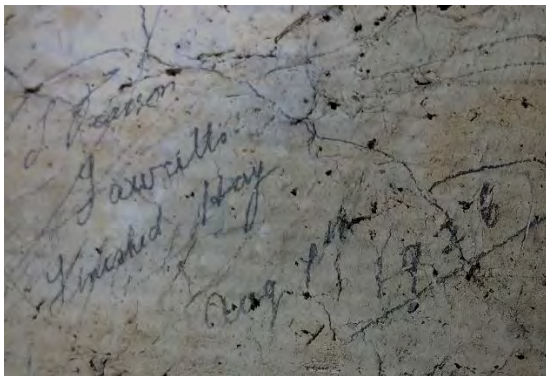
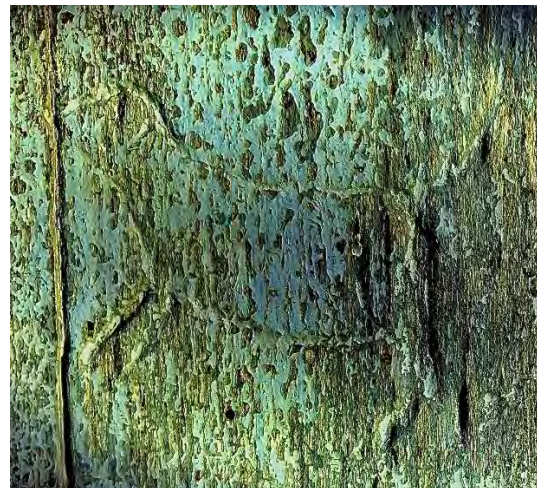


Figure 72 Clockwise - 1. 'Finished hay Aug 7th 1926', 2. sheep graffiti, 3. daisy wheel, 4. Baltic Timber Marks.



¹²⁷ Apotropaic marks were thought to keep evil spirits away or bring good fortune.

8. Hoff (SA23)

8.1 The civil parish of Hoff was created in 1894 from part of Appleby St Lawrence ancient parish. The newly created parish consisted of the townships of Burrells and Drybeck, and most of the townships of Hoff and Hoff Row. The parish as a whole totalled 1,571ha, with Drybeck being 555ha. Hoff and Drybeck commons (about 395ha) was enclosed in 1830. The manor of Hoff was originally held by Sir Hugh de Morville in the late 12th century. By the 19th century, and several landowners later, the parish was in the hands of Lord Hothfield (Lord of Barony of Appleby), who also owned Drybeck and Burrells. Drybeck has also always been a small settlement, and in the 19th century, it had a population of about 90.¹²⁸

8.2 Drybeck is listed specifically in the 1866 and 1876 agricultural statistics, see tables below.

Parish	Number of cattle (not including horses)			Number of sheep		Number of pigs	Number of horses		
	Milk cows	Other Cattle		One year old and above	Under one year old		Used solely for purposes of agriculture and by market gardeners	Unbroken horses of any age, (including foals)	Mares kept solely for the purpose of breeding
		Two years of age and above	Under two years of age						
1866	64	24	65	223	150	31			
1876	76	22	87	85		10	8	5	3

Table 23 A table showing livestock figures in Drybeck in 1866 and 1876.¹²⁹

Year	Number of statute or imperial acres under -									
	Corn crops ¹³⁰		Green crops ¹³¹			Bare fallow	Clover ¹³²		Grass ¹³³	
	Barley or bere	Oats	Potatoes	Turnips and swedes	Vetches or tares		For hay this year	Not for hay this year	For hay this year	Not for hay this year
1876	3	58	3 ¾	7 ½	1	5	13	5	171	621 ¼

¹²⁸ Cumbria County History Trust, 'Hoff', <https://www.cumbriacountyhistory.org.uk/township/hoff> (accessed August 2023).

¹²⁹ TNA, MAF68/71, 492.

¹³⁰ No rye (corn) or beans were found.

¹³¹ No cabbage, kohlrabi, beet root, sugar beet, chicory or lucerne were found.

¹³² Clover, sainfoin, "seeds", rye and other grasses under rotation for one of more years.

¹³³ Permanent grass, as meadow, down, or pasture not broken up in rotation (inclusive of grass land used for fruit trees of any kind, but exclusive of heath or mountain land).

Table 24 A table showing acreage amounts for Drybeck in 1876.¹³⁴

Survey Results

8.3 Only part of this parish falls within the scheme area, therefore the survey was focussed on the hamlet of Drybeck. Three farmsteads were surveyed in detail (see Table 25). They were all former dairy farms. A further three farmsteads and one field barn were scoped from PROW. Five of the six farmsteads had a linear range as part of the complex, with at least two of the farmsteads having further farm buildings.

Type of Farm Building	Number Surveyed
Bank Barn	2
Barn	3
Single-Storey Barn	2
TOTAL	7
Number of Farmsteads	3

Table 25 A table of farm buildings recorded on three farmsteads in Drybeck.

8.4 Drybeck Hall (Farm) consists of a listed hall (with a 1679 date stone) and three farm buildings: an adjoining bank barn (thought to be early 18th century), and two later single-storey barns. The bank barn is subdivided on the ground floor and the first floor (appears to have been fully lofted) is accessed by a cart entry on the west-facing elevation, and a door with steps on the east elevation. Evidence suggests that the ground floor consisted of divided byres, and some of the internal fittings and flooring survives. It is unclear if the barn was every used for threshing or was always used as a hay store. The steps could suggest that at least part of the first floor was a granary. The other buildings on the farmstead appear to have been for cattle housing. A mounting block survives in the farmstead, however it is unclear where any horses might have been stabled, as none of the buildings are well lit or ventilated as is usual for stables.¹³⁵ There is physical evidence to suggest that the bank barn might have been raised, as well as material being reused, including lintels and wall masonry (especially in the single-storey barn at the north end of the bank barn).

¹³⁴ TNA, MAF69/492.

¹³⁵ The 1876 agricultural statistics suggest that there were a small number of horses in the hamlet, and it would not be surprising if one or several of these were found on the farmstead connected to Drybeck Hall.

8.5 East View Farm consists of two farm buildings – a bank barn and a multi-phased barn (see Figure 73). The west part of the barn is a small two-storey byre (for 10 cattle) with possible granary above (steps providing access on first floor). The west part has a much deeper plan and consists of two byres for a total of about 38 cattle. These byres are unusually well lit, which corresponds with ideas coming from agricultural improvement. There are several lean-tos built on to the north and east elevations.

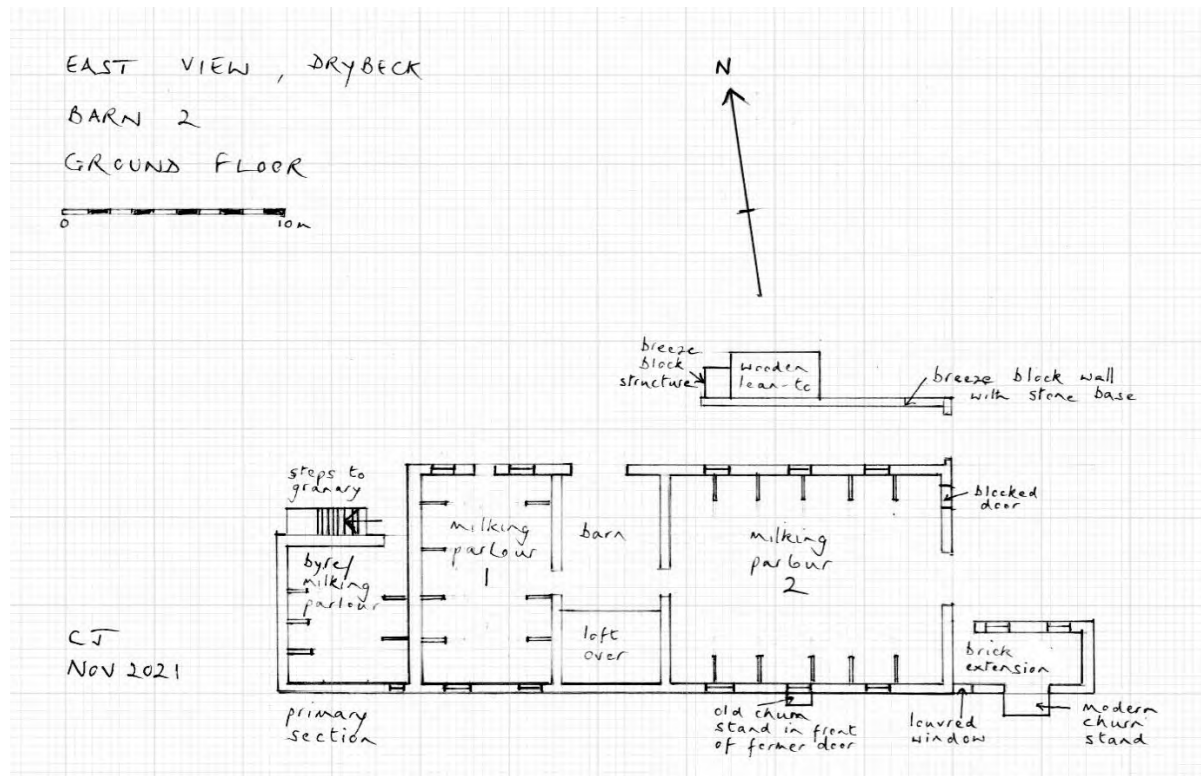


Figure 73 Ground-floor plan of multi-phased barn at East View, drawn by Claire Jeffery.

8.6 Haybanks Farm consists of two farm building and other more modern agricultural sheds. One of the barns is attached to the house as a linear range, the second barn is located at a right angle to this barn. Resulting in an L-planform. This second barn shows signs of modification, with lintels of different characters (either concrete or brick arches with sandstone keystones) and the internal floor/loft has been raised which resulted in the tie beams being sawn off (however evidence of assembly marks survive on the stubs). On the ground floor there are subdivided byres, that would have housed a total of 18 cattle.

9. Kirkby Stephen (SA4)

9.1 Only part of this parish falls within the scheme area. The survey was undertaken by both apprentice teams, as part of the WDLPS Skills for the Future project.

9.2 A total of four buildings were surveyed in Kirkby Stephen parish. Three of these were barns situated in fields, with one barn taking advantage of the bank for easier access to its forking holes. All of them appear to have been used for the over-wintering of cattle and storing of hay/silage crops. In addition, all of them show evidence of heightening or rebuilding.

Type of Farm Building	Number
Field Barn	3
Other	1
TOTAL	4

9.3 The “other” building appears to be a shooting lodge. It sits within fields that are managed for shooting. It also has a chimney on the west-facing gable. Despite this, the openings appear very agricultural in character.

10. Mallerstang (SA2)

10.1 This parish has not been surveyed. However, the character of this Dale is quite different, being a narrower valley than the open Westmorland Dales. Therefore, it would be interesting to find out if the character of the farm buildings were different to reflect this, including if there were any hogg houses.

11. Nateby (SA1)

11.1 This parish has not been surveyed.

12. Orton (SA12-17)

12.1 The ancient parish contained 9,920 hectares of land, which were distributed amongst the constituent townships, with Orton being 1,432 hectares.

12.2 Manor Courts were the lowest court in the land but were an important source of justice for misdemeanours. Most ceased to function in the early 20th century. However, Orton still retains a functioning court (although they can no longer issue fines or punishments). The main business of the Court was to regulate farming practices especially, in pre-enclosure days, on the wastes and commons. The Quarter Sessions held in Appleby and Kendal dealt with more serious offences. There are continuous records dating back to 1756.¹³⁶

12.3 Pevsner describes Orton as a 'loose-plan village with streams, bridges, and a couple of marshy fields in the middle'.¹³⁷ It was described as a small market town in the 1670s; its market charter was granted in 1336.¹³⁸ Its economy principally consisted of livestock farming. The Enclosure Act for the Manor of Orton was passed in 1769.¹³⁹

12.4 The central open green area is bounded east and west by two streams. The pattern of the village has changed little since the 19th century. The triangular area centring on the marketplace and the church is the oldest part of the village. It is Medieval in origin, however no buildings remain from this period other than All Saints Church. Despite this, vestiges can be seen in the tight layout and narrow burgage plots on the western side of the village bounded by a back lane. Many properties date from the 17th century, when the area became more prosperous and stone became the dominant building material. This part of the village is a comparatively dense area of mixed residential and commercial uses and was the central area of the village. Within the central core the building line tends to be up to the pavement with later 19th and 20th century properties being slightly set back.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁶ Eden District Council, 'Character Appraisal – Orton' (2009).

¹³⁷ Ibid.

¹³⁸ Cumbria County History, 'Orton', <https://www.cumbriacountyhistory.org.uk/township/orton> (accessed 2023).

¹³⁹ Eden District Council, 'Character Appraisal – Orton'

¹⁴⁰ Ibid.

Survey Results

12.5 The majority of this parish has been surveyed, with only Survey Area 12 not being surveyed at all. Survey Areas 13, 14 and 15 were surveyed from PROWs. Survey Areas 16 and 17 were recorded at both levels.

Location of Farm Building	Type of Farm Building	Number of Buildings
Farmstead	Bank Barn	1
	Barn	9
	Stables	1
Farmstead Totals		9
In Field	Bank Barn	4
	Field Barn	4

Table 26 A table of farm buildings recorded in Survey Area 13.¹⁴¹

Location of Farm Building	Type of Farm Building	Number of Buildings
Farmstead	Bank Barn	3
	Barn	8
Farmstead Totals		8
In Field	Bank Barn	4
	Field Barn	1
	Single-Storey Barn	1

Table 27 A table of farm buildings recorded in Survey Areas 14 and 15.

Location of Farm Building	Type of Farm Building	Number of Buildings
Farmstead	Bank Barn	7
	Barn	5
Farmstead Totals		7
In Field	Bank Barn	2
	Field Barn	4

Table 28 A table of farm buildings recorded in Survey Areas 16 and 17.

12.6 A further 14 barns were noted in survey areas 16 and 17, but they were not recorded on request of the owners. Eight of these had been converted to residential use. The majority of them were located on farmsteads.

¹⁴¹ Very limited survey information is available for this survey area, and no gazetteer has been produced.

12.7 Most buildings appear to be for the housing of cattle and the storage of grass crops. However, there are a number of bank barns that may indicate a threshing function, and there appears to be at least one granary.

12.8 Of the 15 farmsteads included in the survey of areas 14 to 17, nine of them wholly or partly consist of a linear range.

13. Ravenstonedale (SA6-10)

13.1 The parish of Ravenstonedale covers an area of 6,640 hectares, and includes the villages of Ravenstonedale and Newbiggin-on-Lune. The parish has historically been split into four ‘angles’ for local administration purposes. One of these, Town Angle, covers Ravenstonedale village and north-east area of the parish. This is the largest angle covering 953 acres; the other angles are Bowderdale, Fell-End and Newbiggin.¹⁴²

13.2 The village of Ravenstonedale has medieval origins. The area contains remains of crofts as well as early bounder banks and strip fields.¹⁴³ In the area around there are field systems with faint traces of ridge and furrow (MYD62281). Aerial photographs also show holloways (MYD62269) that could either be medieval or post-medieval in origin, and which gave the inhabitants of Ravenstonedale access to the common. There are 2,755 hectares of surviving common land on Ravenstonedale Common and Ravenstonedale Moor.

13.3 A late-medieval park, north of Ravenstonedale, encircles a number of earlier earthworks. The remains of a high dry stone wall, which enclosed a park belonging to Lord Wharton, can be dated to 1560. Lord Wharton enlarged his ancestral estate in the mid-16th century, which included purchasing the large manor of Ravenstonedale that was formerly Shap Abbey land in 1547. Machell, in about 1688, notes that the park was never stocked with deer. This seems likely, as Wharton had a deer park at Wharton Hall, and may have instead been for cattle-grazing.¹⁴⁴

13.4 A ‘Corn Mill’ is marked on the first edition OS maps¹⁴⁵, which also shows the mill race. The mill had likely fallen out of use by 1897. The former mill was located in Coldbeck.

¹⁴² Cumbria County History. ‘Ravenstonedale’, <https://www.cumbriacountyhistory.org.uk/township/ravenstonedale> (accessed 2022).

¹⁴³ Hopkins in MYD62493; MYD63137.

¹⁴⁴ Mark Blackett-Ord, ‘Art. XI. – Lord Wharton’s deer park walls’, in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, 2, vol 86 (1986), pp. 133-139; R. W. Hoyle, ‘Art. X – Thomas first Lord Wharton’s parks at Ravenstonedale and Wharton’, in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, 2, vol 95 (1995), pp. 111-118.

¹⁴⁵ 1st ed., 6” OS map, Westmorland Sheet XXIX surveyed 1858, published 1862-63, National Library of Scotland; 1st ed., 25” OS map, Westmorland XXIX.8 surveyed 1857, published 1859, National Library of Scotland.

13.5 The agricultural nature of the village is evident with many farmsteads (predominantly loose courtyard and linear/row plans, but also several L-plan and a U-plan) as well as records for individual (field) barns. Historically, the village had a butter market, located near the present-day Black Swan Hotel. Ravenstonedale and neighbouring Newbiggin-on-Lune were widely known for its butter, due to herds of shorthorn dairy cows.¹⁴⁶ The market also traded bread, meat, groceries, and other dairy products. During the 19th century, three cattle fairs and Whitsuntine fair were also held.¹⁴⁷ Additionally, in the 1800s the parish was famous for knitting socks, and in 1810 the average quantity of socks was 1,000 pairs a week, which were being sent to Kendal. They were specifically known for knitting ‘bump’, coarse strong wool stockings knitted for soldiers during the Napoleonic wars.¹⁴⁸

Survey Results

13.6 Only part of this parish has been surveyed, with areas 8 to 10 surveyed at Level 1, and only a couple of buildings surveyed in more detail.

Type of Farm Building on Farmsteads	Number
Barn	21
Bank Barn	7
Stables	2
Cart Shed	1
Single-Storey Barns	2
Privy	1
Farmsteads	20

Table 29 A table showing types of farm buildings found on farmsteads.

Type of Building	Total No.		
Field Barn	22	Uses bank	7
		Single-storey	3
Bank Barn	8		
Hennery-Piggery	1		
Lime Kiln	1		

Table 30 A table showing types of buildings found in fields.

¹⁴⁶ RPHG per comms.

¹⁴⁷ Cumbria County History, ‘Ravenstonedale, 2022.

¹⁴⁸ RPHG per comms.

Bank Barn Total	On Farmstead	In Field
15	7	8

Table 31 A table showing total number of bank barns.

13.7 In the buildings that were surveyed, there was little evidence of corn or green crops. Only two barns suggest a possible winnowing function, and one stable and granary was surveyed. In comparison to some of the other parishes in the scheme area, Ravenstonedale has very little land used for corn and green crops, at least in the 19th and 20th centuries.

13.8 On the farmsteads in the village, there appears to be some level of (re)building in the 19th and 20th centuries. Some of which is linked to local landowners. This includes a farmstead at the south end of the village, the farm buildings of which were built between the 25th OS map revisions of 1897 and 1913. In fact, one of the barns has a datestone of 1905, which is likely when it was built, along with the initials 'T.A.M-G', the Metcalfe-Gibson's being a prominent family in the village. One of the barns is a single-storey byre, that is well lit and ventilated, in line with improvement recommendations of the 19th century.



Figure 74 Well-lit and ventilated byre on farmstead in Ravenstonedale.



Figure 75 Datestone of 1905, likely when the farm buildings were built.

13.9 There are potentially at least three hennery-piggeries in Ravenstonedale, one of which was surveyed the other two were not (as they were located in survey areas 6 and 7). These are very distinctive buildings, not common to the Westmorland Dales (or at least do not survive well).

14. Soulby, Musgrave and Ormside (SA26)

14.1 These parishes were not surveyed, however not much of the parish area can be found in the Westmorland Dales. Map evidence shows that there are few farm buildings located in the scheme area, but these would need to be ground-truthed to definitively conclude if they were farm buildings or not.

15. Tebay (SA11)

15.1 Tebay is located between the Yorkshire Dales and Lake District National Parks.¹⁴⁹ It was formerly a township in Orton Parish but became a separate civil parish in 1897. The parish (2,744 hectares) now includes the villages of Tebay, Old Tebay, Gaisgill and Roundthwaite.

15.2 Originally this was a hamlet (or small village), with a predominantly (hill) farming character. The parish includes 493 hectares of registered common land on Tebay Fell and 383 hectares at Roundthwaite Common. However, the village dramatically changed with the coming of the railway. The population stood at about 400 in the mid-19th century and following the arrival of the railway it grew rapidly to 684 by 1871, peaking at 1,093 in 1903. During the 20th century the population declined to 728 in 2001.¹⁵⁰

15.3 With the development of the railways in the 19th century, the planform of Tebay greatly changed. The site of the medieval village lay alongside the Orton Road (B6260) approximately opposite to the start of the footpath to Castle Howe. At the beginning of the 19th century, the settlement here was Tebay; however, it is now known as Old Tebay. By the mid-19th century Mount Pleasant and “New” Tebay had begun to develop, and by the end of the century it had grown into a village of some size.

¹⁴⁹ The village and part of the parish is located in the scheme area, but very little of the parish is located in the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

¹⁵⁰ Cumbria County History, ‘Tebay’, <https://www.cumbriacountyhistory.org.uk/township/tebay>, (accessed 2023).

Survey Results

15.4 The survey of Tebay parish was undertaken by PROW. Therefore, although a large number of farmsteads and farm buildings were surveyed, there is sometimes a lack of detail due to low visibility from the ROW.

Type of farm building on farmstead	Barn	16
	Bank Barn	5
Total Number of Farmsteads		18
Type of farm building in field	Bank Barn	2
	Field Barn	6
	Ruin (?field barn?)	5

Table 32 A table of farm buildings in Tebay parish.

15.5 At least 18 farmsteads were surveyed, with nine of them appearing to consist of a linear range.

15.6 Included in the survey are a number of buildings that appear on historic OS maps that are no longer extant. Several other field barns survived in ruinous conditions.

16. Waitby (SA5)

16.1 This parish has not been surveyed.

17. Wharton (SA3)

17.1 This parish has not been surveyed.

18. Recommendations for Further Work

18.1 Due to the pandemic, it was not possible to survey all the parishes in the scheme area during the four years of delivery. Therefore, it is recommended that those remaining parishes are surveyed in the future. This could be supported by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

18.2 Since archival documents and plans survive for farmsteads relating to the Dent estate in Crosby Ravensworth parish, it could be beneficial to carry out more in-depth surveys to fully understand an estate's attempt at improvement at a specific point in time.

18.3 Further, more general documentary research could be undertaken looking at other sources available to try give a more detailed context over a longer period of time.

18.4 Through this report, some reference has been given to traditional farm buildings found in other Dales of the Yorkshire Dales and to a lesser extent the Lake District. However, it would be informative to put this study in an Eden Valley context, which has a similar landscape character, extending north of the scheme area.

19. Repair Scheme

19.1 Traditional farm buildings are a distinctive feature of the Westmorland Dales landscape but they are also one of the most vulnerable types of historic building in the area. With dramatic changes in farming practices over the last 50 years, many farm buildings are now redundant and have therefore been demolished, left to decay or converted to other uses.

19.2 However, financial support has been provided via the Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership Scheme through its Traditional Farm Building Grant Scheme. The grant scheme has been funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund and Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust. It has also been supported by the Building Conservation Officers of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

19.3 Grant funding was given to two farm buildings, discussed below. There were around 30 enquiries and 15 expressions of interest. These expressions of interest were assessed by a panel, and a shortlist selected for further investigation.

Field barn at Pendragon Castle

19.4 This field barn is constructed from limestone and sandstone, with a pitched slate roof. Some protruding throughstones and square ventilation holes are evident. It has a blocked door in the east-facing elevation. There is a door in the west elevation, inserted later. This wall precedes the rest of the barn and relates to the earthwork range that the barn is situated on. It is possible that the wall dates from renovation works on the site in the 1660s. In addition, some of the walling material used (especially on the north gable) of well-cut stone have likely been reused from the site.

19.5 The south gable end is built into the earthwork, which gives easier access to the forking hole. No interior fittings survive besides flooring material – cobbles and probable settlestones. The location of the openings and the settlestones suggests there was a loft and byre at the south end with a sink mew at the north end. This layout would mean the door on the east side would have entered the mew and the door on the west side the byre.



Figure 76 The west-facing elevation and south-facing gable (left - before repair works, right - after repair works).



Figure 77 North-facing gable (left – before repair works, right – after repair works).

19.6 Work has been completed on this barn, which is owned by the Pendragon Estates. Works were required to the walls – pinning gaps and the addition of mortar; as well as to the roof – the replacement of a damaged roof timber and the replacement of cracked ridge tiles.

19.7 As part of the works at Pendragon, blocked in square ventilation holes were revealed, which have helped to reveal and corroborate the internal layout and use of the building.



Figure 78 Field barn on the site of Pendragon Castle - before repairs (left), after repairs (right).

19.8 The barn is situated on a range of earthworks. They were the ancillary buildings for Pendragon Castle (a 12th century fortified tower house). They consisted of a brewhouse, bakehouse, stables and coach house. They are said to have been built during the restoration work by Lady Anne Clifford from 1660 to 1662. However, it is likely that this range predated the 1660s and that 'built' meant rebuilt (or even repaired).



Figure 79 Series of earthworks of former ancillary buildings, along with the field barn.

Bank barn on the Coast-to-Coast

19.9 A distinctive barn situated on the Coast to Coast (soon to be) National Trail has also been repaired. Part of the barn was at risk of collapsing, which required a section of walling to be rebuilt, along with other repair works. This bank barn was originally built for hay storage and cattle housing, and then extended to provide further cattle housing and storage in the form of a double-storied outshot.



Figure 80 Bank barn situated on the coast-to-coast - before repairs (left), after repairs (right).

19.10 This bank barn, situated in a field, is constructed from limestone with some sandstone and Shap granite. It has a pitched roof of slate and sandstone flags. Some courses of throughstones and square ventilation holes are evident.

19.11 There is a cart door with porch on the north-facing elevation, giving first floor access to a loft. There is a door in the east gable to a byre. The byre would have housed four cattle. The interior fittings do not survive apart from later water bowls. In the south elevation there is a door to the sink mew, and a forking (or winnowing?) door that opposes the cart entry. The interior is divided by a masonry wall with a door opening.



Figure 81 The north-facing elevation with cart entry (photo taken pre-repair works).

19.12 There is a two-storey outshot on the east side (possibly dating to the late 18th century), with a monopitched roof of slate. There is a door into the byre on the south elevation, along with a small opening. The byre contains stalls for four cattle with a central group. Some interior fittings survive in varying condition, including boskins, water bowls, cobble flooring and settlestones. On the north elevation there is a door to access the loft.

19.13 There appears to have once been a further outshot on the eastern side that has since fallen down or been demolished, and only trace evidence survives.

20. Conclusion

20.1 Traditional farm buildings are under significant threat, as they no longer suit modern agricultural practices. The grant scheme has enabled a couple of these buildings to survive for many years to come.

20.2 Through the farm building survey we have been able to increase our understanding of the traditional farm buildings in the Westmorland Dales scheme area. Although the survey of all the parishes is not complete, it is possible to make some conclusions.

20.3 Of the 223 farm buildings surveyed, the majority were combination buildings (found on farmsteads), bank barns (found on farmsteads and in fields) and field barns. The majority of these buildings were for the housing of cattle and the storage of crops.

20.4 One of the main findings are the significant numbers of bank barns found in the Westmorland Dales, which suggests that the form is not particular to the Lake District.

20.5 It is clear that the Westmorland Dales is a pastoral upland landscape, with large amounts of meadow, pasture and rough grazing land. However, from both the evidence in the buildings and archival sources, it is also possible to conclude that there was a level of arable production in the area through the 18th, 19th and into the 20th century. The largest corn crop found in the 19th and 20th centuries is oats. Evidence of the processing of these crops are found in many buildings, in particular bank barns. Green crops were also grown for livestock feed, with some turnip stores surviving.

20.6 It is hoped that in the future the survey of traditional farm buildings in the Westmorland Dales will be completed, before these barns are converted to residential use or fall into disrepair.

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22. Appendix A: Terminology

Farm Buildings

Many of the words used are those commonly used in Yorkshire:

Bank barn – traditional farm building found on farmsteads and in fields, where there is access to a first floor cart door by natural bank or constructed ramp (in this case it is not referring to bank access to forking holes)

Baulks – wooden loft over cow stalls where hay and bracken for bedding was stored; also the individual timbers forming the loft

Boose – stall in which the cows were tethered

Boskins – division between stalls consisting of wood and/or stone

Byre –portion of the barn where the cows would be tethered

Field barn – lofted building that housed both cattle and fodder. The building is usually of or approaching two-storey height, with fodder storage extending above the byre on a loft and reaching the ceiling in the mew

Field house – traditional farm building of any type, located away from a farmstead or outfarm

Foddergang (or feeding passage) – passage-way along which fodder was carried to allow feeding of the cows, which were tethered facing the foddergang

Forking door – an opening in the wall for ‘forking’ the hay into the upper part of the barn

Group (or muck channel) – the stone-lined channel behind the booses, where cow muck drained or collected

Rudsters – a wooden (or metal) post to which cattle were tied using a chain

Settlestones – stones forming a kerb along the back edge of the cow stall. From the Old English ‘stān’ for stone

Skelbuse – wood and/or stone division between the byre and the foddergang (or, in many field barns, the mew)

Sink mew – the large open part of the barn where the hay to feed the cows was stored, right up to the rafters

Throughstones - long stones binding together the inner and outer skin of the walls, usually projecting in courses on the outside of the barn

Ventilation – small openings in the walls of the barn that allow ventilation of the building. They come in a variety of forms, including:

Square ventilation holes – a small hole providing ventilation, in some cases they are pullog ventilation holes that were left in walls for the erection of scaffolding

Ventilation slits – narrow openings

Water bowl – found in the cow stalls after piped water has been installed, usually a kidney-shaped dish which provided water by pressure being applied to the button by the cow's head

Winnowing door – opposite a cart door to allow a cross-draught for threshing

Landscape

Croft – a small area of enclosed land immediately behind the toft

Shielings – for the summer pasture of animals on uplands

Toft – a homestead

Dry Stone Walls

Coursed – stones laid in defined layers in the face of a wall

Graded – stone size decreases from wall base to top (if 'ungraded', large stones can be found at any level in the wall height)

Orthostats – an upright slab (in this context usually limestone) set in the ground

Throughstones – a large stone placed across the width of a wall to tie the two faces of the wall together

23. Appendix B: Tables of acreage and livestock numbers

Parish	Number of cattle (not including horses)			Number of sheep		Number of pigs
	Milk cows	Other Cattle		One year old and above	Under one year old	
		Two years of age and above	Under two years of age			
Crosby Ravensworth	235	98	317	2530	757	87
Maulds Meaburn	194	116	275	955	658	78
Asby	345	130	487	2667	1050	109
Crosby Garratt	123	45	179	1471	385	35
Drybeck	64	24	65	223	150	31
Kirkby Stephen	207	192	186	1554	325	80
Mallerstang	170	63	196	2964	374	9
Nateby	65	24	74	1203	391	4
Newbggin	90	48	133	418	338	57
Ormside	139	83	140	1131	741	71
Orton	208	69	231	1935	779	36
Raisbeck	204	110	292	1984	535	27

Ravenstonedale	743	162	728	6767	1971	52
Soulby	131	56	171	308	497	60
Tebay	282	61	267	3364	457	19
Naitby	60	19	98	328	172	30
Wharton	74	15	73	904	107	18
TOTAL (Westmorland)	6629	3147	8187	59871	21662	2114

Table 33 Table showing number of livestock returned by occupiers, 1866.¹⁵¹

¹⁵¹ The National Archives, MAF68/71, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns: Number of Livestock (1866).

Parish	Number of statute acres and parts of statute acres under -													
	Wheat	Barley or bere	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and swedes	Carrots	Cabbage ¹⁵²	Vetches ¹⁵³	Clover ¹⁵⁴	Bare Fallow ¹⁵⁵	Permanent Pasture ¹⁵⁶
CR			49				2 ¾	25				43	4	788
MM														50
Newbiggin												9		
M'stang														640
Musgrave	16 ½	13	90				4	61				140	10	589
Orton			2 ½					1 ½						355
Tebay &			2 ½				¾	¾						350
KS	5 ½	10	43	½			6	32	¾			66	2	1467
L&R		2	58				5 ¼	21		½	¼	62		4231

¹⁵² Cabbage, kohlrabi and rape

¹⁵³ Vetches, lucerne and any other crop (except clover or grass)

¹⁵⁴ Clover and artificial grasses under rotation

¹⁵⁵ Bare fallow of uncropped arable land

¹⁵⁶ Permanent pasture, meadow or grass not broken up in rotation (exclusive of hill pastures)

M'stang													107	1488 $\frac{1}{2}$
Musgrave	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	252 $\frac{3}{4}$	1			19	140 $\frac{1}{2}$		2		366	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1481
R'dale			$\frac{1}{4}$					$\frac{1}{4}$				118	69	5714
W&N		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6				2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$			1	30		1845
Newbiggin	33	14	109				7	55				296	10	266
Ormside	81	12	343		1		18	99		4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	345	117	1280
Orton		3 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 $\frac{3}{4}$				6	19 $\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$		2534
CG&	82	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	355 $\frac{1}{2}$			100	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	254 $\frac{3}{4}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	3770 $\frac{3}{4}$
Asby+	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	161 $\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$		$\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	197 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	3499 $\frac{3}{4}$
B&T	30		23				8	4			18	109		3491
Drybeck	9	8	93				8	28			2 $\frac{1}{2}$	121	25	573
CR		3 $\frac{1}{4}$	191 $\frac{1}{2}$				10 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$			$\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	2643
MM	71	25	217	1		1	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$		1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	401 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	2353 $\frac{1}{4}$

Table 34 A table showing acreage of crops, 1866. The only crops not to be found were mangold and hops. It is unclear why towns were listed twice.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁷ The National Archives, MAF68/72, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1866).

Parish	Number of returns ¹⁵⁸	Number of statute or imperial acres under -																	
		Corn crops ¹⁵⁹				Green crops ¹⁶⁰								Clover ¹⁶²		Grass ¹⁶³		Orchards	Market Gardens
		Wheat	Barley or bere	Oats	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and swedes	Mangold	Carrots	Rape	Vetches or tares	Other green crops ¹⁶⁴		Bare fallow ¹⁶¹	For hay this year	Not for hay this year	For hay this year	Not for hay this year	¹⁶⁵
CR	30	4	15	148		14 ³ / ₄	88 ¹ / ₄				¹ / ₄		4	63	60	800 ¹ / ₄	2388	¹ / ₄	
MM	34	37	13 ¹ / ₂	222 ³ / ₄		17 ³ / ₄	99 ¹ / ₄			4		¹ / ₂	29	110 ¹ / ₂	82	572	2194 ¹ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₄	¹ / ₂

¹⁵⁸ Number of returns obtained from persons who occupy land

¹⁵⁹ No rye (corn) or beans were found.

¹⁶⁰ No cabbage, kohlrabi, beet root, sugar beet, chicory or lucerne were found.

¹⁶¹ Bare fallow or ploughed land from which a crop will not be taken this year

¹⁶² Clover, sainfoin, "seeds", rye and other grasses under rotation for one of more years

¹⁶³ Permanent grass, as meadow, down, or pasture not broken up in rotation (inclusive of grass land used for fruit trees of any kind, but exclusive of heath or mountain land)

¹⁶⁴ Other green crops (not being clover, sainfoin, "seeds" &c.)

¹⁶⁵ Acreage of land planted with apple, pear, plum, cherry or nut trees (grass or other crops growing between the trees being also entered in other columns)

¹⁶⁶ Total acreage of land used by market gardeners for growth of vegetables and other garden produce (to include acreage entered under separate crops)

CG&	79	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	262	$\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	2		1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$		39	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	1341 $\frac{1}{2}$	3422 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
KS	67	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$		7	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$			18	11	687 $\frac{3}{4}$	1304 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	
L&R	53		1	44 $\frac{1}{2}$		8 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$				1 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	2	1098 $\frac{1}{2}$	2685 $\frac{1}{2}$		
M'stan g	34															801 $\frac{1}{2}$	871		
Musgr aves	39	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	238 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	18	138	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{3}{4}$		7 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	181	563	1384	$\frac{1}{2}$	
R'dale	124					$\frac{3}{4}$										2584	3368	$\frac{1}{4}$	
W&N	29			$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$									643 $\frac{3}{4}$	1401		
Asby+	55	4	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	164 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$			6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{4}$	108	1137 $\frac{1}{4}$	4257 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
B&T	66			23 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$				1 $\frac{1}{2}$		11	6		1331	2860		
Drybec k	15		3	58		3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				1		5	13	5	171	621 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Newbi ggin	13	18	26	183		20	76	1	$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$	43	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	499 $\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$
Ormsi de	22	12	13	246 $\frac{1}{4}$		16 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	22	2		20	142	343	270	1607 $\frac{1}{2}$		

Orton	61		1 $\frac{1}{4}$	70		8	25 $\frac{3}{4}$			1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$		11	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	921	2477 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	
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Table 35 A table showing acreage of crops, 1876.¹⁶⁷

¹⁶⁷ The National Archives, MAF68/492, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1876).

Parish	Live Stock on 24 th June, 1876								
	No. of horses (including ponies)			Number of cows and heifers of all ages in milk or in calf	Number of cattle other than those in milk or calf		Number of sheep of all kinds, one year old and above	Number of lambs under one year old	Number of pigs of all kinds and of all ages
	Used solely for purposes of agriculture and by market gardeners	Unbroken horses of any age, (including foals)	Mares kept solely for the purpose of breeding		Two years of age and above	Under two years of age (including calves)			
CR	53	31	6	272	114	337	4589	1926	47
MM	61	24	5	227	150	355	1375	969	41
CG etc.	100	53	8	478	181	599	3291	1422	95
KS	42	19	12	257	108	282	1034	683	49
L & S	48	39	9	354	159	396	3866	2199	54
Mallerstang	39	42	20	179	59	202	4791	2403	28
Musgraves	55	26	4	246	85	332	1258	763	49
R'dale	135	112	77	851	231	885	9816	4487	124
W & N	30	18	6	182	87	231	3398	1661	30
Asbys	70	35	11	410	230	467	3921	1459	57
B & T	69	63	35	470	179	498	6283	3236	55
Drybeck	8	5	3	76	22	87	85		10
Newbiggin	21	21	3	87	26	137	436	266	31
Ormside	42	28	5	138	52	185	868	550	30
Orton	56	27	5	314	129	373	1841	1200	28

*Table 36 A table of livestock numbers, 1876.*¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁸ MAF68/492, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1876).

Parish	No. of returns ¹⁶⁹	Number of statute or imperial acres under -																
		Corn crops				Green crops						Bare Fallow ¹⁷⁰	Grass land cut ¹⁷¹		Grass land not cut ¹⁷²		Orchards ¹⁷³	Market Gardens ¹⁷⁴
		Wheat	Barley or bere	Oats	Rye (corn)	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Carrots	Rape	Vetches or tares		Clover ¹⁷⁵	Grass ¹⁷⁶	Clover ¹⁷⁷	Grass ¹⁷⁸		
KS	62		6 ¼	48 ¾		5 ½	22	¼	¼		¼	1 ¼	43	615 ¾	2	1392 ½	½	
CG&	82	3 ¼	12 ¼	148 ½		16 ½	59 ¾			¼	¾	3	69	1492 ½	12	3938 ¼		
M'stang	33												3	760 ½		977 ¼		
Musgrave	35	7 ½	42 ¾	220 ¾		16 ½	129 ½			2	1 ¾		123	620 ¾	189 ¼	1846 ¾	2 ¼	¼
R'dale	121			¼		1							10	2442 ½		3935 ¾	1 ¼	
Tebay&	55			20 ¼		4 ¼	6 ¼						25 ½	1287		2432 ½		

¹⁶⁹ Number of returns obtained from persons who occupy land

¹⁷⁰ Bare fallow or ploughed land from which a crop will not be taken this year

¹⁷¹ Grass land cut, or to be cut, for hay this year

¹⁷² Grass land not to be cut for hay this year

¹⁷³ Acreage of land planted with apple, pear, plum, cherry or nut trees (grass or other crops growing between the trees being also entered in other columns)

¹⁷⁴ Total acreage of land used by market gardeners for growth of vegetables and other garden produce (to include acreage entered under separate crops)

¹⁷⁵ Clover, sainfoin, "seeds", rye and other grasses under rotation for one or more years

¹⁷⁶ Permanent grass, (such as meadow), down, or pasture not broken up in rotation (grass land used for fruit trees of any kind, if cut to be entered here)

¹⁷⁷ Clover, sainfoin, "seeds", rye and other grasses under rotation for one or more years

¹⁷⁸ Permanent grass, (such as meadow), down, or pasture not broken up in rotation (grass land used for fruit trees of any kind, if not cut to be entered here, but not heath or mountain land)

Wharton	22		$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$				$\frac{1}{4}$		30	635	3	1362		
Asby	62	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	$121\frac{1}{2}$		$15\frac{3}{4}$	$48\frac{3}{4}$				$3\frac{1}{4}$	4	48	1316	5	$5204\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
CR	81	$14\frac{3}{4}$	8	$435\frac{3}{4}$	36	30	$206\frac{3}{4}$					$13\frac{1}{4}$	201	$1533\frac{3}{4}$	230	$6650\frac{1}{4}$	3	
Ormside	23	$4\frac{1}{2}$	10	$202\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	86	$\frac{3}{4}$		$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$99\frac{3}{4}$	362	180	1570	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Orton	83			$90\frac{3}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{4}$	$29\frac{1}{2}$					7	50	$1403\frac{1}{4}$	15	$3298\frac{1}{2}$		

Table 37 A table showing acreage of crops, 1886.¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁹ The National Archives, MAF68/1062, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1886).

Parish	Live stock on 4 th June 1886												
	No. of horses (including ponies)			Number of cows and heifers of all ages in milk or in calf	Number of cattle other than those in milk or calf		Number of sheep of all kinds, one year old and above	Number of lambs under one year old	Number of pigs of all kinds and of all ages	Number of poultry			
	Used solely for purposes of agriculture and by market gardeners	Unbroken horses of any age, (including foals)	Mares kept solely for the purpose of breeding		Two years of age and above	Under two years of age (including calves)				Turkeys	Geese	Ducks	Fowls
KS	39	23	4	214	102	229	674	391	35			56	428
CG	99	107	16	496	213	615	2967	1524	81		138	163	768
M'stang	34	62	36	190	36	211	3400	2023	27	9	573	57	341
Musgrave	50	27	4	247	84	312	1231	812	31		89	91	692
R'dale	125	212	139	832	221	923	8838	4690	70		793	250	1466
Tebay	54	94	38	357	99	365	3719	2098	21		205	63	544
Wharton	29	31	18	167	86	164	2905	1569	14		113	47	178
Asby	68	54	14	458	274	608	3496	1110	42		322	167	885
CR	132	102	9	679	323	1030	5247	2825	54	3	290	169	1743
Ormside	45	23	2	165	64	244	789	397	30		33	9	736
Orton	92	77	24	527	154	577	4321	2199	45		339	119	974

Table 38 A table showing numbers of livestock, 1886.¹⁸⁰

¹⁸⁰ MAF68/1062, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1886).

Parishes	Agricultural Holdings								
	Number of occupiers who return their schedules without a reminder from officers	Number of occupiers who return their schedules after a reminder from officers	Number of occupiers of land from whom information was obtained by personal application	Number of estimates	Total of columns 1-4	Number of occupiers who rent land	Number of occupiers who own land	Number of occupiers who rent and own land	Total of columns 6-8
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Crosby Ravensworth	79	5	2		86	75	11		86
Ormside	21	2	1		24	22		2	24
Kirkby Stephen	71	9	7		87	74	10	3	87
Asby	63	7	1		71	58	6	7	71
Crosby Garrett	67	3	3		73	56	11	6	73
Orton part 1	52	5	1		58	37	17	4	58
Mallerstang	34	1			35	31	3	1	35
Musgrave	27	2	1		30	23	5	2	30
Orton part 2	65	6			71	53	13	5	71
Ravenstonedale	114	6	1		121	102	17	2	121
Tebay	54	4			58	44	12	2	58

Table 39 A table of agricultural holdings, 1896.¹⁸¹

¹⁸¹ The National Archives, MAF68/1632, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1896).

Parishes	Extent of land under crops, grass and bare fallow	
	Number of acres rented and occupied	Number of acres owned (if any) and occupied
Crosby Ravensworth	9155 ½	857 ½
Ormside	2682 ¼	28
Kirkby Stephen	4789 ½	375
Asby	6276	195 ½
Crosby Garrett	5369 ½	726 ¾
Orton part 1	3370	1249 ¾
Mallerstang	1762 ¼	91
Musgrave	2258 ¾	306 ½
Orton part 2	3236	695 ½
Ravenstonedale	5647 ¼	979
Tebay	3384 ¾	468 ¼

Table 40 A table showing acreage of crops that are rented or owned, 1896.¹⁸²

¹⁸² MAF68/1632, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1896).

Parishes	Number of statute or imperial acres under -																		
	Corn crops ¹⁸³				Green crops ¹⁸⁴							Small fruit ¹⁸⁶		Grass cut ¹⁸⁷		Grass for pasture ¹⁸⁸			
	Wheat	Barley or bere	Oats	Rye (corn)	Potatoes	Turnips and swedes	Mangold	Rape	Vetches or tares	Carrots		In orchards	Not inc. un ¹⁹¹	Clover ¹⁹²	Permanent grass ¹⁹³	Clover ¹⁹⁴	Permanent grass ¹⁹⁵		
CR	12 ½	14 ½	516 ¾		30 ¾	234		2	1		7 ½	1 ¼		252	1966 ½	322 ¼	6652	5	8221

¹⁸³ Beans and peas were not found.

¹⁸⁴ Cabbage, kohlrabi, lucerne, mustard, beetroot, sugar beet, and other green crops were not found.

¹⁸⁵ Bare fallow or ploughed land from which a crop will not be taken this year

¹⁸⁶ Small Fruit – gooseberries, strawberries and other small fruit, including what is grown between trees in orchards, and also in market gardens

¹⁸⁷ Grass cut or intended for mowing for hay this year

¹⁸⁸ Grass for pasture and for grazing only this year

¹⁸⁹ Orchards - Acreage of land planted with apple, pear, plum, cherry or nut trees (in case of grass or other crop growing under the trees, the acreage to be also entered in the other columns, and when there is no crop or grass the acreage should be returned as bare fallow)

¹⁹⁰ Mountain or heath land - Used for grazing stock, which should not be included elsewhere in the return

¹⁹¹ Not included in Orchards or Market Gardens

¹⁹² Clover, sainfoin, rye grass, and other grasses under rotation of crops for mowing

¹⁹³ Permanent grass for mowing, such as meadow, down, or pasture not broken up in rotation (grass for mowing between trees in the orchard should be included)

¹⁹⁴ Clover, sainfoin, rye grass, and other grasses under rotation of crops for one or more years, not for mowing

¹⁹⁵ Permanent grass not for mowing, such as meadow, down, or pasture not broken up in rotation (grass not intended for mowing between trees in an orchard should be included, but not mountain and heath land)

Ormside			197	2 ½	11 ½	82		2 ½				1 ½	¼	109 ½	512	93	1698 ½	3 ½	
KS			52 ½		6 ½	25 ¼	1			¼				22 ½	1167	10	3879 ½		2006
Asby	1 ½	3	128		10 ¼	57 ¾			1			1 ¼		66 ¾	1466	30 ½	4705 ½	2 ¼	2281 ¾
CG		6	217 ½	1	21 ¼	110				¼	4	¼		98 ¾	1522	95	4020 ¼	½	2195
Orton p1			34	3	2 ¼	16 ½								8	1345		3211		4809 ½
Mallerstang															784 ½		1068 ¾		6436
Musgrave	1 ½	16	251 ½		12 ¾	107 ¾	¾	8		¼		1		105 ½	598	101 ½	1360 ¾	1 ¾	1032 2/4
Orton p2			90 ¼	1	6 ¾	38 ¾			4					27	1183 ¼	27	2557 ¼		421
R'dale			6 ¾		¾	5									2939 ½		3674 ¼		10000
Tebay			13 ¼		1 ¾	4 ¼									1180 ¼		2653 ½		4331 ½

Table 41 A table showing acreage of crops, 1896.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹⁶ MAF68/1632, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1896).

Parish	Live stock on 4 th June 1896												
	Horses (including ponies)				Cattle				Sheep			Pigs	
	Number used solely for agriculture and by market gardeners	Number of unbroken horses of one year old and above	Number of unbroken horses under one year old	Number of mares kept solely for the purpose of breeding	Number of cows and heifers of all ages in milk or in calf	Number of cattle other than those in milk or in calf			Number of ewes kept for breeding	Number of sheep of other kinds, one year old and above	Number of lambs under one year old	Number of sows kept for breeding	Number of pigs of all ages of any other kind
						Two years of age and above	One year old and under two years	Under one year (including calves)					
CR	155	118	45	22	714	342	395	676	4534	3184	4543	11	89
Ormside	47	25	9	5	200	65	93	160	466	532	619	8	26
KS	60	43	28	23	370	133	230	247	3027	973	2805	18	75
Asby	87	62	25	14	430	179	230	395	2678	1546	2629	3	29
CG	91	69	16	21	496	219	314	417	1942	1196	1973	12	55
Orton p1	67	51	23	26	398	162	187	306	3176	1729	3041	2	29
Mallerstang	39	42	23	41	182	44	75	157	3051	1074	2541	4	19
Musgrave	56	23	14	5	236	95	121	235	828	529	955	6	54
Orton p2	78	37	23	32	422	130	208	321	1801	608	1724	2	22
R'dale	137	107	83	119	773	205	367	622	6797	3824	5767	7	84
Tebay	60	80	37	59	364	134	101	252	4021	1905	3358	2	37

Table 42 A table showing livestock numbers, 1896.¹⁹⁷

¹⁹⁷ MAF68/1632, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1896).

Parishes	Number of schedules			Number of estimates	Total of columns A-D	Size of holdings (exclusive of mountain and heath land)			
	Returned without a reminder	Returned after a reminder	In respect of which information was obtained by personal application			Number above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	Number above 5 and not exceeding 50 acres	Number above 50 and not exceeding 300 acres	Number above 300 acres
	A	B	C			F	G	H	I
Crosby Ravensworth	70	16	1		87	4	24	55	4
Asby	63	2	1		66	2	30	30	4
Crosby Garrett	17	4			21	1	8	12	
Kirkby Stephen	34	6	3		43	10	21	11	1
Mallerstang	34				34	1	20	13	
Musgrave	28	2			30	2	9	18	1
Nateby	11	2			13	2	5	5	1
Ormside	21	3	1		25	4	7	12	2
Soulby	30	6			36	5	13	18	
Waitby	10	4			14	1	6	6	1
Wharton	9				9		3	5	1
Orton	118	12	6		136	6	56	74	
Ravenstonedale	110	5	1		116		67	47	2
Tebay	38	7	4		49	2	27	19	1

*Table 43 A table showing size of holdings, 1906.*¹⁹⁸

¹⁹⁸ The National Archives, MAF68/2202, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1906).

Parishes	Extent of land under the crops 1 to 28 (number of acres)	
	Owned (if any) and occupied	Rented and occupied
Crosby Ravensworth	377 $\frac{3}{4}$	9210 $\frac{3}{4}$
Asby	417 $\frac{3}{4}$	5862 $\frac{1}{4}$
Crosby Garrett	177	1707 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kirkby Stephen	274 $\frac{3}{4}$	2132
Mallerstang	103	1851 $\frac{1}{4}$
Musgrave	458	2095 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nateby	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	875
Ormside	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	2855
Soulby	314	1952 $\frac{1}{4}$
Waitby	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1657 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wharton	40	982
Orton	2412 $\frac{1}{2}$	6784 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ravenstonedale	857 $\frac{1}{2}$	5864 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tebay	352 $\frac{1}{2}$	2581 $\frac{1}{2}$

Table 44 A table showing acreage of crops that are rented or owned, 1906.¹⁹⁹

¹⁹⁹ MAF68/2202, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1906).

Parishes	Number of statute or imperial acres under -														Special Enquiries	
	Corn crops ²⁰⁰				Green crops ²⁰¹					Bare fallow	Clover ²⁰²		Permanent grass		Orchards	Mountain and Heath Land
	Wheat (1)	Barley or bere	Oats	Rye (corn)	Potatoes	Turnips and swedes	Mangold	Rape	Vetches or tares		For mowing	For grazing (not for mowing)	For mowing	For pasture or grazing (28)		
CR	1	2	441	1	22 ½	189 ½	8	7 ½	1	1	252 ½	279 ½	2000 ¾	6381 ¼	4 ¾	8200
Asby		¼	125 ¾		11 ¼	60 ½	1		½	4	73 ½	23	1563	4417 ¼	2	2478 ¾
CG			33		4 ½	14 ½					22 ½	7	493 ½	1309 ¼		1900
Orton			53		7 ¼	21					36 ½		2837 ½	6241 ½	¼	7187
R'dale			3 ½		1 ½				¼				2880 ¾	3836	1	10000
Tebay			7		1 ¼	2 ½			½		1		967 ¼	1954 ½		3910

Table 45 A table showing acreage of crops, 1906.²⁰³

²⁰⁰ Beans, peas and buckwheat were not found.

²⁰¹ Cabbage, kohlrabi, lucerne, sugar beet, carrots, onions and chicory were not found.

²⁰² Clover, sanfoin and grasses under rotation

²⁰³ MAF68/2202, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1906).

Parish	Number of live stock on 4 th June 1906											
	Horses (including ponies)			Cattle				Sheep			Pigs	
	Horses used for agricultural purposes or by market gardeners and all mares kept for breeding	unbroken horses of one year old and above	horses under one year old	cows and heifers of all ages in milk or in calf	Other cattle			ewes kept for breeding	other sheep of one year old and above	lambs under one year old	sows kept for breeding	other pigs of all ages
CR	192	119	42	670	425	449	719	4920	2447	5100	9	70
Asby	106	42	16	431	174	252	445	3103	858	2894	7	34
CG	30	32	7	135	83	74	97	1365	425	1425	4	21
Orton	199	109	47	915	377	471	712	6466	2330	5799	3	60
R'dale	236	133	92	749	212	490	709	7755	3134	6529	7	94
Tebay	91	55	95	312	114	130	242	3701	1474	3109	1	30

Table 46 A table showing numbers of livestock, 1906.²⁰⁴

²⁰⁴ MAF68/2202, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1906).

Table 47 A table showing size of holdings, 1916.²⁰⁵

Parishes	Schedules					Size of holdings (exclusive of mountain and heath land)							Number of holdings of mountain and heath land only	Number of live stock owners occupying less than one acre	Number of live stock owners occupying no land
	Returned without a reminder	Returned after a reminder	Information obtained by personal application	Estimates	Total	Number above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	Number above 5 and not exceeding 20 acres	Number above 20 and not exceeding 50 acres	Number above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres	Number above 100 and not exceeding 150 acres	Number above 150 acres and not exceeding 300 acres	Number above 300 acres			
						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
CG	19	1	2		22	1	5	4	2	5	5				
G&L Asby	61		7		68	4	14	18	14	4	9	4	1		
R'dale	98	7	9		114		12	52	39	7	2	2			
CR	83	3	1	1	87	3	14	11	26	10	17	4	2		
Orton	50	2	3		55	2	17	16	15	4		1			
Tebay	43	2	4		49	1	7	21	15	2	2	1			

²⁰⁵ The National Archives, MAF68/2772, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1916).

Parishes	Total acreage under the crops 1 to 33	Acreage owned
CG	1840 $\frac{3}{4}$	149 $\frac{3}{4}$
Asbys	6441 $\frac{3}{4}$	262 $\frac{3}{4}$
R'dale	6757 $\frac{1}{2}$	1046
CR	9104	249
Orton	3078 $\frac{1}{4}$	230
Tebay	2891	340 $\frac{1}{2}$

Table 48 A table showing a summary of acreage of crops, 1916.²⁰⁶

²⁰⁶ MAF68/2772, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1916).

Parishes	Number of statute or imperial acres under -													
	Wheat, autumn sown (1a)	Barley or bere	Oats	Rye	Potatoes	Turnips and swedes	Mangold	Cabbage	Small fruit	Bare fallow	Clover, sanfoin and temporary grasses		Permanent grass	
									Other Kinds		For mowing	For grazing (not for mowing)	For mowing	For pasture or grazing (33)
CG		2 ½	36 ½		6	20 ½					32 ½		488 ½	1254 ¼
Asbys			149 ½		11 ½	61 ¾	1				77 ¼	40	1584	4516 ¾
R'dale			6		1 ¾	6	1	1					2892 ¾	3849
CR	2	1	445 ¾		23	168 ¼	13 ¼		1		2794 ¾	180	2327 ¾	5661 ¼
Orton			64 ¼	1	8 ½	32 ¼				½	16		967 ¾	1988
Tebay			9 ¾		1 ½	2 ½					2		963	1912 ¼

Table 49 A table showing acreage of crops, 1916.²⁰⁷

²⁰⁷ MAF68/2772, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1916).

Parishes	Supplementary				
	Orchards ²⁰⁸				Mountain and Heath Land used for grazing
	Apples	Other Kinds	Total	Permanent grass	
CG					2027
Asbys					2468 $\frac{3}{4}$
R'dale					
CR	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8484 $\frac{1}{4}$
Orton		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		550
Tebay					3909

Table 50 A table showing supplementary acreage amounts, 1916.²⁰⁹

²⁰⁸ Pears, cherries, and plums were not found.

²⁰⁹ MAF68/2772, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1916)

Parishes	Horses (including ponies)										
	Horses used for agricultural purposes and mares for breeding	Unbroken horses of one year old and above	Horses under one year old		Stallions above two years old for service		Other horses (if any) on the holding			Total horses	Mares which are being covered this season
			Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy	Saddle horses	Carriage or trap horses	vanners		
CG	27	21	2	6				1		57	17
Asbys	108	52	12	17		1	1	3	1	195	56
R'dale	224	107	55	5	1	2	6	5	5	408	132
CR	178	118	15	22	2	4	10	10	4	363	87
Orton	75	26	5	11	4	4	1	10	1	137	31
Tebay	88	34	21	5	1			1		150	47

Table 51 A table showing number of horses on 5th June 1916.²¹⁰

²¹⁰ MAF68/2772, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1916)

Parishes	Cattle						
	Cows and heifers in milk	Cows in calf but not in milk	Heifers in calf, with first calf	Other cattle			Total cattle
				Two years old and above	One year old and under two years	Under one year old (including calves)	
CG	103	33	44	69	87	161	497
Asbys	351	52	136	150	285	518	1492
R'dale	591	72	101	216	521	746	2247
CR	549	84	146	291	556	758	2384
Orton	273	45	77	255	165	259	1074
Tebay	251	52	43	62	112	247	767

Table 52 A table showing number of cattle on 5th June 1916.²¹¹

²¹¹ MAF68/2772, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1916).

Parishes	Sheep				Pigs		
	Ewes kept for breeding	Lambs under one year old	Other sheep of one year old and above	Total sheep	Sows kept for breeding	Other pigs of all ages	Total pigs
CG	1175	1073	297	2545	3	16	19
Asbys	3516	3314	911	7741	9	46	55
R'dale	7847	5940	3939	17726	1	54	55
CR	6080	57995	2187	14062	6	67	73
Orton	1377	1336	478	3211	1	36	37
Tebay	3913	3356	1598	8864		13	13

Table 53 A table showing number of sheep and pigs on 5th June 1916.²¹²

²¹² MAF68/2772, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1916).

Parish	Analysis of holdings – crops and grass													
	Above 1 to 5 acres	Above 5 to 15 acres	Above 15 to 20 acres	Above 20 to 30 acres	Above 30 to 50 acres	Above 50 to 100 acres	Above 100 to 150 acres	Above 150 to 300 acres	Above 300 to 500 acres	Above 500 to 700 acres	Above 700 to 1000 acres	Above 1000 acres	Rough grazings	Total
CG	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	4					1	18
Asby	2	3	1	4	9	17	7	6	3			1		53
R'dale		2	1	7	26	45	5	5						91
CR	2	8	2	1	9	23	9	14	3				2	73
Orton	1	5	4		17	43	12	11						93
Tebay	1	1	2	6	13	20	5	1						49

Table 54 A table showing size of holdings, 1940.²¹³

²¹³ The National Archives, MAF68/3959, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1940).

Parish	Labour actually employed on holding on 4 th June. (The occupier, his wife or domestic servant should not be entered.)							
	Regular workers on 4 th June				Casual workers on 4 th June			Total workers
	Males, 21 years old and over	Males, 18 to 21 years old	Males, under 18 years old	Women and girls	Males, 21 years old and overs	Males, under 21 years old	Women and girls	
CG	8	1	3	1		1		14
Asby	19	5	4	7	1			36
R'dale	24	10	17	5	7	3	3	69
CR	30	15	10	13	2		1	71
Orton	22	6	14	7	3	1	3	56
Tebay	10	4	1	3	1		1	20

Table 55 A table showing number of agricultural workers, 1940.²¹⁴

²¹⁴ MAF68/3959, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1940).

Parish	Wheat	Oats	Mixed corn	Potatoes		Turnips and swedes	Mangolds	Sugar beet	Rape (or cole)	Cabbage, savoys and kale, for fodder	Vetches or tares	Other crops, not inc. above	Bare fallow	Grasses for mowing ²¹⁵	Grasses for grazing ²¹⁶	Permanent grass for mowing	Permanent grass for grazing ²¹⁷	Total of above items 1 to 35 ²¹⁸	Rough Grazings ²¹⁹
				Fist earlies	Main crop and second earlies														
CG		61 ½		¾	2 ¾	11 ½	1		7	4 ¼				10 ½	442 ½		885 ¾	142 7 ½	264 ½
Asby	2 ½	20 8	14		8 ¾	27 ¼	1 ½		1	4		¼		119 ¾	104 ½	1517 ¾	3887 ¾	589 7	211 6 ¾
R'dale		84 ¾	2	½	4 ¼	4 ½			11 ¼	5			1	32	19 ¼	2680	3166 ¼	601 0 ¾	316 6 ½
CR		54 9 ½	8		14 ¼	11 1 ½	5 ¼		1	1 ½		1 ¾		325 ½	242	1923	4121	730 4	217 7 ¼
Orton		21 9 ¼	6	¼	7 ½	14 ½	¼	¾	4	2 ½	1	¼	5 ½	4	17	2484	4948	771 4 ¾	149 4
Tebay		13			¾					1						1086	1908 ½	300 9 ¼	209 6 ½

²¹⁵ Clover, sainfoin, and temporary grasses for mowing

²¹⁶ Permanent grass for mowing

²¹⁷ Permanent grass for grazing (not for mowing), but excluding rough grazings

²¹⁸ Total of above items 1 to 35 (total acreage of crops and grass, excluding rough grazing)

²¹⁹ Rough grazings – mountain, heath, moor, or down land, or other rough land used for grazing on which the occupier has the sole grazing rights

Table 56 A table showing acreage of crops, 1940.²²⁰

Parish	Cows and heifers in milk	Cows in calf, but not in milk	Heifers in calf, with first calf	Bulls being used for service	Bulls (including bull calves) being reared for service	Other cattle						Total cattle and calves
						2 years old and above		1 year old and under 2		Under 1 year old		
						Male	Female	Male	female	For rearing ²²¹	Intended for slaughter as calves	
CG	126	54	53	9	1	7	44	28	73	118		513
Asby	410	85	184	23	22	1	112	63	300	546	1	1747
R'dale	716	153	215	24	42	9	145	57	381	597	3	2342
CR	694	175	298	33	32	12	140	100	422	738	7	2651
Orton	709	179	252	31	27	8	179	63	410	676	16	2550
Tebay	275	84	79	16	7		53	20	161	227	5	927

Table 57 A table showing the number of cattle, 1940.²²²

²²⁰ MAF68/3959, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1940).

²²¹ For rearing (excluding bull calves being reared for service)

²²² MAF68/3959, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1940).

Parish	Sheep over 1 year old				Sheep under 1 year old			Total sheep and lambs
	Ewes kept for breeding (excluding two-tooth ewes)	Rams kept for service	Two-tooth ewes (shearing ewes of grimmers) to be used for breeding in 1940	Other sheep over 1 year old	Ewe lambs intended for breeding in 1940	Ram lambs for service in 1940	Other sheep and lambs under 1 year old	
CG	1022	28	280	102	65	7	969	2473
Asby	3570	101	818	126	331	8	3433	8387
R'dale	8990	267	3230	516	406	17	7857	21283
CR	6395	160	1641	267	676	25	6424	15588
Orton	5289	170	1396	659	375	29	5268	13186
Tebay	5295	156	1807	350	107	22	4699	12436

Table 58 A table showing the number of sheep, 1940.²²³

²²³ MAF68/3959, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1940).

Parish	Sows in pig	Gilts in pig	Other sows kept for breeding	Barren sows for fattening	Boards being used for service	All other pigs (not entered above)			Total pigs
						Over 5 months old	2-5 months	Under 2 months	
CG				1		2	20		23
Asby	8	2				3	48		61
R'dale				2		1	59	10	72
CR	5		1	1		3	36	21	67
Orton			2			2	60	20	84
Tebay	10	6	3		1	8	18	19	65

Table 59 A table showing the number of pigs, 1940.²²⁴

²²⁴ MAF68/3959, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1940).

Parish	Poultry						Total poultry
	Fowls over 6 months old	Fowls under 6 months old	Ducks of all ages	Geese of all ages	Turkeys over 6 months old	Turkeys under 6 months old	
CG	575	316	26	16			933
Asby	2992	2818	193	99	11	320	6433
R'dale	9795	6539	315	277		20	16946
CR	5280	4190	386	244	15	113	10228
Orton	7646	5906	276	240	3		14071
Tebay	3023	2024	188	178	5	104	5522

Table 60 A table showing the number of poultry, 1940.²²⁵

²²⁵ MAF68/3959, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1940).

Parish	Horses on holding on 4 th June								
	Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares kept for breeding) or by market gardeners		Unbroken horses of 1 year old and above		Light horses under 1 year old	Heavy horses under 1 year old	Stallions being used for service in 1940	All other horses (not entered above)	Total horses
	Mares	Geldings	Mares	Geldings					
CG	21	7	3	5	1			2	39
Asby	65	30	20	10	4	8		6	143
R'dale	135	26	29	20	19	1	2	22	254
CR	104	34	34	15	5	19		9	218
Orton	130	33	24	24	11	4	11	14	251
Tebay	62	12	20	4	11	2	1	5	117

Table 61 A table showing the number of horses, 1940.²²⁶

²²⁶ MAF68/3959, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1940).

Parish	Tractors on holding on 4 th June	
	Wheel tractors for field work	Tracklaying tractors
CG		
Asby	1	
R'dale		
CR	4	
Orton	1	1
Tebay		

Table 62 A table showing the number of tractors, 1940.²²⁷

²²⁷ MAF68/3959, Parish Summaries of Agricultural Returns (1940).

CONTACT US

Westmorland Dales Landscape
Partnership Scheme
Unit 1b, The Sidings, Tebay,
Penrith, Cumbria. CA10 3XR

01539 756620

westmorlanddales@fld.org.uk
thewestmorlanddales.org.uk



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