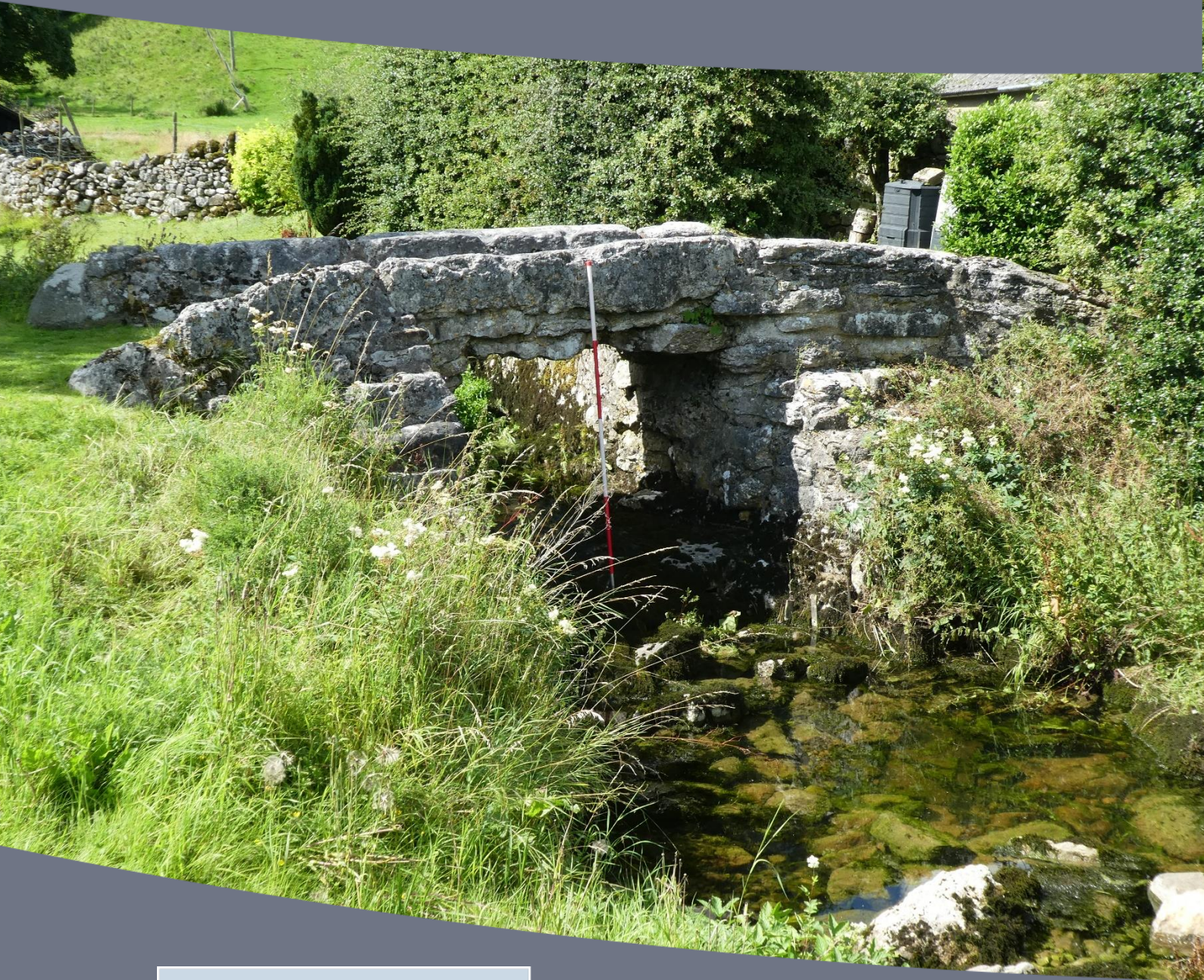


Small-Scale Heritage Features Survey

Technical Report: Great Asby and Little Asby
November 2023



Made possible with

Heritage
Fund

Acknowledgements

Thank you to all the volunteers who have their time to undertake this survey.

I am grateful to the residents of Great Asby and Little Asby for allowing us to survey their villages.

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Summary

The small-scale heritage features survey is one of a number of cultural heritage projects undertaken as part of the four-year Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership Scheme (WDLP). The scheme is aimed at unlocking and revealing the hidden heritage of the Westmorland Dales.

The Westmorland Dales scheme area contains a number of important settlements. Seven of these were identified for survey. However, ten will be surveyed in total.

The survey of Great Asby took place over three days on the 1st, 2nd and 4th August 2022. The survey was undertaken by six volunteers and one WDLP staff member, along with the Cultural Heritage Trainee. The survey of Little Asby took place over half a day on the 17th August 2022. The survey was undertaken by two YDNPA staff members along with the Cultural Heritage Trainee.

Great Asby, a small village, and Little Asby, a hamlet, are both located in Asby parish. They were surveyed separately, however they are being reported on together. The parish is located between Ravenstonedale and Appleby-in-Westmorland. There is evidence of medieval activity in the vicinity of the village. The parish is predominantly farming in character. On the Historic Environment Record there were few records that related to what would be defined as small-scale heritage features.

The survey recorded 114 features during the project (104 in Great Asby and 10 in Little Asby), most of which relate to the post-medieval period and reflect the rural and agricultural nature of the village.

Overall, the survey demonstrates the importance of surveying these features, as several of them no longer have a use and are therefore threatened with removal in the future. Therefore, the results are key to the management and conservation of such features going forward.

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1. Introduction

1.1 The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority was extended in 2016, with the north-eastern area of the park becoming the Westmorland Dales. The Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership Scheme (WDLPS) is primarily funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund, and began its delivery phase in 2019. The Scheme's vision is to 'reveal and protect the hidden heritage of the Westmorland Dales, enabling more people to connect with, enjoy and benefit from this inspirational landscape' (Friends of the Lake District, 2022). The scheme delivers 22 projects that focus on the natural heritage, cultural heritage and connecting heritage, all of which build upon the scheme's four main objectives.

1.2 During the development phase this project was originally titled 'Sense of Place'. The scope of this project was very wide ranging and ambitious. The project has therefore been focussed to a survey of small-scale heritage features. Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) were commissioned to prepare a project design for the delivery phase during the Round 2 Heritage Lottery Fund bid. As part of this process, various workshops and volunteer opportunities were developed to assess feasibility of the proposals and assess how volunteers could get involved. This included a pilot volunteer survey in Orton.

1.3 The Small-Scale Heritage Features Survey is project 2.7 in the delivery phase of the scheme. The survey has focussed on the medieval settlements of Orton, Maulds Meaburn, Crosby Ravensworth, Great Asby, Crosby Garrett, Ravenstonedale and Newbiggin-On-Lune. Further surveys have also been undertaken at Nateby, Tebay and Little Asby. These settlements are well dispersed throughout the project area and offer a good sample of the small-scale heritage features that can be found across the scheme area, as well as contributing to an area's sense of place and local identity. The surveys were intended to focus on a total survey area of 5km within the historic core of each village. The survey focusses on small scale and utilitarian heritage features, identifying vernacular styles and local materials that contribute to local distinctiveness, a sense of place and local identity. Examples include churn stands, letter boxes, gate stoops, stiles, etc.

1.4 The project was originally intended to be delivered by a consultant following a quotation period. But due to the redefining of the Cultural Heritage Apprentice role to a Trainee (CHT) role, it was decided that the project would be delivered by the post-holder, overseen by the Cultural Heritage Officer.

1.5 In Great Asby, fieldwork was carried out on the 1st, 2nd and 4th August 2022 by six volunteers and one WDLP staff member. In Little Asby, fieldwork was carried out over half a day on the 17th August by two YDNPA staff members. Both surveys were overseen by the Cultural Heritage Trainee; training was given on the day in surveying techniques and each person carried out one aspect of data collection such as photography, measurements, GPS co-ordinates, and other aspects of site recording.

Aims and Objectives

1.6 The project aims are

- To expand and contribute to the current historic environment data on the seven villages within the WDLP scheme, to allow for a greater understanding of the extension area.
- To provide training and ‘hands on’ experience in archaeological landscape surveying, to small groups of volunteers to enable individuals to connect with, enjoy, understand and benefit from their local environment.

1.7 The following project objectives were set

- To undertake a Level 1 surveys across the scheme area to record the nature, character, condition and date of any historic small-scale human-made features
- To train volunteers in landscape survey skills, and facilitate future volunteer-run recording work
- To produce a gazetteer of all identified features and submit it to the relevant HER along with the report for each survey site

- To present and disseminate the results of the survey to the community

Project Scope

1.8 Level 1 is defined by Historic England as a 'mainly visual record, supplemented by the minimum information needed to identify the archaeological site location' (Historic England, 2017). It primarily comprises the following elements:

- survey using public rights of way (PROW)
- recording of individual features, or groups of features as appropriate, using a standard form. All sites were located using a hand-held GPS device
- a digital photographic record of all sites and features identified during the survey including an appropriate scale.

2. Methodology

Project Design

2.1 An updated project design was produced by the Cultural Heritage Trainee which built upon the 2017 Northern Archaeological Associates pilot study and project design (Northern Archaeological Associates 2018). The project design was adhered to, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures.

Desk Based Assessment

2.2 In advance of this survey the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority Historic Environment Record (YDNPA HER) was consulted.

2.3 The late 19th and early 20th century six-inch and 25-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (National Library of Scotland 2022-23) have been consulted throughout this process, as have other online sources to gain an understanding of how the village and parish developed.

Field Methodology

2.4 The field methodology as described in the project design (WDLPS 2022) was followed. Where permission was given, private land was entered to record known features (such as date stones) that were not visible from the PROW.

2.5 All the recordings were given unique identification numbers which are referred to in the text. The features were numbered based on the order they were found, in some cases the recording has been split into multiple features (a, b, c etc.). This allowed closely associated features to be recorded together, while allowing for easier typological comparison.

2.6 Small-scale metal features (such as boot scrapers and tie rings) or those deemed at risk (such as kissing gates) were recorded during the survey. However, larger more common features (such as gates and railings) were excluded from the

study due to time constraints. Similarly, concrete items were not included in this study.¹

2.7 For each of the villages that were the focus of this project there is an HER entry which defines the boundaries of the 'medieval core' of the village. This GIS polygon was used to define the area within which the survey was undertaken. It is recognised however that in most cases the boundary does not include surviving field patterns beyond the village which reflect former medieval agricultural activity such as strip fields, lynchets, and ridge and furrow earthworks. Work is underway to re-assess and edit these records to ensure that a more accurate reflection of evidence of medieval activity around each village is recorded.

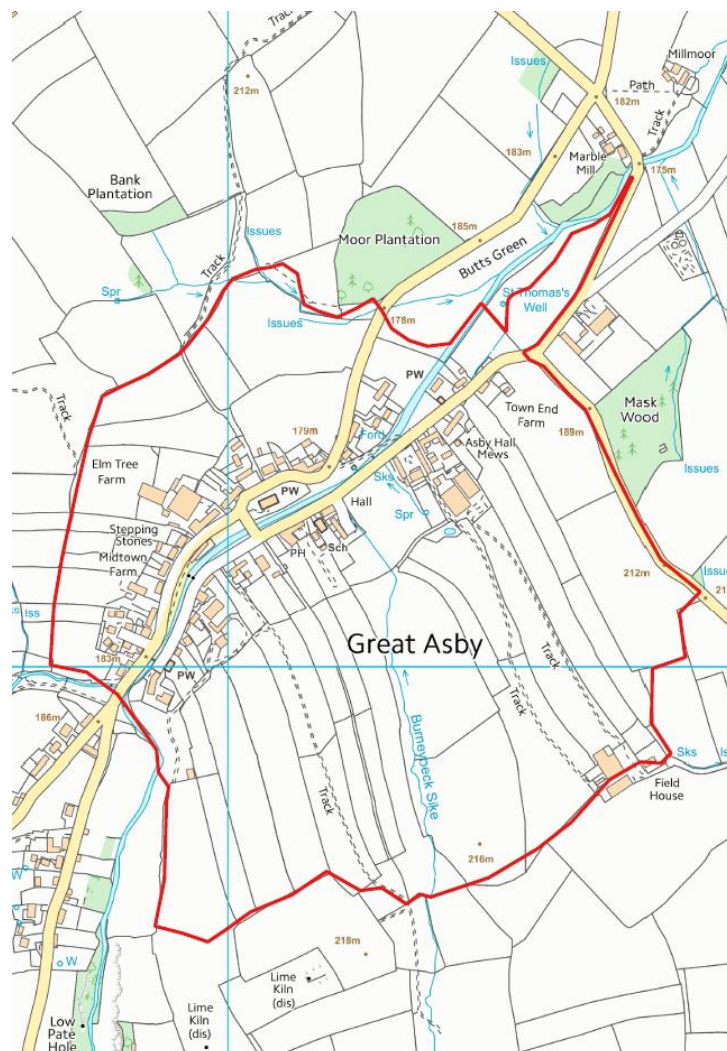


Figure 1 Medieval 'core' around Great Asby. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740. Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

¹ Exceptions to this was made in some villages, where it was not possible to tell the features material e.g. paint/location.

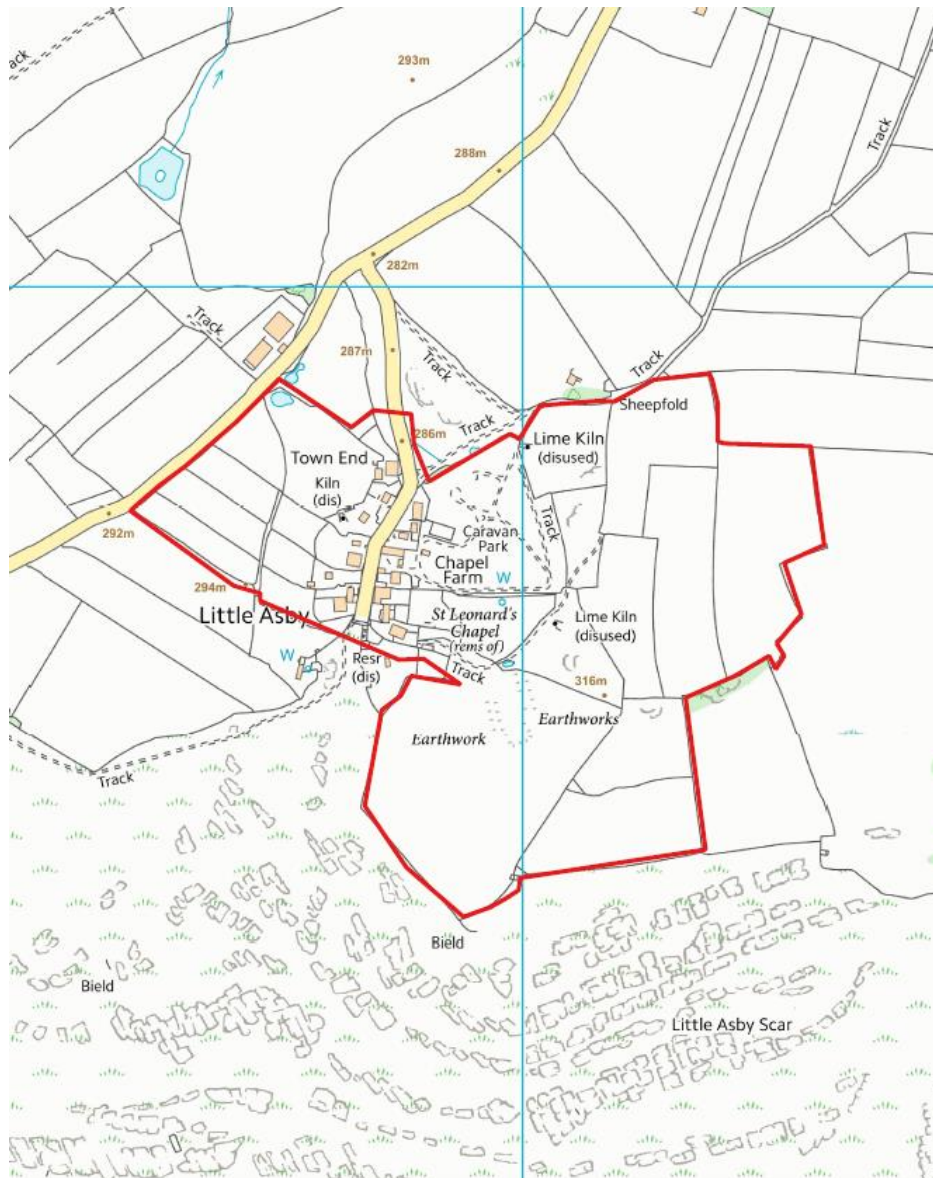


Figure 2 Medieval 'core' around Little Asby. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740. Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Gazetteer

2.8 The survey forms were transcribed and collated into a gazetteer (Appendix B). The records were then digitised as a GIS layer and the data plotted onto modern OS base maps. All appropriate features will be entered onto the YDNPA HER.

3. Background

Location

3.1 Asby parish contains the village of Great Asby (NY679 130) and the hamlet of Little Asby (NY698 097). The parish is in the Eden district of the county of Cumbria (historically Westmorland), which became part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park in 2016. Great Asby was designated a Conservation Area in 2002.

Geology

3.2 The parish is dominated by limestone pavement of the Great Scar Limestone Group formed in the Carboniferous period (over 300 million years ago). However the geology for the whole parish is highly complex with beds from different periods within the Carboniferous outcropping across the parish, along with two areas of Carboniferous sandstone types, and a large number of Shap granite erratics.² However, unlike much of the Westmorland Dales' limestone plateau, superficial deposits of glacial till (boulder clay) are limited in their distribution.

Landscape Character and Use

3.3 We do not know all the details of the earlier manorial structure. 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).

3.4 The parish (and both its settlements) is predominantly agricultural in nature. A significant proportion of the parish was enclosed as a result of parliamentary processes between 1845 and 1874. In fact, 39% of the total area of the parish was subjected to formal enclosure. This was done through four enclosure awards – Asby Low Intake (1849), Asby High Intake (1849), Asby Mask (1855), and Asby Winderswath (1874).

² A glacial erratic is 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.

3.5 There were 357 residents registered in the parish during the 1801 census, before increasing to 496 in 1881. The number of residents has been declining since this peak, with 280 registered in the parish during the 2001 census.

Known Archaeological Sites

3.6 The YDNPA records 74 known heritage assets within a 1km radius of Great Asby, and 86 for Little Asby. Much of this information relates to the post-medieval agricultural history of the village and includes field barns, farmsteads, quarries and lime kilns.

3.7 However, the proximity of Little Asby to Little Asby Common, means there are a large number of landscape features, including several different earthwork sites and fields. See 3.13 for more information.

3.8 There are 13 listed buildings in Great Asby, two of these are listed at Grade II* (the other 11 at Grade II). There are three listed buildings in Little Asby at Grade II, along with a Scheduled Monument (see 3.22).

3.9 With regards to small-scale heritage features, a number are labelled on historic OS maps. These include stepping stones, a number of bench marks, a sluice, wells, fords, springs, a pump, footbridges and lime kilns. The YDNPA HER lists several wells (MYD62432, 69706, 69707, 69715, 69716, 69468), four churn stands (MYD64421, 64422, 64426, 64425), a footbridge (MYD66178), a pinfold (MYD69708), a ford (MYD69709), as well as a number of lime kilns, quarries and fields.

3.10 The lychgate was not surveyed in Great Asby, as at the time of the survey it had been removed for repair. It is already recorded on the HER (MYD66234) and is contemporary with the rebuilding of the church (see 3.33).

3.11 Two other WDLF projects have been undertaken in Asby parish. Firstly, a survey of dry stone walls; secondly a series of archaeological excavations on Little Asby Common. The results of these are incorporated into the Archaeological and Historical Background section.

Archaeological and Historical Background

3.12 A certain amount of research has been undertaken in the parish of Asby by a local historian and several other Westmorland Dales projects. Prehistoric activity in the settlements themselves have not been identified, however the prehistoric landscape of Little Asby Common has been revealed through a number of surveys and excavations. Both the villages of Great Asby and Little Asby have origins in the medieval period. Typical to many other Westmorland Dales villages, there was rebuilding in the post-medieval period. In Great Asby this included the parish church in the mid-19th century.

Prehistory (pre-43AD)

3.13 The archaeological investigations on Little Asby Common have revealed an upland landscape of considerable time depth. In the first two decades of the 21st century investigations have identified around 200 features. The landscape would have appeared very differently in the Mesolithic period. A pollen assemblage indicates an environment of abundant mixed woodland vegetation, dominated by hazel-type, oak, elm, birch, pine and finally alder. The first evidence of human activity is in the early Mesolithic, with them using fire deliberately to clear trees. This clearance activity continues into the Bronze Age period. The first evidence of arable farming dates to the Neolithic period, continuing into the Bronze Age. There is a cairnfield dated to the early Bronze Age which meant stone was being cleared from land in addition to trees. The largest feature on the common is the co-axial field system, dated to the mid-late Bronze Age. The surviving traces consist of roundhouses and livestock enclosures (evidence of pastoral farming), as well as subtle evidence of terracing (for arable farming). This is evidence of widespread, organised farming across this landscape. By the end of the Bronze Age there is a general sparsity of tree and shrub pollen, suggesting regional woodland clearance had occurred. Evidence infers a largely open environment of sedge moorland with perhaps isolated stands of certain tree species and scrub.

Romano-British (43-410)

3.14 A Romano-British enclosed settlement is located on the summit of Holborn Hill (1011140). It includes an irregular oval enclosure wall of turf-covered limestone

rubble and earth, which in areas has been damaged by quarrying and possible erosion. Within the enclosure are numerous irregularly shaped stock pens.

3.15 This settlement has also been dated to the late Iron Age. Archaeologists found a prehistoric stone hammer in the settlement, of a non-local rock, evidence for long distance trade (YDNPA, 2023).

3.16 There are two finds in the vicinity of Great Asby and Little Asby that have been dated to the Romano-British period. Firstly, a copper-alloy strap end; the Portable Antiquities Scheme staff were unable to find a strap end similar in any reference material, but the find has been dated as being possibly Roman due to the nature of its design and in particular the shape. Secondly, a Roman coin (MYD63180) with 'HADRIANVS' wearing a bast spiked crown, and on the reverse a Roman soldier with a spear standing at attention and 'VIRTVTUS AVGVSTI S.C.'. The exact findspot is unknown. It is not clear how either of these were found, but they may have been detected by metal detectors.

Medieval (410-1540)

3.17 There is a reasonable degree of scholarly consensus that Great Asby is a so-called 'planned village', one of a number established after William Rufus' campaign of 1092. The present village likely dates to the 12th century, although this may overlap a displaced earlier settlement.

3.18 The village is set within what has been described as one of the best examples of medieval landscape in the former county of Westmorland. The evidence of this planned village-type, typically found in the north-west of England, consists of two rows of tofts (or house) plots that face each other across Asby Beck and remnants of a linear village green. Not only does the shapes of the croft fields survive, but also the survival of the shapes of 'strips' or 'lands' of what were once communally farmed, open, medieval 'town-fields' in the wider landscape. The shapes of these have been 'fossilised' by field boundaries, made as part of piecemeal enclosure from the 16th century onwards.

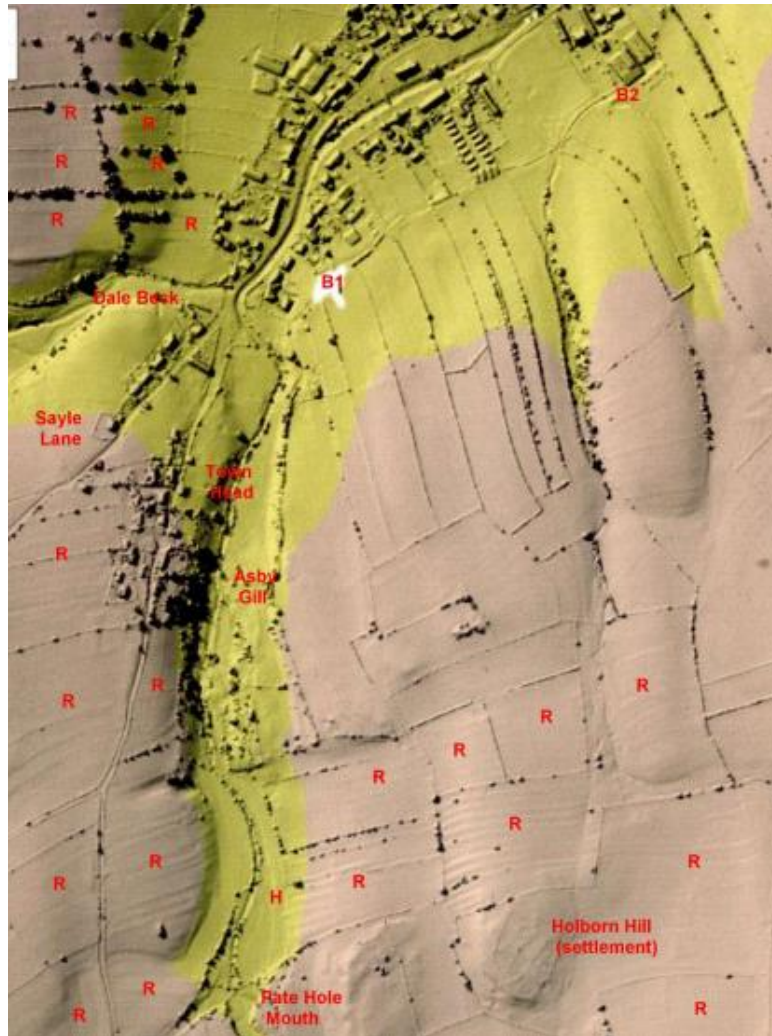


Figure 3 LiDAR image of Great Asby annotated by Dr Johnson (Johnson 2022).

3.19 Figure 3 shows two lines of tofts and crofts facing each other across Asby Beck. As with many linear villages, a back lane was situated at the back of the crofts, separated by a stockproof wall or hedge. The back lane from B1 to B2 shows as a slight linear depression – a Holloway. Extending beyond the Back Lane are long narrow closes defining a reverse-S shape. Over time strips were amalgamated and exchanged. These strips would have originally formed part of open ploughland that was divided (not by any set physical boundary) into individual strips worked by the various tenants using an ox team. Over time, these ploughlands were expanded outwards, away from the Back Lane, as population and demand for food grew, particularly in the late 15th and through the 16th century. Beyond these strips were the open fields. Much of these were also under cultivation, proven today by the ridge and furrow arrangement seen in so many of the present closes (annotated with an R,

the H refers to a clear area of headland – the turning area that was left unploughed).³

3.20 Nothing survives of the medieval parish church of St Peter in Great Asby. St Peter's dates back to at least Norman times, with some evidence that there might have been a Saxon precursor (Asby Parish 2023). The church was rebuilt in the mid-19th century (see 3.33).

3.21 A large level area, located to the east of the church, is the probable site of the medieval archery practice ground of 'Butts Green'. The targets for archery practice would have been placed on the flat tops of circular, low mounds at each end of the practice area. The field is also long enough to accommodate the length of the practice area that was required when an archer was expected to be able to hit a man-sized target at a minimum of 200 yards or, later, 220 yards with an ordinary bow. If later buildings are removed, it would have been possible to walk from the east end of the churchyard, through what was still 'common land', straight on to 'Butts Green' (Cooper, per comms). Proximity to the church was important, as it enabled the men of Asby aged 16 to 60 to comply with the Archery Law of 1363 which required them to practice on Feast Days and every Sunday after church. The name 'Butts Green' remains and is used as a field name from the mid-19th century⁴.

3.22 Earthworks survive at Little Asby of St Leonard's Chapel. Little to nothing is known about this monument, and it would certainly benefit from further research and earthwork survey. The site is scheduled, but the record has been generated from an "old county number" scheduling record. However, there are references to it being a chantry chapel.

3.23 Byland Abbey, on the edge of the North York Moors, possessed three main estates (or granges) in Westmorland, namely Shap, Bleatarn and Asby. The grants in 'Askeby' were confirmed in 1247 in the reign of Henry III (WDCRK/15/1/5 in Johnson 2022). Under Byland's control, land in Asby would have been enclosed most likely by cast banks or low stone walls. Two farm names speak of monastic

³ Keith Cooper (local historian) has undertaken the research of field names which provide further evidence of the medieval landscape.

⁴ 6" WSXXII surveyed 1858-59, published 1863.

control, Asby Grange and Grange Hall. Dr Johnson puts forward that the two together form Byland's grange (not that there were two granges). A nationwide tax imposed in 1332 on landowners whose estates were valued in excess of 10s per year affected no one in Asby, this suggests that at that time no secular families of substance owned land in any of the Asby townships, and thus any medieval field boundaries identified on the ground must relate to monastic management.

3.24 During the wall survey undertaken in Asby parish, two wall types were dated to the medieval period. 10 walls were identified as Type One. They are classified as having originated in the wider medieval era, with some likely pre-dating the Norman Conquest and others falling within or shortly after the monastic high-medieval period. The walls in this survey are either relict walls or cast banks or walls dominated by orthostats and recumbent blocks. Within this type is wall no. 8, which consists of one section 48m in length with 29 orthostats in a line. The wall is built of limestone ripped off nearby limestone pavement. It is beyond doubt part of the external boundary of Byland Abbey's monastic grange in Asby. However, it was clearly built in two phases – the lower part of the wall consists of a series of large to very large vertically-set orthostats as well as large recumbent blocks, which might relate to a possible Anglo-Saxon period farmstead nearby. 11 walls were classified as Type Two, which date from either the late medieval or early post-monastic. A list of age characteristics was identified to aid dating walls, these can be read in full in the survey report (Johnson 2022).

3.25 A packhorse route that dates from at least the 13th century joined Great Asby to Asby Grange and then continued east to Soulby and Kirkby Stephen, and eventually Byland. There may also have been a route to the north-east to link up with Byland's other granges at Bleatarn and Warcop. Trains of packhorses would have carried profitable farm produce like wool and cheese to the mother house or on to distant markets. The track is known as 'The Priest's Path' and it may have also been the route taken by priests moving between St Peters and the Chapel in Little Asby. The origins of the route may lie in the prehistoric or Romano-British period, as it also runs past Holborn Hill (see 3.14; YDNPA, 2023).

3.26 The first reference to a mill pond is in a 12th century lease document, where one of the conditions of the lease was that the Hospital's eight tenants in Asby

Winderwath were to help make the mill pond. The pond is clearly visible on the 1843 tithe map. The mill pond is thought to be for a corn mill (Cooper, WDLPS Webinar).

3.27 In Asby Cotesford is the possible site of a more ancient and primitive water mill known as a horizontal mill. The building stood well into the second half of the 20th century. Older village residents remember that water flowed beneath its floor. A number of quoins are now all that mark its location. However, evidence for the careful management of water sources that may have powered the horizontal mill can still be seen in the area immediately around (D031; Cooper, WDLPS Webinar).

3.28 The Rectory consists of a 14th century 'pele-tower', with 17th, 18th and 19th century additions. The current building is U-shaped. The north end is the original 14th century part, consisting of a probable solar rather than tower-house. There is still evidence of a steeper roof pitch and some of the original openings remain including a pointed window and doors. It was the Rectory until 1983.

Post-Medieval (post-1540)

3.29 The only hall that appears to have existed in any of the three manors, is Asby Hall (formerly in Asby Cotesford). The hall has been dated to 1694, and was enlarged in the mid-18th century. It is possible that there was a much earlier hall on the site which related to the first single manor of Asby (before it was split into three (Cooper, per comms)).

3.30 Although some of the village farmstead sites likely date from the 12th century, there have been phases of rebuilding, particularly in the late 17th and 18th centuries with the well-documented period of regional rebuilding in stone. The most common plan form recorded on the HER is the linear or row plan, along with several loose courtyard and a parallel plan.

3.31 On areas of upland in the parish there are a number of rectangular structures. These longhouses or shielings typically date from the 7th to the 17th centuries. In some cases, these could have been permanent dwellings; in other cases, they would have been shielings for the summer pasture of livestock.

3.32 There were two types of walls that fall within the post-medieval period (as identified during the survey). Type Three walls, of which nine were surveyed, date to Parliamentary Enclosure (1849-1874). It has been suggested that they were put up by itinerant gangs. There was a standard Cumberland and Westmorland enclosure wall height of four feet six inches (1.37m). Most of these walls closely conform to this. The walls are built from locally quarried stone, with topstones laid near vertically, and well coursed and graded in stone size with continuous through courses. These walls were found to vary in quality. As mentioned in 3.4, there were four parliamentary enclosure awards. Six walls were surveyed as Type Four, these are walls that have the characteristics of post-1700 building, but were not part of any formal enclosure agreement.

3.33 The parish church in Great Asby (3.20) was rebuilt in 1865-66 by Hay in the Gothic Revival style. This was funded by Anne Newell Hill after she inherited the manor of Asby Winderswath (Cooper, per comms). The earlier building appears on the first edition six-inch map surveyed in 1858-59⁵. It is labelled as being 'per curacy', which would suggest that a clerk (curate) was appointed to officiate in lieu of a spiritual rector or vicar. The new building appears on the second edition OS maps – it is difficult to compare the plan forms as the detail of buildings on the 25-inch⁶ is greater, but it would suggest that it remained on the same footprint to roughly the same plan.

3.34 Great Asby has two non-conformist chapels. The Methodist Chapel was built in 1859 and the Baptist Chapel was built at 1862. They both first appear on OS maps revised in 1897⁷ as a 'Methodist Chapel (Free United)' and a 'Baptist Chapel'. Little Asby has one non-conformist chapel, a Congregational Chapel built in 1889, which appears from maps revised in 1897. This has now been converted into a private residence.

3.35 The (former) grammar school at Great Asby was endowed in 1682 (and 1688). It was rebuilt in 1853, and again enlarged and reopened as a public elementary school in 1880. It is now the community primary school (Asby Endowed

⁵ 6" WSXXII surveyed 1858-59, reviewed 1863.

⁶ 25" WXXII.3 revised 1897, published 1898.

⁷ 25" WXXII.3 revised 1897, published 1898.

School; Cumbria County History 2022). It appears as 'Grammar Sch. (Endowed)' on a map surveyed in 1858-59⁸, and as 'School' on later revisions.

3.36 There are perhaps evidence of further school rooms connected to non-conformist chapels. The Baptist Chapel in Great Asby is in an 'L' plan. The gable that fronts the road has a later date stone of 1893 (D039b), along with what appears to be a coal chute. There is no current evidence of a chimney, however there was formerly a fireplace (local resident, per comms). If this was the case, this room could have been for a Sunday School. More tentatively, the Congregational Chapel in Little Asby is now called 'The Sunday School' and the footprint is certainly large enough for there to have been a chapel and a schoolroom.

3.37 There are other public buildings in Great Asby. These include the Three Greyhounds Inn and the Great Asby Club. There are no inns or public houses shown on the first edition six-inch map⁹, however the building is there and it is labelled on subsequent maps. It is unclear exactly why the village inn derives its name from animals which feature on the coat of arms of the Machell family of Crackenthorpe. However, a member of this family was Rector of Asby from 1740-86, and an article in the *Penrith Observer* in July 1953 noted that at one time it was known as the Machell Arms (Cooper, per comms). The Club was built in 1908, and is now used as the Village Hall. It is labelled as a 'Conservative Club' on the third edition map revised in 1912¹⁰.

3.38 Built on the central "green" area is the former Smithy and St Helen's Almshouses (1144932). The current former smithy is comprised of multiple phases. The building is shown on the first edition six-inch map but is not labelled until subsequent revisions¹¹. The second edition 25-inch map¹² shows a main building with two 'outshots' at either end. The Almshouses were founded in 1811 by Joseph and William Fairer, and were built by 1814 (however the date stone is of 1812). It is square in plan, initially as a single building and then subdivided into four

⁸ 6" WSXXII surveyed 1858-59, published 1863.

⁹ 6" WSXXII surveyed 1858-59, published 1863.

¹⁰ 25" WXXII.3 revised 1912, published 1915.

¹¹ 6" WSXXII surveyed 1858-59, published 1863; revised in 1897, published 1899.

¹² 25" WXXII.3 revised 1897, published 1898.

almshouses. On the date stone itself (D053b) and the first edition six-inch map¹³ it is referred to as 'St Helen's Almshouse' only, but 'almshouses' on subsequent maps, with the revised 25-inch¹⁴ showing the building subdivided into four. Several metres to the southeast is St Helen's Well (see 4.35).

3.39 Great Asby has in parts a brief, but unusual, industrial past. A local historian has found evidence of a bark mill that was part of a short-lived late 18th century tannery (Cooper, per comms). There was an equally short-lived marble mill for polishing limestone set up shortly before the middle of the 19th century. This is shown on a map surveyed in 1858¹⁵, and the site remains labelled on maps revised in 1911-13¹⁶. In addition, the Great Asby Electric Light and Water Company, generated power by turbine at Rutter Falls (a couple of miles to the east). The power was carried by overhead cables to lead-acid glass accumulators that were located in a former small agricultural building (which still stands); the building is present on a map revised in 1897¹⁷. The lower floor housed an engine-driven generator to augment the power at times of low water-flow at Rutter. This electricity powered village homes and streetlights from 1928 until the arrival of the National Grid in 1952 (Cooper in YNDPA 2023).

3.40 The village was bypassed by the long-distance Turnpike roads of the later 18th century. It is therefore unlikely to have had a regular mail coach to deliver the post. However, local carriers and possibly even post-boys on horses would have brought the mail to the village after collecting it from Appleby. Local carriers and any stage coaches passing through would have used the inn as a picking-up and dropping-off point. This would explain the later Post Office's location, which was located next to the village inn, which is first labelled on maps revised in 1897¹⁸ (YDNPA, 2023).

¹³ 6" WSXXII surveyed 1858-59, published 1863.

¹⁴ 25" WXXII.3 revised 1897, published 1898; revised 1912, published 1915; The first edition 25-inch map is not available digitally, which might have shown the appropriate detail.

¹⁵ 6" WSXXII surveyed 1858-59, published 1863.

¹⁶ 6" WSXXII.NE revised 1912-13, published 1920; 25" WXXII.3 revised 1912, published 1915.

¹⁷ 25" WXXII.3 revised 1897, published 1898.

¹⁸ 6" WSXXII.NE revised 1912-13, published 1920; 25" WXXII.3 revised 1912, published 1915.

Place Name

3.41 The name Asby is believed to come from the Old Norse – ‘askr’ meaning ash tree and ‘by’ meaning farmstead or village (University of Nottingham, 2022).

However, as ash trees would not have been unique to this area it is possible that it refers to the farmstead of Asker, a Norse personal name (Cooper, per comms).

3.42 On 17th century maps it is spelt as Great and Little ‘Ashby’, changing to Great and Little ‘Asby’ from the 18th century (see Appendix A).

4. Survey Results

4.1 The survey of Great Asby took three days to complete and identified 104 features over 80 records (Figure 4, see Appendix B for full gazetteer). The survey of Little Asby took a half day and identified 10 features (Figure 5, see Appendix C for full gazetteer).

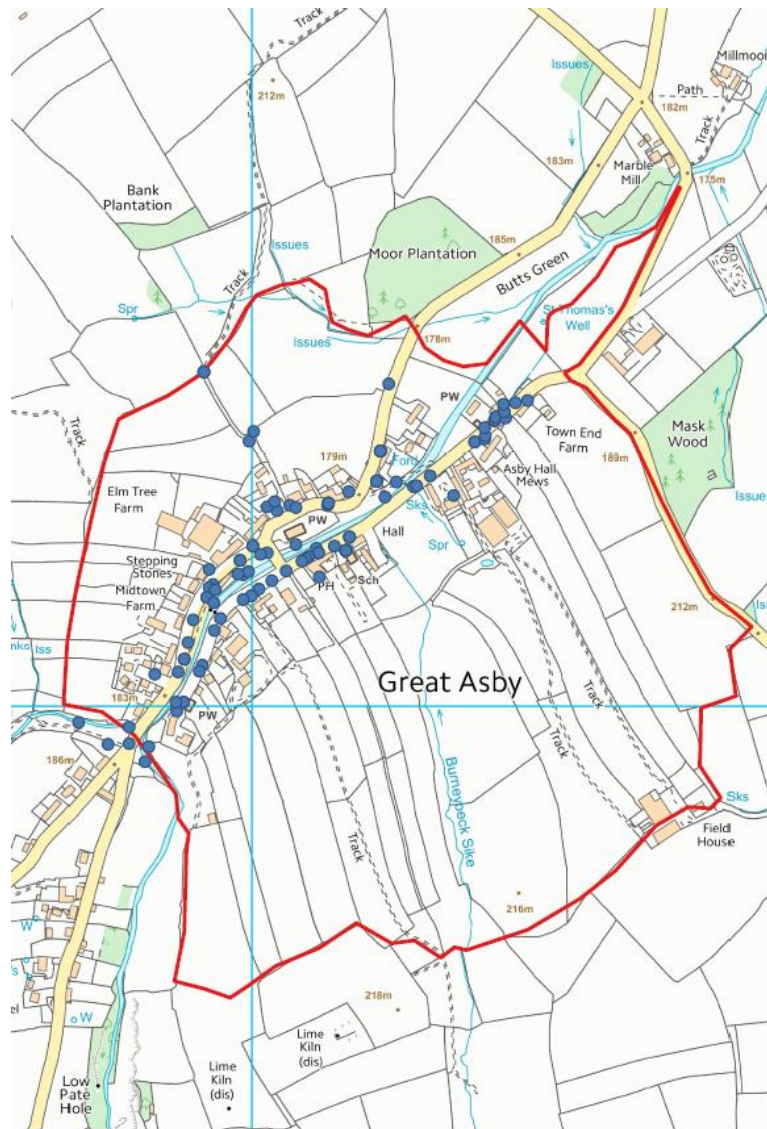


Figure 4 Features surveyed in Great Asby plotted on map.

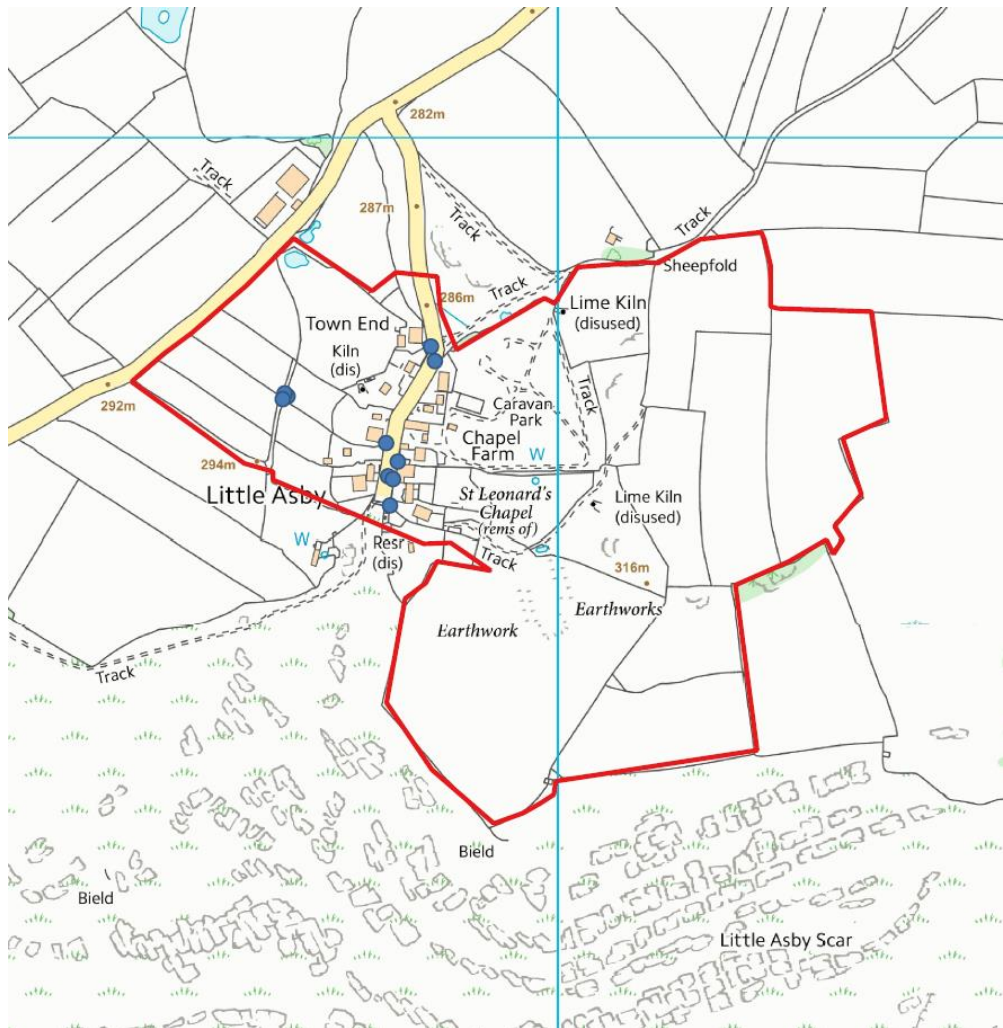


Figure 5 Features surveyed in Little Asby plotted on map.

4.2 Most of the features identified are likely to date from the post-medieval period, although the gate stoops could mark older field boundaries. However, it is probable that the carving (D056) is medieval in date. Its origins are unknown, however it could have been positioned on the parish church before it was rebuilt.

4.3 A selection of features will be discussed in more detail below according to a series of broad themes.

Feature Type	Total	Feature Type	Total
Barrels	1	Letter Box	3
Boot Scraper	2	Memorial	2
Bridge	1	Mounting Block	1
Carving	1	OS Bench Mark	2
Churn Stand	2	Quern	2
Culvert	1	Spring	1
Date Stone	20	Step Stile	1
Dovecote	2	Sundial	1
Finger Post	1	Tie Ring(s)	1
Ford	2	Unknown	1
Gate Stoop (Single)	13	Water Gate	1
Gate Stoops (Pair)	36	Water Smoot	5
Total Features			104

Table 1 Table showing the breakdown of feature types identified during the survey of Great Asby.

Feature Type	Total
Churn Stand	2
Gate Stoop (Single)	6
Gate Stoops (Pair)	2
Total Features	10

Table 2 Table showing the breakdown of feature types identified during the survey of Little Asby.

Commemoration

Date Stones

4.4 20 date stones were identified in the village of Great Asby during the survey.

These results are slightly biased by the fact that a local resident knew where they were and in some cases arranged access onto private land.¹⁹ The date stones differ in form and style, with the dates ranging from the 17th to 20th century.

4.5 Seven date stones were found on domestic buildings. The earliest were D005 and D204a, both dating to 1694. D005 is located on Asby Hall – the date stone also has the initials “E M” (Edward Musgrave) and the Lowther crest. Part of the surviving building dates to this period, however it was enlarged in the 18th century; there is also speculation that there was an earlier hall on the site (see 3.29).

¹⁹ This access provided a better viewpoint to those visible from PROW and also gave access to date stones that are not visible from PROW.



Figure 6 Date stone (D005) of 1694 located on Asby Hall.

4.6 Several of these date stones also have initials or names. Two former barns (now converted) have the initials “ES” (1680, D042) and “IS” (1691, D063), which may refer to Edward and John Spooner. D042 is attached to a building with the date stone “171^EA29” for John and Ann Elliotson (D041b). This could reflect the rebuilding of the farmhouse following a change in ownership in a period known for its rebuilding. The date stone itself is situated on a lintel above a door, with part of the lintel and jambs having been painted to possibly make it appear as higher status.

4.7 The surname ‘Fairer’ is also found on two date stones. D033b is located on the quoin of a former cart entrance (now converted) and is inscribed with “1780 THOMAS FAIRER”. William and Joseph Fairer also appear on the date stone for the almshouses (D053b), as it was founded by them in 1812. Joseph Fairer Senior and Junior appear in the 1818 Poll Book, which meant they were Freeholders (and both voted for Brougham; Ancestry). A 72 year old Joseph Fairer is listed in the 1861 census as a ‘retired farmer’ (Ancestry).

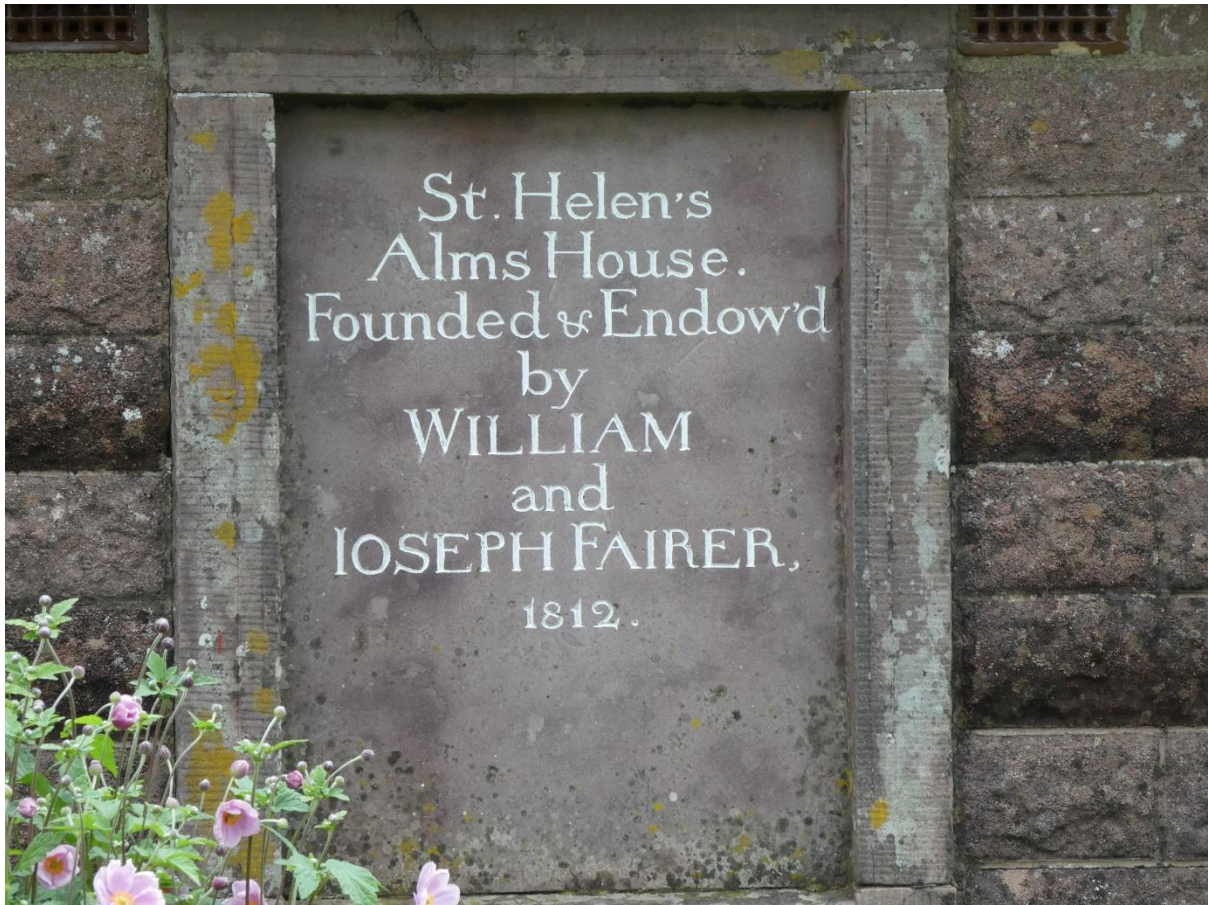


Figure 7 Date stone (D053b) of 1812 on St. Helen's Alm House.

4.8 Four of the date stones relate to religious buildings. D025 is found on the bellcote of St Peter's Church. The date "1865" is located within a moulded stone trefoil, and commemorates the rebuilding of the church in 1865-66. A further date stone of "1859" (D009) is located on the Methodist Chapel. Two date stones (D039a and D039b) are found on the Baptist Chapel, the first of "1862" relating to the building of the chapel itself, and the second of "1893" for a later addition, possibly a school room (see 3.34 and 3.36).

4.9 Unusually, there are three date stones on the Endowed School building (D020a, c and d). The main one being D020a which describes the founding of the school in 1688 by George Smith, a merchant tailor, as well as its rebuilding in 1853 by public subscription. This date stone is positioned above the hoodmould of a window on the building's roadside elevation. Above this is another date stone of 1897 and a smaller engraving of 'W Wilson'. It is unclear what this date refers to – it is possible that it relates to further building work, or it could relate to someone associated with the school like a benefactor or headmaster. The 1891 census lists a

William Wilson as a 'joiner & builder', along with being a 'sub post master' (Ancestry). The third date stone is dated to 1736, again above a window, but it is unclear what its origins are and what the date may relate to.



Figure 8 Date stones on front elevation of Asby Endowed School. D020d is positioned above D020a.

4.10 Two date stones have been repositioned into walls. D018 is now a quoin on the corner of a private garden wall. The stone has a carving with 'W^{EC}' and '1694'. The stone is now irregularly shaped, however it was probably once rectangular and more symmetrical in appearance, as the left side appears to be broken. This date stone was likely originally located on a house or barn. D016 is also situated in the boundary wall for a house with "AD 1830", and has also been reused in this location.

Memorials

4.11 There are two memorials in Great Asby. Firstly, a memorial to 'the toil of enlarging this church garth ... given by the men of the parish June 18, 1919' (D048). This is situated on the roadside of the churchyard wall. The second is a memorial to the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II (D202). It is situated on the bus shelter, which was erected by public subscription.

Other

4.12 Above one of the windows on a domestic house is an inscribed stone with decorative motifs and “DAIRY” (D051a). Window tax was a property tax based on the number of windows in a house. In England it was introduced in 1696 and repealed in 1851. Certain rooms, including dairies, were exempt provided they were clearly labelled, and therefore it is possible to find the name of such rooms carved on the lintel. It is therefore likely that this was the reason for the incision on this stone. In this case it is located above the lintel. The phasing of the house itself is challenging to read with the presence of a painted render. It is certainly likely to have been multi-phased, and is currently subdivided but it is unclear if this was historically the case. Immediately to the right of the labelled window is a former cart entry and therefore the agricultural part.

Agriculture

4.13 Agriculture has historically been the mainstay of the economy and livelihood of Asby parish. Evidence of this agricultural history is still visible.

Churn Stands

4.14 There are four churn stands in total – two in Great Asby (D004 and D204b) and two in Little Asby (I001 and I007). A churn stand is a platform on which milk churns were placed for collection and were commonly used until the 1970s. Churn stands are particularly vulnerable due to their roadside location, with many being lost following road development schemes and traffic collisions.



Figure 9 Churn Stand D004



Figure 10 Churn Stand D204b



Figure 11 Churn Stand I001



Figure 12 Churn Stand I007

4.15 All of the churn stands are related to (former) farmsteads. Their presence suggests that each of these farms produced dairy at some point in the 20th century. D004 is located in the boundary wall for Asby Hall, where the wall pier marks the junction between the railings and wall. The top of this stand is made from sandstone, rather than concrete which is found on the tops of the other three churn stands. D204b is the only churn stand of two heights, with a lower step to its rear. I001 is linked to the fell wall by a short section of dry stone wall from its right back corner.

Dovecotes

4.16 Two dovecotes were identified in Great Asby – D019 on the gable end of a bank barn and D050 on the gable end of a converted barn. Both consist of 15 holes over five rows, all with sills and lintels. They were typically for nesting pigeons, which along with doves, were an important food source historically, but also kept for their eggs.

*Quern Stones*²⁰

4.17 Two rotary quern stones have been repositioned into walls in Great Asby – D032 into the revetment wall for Asby Beck and D038 into a garden boundary wall. Querns themselves have early origins, however these are likely to date to the post-medieval period. Two stones would be laid horizontally and stacked on top of each other. The top stone would rotate around (turned by hand by a handle fixed in its edge), whilst the bottom one would remain stationary, with the grain fed in through the central hole in the top stone. They would have been used to grind wheat, barley and corn etc. to make flour. It is unclear which side of D032 is visible, but it has a circular central hole. D038 shows signs of dressing, although it is very worn; the grinding faces were often dressed (cut with furrows in various patterns) to improve grinding efficiency (CAFG, 2019). The central hole is square in shape, but it appears to narrow.



Figure 13 Quern Stone D032



Figure 14 Quern Stone D038

Wall Furniture

4.18 Asby parish has a mixture of dry stone wall and hedgerow boundaries. Dry stone walls were the focus of a separate Westmorland Dales project, where a targeted survey of walls across the parish were categorised into four different date ranges (see 3.24 and 3.32). A number of items of wall furniture were identified and recorded as part of the small-scale heritage feature survey, some of which relate to movement and travel. This included only one step stile (D059).

²⁰ There are some questions as to whether these are in fact quern stones.

Water Smoots

4.19 Five water smoots were recorded in Great Asby, situated in dry stone walls with lintels above the opening (D002a & b, D013, D044 and D060). They all relate to water management, often relating to one or more of the following: fields, road, and Asby Beck. However, it is possible that D013 relates to the former Horizontal Mill discussed in 3.27.



Figure 15 Water Smoot D013

4.20 In addition to water smoots, there are a couple of other features relating to water management, including a culvert (D205) and a water gate (D061).

Gate Stoops

4.21 Gate stoops were the largest number of features surveyed in both Great and Little Asby (see Table 3). The stoops were made from predominantly limestone or sandstone, and primarily relate to private properties and field access.

Great Asby		Little Asby	
Gate Stoop (Single)	13	Gate Stoop (Single)	6
Gate Stoops (Pair)	36	Gate Stoops (Pair)	2
Total	49	Total	8

Table 3 Table showing breakdown of gate stoops in Great and Little Asby.

4.22 Almost all the gate stoops had associated gate paraphernalia attached to them, some of which were still in use, and some of which were broken or no longer used.

Travel

4.23 The village of Great Asby lies at the edge of Great Asby Scar and would have been a good place to aim for when navigating across the open areas of barren limestone toward the major medieval fairs and markets at Appleby to the north. The small-scale heritage features that relate to travel do not date to this period, however they show it was still a place to travel to/through.

Mounting Block

4.24 Outside the Three Greyhounds Inn is a mounting block (D022). This consists of three sandstone steps, and above the block are two tie rings and what could be a hay feeder. People travelled from/to inns by horse or horse and carriage/coach. Therefore, it is not unusual to find mounting blocks associated with these kinds of buildings.

Fingerpost

4.25 There is a fingerpost (D201) located next to the bus shelter and opposite the church in Great Asby. It is made from non-ferrous metal, likely steel. Its circular pillar is painted in black and white stripes. There is a ball finial on the top, and four arms with rectangular finger ends. The fingerpost appears to date to the 20th century.



Figure 16 Mounting block (D022) with possible tie rings and hay feeder above for horses.

OS Bench Mark

4.26 Ordnance Survey bench marks are survey marks made by the Ordnance Survey to record height above the Ordnance Datum. They are normally found about 50cm above ground level and consist of an incised horizontal line, with an incised broad arrow pointed upwards below it (Wilson and Smith 2022).

4.27 Two were recorded during the survey of Great Asby. Neither bench mark is shown on any historic OS maps in their current location. Therefore, they have likely been relocated. Bench mark D214b is located on a quoin of the former smithy; bench mark D049a is positioned on the front face of a gate stoop.

Bridges and Fords

4.28 Great Asby is built on either side of Asby Beck, and as a result has several bridges and fords located throughout the village.

4.29 A stone footbridge is positioned at the western end of the village (D216). It crosses Dale Beck, which runs from the fell to Asby Beck. The bridge is shown on the second edition six- and 25-inch OS maps.²¹ It is predominantly constructed from limestone, and has low parapets on either side. It is situated on a right of way, but there is speculation whether it was previously on a packhorse route, and whether it was formerly a packhorse bridge (YDNPA, 2020). The low parapets would have allowed the ponies to pass without catching their panniers on the bridge sides.



Figure 17 Footbridge crossing Dale Beck (D216)

Boot Scrapers

4.30 Boot scrapers are often wrought or later cast iron and are located at entrances to buildings. They were a common feature, used for removing mud and dirt from shoes/boots. Two boot scrapers were identified in Great Asby.

²¹ 2nd ed. 6" WSXXII.NE revised 1897, published 1899; 2nd ed. 25" Westmorladn XXII.3 revised 1897, published 1898.

4.31 D023 is located outside the south porch to St Peter's Church, in the form of an 'H' with finials. Whereas D049c is located outside a private residence, in the form of an 'm' with decorative spiral ends. The stone it is embedded in appears to be moveable.

Communications

Letter Boxes

4.32 Three letter boxes were surveyed in Great Asby, with none identified in Little Asby. They all date to the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, with the same EIRR cipher. They are also all of a lamp style, as they were often fitted to a telegraph or lamp post, but could also be on a metal pole, as these examples are (with D021 on a cross post, and D062 and D206 on a circular post). It is unclear who manufactured D021, however it is possible that it was Carron Company based in Stirlingshire, who cast lamp boxes from 1969 to 1982. D062 and D206 were manufactured by "Machan Scotland". Machan Engineering supplied Royal Mail with cast iron letter boxes since the 1980s, but closed in 2015 with the move to stainless steel versions. D062 is the only letter box to be embossed with "ROYAL MAIL" (rather than "POST OFFICE") with appears following the early 1990s when the Post Office Counters Limited and Royal Mail separated as separate companies. Therefore, it is likely that D021 dates to pre-1980 (and possibly post-1969), D206 dates from about 1980 to 1990, and D062 dates from about 1990 to 2015.



Figure 18 Letter Box D021 (c. 1969-80)



Figure 19 Letter Box D062 (c. 1990-2015)



Figure 20 Letter Box D206 (c. 1980-90)

4.33 D206 has been decommissioned and is not painted green, therefore its original location is unknown. Disused boxes are usually painted black, with those that retain the green colour usually representing an early letter box history (i.e. pre-red). However, this example is not that early (dated to the 1980s), though it is similar to the green found on Republic of Ireland letter boxes.

Miscellaneous

4.34 There are a number of features that are hard to categorise, and therefore will be discussed here.

4.35 St Helen's Well is a large natural spring located in the centre of the village (D054). It is surrounded on three sides wall. The unenclosed side allows the spring water to drain into Asby Beck. The date of the enclosure is uncertain, however it was probably altered in the late 19th century. It is constructed from slobbered limestone rubble, with a sandstone string course and weathered limestone coping. The

limestone appears to have been ripped from pavement, available on nearby upland areas; the movement of this limestone would now be considered environmental vandalism and contravene Limestone Pavement Orders.



Figure 21 The exterior of St Helens Well



Figure 22 The interior of St Helen's Well

4.36 There are accounts dating to the early 19th century that mention stone benches lining the walls of the enclosure of the well, however these are no longer extant. The spring has long been known for its healing properties, and people made pilgrimages to use it according to local stories. It was also apparently used for open air baptisms (YDNPA, 2023). Outside the gateway is a blue plaque that commemorates work undertaken in 2008.

4.37 At the western end of the village are at least 54 concrete cylinders, now embedded into the bank of Asby Beck to reinforce it (D057). They have been made by filling oil barrels (as moulds). They are thought to have been made during the Second World War to serve as road blocks of some kind; an army unit was based for part of the war at a nearby farm. There is a hole running lengthwise through the centre, which may have enabled them to be moved.

5. Condition and Threats

5.1 In Great Asby, 82 (79%) features were identified as being in 'good'²² condition, 18 (17%) were described as 'fair'²³ and four (4%) features were identified as being in 'poor'²⁴ condition.

5.2 The four features which were identified as being in a poor condition include a date stone (D020c), a sundial (D024), a carving (D056), and an unknown feature (D210). This is in part linked to their vulnerability to erosion.

5.3 In Little Asby, nine (90%) features were identified as being in 'good' condition and one (10%) feature was described as being in 'fair' condition. The most common threats identified were erosion, vehicles and vegetation.

6. Recommendations for Further Work

6.1 None of the features identified during the survey require any further archaeological investigation. However, further research could be undertaken regarding the initials/names on the date stones and how they relate to the phasing of the buildings.

6.2 It has been suggested that St Leonard's Chapel (Little Asby) would benefit from further research and an earthwork survey (see 3.22).

6.3 The sundial in the church grounds is in disrepair.

²² The form and structure of the feature survives and is clear. No evidence of significant damage.

²³ Significant damage is visible, but it does not affect the integrity of the site/feature as a whole.

²⁴ Significantly damaged, severely affecting the form/structure of the site.

7. Conclusion

7.1 The survey of Great Asby took place over three days on the 1st, 2nd and 4th August 2022. The survey recorded 104 features over 80 recordings. The survey of Little Asby took half a day on the 17th August 2022, and recorded 10 features.

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9. Appendix A: Historic Maps

9.1 The 1583 edition of the Saxton Atlas of England and Wales shows the location of 'Ashby mag' and 'Ashby pua' (circled). The icon of a house next to village name suggests there was a small settlement in the area (University of Glasgow 2022).



9.2 The 1610 map by John Speed shows the villages of 'Great Ashby' and 'Little Ashby'. The symbols next to the village name represent a settlement, it is unclear if it is meant to represent a church.

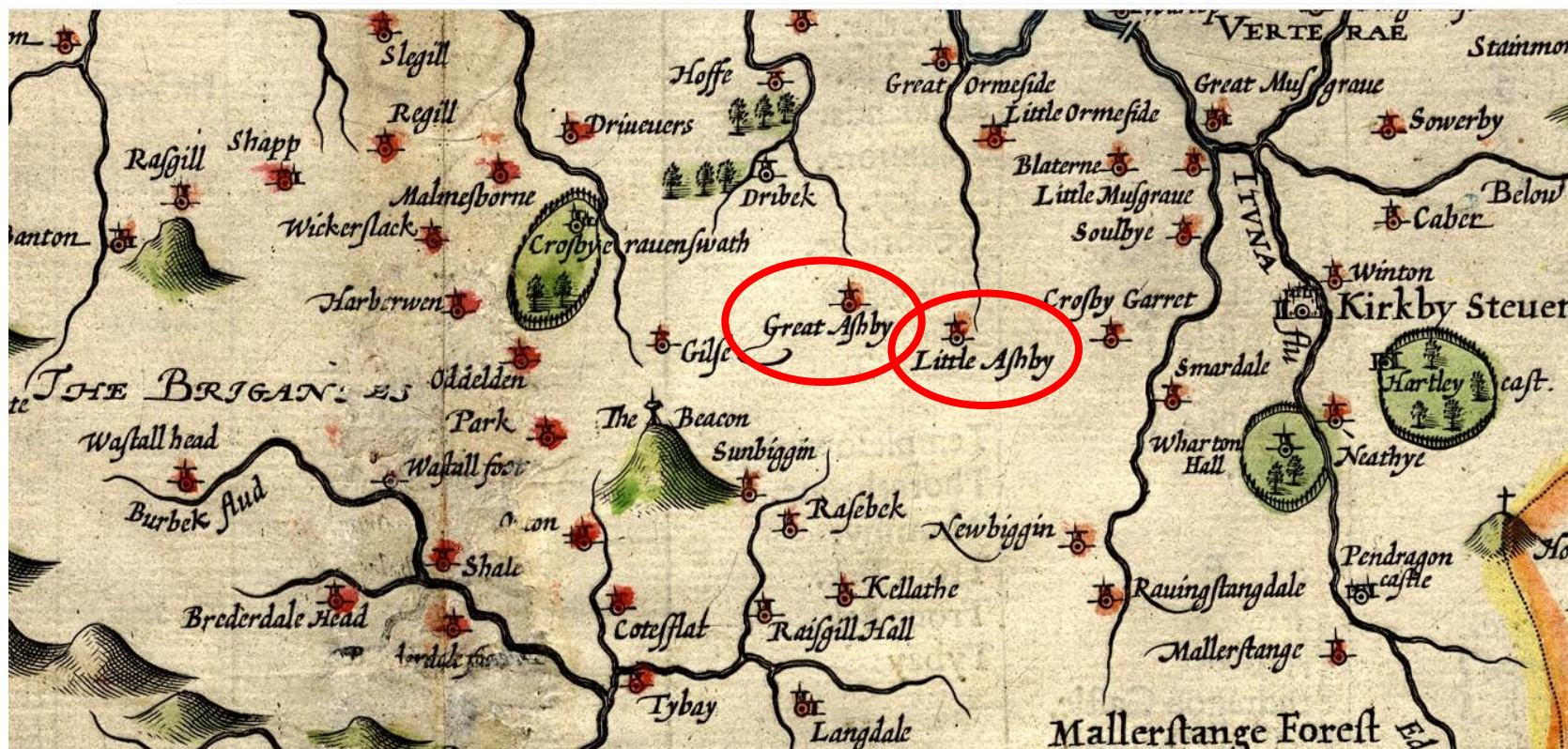


Figure 23 The map of Westmorland by John Speed (1610), published 1611-12 showing the villages of 'Great Ashby' and 'Little Ashby'. Armitt Library: ALMC2008.14.5, ©LakesGuides website.

9.4 The Jeffery's 1770 map shows the settlements of 'Great Asby' and 'Little Asby'. The map should be used with care as a historical record, as the map 'shows settlements in a largely conventional way, lacking accuracy' (Hindle, 2001). This map does suggest routeways that are no longer extant.

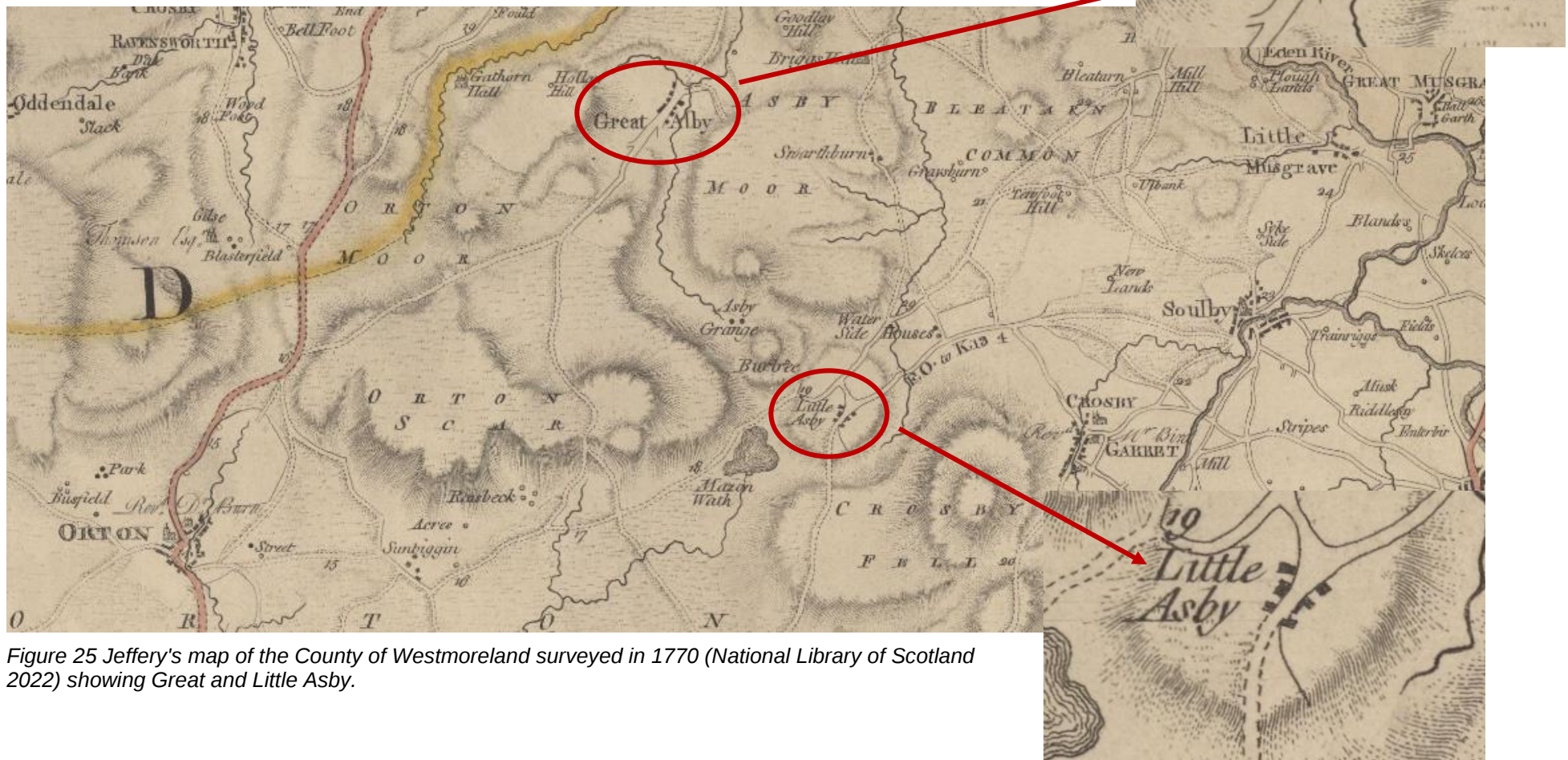


Figure 25 Jeffery's map of the County of Westmoreland surveyed in 1770 (National Library of Scotland 2022) showing Great and Little Asby.

9.5 The 1844 tithe map – Great Asby



Figure 26 Tithe map of Great Asby.

9.6 The 1844 tithe map – Little Asby

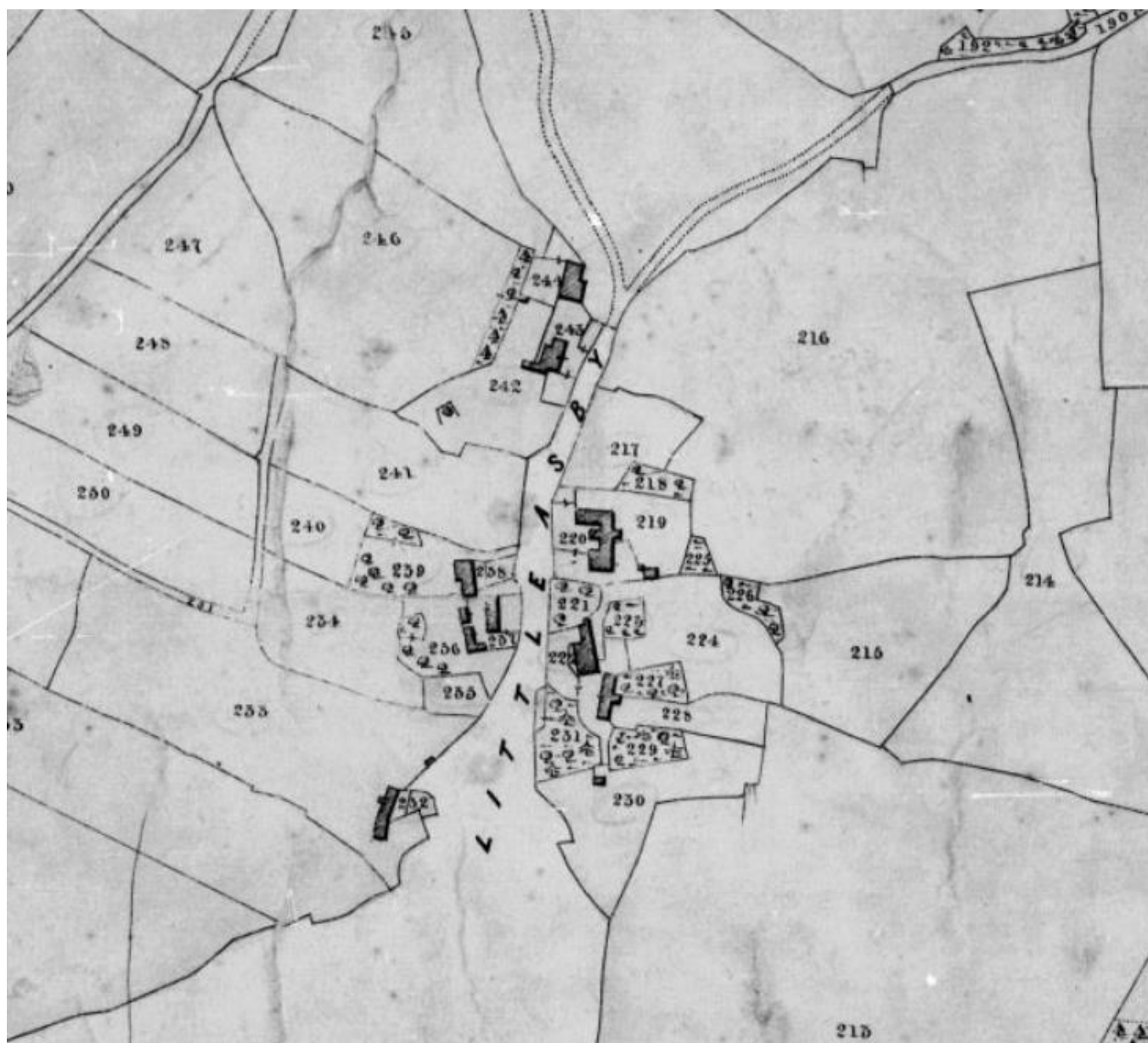


Figure 27 Tithe map of Little Asby.

Historic OS Maps for Great Asby

9.7 First Edition Six Inch Westmorland Sheet XXII, surveyed 1858-1859,
published 1863

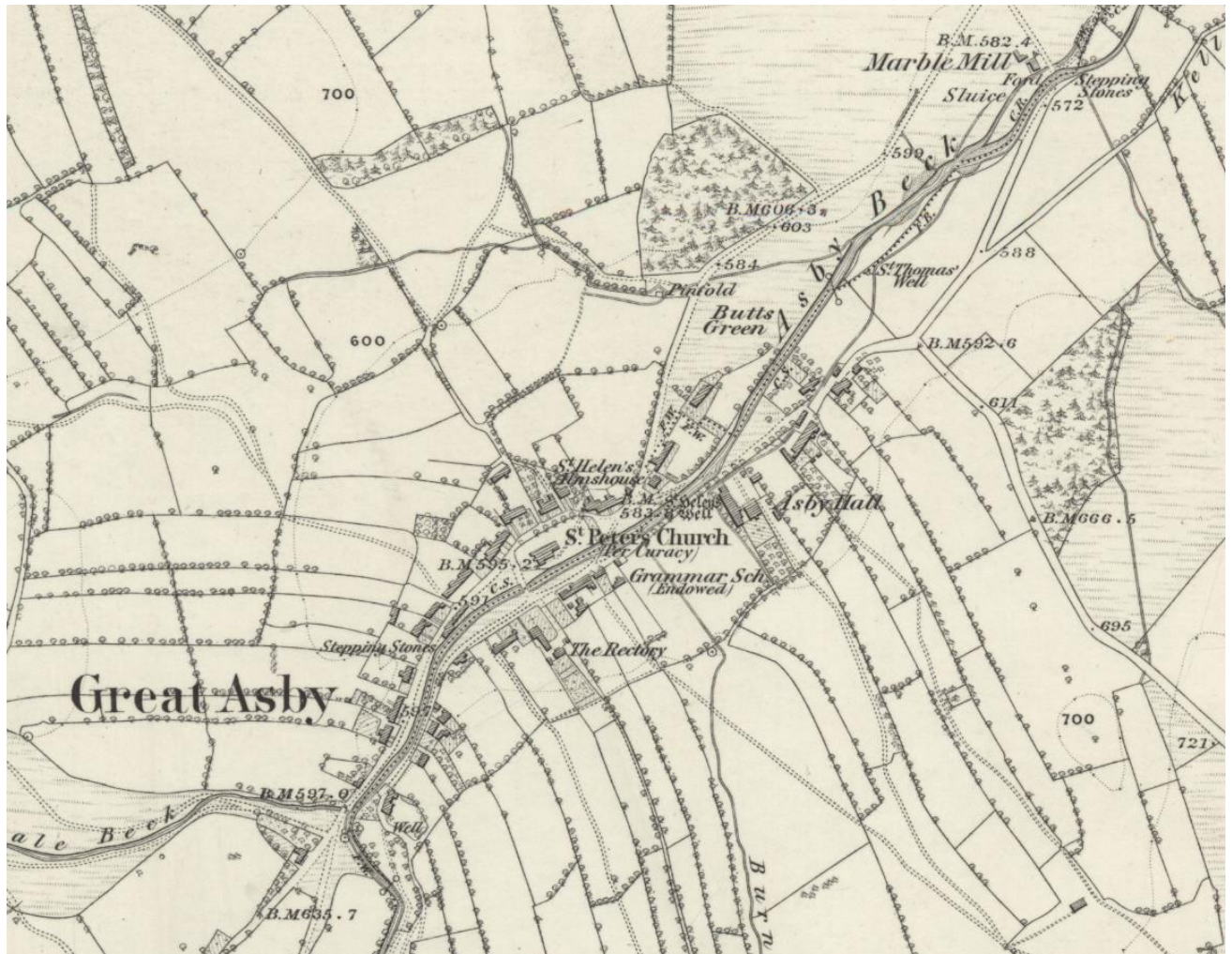


Figure 28 1st ed. 6" OS Map, surveyed 1858-59, of Great Asby.

9.8 Second Edition Six Inch Westmorland Sheet XXII.NE, revised 1897, published 1899

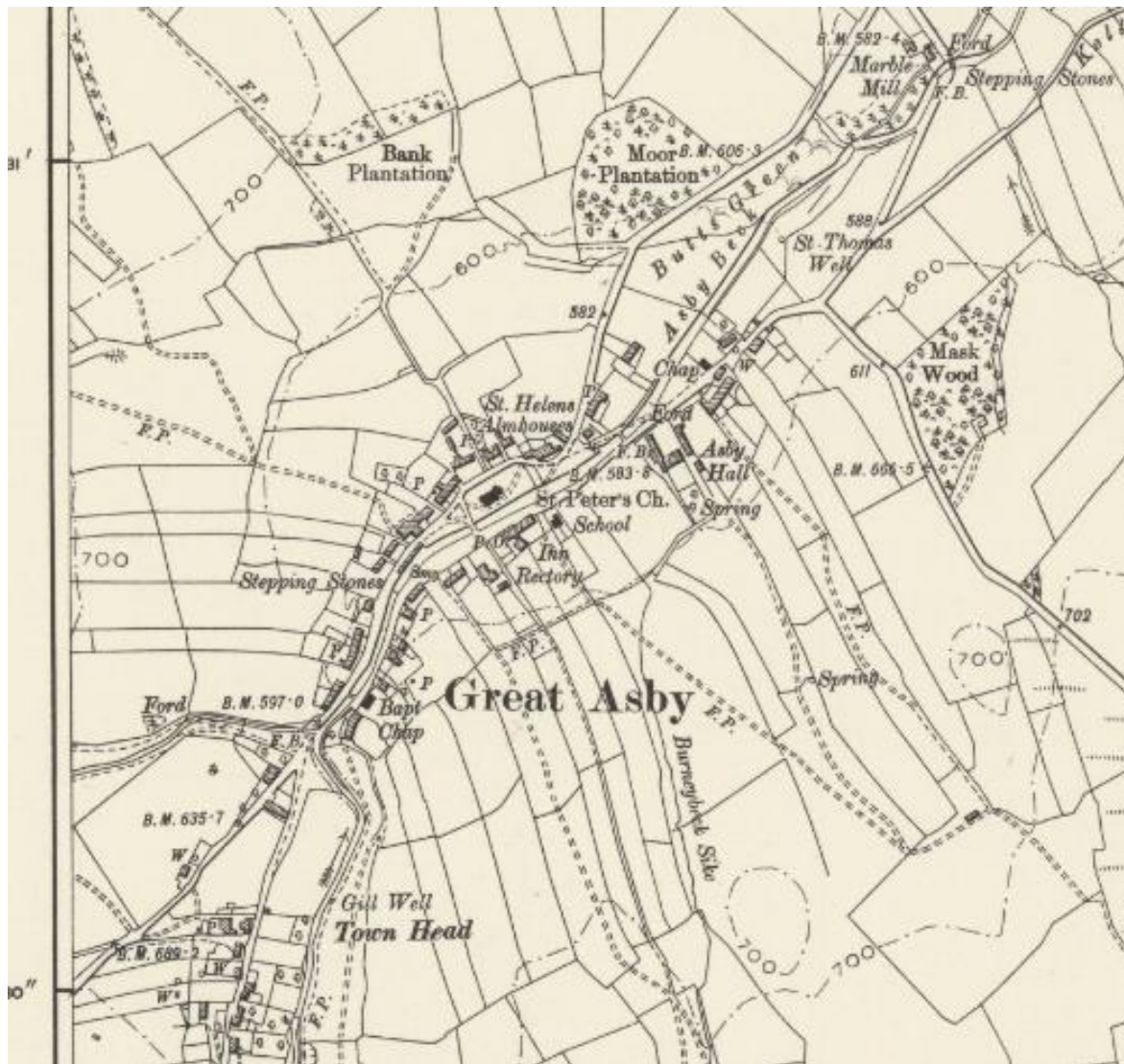


Figure 29 2nd ed. 6" OS Map, revised 1897, of Great Asby.

9.9 Second Edition Twenty-Five Inch Westmorland XXII.3, revised 1897,
published 1898

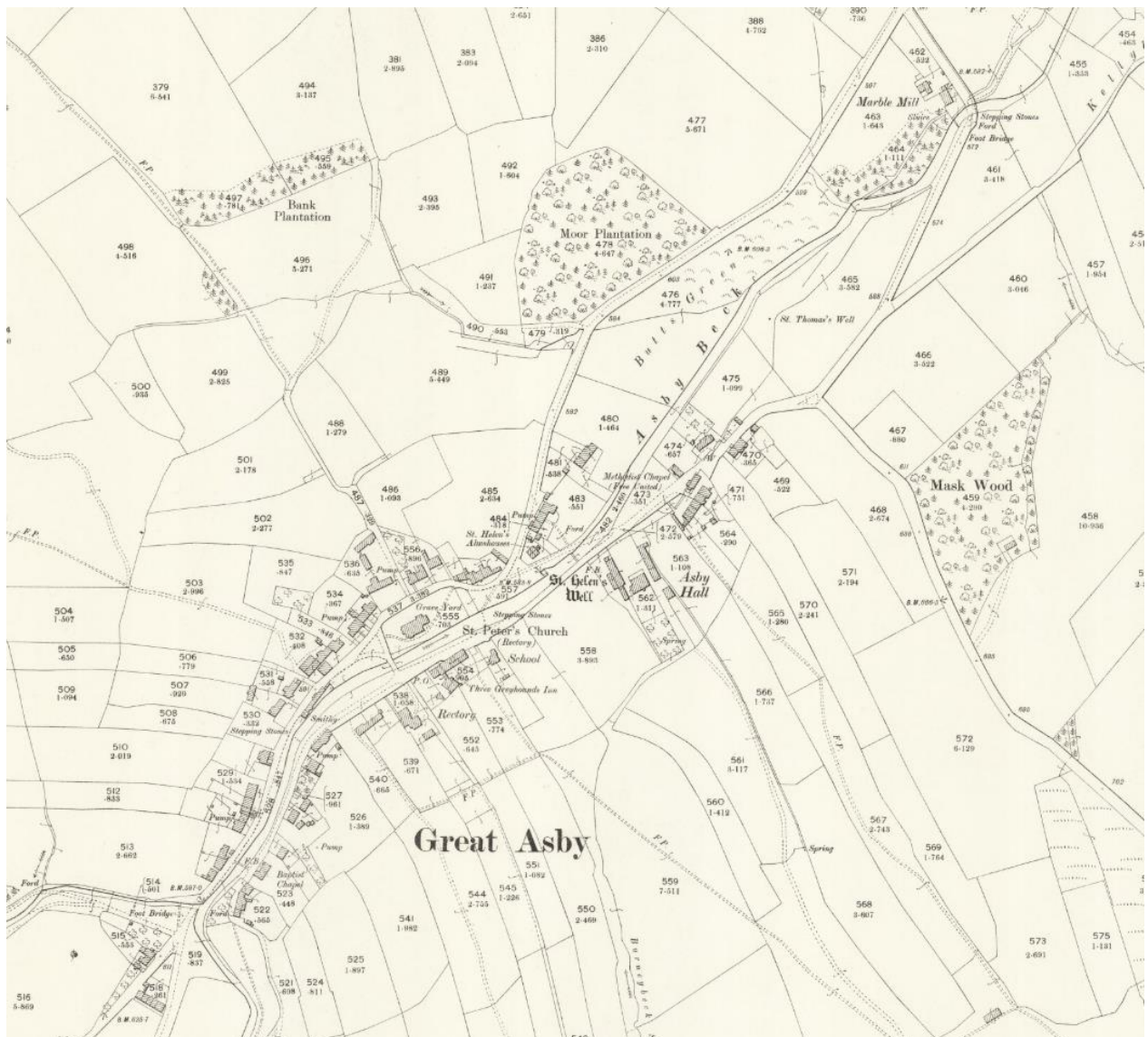


Figure 30 2nd ed. 25" OS Map, revised 1897, of Great Asby.

9.10 Third Edition Six Inch Westmorland Sheet XXII.NE, revised 1912, published 1920

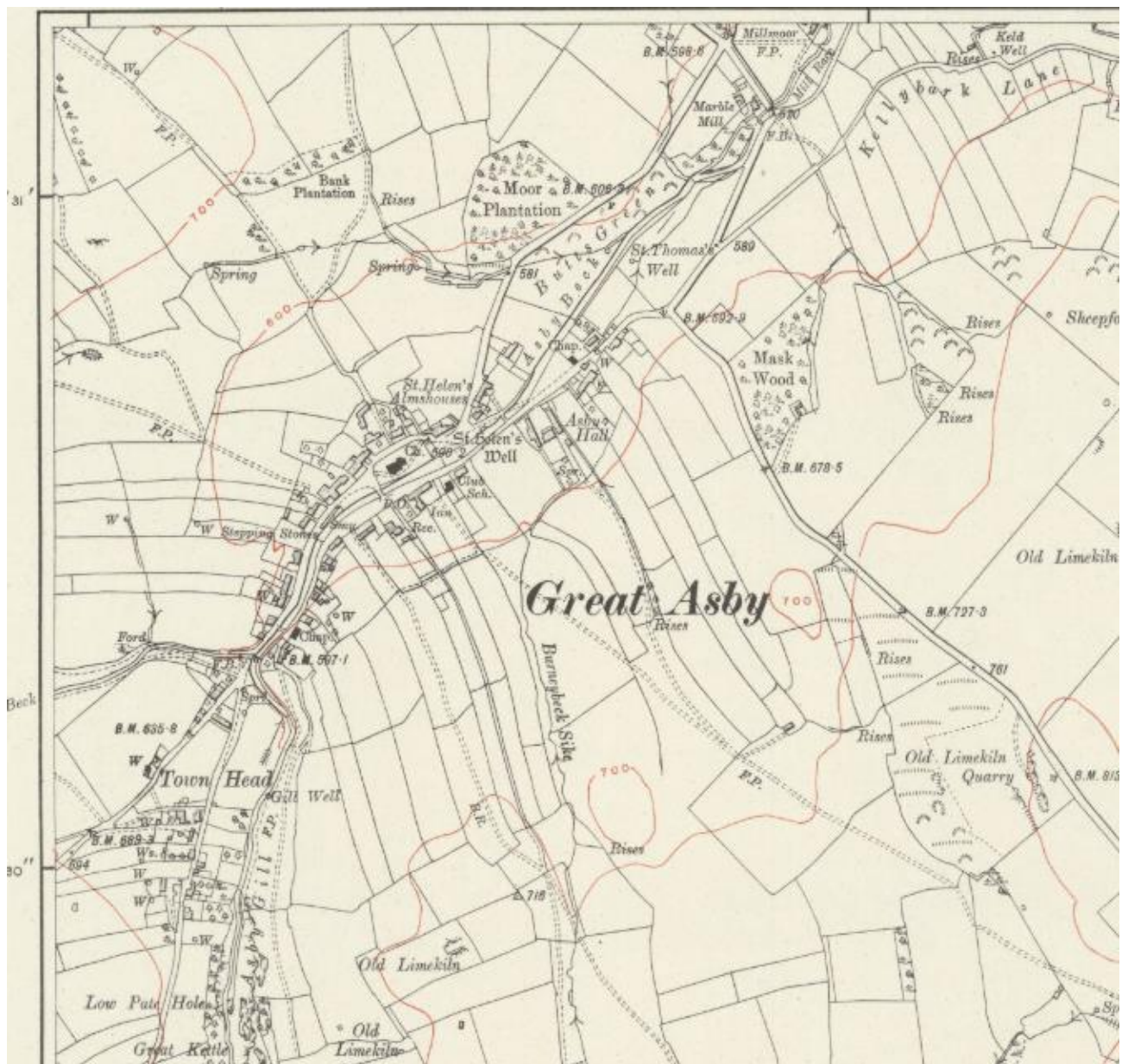


Figure 31 3rd ed. 6" OS Map, revised 1912, of Great Asby.

9.11 Third Edition Twenty-Five Inch Westmorland XXII.3 revised 1912, published 1915

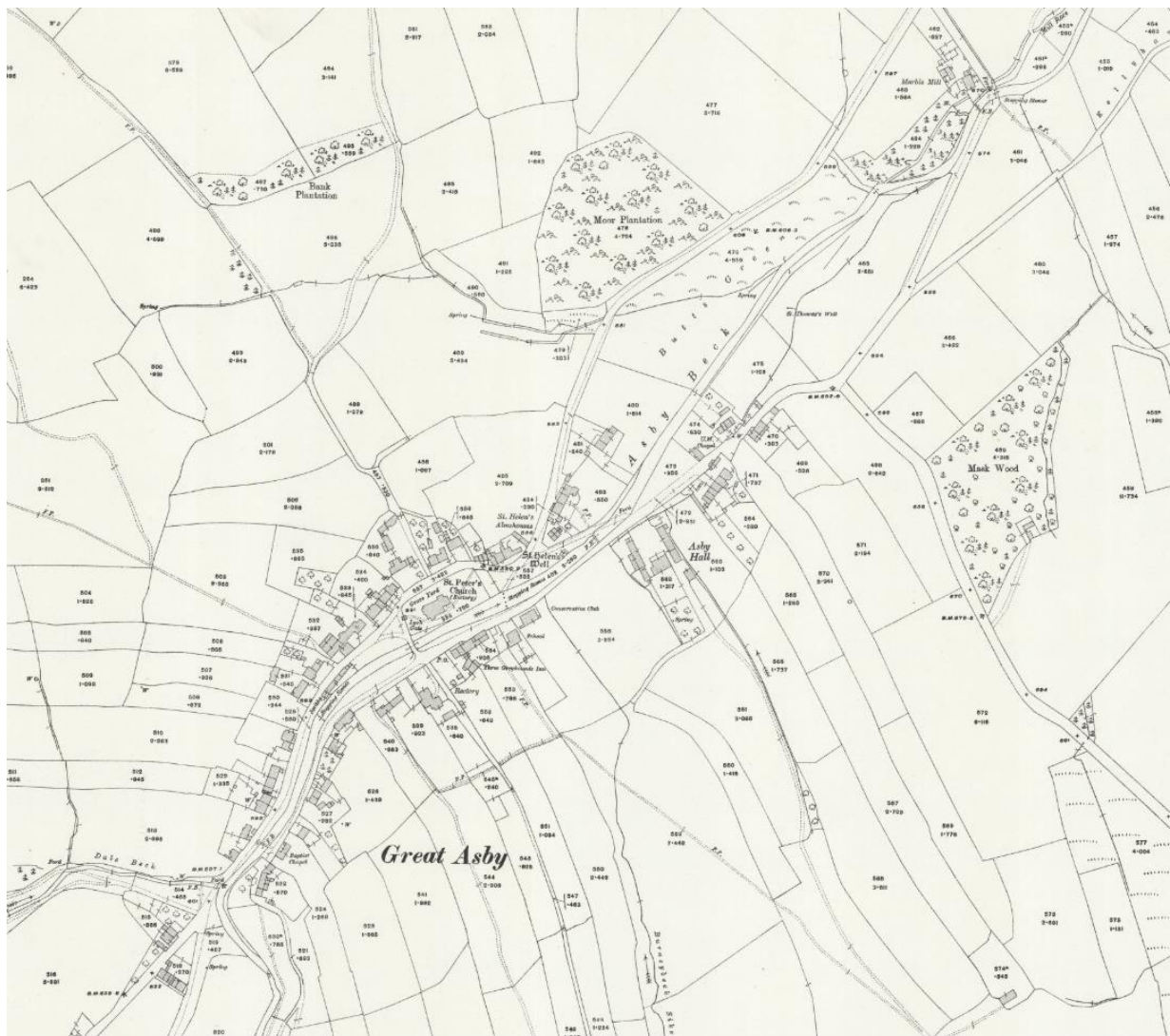


Figure 32 3rd ed. 25" OS Map, revised 1912, of Great Asby.

9.12 First Edition Six Inch Westmorland Sheet XXII Surveyed 1858-1859, published 1863

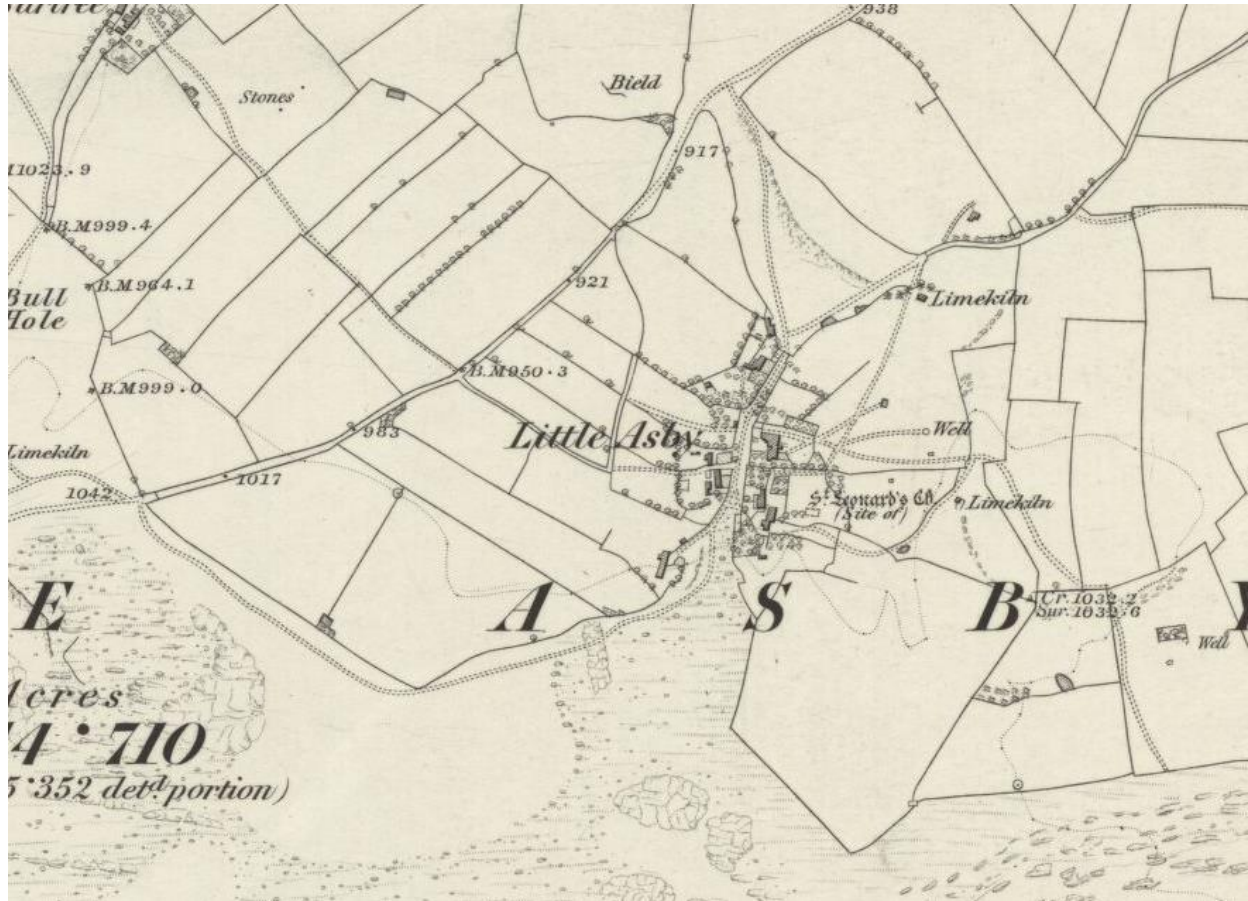


Figure 33 1st ed. 6" OS Map, surveyed 1858-59, of Little Asby.

9.13 Second Edition Six Inch Westmorland Sheet XXII.SE revised 1897, published 1899

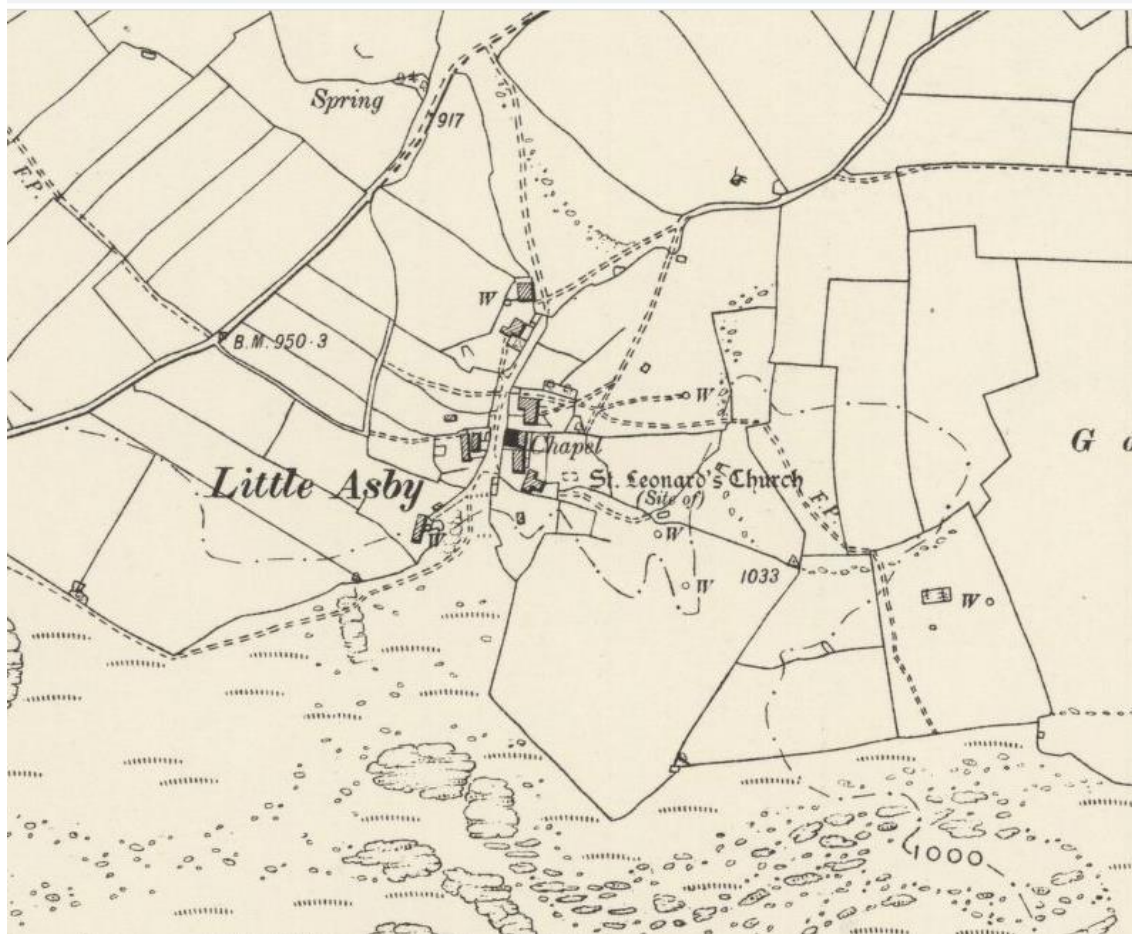


Figure 34 2nd ed. 6" OS Map, revised 1897, of Little Asby.

9.14 Second Edition Twenty-Five Inch Westmorland WXXII.11 revised 1897,
published 1898

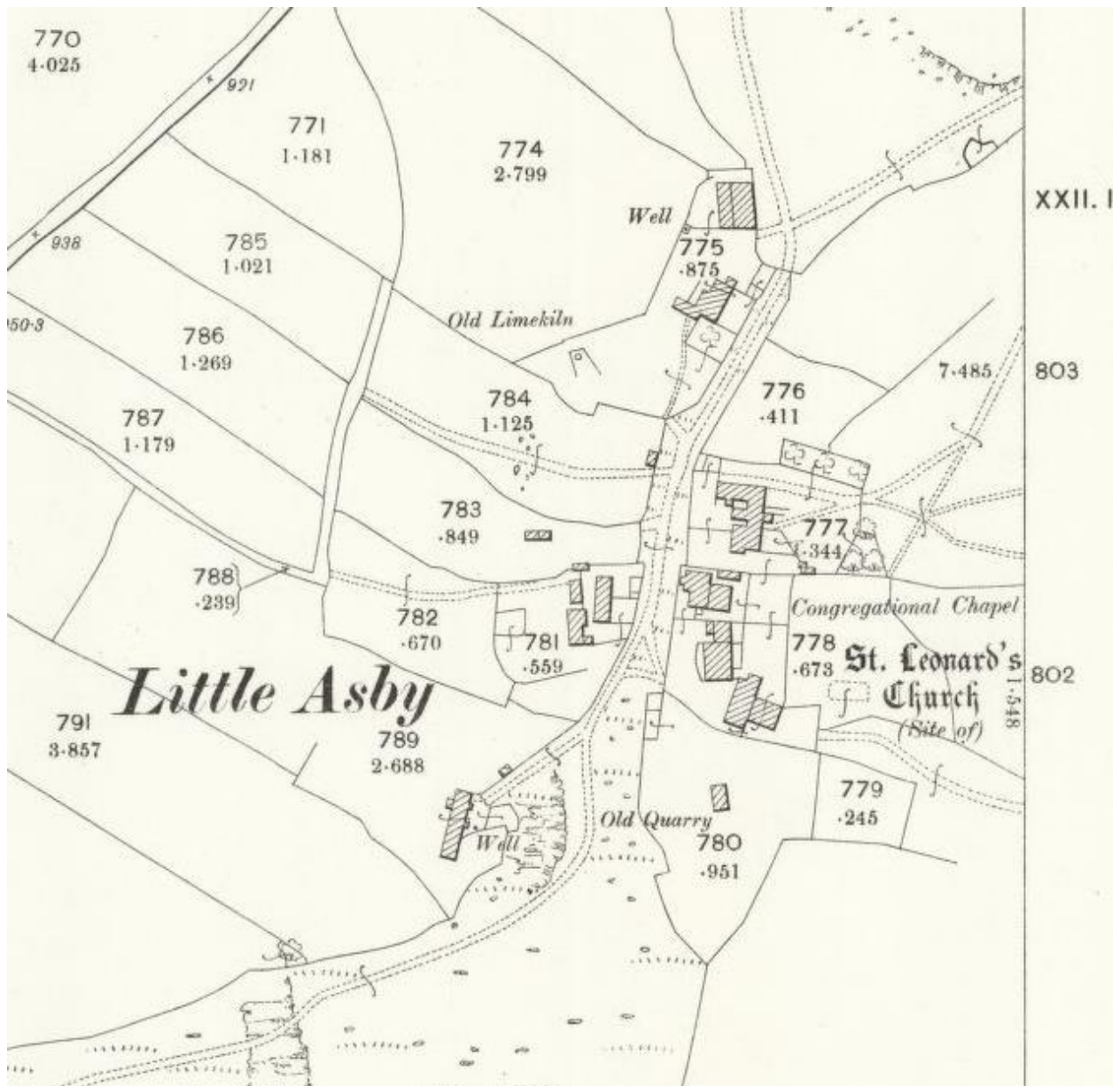


Figure 35 2nd ed. 25" OS Map, revised 1897, of Little Asby.

9.15 Third Edition Six Inch Westmorland Sheet XXII.SE, revised 1913, published 1920

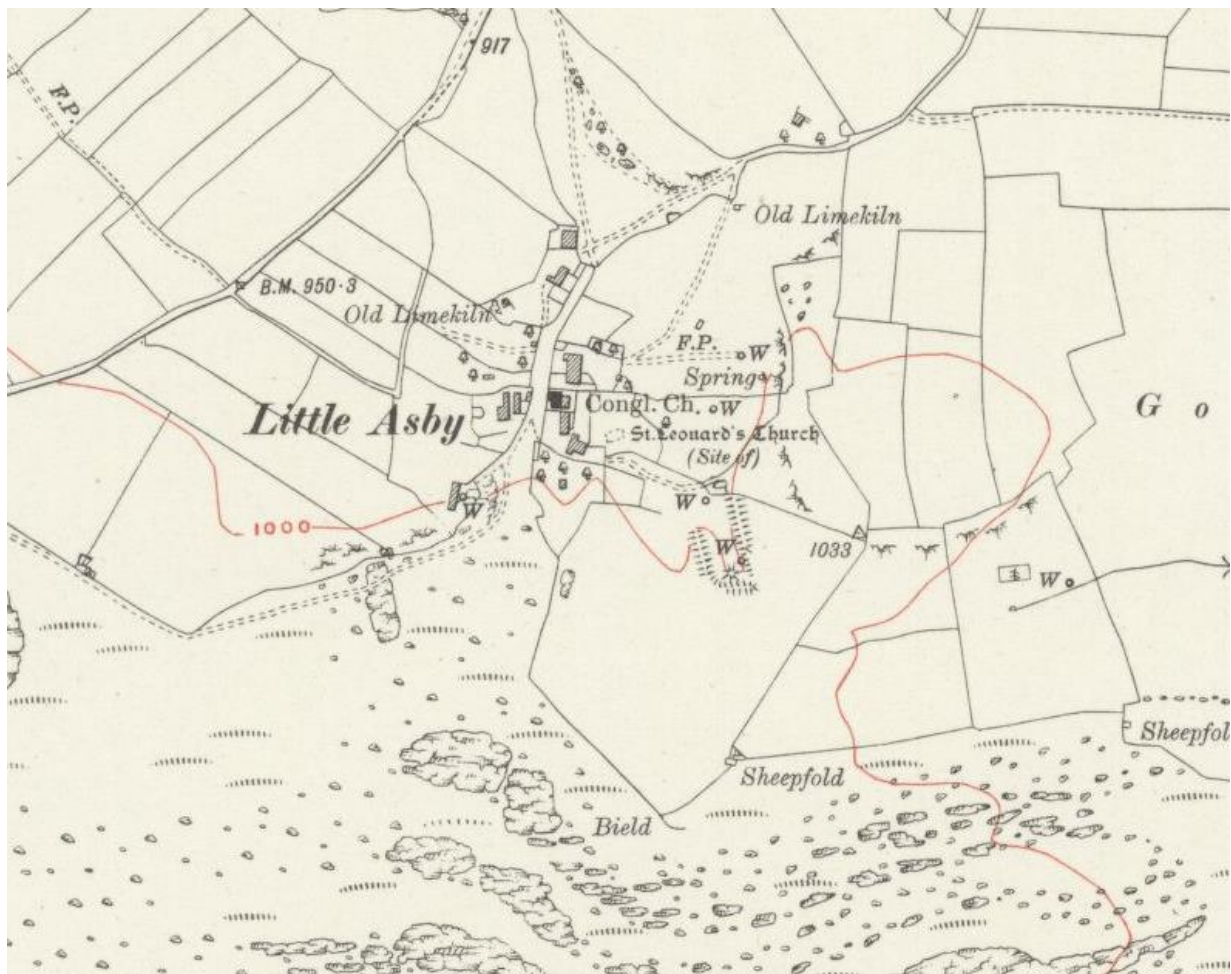


Figure 36 3rd ed. 6" OS Map, revised 1913, of Little Asby.

9.16 Bing map for Great Asby



Figure 37 Aerial map of Great Asby.

9.17 Bing map for Little Asby



Figure 38 Aerial map of Little Asby.

9.18 1m LiDAR for Great Asby

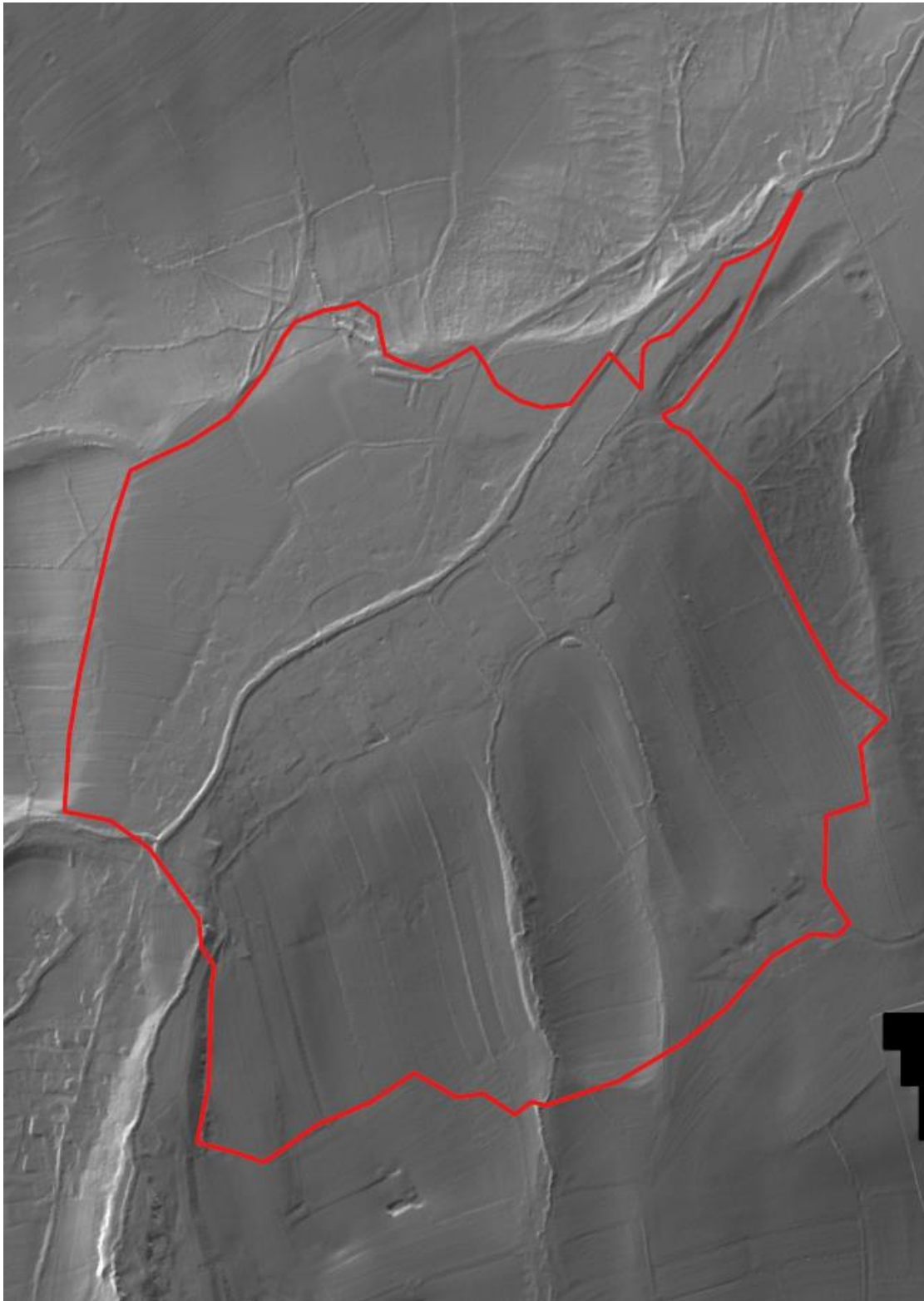


Figure 39 LiDAR image of Great Asby.

10. Appendix B: Gazetteer and Map for Great Asby

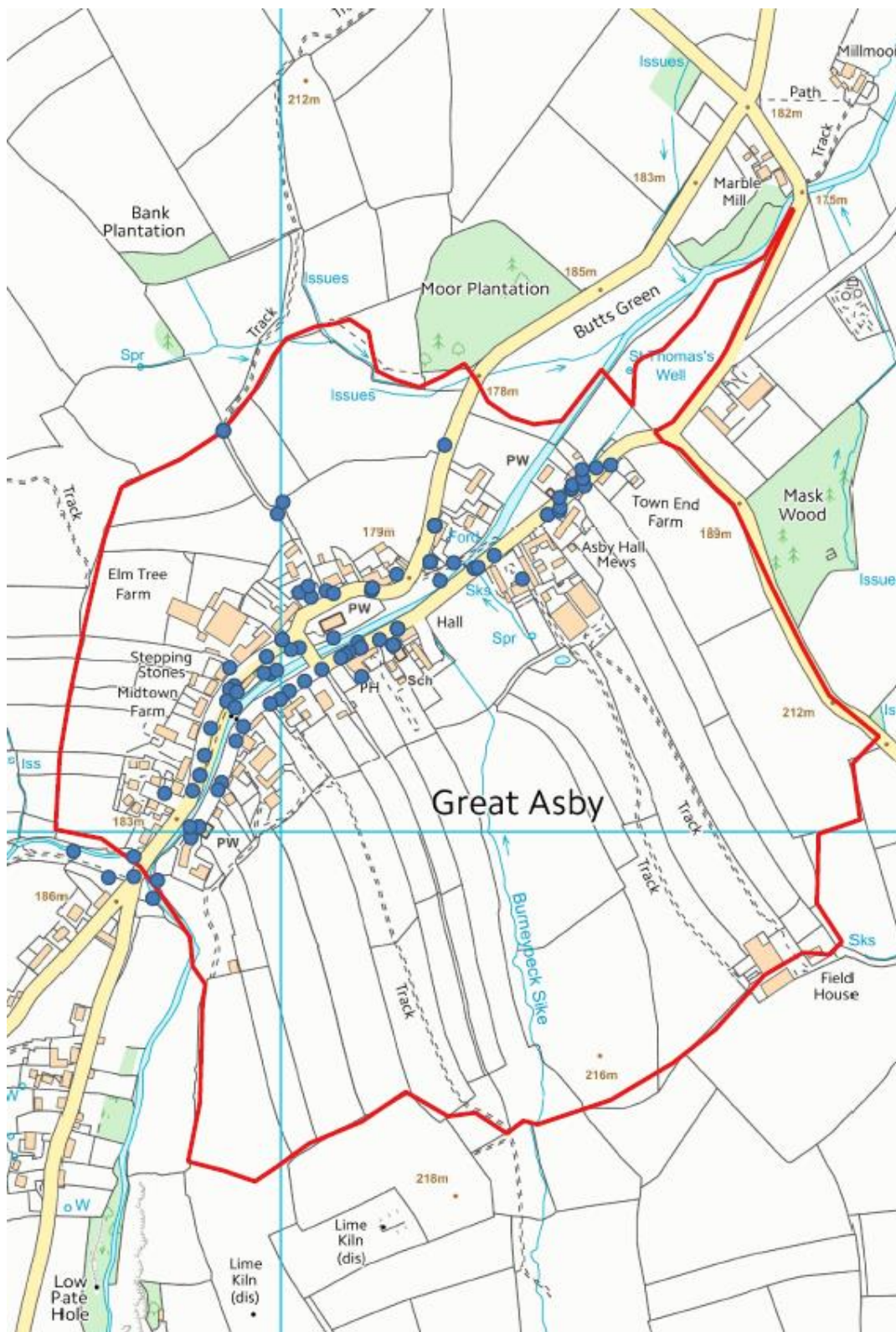


Figure 40 Features surveyed in Great Asby plotted on map.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D001a	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with semi-rounded tops. Located outside the (now) front entrance to the village hall. The left stoop has a gate catch on the inside face and railings attached to the outside face; the right stoop has two hinges on the inside face with metal gate attached. Building shown as club/conservative club on third edition OS maps.	Good	Erosion	
D001b	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with semi-rounded tops. Located at north entrance to village hall. Left stoop has a gate catch on the inside face and railings on the outside face; the right stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached and railings attached to the outside face. Building shown as club/conservative club on third edition OS maps.	Good	Erosion	
D001c	Date Stone	Sandstone date stone engraved with "Great Asby Club. 1908." (over two lines) and some tooling at the top of the stone, located above the lintel of the north entrance to the village hall. Modern light fitting attached below the engraving, with two possible infilled holes on either side for former attachment. Building shown as club/conservative club on third edition OS maps.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D002a	Water smoot	Water smoot (left side) with sandstone lintel, part of a mixed limestone and sandstone dry stone wall. Located off roadway and probably for run off from the field/storm drain to allow water into Asby Beck.	Good	Erosion; vehicles; flooding	
D002b	Water smoot	Water smoot (right side) with limestone lintel, part of a mixed limestone and sandstone dry stone wall. Located off roadway and probably for run off from the field/storm drain to allow water into Asby Beck.	Good	Erosion; vehicles; flooding	
D003	Ford	Ford runs diagonally across Asby Beck from the front of Asby Hall. Ford labelled and marked on historic 6" and 25" OS maps.	Fair	Flooding; Erosion	
D004	Churn Stand	Churn stand with the front edge built into the wall around Asby Hall. Built from a mixture of limestone and sandstone blocks with sandstone slabs on the top and wall piers on left side.	Good	Removal; Traffic	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D005	Date Stone	Sandstone with carved Lowther crest and date located above doorway to Asby Hall. Stone is rectangular with “E” (Edward) carved in top left corner, “M” (Musgrave) in top right corner, “16” in bottom left corner and “94” in bottom right corner. Crest in the centre of the stone. The doorway has a decorative stone arch with Tuscan pilasters on either side. Some details starting to erode.	Fair	Erosion	
D006a	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rounded tops. Left stoop has two hinges on the rear face and one hole on the front face. Right stoop has gate catch on the rear face. Stoops located outside pathway to private house.	Good	Erosion	
D006b	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rounded tops, with shoulders on the right stoop. The left stoop has a gate catch and two holes infilled with cement on the inside face. Right stoop has broken gate fitting and modern plate hinges on the inside face with gate attached. Located on driveway to private house.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	
D007	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoop with rounded tops, located outside of private house. Left stoop has gate catch on the inside face and railings attached to the outside face; right stoop has two hinges and one broken metal	Good	Erosion; vegetation	

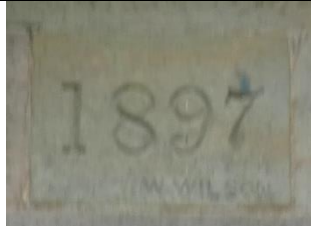
Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
		fitting on the inside face and railings attached to the outside face.			
D008	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with a rounded top located on the left side of gateway to private house. Two hinges with gate attached and a disused hole are located on the inside face. Wall head on right side of gateway.	Good	Vegetation; erosion	
D009	Date Stone	Carved date on rectangular sandstone located on the east gable wall of a former Chapel. Stone has a carved border and with Gothic style text "ERECTED A. D 1859" over three lines. Some erosion visible on the right side. Gable wall around the sandstone is rendered. Methodist Chapel marked on second edition OS maps.	Fair	Erosion	
D010	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of tapered limestone gate stoops with rounded tops leading to private house. Left stoop has two hinges on the rear face with gate attached; right stoop has two hinges on the rear face with gate attached.	Good	Erosion; Vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D011	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop, no evidence of former fittings but some damage to the rear face. Stoop located on the roadside for unclear purpose, but a gate is possibly remnants of a former fell gate shown on the first edition 6" OS map.	Fair	Vehicles; erosion; removal	
D012	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Two limestone gate stoops with rounded tops on driveway to private house. The left stoop tapers and has two modern metal brackets going around the stoop with hinges with attached to a wooden gate, evidence of former fittings visible on front and rear face. The right stoop is rougher than left and has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached.	Good	Erosion; vehicles; vegetation	
D013	Water smoots	Pair of water smoots with limestone lintels, built into limestone wall. Smoots possibly lead to a stone lined(?) culvert below road. Culvert possibly the remains of old mill tail race. Mill sluice shown in this location on first edition 6" OS map. Alternatively they are for water run-off from the road, which may be their current use.	Good	Flooding; vegetation; erosion; subsidence/w all collapse	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D014	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of non-matching limestone gate stoops leading to field. Left stoop has a roughly rounded top, with a hinge on the front face and wooden gate attached. Right stoop tapers and has a rounded and broken top, with a hole on the inside face. The right stoop has probably been moved to widen the gateway, with partial wall collapse to the right of the stoop.	Good	Vehicles; removal	
D015	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops leading to private house, with modern flood gate brackets attached to the front of each. The left stoop is built into the wall and has been cemented at the top, a bracket with a hinge attached runs round the top of the stoop, with a second hinge attached directly to the stoop near the base on the inside face, a metal gate is attached to the hinges. The right stoop is also built into the adjoining wall and has two hinges on the inside face with a gate attached.	Good	Vehicles	
D016	Date Stone	Rectangular shaped sandstone(?) with "AD 1830" date engraved on it. The stone has been built into a wall around a private residence and is likely reused from elsewhere. The inscription is faint and lichen is covering the stone making it difficult to see/read.	Fair	Vegetation; erosion; removal; wall collapse	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D017	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops leading to private house, with modern flood gate brackets attached to the front face of the left stoop and inside face of the right stoop. The left stoop has a disused hole on the front face, with two hinges on the inside face with a gate attached. The right stoop is aligned at a slight angle and has a disused iron fitting on the front face, with two hinges on the inside face with a gate attached.	Good	Vehicles; vegetation	
D018	Date Stone	Now irregularly shaped (appears to have once been rectangular, but corners on the left side have chipped off, it is likely that the engraving would have been central) sandstone with carved date, probably reused from elsewhere. The stone is engraved with two triangles, the left point has a carved "E" in it and the right has an unknown shape. The left side has the carved letters "W C" below the "E" and "1694" on the right side. The stone has been damaged and the details are eroding making it difficult to read. The stone is currently being used as a quoin on the corner of a private garden wall.	Poor	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D019	Dovecote	Triangular formation dovecote located in the eastern gable end of a bank barn, made up of 15 spaces over five rows, all with sills/lintels.	Good	Removal; collapse	
D020a	Date Stone	Carved sandstone above window on the north elevation of the school building. The stone has a border with a recessed inscription and raised text and date relating to the rebuilding of the school "GEORGE SMITH MERCHANT [sic.] TAILOR AND CITIZEN OF LONDON FOUNDER 1688 THIS SCHOOL WAS REBUILT BY SUBSCRIPTION IN 1853". School shown on historic OS maps and tithe map.	Good	Erosion	
D020b	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of large sandstone gate stoops with slight tapers, rounded tops and tool markings, marking the edge of two gateways to the school. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached. Right stoop has two hinges on the inside face and gate attached. A shared wooden gate post is between them marking the end of each gateway.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D020c	Date Stone	Square sandstone possibly engraved with "SPE ANNO" and "1736" over three lines, however the inscription is starting to erode making it unclear. It is currently located above the window, on the north-east side of the school.	Poor	Erosion	
D020d	Date Stone	Rectangular sandstone with a recessed border and engraved "1897" date in the centre, with a smaller engraving of "W WILSON" below the date (aligned right). The stone is located above window and feature D020a on the north elevation of the school building. Unclear what the date and name refer to, possibly some later (re)building works(?).	Fair	Erosion	
D021	Letter Box	Iron letter box embossed with "POST OFFICE" above the opening and "E II R" and crown embossed below the opening. "NEXT COLLECTION" is embossed to the left of the day token. Unclear embossed witting located on the bottom right. The box is mounted to metal cross post, painted black.	Good	Erosion; vehicles; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D022	Mounting Block	Mounting block located outside The Three Greyhounds Inn. The mounting block is made up of two sandstone steps leading to a small platform. An Inn is marked in this location on the second edition 6" OS maps and named as the Three Greyhounds on second edition 25" map. NB: Two tie rings are located in the wall above the mounting block and along with a possible hay feeder(?) – both have reportedly been there for at least 50 years but it is unclear if they are original/have ever been used.	Good	Removal; vehicles	
D023	Boot Scraper	An "H" shaped iron boot scraper with finials at the top of either end, leaded into stone slab located on the right side of the south porch of St Peter's Church.	Good	Removal; erosion	
D024	Sundial	Former sundial now only consisting of the small copper dial face which has faded (gnomon missing), mounted on a stone cruciform built into the south boundary wall surrounding St Peter's Churchyard. Cruciform probably remnant of former church (or bridge?) that was rebuilt c.1860s.	Poor	Erosion; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D025	Date Stone	Stone engraved with "1865" located within a trefoil on the south-side of the bell canopy on St Peter's Church and commemorates the rebuilding of the church. The date stone is located within a moulded stone trefoil.	Good	Erosion	
D026	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops located outside of private residence with rounded tops and shoulders. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face; right stoop has a gate catch on inside face	Good	Removal	
D027	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops located outside of private residence with rounded tops and shoulders. Left stoop has gate catch on inside face and connected to railings on a short section of wall on outside face; right stoop has two hinges on inside face and linked to chain on the outside face.	Good	Removal	
D028	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop on left side of driveway to former barn(?) with gate catch on rear face. Right stoop is concrete.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D029	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops which taper with rounded tops located in front of the Old Rectory. Left stoop has two hinges (disused) on the front face, and two hinges on the inside face with gate attached, the top hinge is connected to a plate which goes through the stoop and connects to the wall. The right stoop has two hinges on the front face (disused) and a gate catch on the inside face.	Good	Vegetation; vehicles	
D030	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops in front wall leading to garden of the Old Rectory (no longer appear used) and covered in vegetation. Left stoop has a gate catch on the rear face; right stoop has two hinges on the rear face with gate attached.	Good	Vegetation; removal; erosion	
D031	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops which taper with rounded tops located outside of private residence. Left stoop has a gate catch on the front face; right stoop has two hinges on front face with gate attached.	Good	Erosion	
D032	Mill Stone	Former sandstone mill/quern stone(?) with a hole in the centre, located in revetment wall along Asby Beck, north of Smithy End cottage.	Fair	Removal; wall collapse/flood damage	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D033a	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Gate stoops which taper with rounded tops located outside of private residence. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face with wooden gate attached. Right stoop has two brackets with hinges attached going around the stoop with gate attached.	Good	Removal/ vehicles	
D033b	Date Stone	Rectangular sandstone quoin inscribed with "1780 THOMAS FAIRER" over three lines. With the connected initials "AP" in the lower right corner. The date has probably been repurposed from elsewhere and is currently used a quoin on the right side of a former cart entrance (now main door).	Good	Erosion; removal	
D034	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone(?) gate stoop which tapers with a rounded top, located on the right side of gateway to track/fields. Two hinge plates are located on the front face, with barbed wire around the top.	Good	Removal; vehicles	
D035	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops which taper with rounded tops and shoulders and a decorative incised profile on the inside face, situated outside of private residence. Left stoop has two hinges on the rear face with metal gate attached, and three older fittings visible. Right stoop has two hinges on rear face with gate attached.	Good	Removal; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D036a	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops outside private residence. Stoops not a matching pair; left stoop is partly obscured by vegetation, it has a rounded top and two hinges on the rear face and a leaded-in hole on the inside face. The right stoop has gate catch on the rear face and two old metal fittings with a hole on the front face. Third stoop on the left side connected to railings.	Good	Removal	
D036b	Gate Stoop (Single)	Third stoop on the left side of gateway to private residence with a rounded top, connected to railings on the outside face.	Good	Vegetation	
D037	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops which taper with rounded tops, built into wall of private residence, with wall capping shaped to encase both stoop tops. Left stoop has gate catch on the front face, right stoop has two hinges on the front face with gate attached.	Good	Removal	
D038	Mill Stone	Sandstone mill (or possibly quern) stone with square hole in the centre and possible furrowed dressing marks on the front. Now built into garden wall of private residence.	Good	Wall collapse; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D039a	Date Stone	Semi-circular date stone (possibly red plaster?) engraved with "BAPTIST CHAPEL ERECTED 1862" over three lines in white. Located above lintel on entrance porch to Chapel. Baptist chapel shown on the second edition OS maps.	Good	Erosion	
D039b	Date Stone	Sandstone keystone of arched window engraved with "1893" located on the gable end of possible former school room. Baptist chapel shown on the second edition OS maps.	Good	Erosion	
D040	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops leading to private driveway. Left stoop larger than right, with two hinges on its rear face. Right stoop broken, with a metal eye for hook on the inside face. Both stoops repositioned c.70 years ago from local fields (according to resident).	Good	Vehicles; erosion; removal.	
D041a	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with flat top on the left side of gateway to private house. Two hinges on front face with gate attached.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D041b	Date Stone	Date and initials engraved into lintel over doorway of private house, lintel and door quoins painted black, with lettering painted white – “171 ^E A29” (John [and] Anne Elliotson 1729). The painting of the door surround makes the quoins look like jambs, and the lintel smaller and carved.	Good	Erosion	
D042	Date Stone	Sandstone lintel over doorway of converted barn with carved date and initials “ES 1680” (Edward Sponer/Spooner), painted white and possibly surrounded by an engraved line, but unclear due to vegetation. Date and initials are not positioned centrally on the lintel, instead they are to the left side.	Good	Erosion; vegetation	
D043	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop on the left side of gateway, on trackway/footpath leading to fields. One hinge visible on front face.	Good	Erosion; removal	
D044	Water Smoot	Water smoot in the base of a mixed dry stone wall, with a large lintel over the top, located on old track/hollow way between fields.	Good	Flooding; wall collapse	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D045	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop, broken at the top located at the side of the public footpath/old hollow way. The stoop probably marks the end of a former wall at the “crossroads” of several paths/tracks between fields, gate visible on second edition OS maps.	Fair	Removal; erosion	
D046a	Gate Stoop (Single)	One of three gate stoops located at a “crossroad” of several paths/tracks between fields as can be seen on the historic OS maps. This single limestone stoop is located on the west side of the track, on the left side of a gateway, it is broken at the top, with two hinges on the front.	Fair	Removal	
D046b	Gate Stoop (Single)	One of three gate stoops located at a “crossroad” of several paths/tracks between fields as can be seen on the historic OS maps. This single limestone gate stoop is located on the right side of gateway with a slightly rounded top and tapered side, a hole is visible on the inside face.	Fair	Removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D046c	Gate Stoop (Single)	One of three gate stoops located at a “crossroad” of several paths/tracks between fields, with gate shown on some historic OS maps. This Single limestone gate stoop is located between two possible gateways and has a rounded top with a chain and eye on one face.	Fair	Removal	
D047	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with the tops created from concrete to form pyramidal points, located at the front of private residence. Left stoop has gate catch on the inside face and railings on a short section of wall attached to outside face. Right stoop is wider and has one hinge at the base of the inside face and one hinge attached to a metal strap going around half of the stoop, with metal gate attached to the hinges; metal railings attached to the outside face.	Good	Removal	
D048	Memorial	Sandstone block set in St Peter’s Churchyard wall with inscription over several lines, relating to the enlarging of the churchyard – “The toil of enlarging this church garth was given by the men of the parish June 18, 1919”. Inscription covered in lichen and eroded so not very legible.	Fair	Vegetation; vehicles; erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D049a	Bench Mark	OS benchmark engraved onto the front face of gate stoop (D049b). Stoop probably relocated as benchmark not shown on historic maps.	Good	Erosion; removal; vehicles	
D049b	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops outside private house. The left stoop has an OS benchmark (D049a) on the front face and a disused hole above it, two hinge plates on the inside face with gate attached with four small holes in a square formation above this which is probably for a former attachment. The right stoop has a gate catch on the inside face. Left stoop has probably been relocated from elsewhere, unclear about right stoop.	Good	Erosion; removal; vehicles	
D049c	Boot Scraper	Iron boot scraper located at the left side of doorway, seems to be embedded into a stone but unclear if the stone/scraper has been moved from elsewhere. Scraper has decorative spiral ends and "m" shaped centre.	Good	Erosion; removal	
D050	Dovecote	Dovecote in triangular formation situated in gable end of converted barn. Dovecote made up of 15 holes over five rows, all with sills and lintels.	Good	Removal; blocking	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D051a	Carved stone	Stones situated above window lintel marking former dairy. Both stones are a cream glazed with dark red detailing. The left stone shows a plant, the right stone reads "DAIRY". Stone in original location according to the resident.	Good	Removal;	
D051b	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops which taper, with low rounded tops and tooling on the front face and metal railings on a short section of wall attached to the outside of both stoops. Right stoop has two hinges with gate attached; left stoop has a gate catch on the inside face. Stoops located at the front of private residence.	Good	Removal	
D051c	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gate stoops which taper, with rounded tops and shoulders leading to private garden. Both stoops have tooling and incised lines on the front face. Left stoop has gate catch on the inside face; right stoop has two hinges on the inside face.	Good	Removal	
D051d	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone(?) gate stoops which taper, with rounded tops and shoulders, and with tooling marks on the front face. Left stoop has two hinge plates on inside face of stoop with gate attached; right stoop has gate catch at the top with metal eye and chain below on	Good	Removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
		inside face. Located outside of private driveway.			
D052	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop on right side of gateway leading to fields. Two hinges with gate attached on rear face and some damage to the top.	Fair	Removal; vehicles	
D053a	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops leading to St Helen's Alms House. Left stoop has two hinges and gate attached to inside face. Right stoop is missing the top third and has a gate catch on the inside face.	Fair	Removal; erosion	
D053b	Date Stone	Red sandstone block inscribed with "St. Helen's Alms House. Founded & Endow'd by WILLIAM and IOSEPH FAIRER, 1812." Over eight lines, wording painted white and a sandstone border with tool marks, located on the front of the former Alms House. Alms House shown on the historic maps.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D053c	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops which taper, with rounded tops. Left stoop has gate catch on the front face; right stoop has two hinges on the front face with gate attached. Stoops leading to St Helen's Alms House.	Good	Erosion; removal	
D054	Spring	Natural spring known locally as St Helens Well, surrounded on three sides by a predominately limestone wall. The limestone wall has a red sandstone capping layer close to the top, and vertical limestone slabs (ripped off pavement) placed on top of the sandstone. A series of steps are located adjacent to the road and lead to a gate in the centre of the northern section of wall. A blue plaque is located to the left of the gateway; the plaque commemorates work undertaken to the "well" in 2008. Within the walls there is a mixed stone pathway around three sides of the well. The free side allows the spring water to drain into Asby Beck. St Helen's Well labelled on historic OS 6" and 25" maps. The well is not labelled on the 1843 tithe map, but its location can be seen.	Good	Flooding; vegetation	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D055	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops leading to private house and built into the wall. The left stoop has two bracketed hinges on the inside face with metal gate attached. Right stoop has an unused gate catch on inside face and a newer latch on the rear edge (in use).	Good	Removal	
D056	Carving	Sandstone carving of figure, possibly medieval(?) and known locally as the Angel of Asby. Figure appears to be carrying a weapon/symbol of office, with the right arm bent at the elbow and seems to be wearing a tunic. Figure is heavily eroded and located towards the apex of the west gable end of the building. Possibly removed from an earlier (pre-conquest?) village church (demolished in mid-19 th century?).	Poor	Erosion	
D057	Barrels	At least 54 concrete cylinders recessed into the south-east bank of Asby Beck to reinforce it, now partly obscured by vegetation. Cylinders probably made using oil barrels as "moulds". They have a hole running lengthwise through the centre (probably to allow them to be moved); likely made during WW2 to act as road blocks and moved from a local military unit to its current location.	Fair	Erosion; vegetation; flooding	

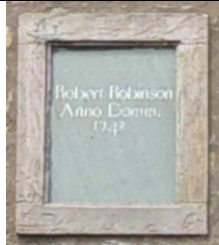
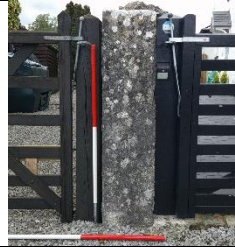
Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D058	Ford	Ford crossing Asby Beck leading to a field gateway and PROW (modern footbridge now installed adjacent to ford). Not labelled on historic OS maps.	Good	Vegetation; flooding'; disuse	
D059	Step Stile	Sandstone step stile in dry stone wall on PROW close to ford (D058). Steps formed by a single thin stone placed vertically over the top of a through stone, creating a barrier that must be stepped over. There are two other through stone steps on the west side of the stile.	Good	Removal; vegetation	
D060	Water Smoot	Water smoot in drystone wall with large limestone(?) lintel set on sandstone quoins. Possibly a new addition to wall to allow for drainage, stone might be reused from elsewhere.	Good	Vegetation; flooding	
D061	Water Gate	Water gate over Dale Beck, possibly marking an old boundary (gate visible on historic 6" and 25" OS maps). Gate created from re-used telegraph pole(?) forming a horizontal support over the Beck, from which a mixture of straps and chains are suspended. The telegraph pole is chained to the tree on the	Good	Vegetation; neglect; erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
		east side of the Beck and supported by a metal welded bar and 'hook' on the west side.			
D062	Letter box	Letter box embossed with "ROYAL MAIL" above the opening and "E II R" and crown below the opening. Box is mounted on metal post. "NEXT COLLECTION" is embossed at the top right side next to the day token. Makers information embossed on the bottom left "MACHAN SCOTLAND" but is unclear. Royal Mail legend appears post 1990s.	Good	Removal; Vehicles	
D063	Date Stone	Sandstone lintel with carved date and initials "IS1691" in a recessed rectangle. The stone is probably repurposed from elsewhere and is located above the doorway of a converted barn. Letters possibly refer to John Spooner(?), similar in style to D042. Letters and date have been painted black in the past, but the paint has now faded/eroded. Some chamfering on the base of the lintel.	Good	Erosion; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D064	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops located outside of driveway to private house. Left stoop is broken at the top, with one leaded hinge on inside face and hole on the front face. Right stoop has one leaded hinge on outside face, stoop covered in vegetation.	Good	Vehicles; vegetation; removal	
D201	Finger Post	Steel finger post located on the north side of Great Asby Bridge. The post is painted in large black and white stripes (now chipping) with "CUMBRIA" printed vertically in black on the middle white stripe. A round finial is situated on the top of the post; the fingers are newer additions with square ends.	Good	vehicles	
D202	Memorial	Rectangular concrete memorial commemorating the coronation of Elizabeth II with the erection of the bus shelter. The date stone is located in the gable end wall and is engraved with "E II R CORONATION 2 ND JUNE 1953 ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION" over five lines. Bus shelter is enclosed on three sides and covered with pebble dash/concrete.	Good	Removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D203a	Date Stone	Decorative carved date stone(?) with "1900" and botanical motifs below the date located on the front of private house.	Good	Erosion	
D203b	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop with a rounded top and chamfered detailing outside private residence. No evidence of metal attachments.	Good	Vehicles	
D204a	Date Stone	Sandstone lintel with carved date and initials "IR ^O T R1694" located over doorway of former farmhouse. Some chamfering on the base of the lintel, with the carving starting to erode.	Fair	Erosion	
D204b	Churn Stand	Churn stand with lower step at the back made predominantly from limestone, with a concrete/scree top on the main stand and the step. An iron band is attached to the back of the main platform. Stand located next to a former barn and farmstead, adjacent to the main road through the village.	Good	Vehicles; removal	
D205	Culvert	Outflow culvert leading to Beck with stone lintel and plastic(?) pipe.	Fair	Flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D206	Letter Box	Letter box (now decommissioned for private use) painted green, situated on a black metal pole outside private residence. "POST OFFICE" is embossed above the top opening with "E II R" and crown below the opening, both painted gold. "NEXT COLLECTION" is embossed to the left of where the day token would have been. Markers information "MACHAN SCOTLAND" is embossed at the lower right corner of the box.	Good	Removal	
D207	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rounded tops outside of private house. Left stoop has a hole at the top of the inside face with a gate catch on the rear face. Right stoop has two leaded iron hinges on rear face and hole on inside face. Some erosion damage.	Good	Erosion	
D208	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of non-matching gate stoops on trackway/lane leading to private residence. Left stoop is limestone with a roughly-rounded top, a hole on the front face and a gate latch on the inside face. Right stoop is rough sandstone with a hole and broken leaded iron hinge on the inside face.	Good	Erosion; vehicles; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D209a	Date Stone	Slate(?) date stone with "Robert Robinson Anno Domin. 1748" in white over three lines, surrounded by four pieces of sandstone creating a frame effect. Located above main entrance to private house.	Good	Erosion	
D209b	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops at entrance to private garden/house. Left stoop has a hole on the front face, and two hinges on the inside face, with gate attached. Right stoop has gate catch on the inside face.	Good	Erosion	
D210	Unknown	Shap granite erratic with seven(?) holes in the top, six(?) are in-filled with lead and broken iron work, and one hole is empty. Unclear on the purpose of the stone and iron work, possibly linked to the old smithy. Nothing shown on historic mapping.	Poor	Erosion; removal	
D211	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with a square top and one leaded-in hole. Located on the boundary wall between two properties with wooden gate posts on either side.	Good	Erosion; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D212	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of crude limestone gate stoops located outside entrance to private residence. Left stoop has gate catch on rear face, right stoop has one hinge at the top, and a second hinge held in place by an iron strap at the base.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	
D213a	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops, concreted into garden wall outside of private house. Left stoop has gate catch on the rear face; right stoop has two hinges on the rear face.	Good	Erosion	
D213b	Date Stone	Concrete(?) mortar with date "1902" engraved into it, located near the top right side of the bottom right window on private house.	Good	Erosion	
D214a	OS Bench Mark	OS bench mark engraved onto the south-east side of a base quoin of the former smithy (below a tie ring (D214b)). OS bench mark not shown in this location on the historic OS maps, suggesting that the stone was reused from elsewhere; Smithy is labelled.	Good	Erosion	
D214b	Tie Ring	Metal hook with ring leaded into a quoin on the side of the old smithy (Smithy marked on the historic OS maps), probably used to tie up horses.	Good	Removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
D215	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone(?) gate stoops with rounded tops, tool markings and inscribed line around the edge on the inside faces. Left stoop has catch on inside face, right stoop has two hinges on the inside face.	Good	Erosion	
D216	Bridge	Stone footbridge shown on the second edition 6" and 25" OS maps and located on footpath. The bridge (often referred to as a pack horse bridge) goes over Dale Beck and is predominantly limestone with low sides (parapets). There are possible steps leading down to the water on the south side, but unclear, may be bridge reinforcements(?). Some repair work has been done to the north side wall.	Good	Neglect; flooding	

11. Appendix C: Gazetteer and Map for Little Asby

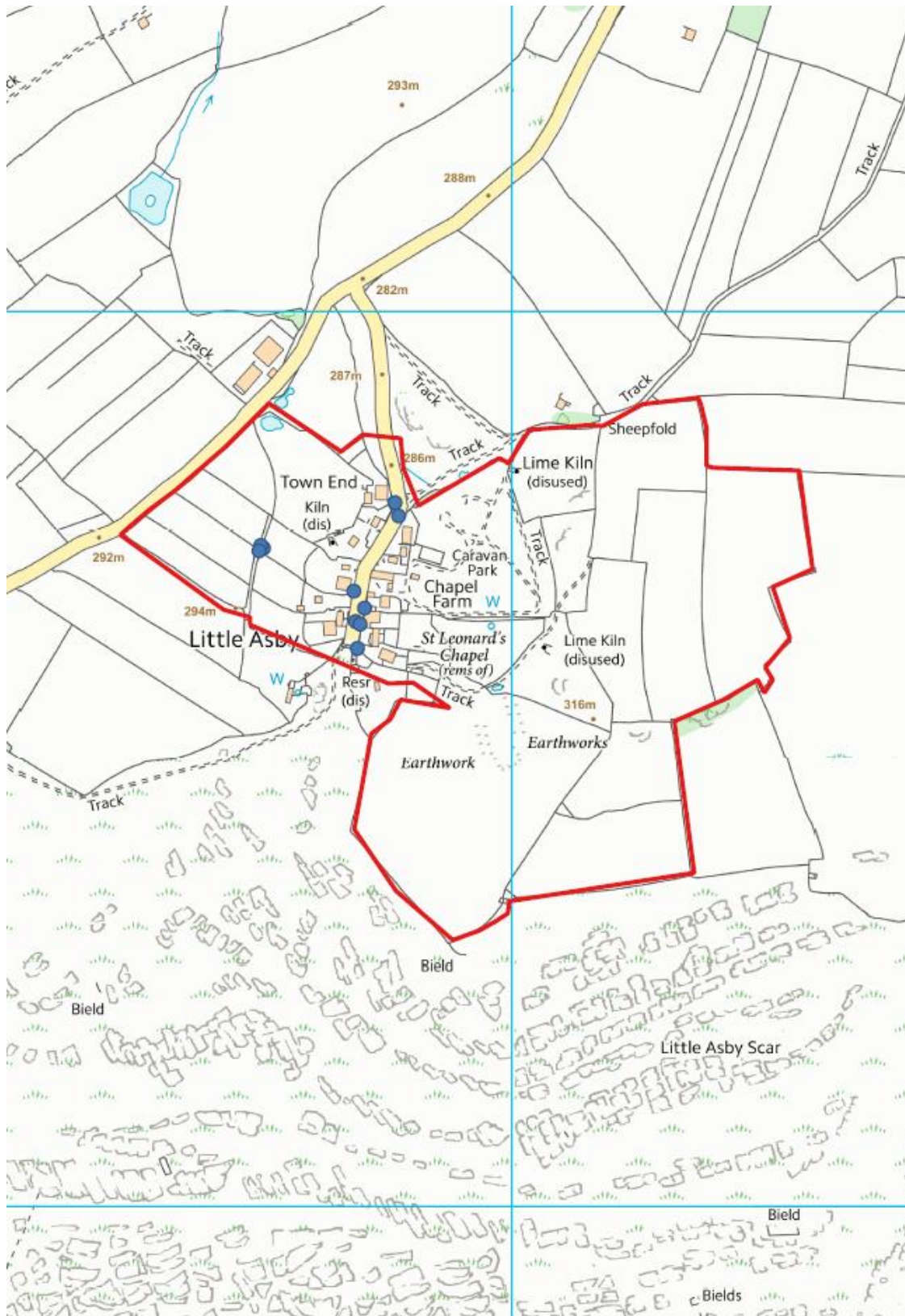


Figure 41 Features surveyed in Little Asby plotted on map.

Feature No.	NGR (NY)	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	No. of Photos	HER No. (MYD)	Photo
I001	6982509653	Churn Stand	Churn stand made up of roughly-coursed limestone. The base of the churn stand forms a short section of wall on the west side which is tied into a longer wall to the south Located outside of converted barn (MYD65249).	Good	Vegetation; collapse	5	64425	
I002	6982709623	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with a broken top and a metal hinge on the rear face located on left side of gateway. The gate way leads to the former sheep dip (according to nearby resident) or sheep fold relating to fell. The area is shown on the Asby Tithe map and subsequent OS maps but is not labelled.	Good	Vegetation; erosion	3		
I003	6983009650	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gate stoops with tool markings and rustication on right side entrance to private residence (former Congregational Chapel). Booth stoops have leaded in metal on the top of the stoop which has been broken (possibly from railings?). Left stoop has iron railings on the outside face (covered by vegetation) and two hinges on inside face with gate attached; right stoop has two gate catches on inside face and modern metal hinge plates on outside face with gate attached.	Good	Vegetation; erosion; removal	7	67216	

Feature No.	NGR (NY)	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	No. of Photos	HER No. (MYD)	Photo
1004	6983509668	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops (the same from as 1003) with rusticated detail on the left side of the private residence (former Congregational Chapel). Iron railings fitted on outside face of both stoops. Left stoop has one bracket acting as gate hinge on inside face. Right stoop has gate catch on inside face.	Good	Vegetation; erosion; vehicles	6	67216	
1005	6982309687	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop on the right side of gateway leading to fields. The stoop has one hole on the inside face, with a bolt on outside face near the base which goes through the stone and connects to a hinge on the rear face, a second hinge is located near the top of the rear face. A metal gate is connected to the hinges.	Good	Erosion; vehicles; removal	5		
1006	6987309771	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop built into a dry stone limestone wall, probably marking an old fell gate as shown on the historic OS map. One iron hinge located on the right face near the top.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	5		

Feature No.	NGR (NY)	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	No. of Photos	HER No. (MYD)	Photo
1007	6986909786	Churn Stand	Churn stand predominantly made from limestone, with a concrete top (that has evidence of multiple phased repairs). Located adjacent to the road and associated with Town End Barn (Town End Farm).	Fair	Erosion; vehicles	8	64424	
1008	6972209735	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single rough limestone gate stoop, with no evidence of former gate attachments visible. The stoop is located adjacent to the former back lane/hollow way, on the left side of a gateway to field.	Good	Removal; erosion	4		
1009	6971909738	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with an irregular shape and broken top (probably from limestone pavement). A possible broken hole at the top of the stoop used for securing gate (by twine). Located adjacent to the former back lane/hollow way, on the left side of field gateway.	Good	Removal; erosion	3		
1010	6971709732	Gate Stoop (Single)	Large single limestone gate stoop, one hinge(?) on rear face. Located adjacent to the former back lane/hollow way, on the left side of field gateway.	Good	Removal; erosion	4		