

Small-Scale Heritage Features Survey

Technical Report: Crosby Garrett
November 2023



WESTMORLAND DALES



Made possible with

Heritage
Fund

Acknowledgements

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

I am grateful to the residents of Crosby Garrett for allowing us to survey their village.

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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 Crosby Garrett took place over three and a half days on the 18th, 20th and 22nd of July, with a half day on the 15th of August 2022. The survey was undertaken by six volunteers and two WDLP staff members along with the Cultural Heritage Trainee.

Crosby Garrett is a small village located near Kirkby Stephen. There is some 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 117 features, most of which relate to the post-medieval period. The features reflect the rural and agricultural nature of the village as well as showing how its character developed following the development of the railway.

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 Fieldwork was carried out on the 18th, 20th, 22nd of July and morning of the 15th of August 2022 by six volunteers and two WDLPS staff, 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

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.

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

1.6 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's Historic Environment Record (YDNPA HER) was consulted.

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

	Six-inch OS Maps		Twenty-five-inch OS Maps	
	Surveyed/Revised	Published	Surveyed/Revised	Published
First Edition	1857-59	1862	N/A	N/A
Second Edition	1897	1899	1897	1898
Third Edition	1911-12	1920	1912	1915

Table 1: Table showing the survey and publication dates for the six and twenty-five-inch OS maps (National Library of Scotland 2023).

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 and dovecotes) 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 case 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

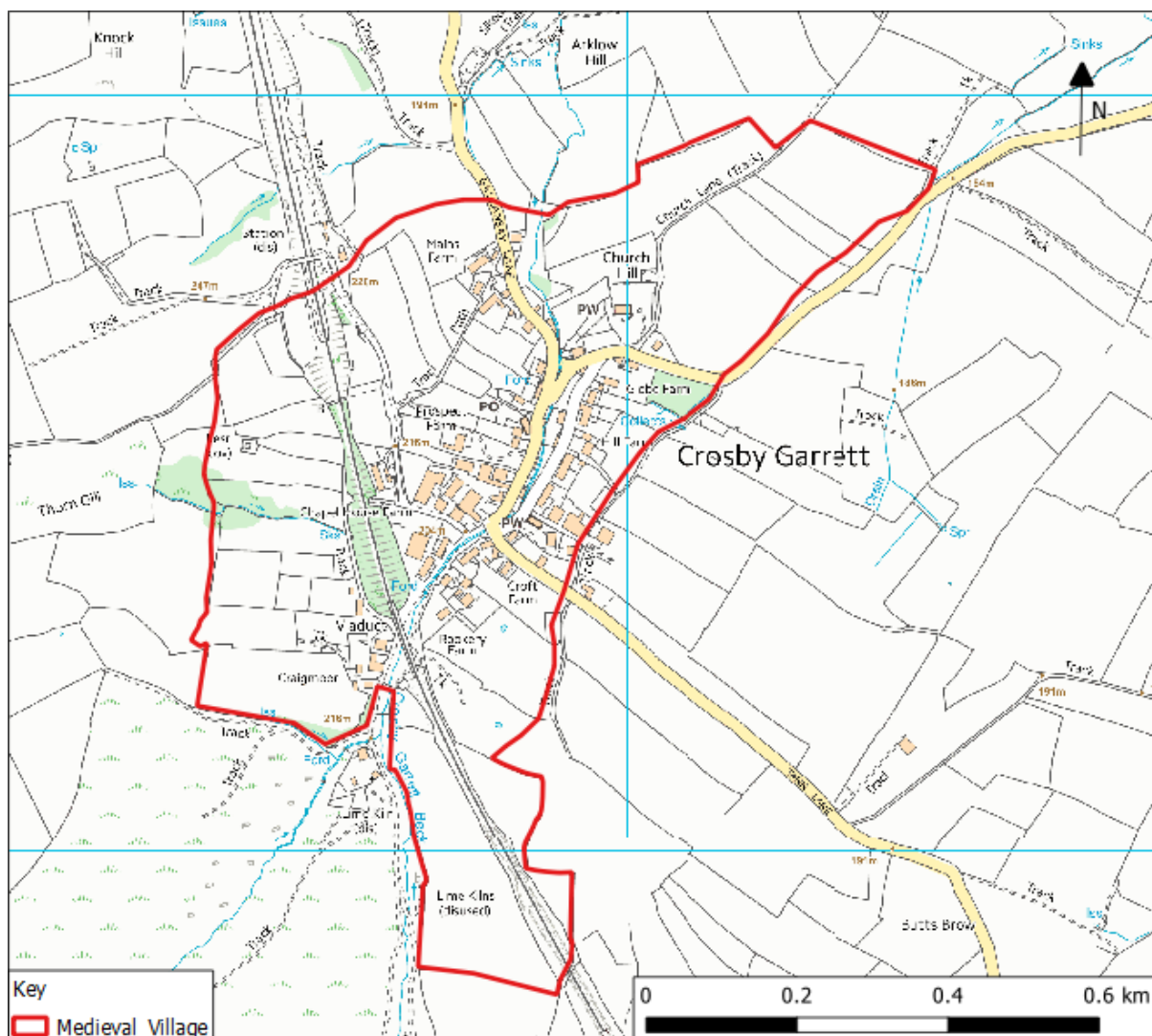


Figure 1: Medieval 'core' around Crosby Garrett. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740. Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

¹ Exceptions to this was made in some villages where the feature(s) demonstrated early use of concrete or where it was not possible to tell the feature's material e.g. paint/location.

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.

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 (Figure 36). All appropriate features will be entered onto the YDNPA HER.

3. Background

Location

3.1 Crosby Garrett (NY728094) is a small village and parish in the Eden district of the county of Cumbria (historically Westmorland), which became part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park in 2016. The village is situated four miles west of Kirkby Stephen and is the only settlement of any size within the parish. The village is located at the base of Crosby Garrett Fell. Crosby Garrett Beck runs through its centre, with buildings and areas of village green on either side.

Geology

3.2 The geology of the village is predominately limestone of the Askham, Knipe Scar and Robinson kind, all which date to the Carboniferous period (337 and 330.9 million years ago). There is a small area of Penrith sandstone bedrock to the north of the village dating to the Permian period. This bedrock is overlain with Diamicton, which dates to the Quaternary period (116 and 11.8 thousand years ago (British Geology Survey 2022)).

Landscape Character and Use

3.3 The Parish covers an area of 2067ha, of which 1578ha constitutes the township. In 1850, 176ha of common was enclosed, while 823ha of Crosby Garrett Common remains un-enclosed today.

3.4 The population of Crosby Garrett has always been relatively small, having only 177 residents recorded during the 1801 census. The population had grown to 245 residents by 1861, with 585 residents recorded in 1871 as a result of the railway's construction. This increase was short lived, with only 224 residents recorded in the village during the 1881 census. This decline has continued into the 21st century, with 112 residents recorded in 2001 (Cumbria County History 2022).

3.5 The village and wider parish were and still are predominately agricultural. Although the construction of the Settle-Carlisle line by the Midland Railway in the 1870s undoubtedly changed the character of the village, the village layout still reflects its medieval origin. Additionally, LiDAR imagery of the village (Figure 35)

shows evidence of former field system, strip fields, and ridge and furrow in the surrounding area.

3.6 The Settle-Carlisle railway line runs through the north-west end of Crosby Garrett and was granted Conservation Area status in 1991, with the village itself designated a Conservation Area in 1994.

Known Archaeological Sites

3.7 There are 80 known heritage assets within a 1km radius of the village recorded on the YDNPA HER. Much of this information relates to the post-medieval agricultural history of the village and includes field barns, farmsteads, field systems, quarries and limekilns. The records also include archaeological find spots, earthworks and inhumations (see paragraph 153.15).

3.8 There are nine listed buildings within the search radius, all of which are within the survey area. These consist of seven Grade II listed buildings, one Grade II* listed building, and one Grade I listed building which is the Parish Church of St. Andrew's (1326924). There are no scheduled monuments within the search area.

3.9 With regards to small-scale heritage features, the OS map shows a range of wells, water pumps and troughs located within the village along with a number of fords and foot bridges crossing Crosby Garrett Beck. Following the railways construction both maps show a possible mile post and several signal posts associated with the railway, along with fords and footbridges

3.10 The YDNPA HER shows, one churn stand (MYD64427) located in the centre of the village, with a grindstone (MYD64415) to the south of it. A 1970s "Tokheim 93XA Commercial Pump" (MYD70151) is located to the south of the village, just before the viaduct and is recorded as still being in commercial use. A "dropping well" (MYD69467) is recorded north of the village, outside the survey area.

3.11 While the HER provides a good starting point for an analysis of the archaeology and historic landscape of Crosby Garrett, there are few records of the small-scale heritage features that are the focus of this survey.

Archaeological and Historical Background

3.12 The parish church of St Andrew (MYD65384; 1326924) partly dates from the 11th century suggesting a settlement had been in the area for some time. With the village first appearing on the 1583 edition of the Saxton Atlas of England and Wales (Figure 25). Earthworks reflecting former ridge and furrow ploughing and cultivation lynchets survive on land around the village and can clearly be seen on LiDAR imagery (Figure 35). The 1843 tithe map (Figure 28) provides the first details about the village's layout, while later Ordnance Survey maps depict changes to the settlement resulting from the development of the railway

Prehistory (pre-43AD)

3.13 Part of a large bank and ditch (MYD69120) are visible in the landscape and on LiDAR to the south-west of the village on either side of Windy Lane. A small section of the earthwork is double-banked, with a possible defended entrance in the outer boundary. The earthwork is thought to date from early prehistory.

3.14 Seven pottery fragments were found between 1987-1995 by James Cherry while field walking. The fragments consists of a rim sherd (MYD63636) thought to be Neolithic, with five smaller fragments (MYD63634, MYD63635, MYD63637, MYD63640, MYD63642) thought to belong to Neolithic/Bronze Age vessels, and one sherd possibly belonging to an Iron Age vessel (MYD63641).

3.15 Three inhumations (MYD63209) were discovered in 1873 during the construction of the railway. One of the inhumations had a "bronze pennanular [*sic*] armlet decorated with bronze grooves". The burials are of unclear age and could date from anywhere between the late Bronze Age to the Romano-British period.

Medieval (410-1540)

3.16 Earthworks can be seen to the north, west and south of the village. The earthworks to the north (MYD69118) and west (MYD69115) comprise former field systems made up of boundaries, lynchets, and ridge and furrow. The earthworks to the south primarily comprise of preserved lynchets (MYD63268).

3.17 Further earthworks to the west indicate a separate settlement complex with ridge and furrow, field systems and a possible trackway among other features (MYD62500).

3.18 The Church of St Andrew's (MYD65384; 1326924) is situated on top of a considerable hill at the north end of the village. The church dates from at least the 11th century and has been rebuilt and modified over the centuries. While the site (and church) likely dates back further than this, there is no evidence of it being used as a place of sacrifice as mentioned by Nicholson (1914).

Post-Medieval (post-1540)

3.19 Farmsteads and field barns are recorded on the YDNPA HER both within the village and wider area. The most common are linear plans, along with loose and regular courtyard plans. A probable 18th century tithe barn (MYD65244; 1326925) is located just across from the church to the north end of the village and is associated with The Old Rectory (MYD66870; 1145022) which dates from 1637.

3.20 Two quarries (MYD62742 and MYD64228) and six lime kilns (MYD62744, MYD62745, MYD63372) are recorded within the search area, although they are all outside the core of the village. Of these six lime kilns, four are shown on the historic OS map just south of the village, with one record - MYD62744 - providing information about three of the lime kilns.

3.21 The Settle to Carlisle railway line (MYD62276) was built in the early 1870s and included a viaduct (MYD65625; 1326960) to the south of the village. A station named 'Crosby Garrett' (MYD62743) was situated north of the viaduct and outside of the survey area. The line opened to passengers and goods traffic in 1876, before closing in 1952 on economic grounds.

3.22 The 1843 tithe map (Figure 28) shows that the creation of the railway and viaduct had a substantial impact on the layout of the village. While Nicholson (1914, 115) writes that two dwellings were pulled down to make way for the viaduct, the destruction of the wider area and field systems is not mentioned, although evident from comparing the Tithe and later OS maps.

3.23 As briefly mentioned earlier (paragraph 3.4) the population of Crosby Garrett increased dramatically during the railway's construction. The contract for this section of railway specifies that a maximum of 1500 men would be needed for the work, with this number later increasing due to the contractors' slow progress (Mulvey 2020). To

house this influx of people, a number of wooden huts were rapidly erected, with the 1871 census specifying 27 railway huts within the village (The Genealogist 2022; Mulvey 2020). A possible Navy settlement (MYD70152) associated with these works is located to the south of the village core, while a site of temporary stabling is in the centre of the village, behind the old school and Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (MYD69745). While the huts do not appear on the 1881 census, 23 individuals are listed as living in a “Railway Cottage” (The Genealogist 2022), which probably refers to the railway cottages labelled on the OS six and twenty-five-inch maps.

3.24 The second edition six-inch OS map (Figure 30) provides useful details on the layout of the village post-railway construction, with the second edition twenty-five-inch map (Figure 32) providing more detailed information about individual buildings. Both map give details on the Church, Rectory, Baptist Chapel, Methodist Chapel, Smithy, Post Office and School within the village.

3.25 The village school was endowed in 1648 (Cumbria County History 2022) and was reportedly first located outside in the church grounds. While a school house was present in 1777, it was replaced by a new building in 1865 (opening in 1866). Shortly after this, the village was formed into a School Board area, with a new school and dwelling house being built by 1894. This school opened the following year and is the one shown on the historic OS maps (Curwen 1932; University of London 2019). The school continued as a county primary school until 1980 and is now the Village Hall (Cumbria Archive Service 2022).

3.26 Nonconformity has a long history in Crosby Garrett, reportedly dating back to the 17th century and included Independents, Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians (Nicholson 1914). Mossgill House and barn were licensed for religious use in 1751 (1145024) and was reportedly the meeting place for both Presbyterians and Independents. Independent and Baptist preacher’s continued to use the space until 1856, by which time the number of Independents had decreased. The building continued as a Baptist Chapel following the permanent residency of a Baptist minister at Mossgill House, with the Baptist Chapel being labelled on the OS maps.

3.27 Chapel House was the first Wesleyan Methodist meeting house and was used from about 1810 until 1882 when the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built

(MYD69745). Chapel House is not shown on the OS maps, but the later purpose-built Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is. The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel building became a United Chapel following the Baptist Chapel's closure in 1992 (Cumbria County Histories 2022).

3.28 The Fleece Inn is labelled on the second edition twenty-five-inch OS map, but is not labelled on the first edition six-inch map despite it being mentioned during the 1861 census (The Genealogist 2022). It's unclear when the Inn closed, but it was probably in the mid-late 20th century, following its closure it was converted to residential dwelling called Chapel View.

Place Name

3.29 Crosby Garrett is first shown as "Crosbye garret" on the 1583 edition of the Saxton Atlas of England and Wales (Figure 25).

3.30 Eighty years later the name is recorded as "Crosby Garret" on the 1662 map by Joan Blaeu (Figure 26) with Jeffery's 1778 map (Figure 27) keeping the same spelling.

3.31 The 1843 tithe map (Figure 28) marks another slight change to the villages name, recording it as "Crosby Garrett". With this spelling being used on the subsequent OS maps and into the present day.

3.32 As the historic maps show, the name of the village has predominantly stayed the same over the last 500 years, with just a few changes in its spelling. The name probably comes from the Old Norse "kross-bý" meaning a farmstead/village/settlement with a cross/crosses and the name of a person – Gerard – although the individual in question has never been identified (The Institute of Name-Studies 2022).

4. Survey Results

4.1 The survey of Crosby Garrett took three and a half days to complete and identified 117 features over 105 recordings (Figure 2, see Appendix B for full gazetteer).

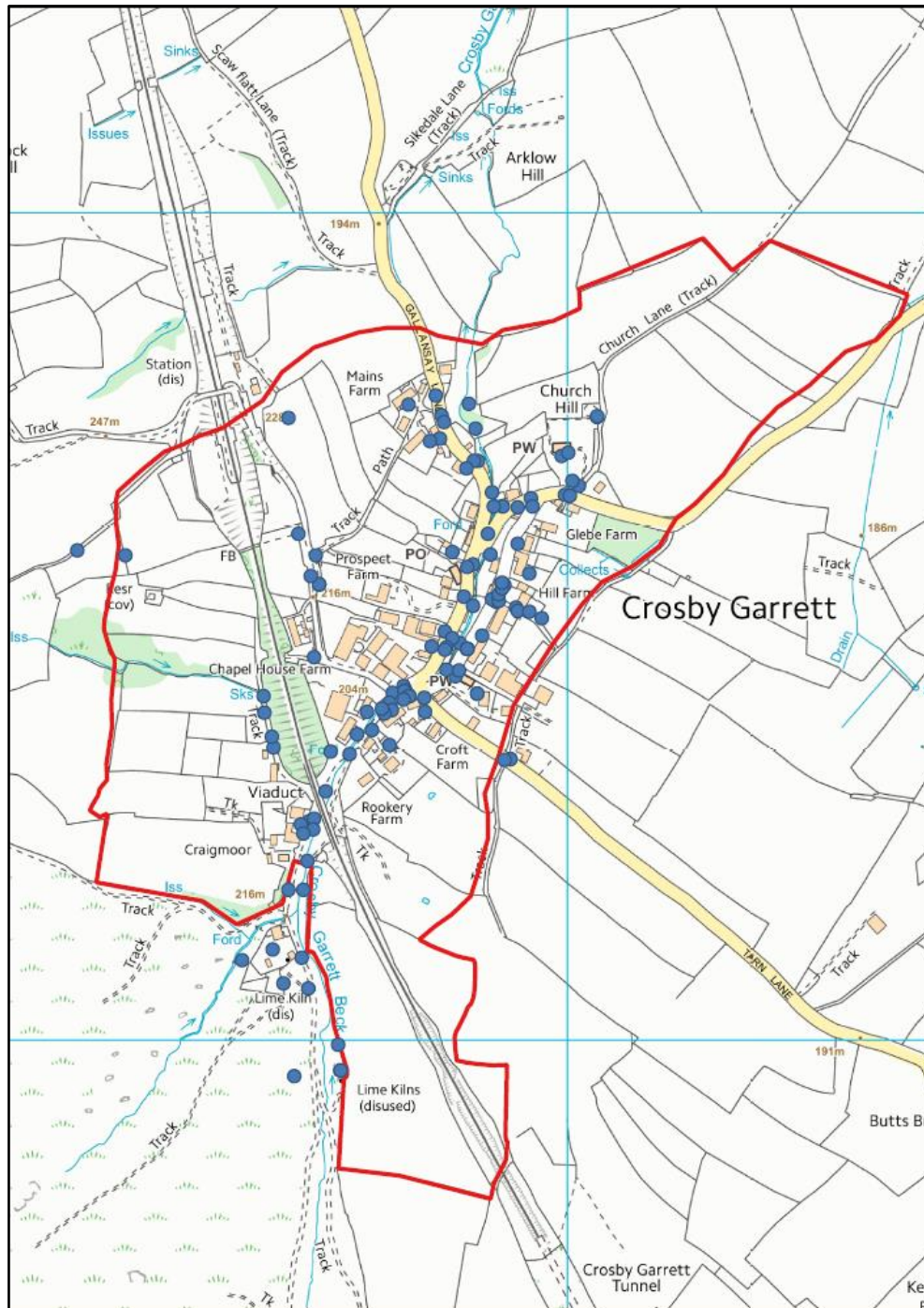


Figure 2: Map showing the location of the features identified during the survey. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740. Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

4.2 Gate stoops were the most numerous feature identified during the survey, representing 41% of all features types, with pairs of gate stoops (23%) being more common than single gate stoops² (18%). Bridges were the next most common feature at 7% of all features, followed by date stones at 6%.

4.3 Most of the features identified are likely to date from the post-medieval period, although the stiles and gate stoops could mark older route ways and field boundaries.

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

Feature Type	Total	Feature Type	Total
Boot scraper	3	Lock Plate	1
Bridge	1	Memorial	3
Canopy Porch	1	Mounting Block	1
Churn Stand	6	OS Bench Mark	4
Clapper Bridge	7	Plague Stone	1
Culvert	5	Quoit Squares	1
Date Stone	7	School	1
Dovecote	4	Squeeze Stile	3
Ford	2	Step Stile	1
Fuel Pumps	2	Steps	1
Gate Stoop (Single)	21	Tie Ring	1
Gate Stoops (Pair)	27	Trough	1
Golf Course	1	Unknown	1
Kissing Gate	1	Water Gate	1
Letter Box	2	Water Smoot	2
Lime Kiln	3	Well	1
Total Features		117	

Figure 3: Table showing the breakdown of feature types identified during the survey of Crosby Garrett.

Commemoration

Date Stones

4.5 Seven date stones were identified in the village during the survey. The date stones differ in form and style, with the dates on them ranging from the 17th to 19th century.

² The differentiation between 'single' and 'pair' stoop was made based on the location of the stoop beside a gate way, rather than if the stoops were the same size, design or material.

4.6 Feature C003 is a sandstone date stone in a trefoil shape and is located above the porch of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (MYD69745). The trefoil shape is often associated with churches and Christianity as the three interlocking circles are used to represent the Holy Trinity.



Figure 4: Image showing trefoil date stone on the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel

4.7 Four of the dates stones within the village have letters on them, which likely commemorate the owner or occupant. The oldest of these is feature C006d (Figure 5) which has the date 1686 on it along with the letters “ITET” and possibly refers to John and Elizabeth Taylor (Turnbull 2008, Ancestry 2022). The stone was been relocated from either The Limes or an adjoining property before it was added to the current extension.

4.8 A smaller date stone C062a (Figure 5) also possibly links to the Taylor family, with the letters “IT” carved in relief with the date “1691” below it; this possibly refers to John Taylor (John and Elizabeth’s son). The stone is situated above a former doorway, now window.



Figure 5: Image showing two dates stones identified in Crosby Garrett. Left 1686 date stone (C006d) possibly refers to John and Elizabeth Taylor. Right 1691 date stone (C062a) possibly referring to John Taylor.

Memorials

4.9 Two memorials to railway workers who died during the construction of the Settle to Carlisle railway and were later buried in St Andrew's Churchyard can be found within the village. These were put up by the villagers in 2019 and are made from repurposed gate stoops which were donated from local families/farms.

4.10 The first of these - C03 - is a single limestone gate stoop which is located in the north-east corner of St Andrew's churchyard. The stoop has an inscribed plaque attached to its front face (Figure 6).

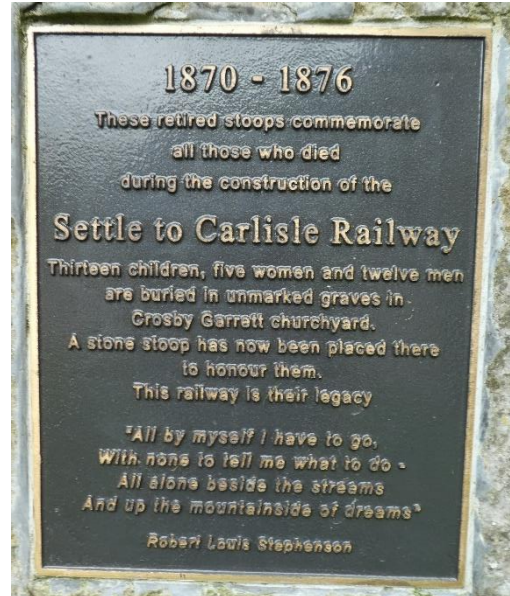


Figure 6: Image showing the memorial to the railway workers located in St Andrew's Churchyard.

4.11 The second memorial - C074 - comprises three limestone gate stoops (Figure 7) and is located on the north side of the viaduct, to the south of the village. A plaque is attached on the centre stoop and includes an extract from the poem - The Land of Nod - by Robert Louis Stephenson.



Figure 7: Image showing the memorial to the railway workers located to the north side of the viaduct.



4.12 A First and Second World War memorial (C033, Figure 8) is located in the south of St Andrew's Church yard, not far from the pathway and has a series of steps leading up to it. The memorial is made from Shap granite and is set on a plinth. The centre section is polished and shaped like a scroll with an inscription inlaid with



Figure 8: Image showing WWI and WWII war memorial.

gold leaf. The memorial is in good condition and wreaths are actively laid there during remembrance services.

Other

4.13 Two metal lock plates (C034, Figure 9) with the date “1895” either embossed or cast onto them were identified on a set of gates. The right lock plate is in good condition, while the left is broken on the outside edge so the “1” is missing. The gates are associated with some former stabling (MYD64468; 1145023) and the Old Rectory (MYD66870; 1145022) and are directly mentioned as part of the formers Grade II listing (1145023). However, no reference to the significance of the date is mentioned in the listing or elsewhere.



Figure 9: Image showing the dated lock plates outside the Old Rectory.

Travel

4.14 Crosby Garrett is somewhat isolated not being on any major roads, however route-ways connecting the village to other settlements and farmsteads in the area are still in use through the PROWs around the village. LiDAR imagery also shows various holloways possibly reflecting former packhorse routes (Figure 35, Griffiths 2022).

Kissing Gates

4.15 One kissing gate (C104) of a half-round design was recorded as part of the survey. The gate is located at a 'junction' between Station Road, the former back lane (now a public bridleway) and a PROW leading through a garden to the old Smithy.

4.16 The gate was recorded as being in 'poor' condition as part of the metal arms have been cut (Figure 11). Nonetheless, it can be speculated that they might have been the work of the former blacksmith based on their location.



Figure 10: Image showing the half-round kissing gate in Crosby Garrett, showing the arms which have been partly cut.

Clapper Bridge

4.17 Clapper bridges³ are one of the oldest and simplest forms of bridges. Seven were recorded in the village and almost all of them are shown on the historic OS six-inch and/or twenty-five-inch maps.

4.18 The clapper bridges are all situated on the main street and cross Crosby Garrett Beck. They are all constructed in the same manner, which consists of two slabs of sandstone with metal staples in the centre, supported underneath by an upright, that in many cases has concrete around it.

4.19 The labelling of the bridges on the map and their location suggests that they have been in these locations for a substantial period. Crosby Garrett Beck was dry during the survey, however, during heavy-rain events the Beck flows fast as it is fed from run-off from the fells and surrounding area. As such, they are and were an important aspect of daily life, allowing locals to cross between one side of the village and the other.

³ A bridge formed by large flat slab of stone that are often support by stone piers across water courses.

Fords

4.20 Two fords were recorded as part of the survey, one of which is shown on the historic OS maps and one which is not. The ford that is shown on the map – C026 – is at the north end of the village. The historic maps show two fords in the area, one of these now seems to have been turned into a formal bridge. The second ford – C071 – is located to the south of the village and is not shown on the maps, suggesting it has developed more recently.

4.21 Both the fords have been reinforced, now being set with modern granite stone-sets and curbing (Figure 11).



Figure 11: Ford to the south of the village (C071) showing the modern stone-sets and curbing.

Boot Scrapers

4.22 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.

4.23 Three boot scrapers were recorded during the survey. One (C006c) is located by a farmhouse, 'The Limes', and the other two (C029 and C030) at St Andrew's Church.

4.24 The boot scraper at The Limes is slightly unusual as it is located to the right of the steps that lead to the garden gate, rather than by the front door (Figure 12). The scraper is thin and undecorated, with the rear fixed (likely by lead) into the gate stoop.



Figure 12: Image showing the boot scraper (C006c) to the right of steps leading to a possible former farmstead and connected to the gate stoop (C006b). Also visible is some interesting metal gate attachments.

4.25 The two boot scrapers (Figure 13) at St Andrew's Church are more ornate than the one above. One of the scrapers is located outside the main Church entrance (C029) and is a robust "H" shape, leaded into a stone on the right side of the doorway. It probably had finials at the top, however these are now missing. The other scraper (C030) is located on the right side of the priest's door, it is also 'H' shaped but appears slightly more refined in its design and retains one of its finials.



Figure 13: Image showing two boot scrapers, the left scraper (C029) is found outside the main entrance and the right scraper (C030) outside the priest's door.

4.26 Both of these boot scrapers were probably added during renovation and rebuilding work carried out to the church in the 19th century based on the remaining finial's style (Hall 2005).

OS Bench Mark

4.27 Ordnance Survey bench marks are survey marks made by the Ordnance Survey to record height above the Ordnance Datum. They are normally found c. 50cm above ground level and consist of an incised horizontal line, with an incised broad arrow pointed upwards below it. Both the six-inch and twenty-five-inch maps show five OS bench marks within the village and its immediate area.

4.28 Four bench marks were found during the survey, of which two (C045 and C062b) correlate to positions shown on the OS maps.

4.29 Two of the bench marks (C044 and C045) are unusually small and near one another. Bench mark C044 is located on a quoin of a former barn doorway (now a private dwelling) off the main road, suggesting that the engraved stone was repurposed from elsewhere. Above the C044 bench mark is a second carving, denoting the letters GB (Figure 14).



Figure 14: Image showing a carving of the letters GB with an OS bench mark below it (C044).

4.30 Bench mark C092b is located on a gate stoop found on the edge of the survey area. The stoop is outside a newer build, suggesting that the stoop has also been repurposed from elsewhere.

4.31 While many of the bench marks shown on the historic maps within the village were not identified during the survey, it is possible that they are still in their original

location. Bench marks are often difficult to spot, so it is possible that some were missed during the survey.

Wall Furniture

4.32 Dry stone walls are the predominate boundary type in and around the village, although there are hedgerows in places. A series of features relating to walls were identified and recorded as part of the survey. They are often associated with movement and travel through the area.

Stiles

4.33 Four stiles were identified during the survey - three squeeze stiles (C101-103) and one step stile (C055). All the squeeze stiles were situated on public rights of way that are depicted on the OS map. This suggests the routes were well known and travelled regularly. The step stile was built into a farm wall for private use.

4.34 Stile C102 is created from two slabs of limestone (pavement) that have been



Figure 15: Image showing a limestone squeeze stile with the hedgerow and bank on either side.

placed together to form a “V” shaped squeeze stile (Figure 15). The design of this style is more rudimentary than the other squeeze stiles (which are created from a gap being built into the wall), suggesting it might be older.

Gate Stoops

4.35 Twenty-seven pairs of gate stoops and twenty-one single gate stoops were recorded as part of the survey. Most of the stoops were either sandstone or

limestone, with one possible Shap granite stoop (C098). Almost all stoops identified during the survey relate to private properties or field access.

4.36 Map evidence shows the layout and plan of many of the fields around the village are unaltered, indicating that field gateways have probably also stayed the same. Therefore, the gate stoops situated on either side of these gateways are likely to be just as well established.

4.37 Almost all the stoops show evidence of having gate attachments on them. These attachments primarily consist of hinges and gate catches, some of which are in-use, others are older/broken, showing that many of the stoops have continue to be reused and/or repurposed throughout their lifetime. While not recorded during the survey, it was noted that many of the gates in Crosby Garrett have unusual and highly decorative metal gates and gate attachments (Figure 12 and Figure 16). These decorative features are found throughout the village and are often in the form of a snake's head. They were reportedly made by an unknown local blacksmith and probably date from the 18th century.



Figure 16: Image showing the gate latch on the gate between a pair of gate stoops (C076).

Communication

4.38 Two letter boxes were recorded during the survey. One (C009) dates from the reign of King George VI and has been decommissioned. The letter box is now used

for private post and has been painted black, it is attached to the gable end of a private residence and it is probably not original to the village. The other letter box (C016), dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, it is located near the centre of the village and was made a priority letter box during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Agriculture

4.39 Agriculture has historically been the mainstay of the economy and livelihood of those living within Crosby Garrett. While the number of farms within the village has decreased, evidence of this agricultural history is still visible.

Churn Stands

4.40 A churn stand – or milk 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.

4.41 Six churn stands were recorded within the village, which is significantly more than in other villages. The churn stands recorded take two main forms, those that are part of a dry stone wall (C018 and C042, Figure 17) and those that are ‘free standing’ (C041, C051, C061, C078). The wall forms demonstrate how existing features around the village were utilised and adapted to serve a dual purpose. All the churn stands recorded are associated with former farmsteads or farm buildings, a majority of which have since been converted into private residence.



Figure 17: Image showing two churn stands built into two different walls - left C018, right C042.

4.42 Churn stand C061 is located by the cart entrance of a barn and utilises a bank to provide a level platform. While the location of the churn stand provides a nice

context of the feature, its location – at the back of the barn, associated with the cart entrance and not directly on the road – suggests that it might have been for domestic, rather than commercial use. Feature C041 is similarly located off the road and is possibly related to domestic cheese production.

4.43 The high number of churn stands recorded shows the prominence of dairy farming within the village. It also shows the influence of the railway, as before this the milk would have been converted to cheese and butter (and sold at local markets), as it could not be transported to towns/cities fast enough to be sold.

Dovecote

4.44 Overall, four dovecotes were recorded during the survey. Dovecotes became a more common feature in buildings from the 18th century and were a way of showing status, providing a source of food and manure to use as fertiliser.

4.45 Dovecote C020 (Figure 18) is made up of three-square holes with sills in a triangular formation and is located in the gable end of a former stables (MYD64468; 1145023). The stables are thought to date from the 18th century (also see paragraph 4.13, feature C034) and are associated with the Old Rectory (MYD66012; 1145022). The inclusion of the dovecote in a building associated with a rectory is not unusual as they were often a way of showing status, as well as the dove being a bird highly associated with Christianity.

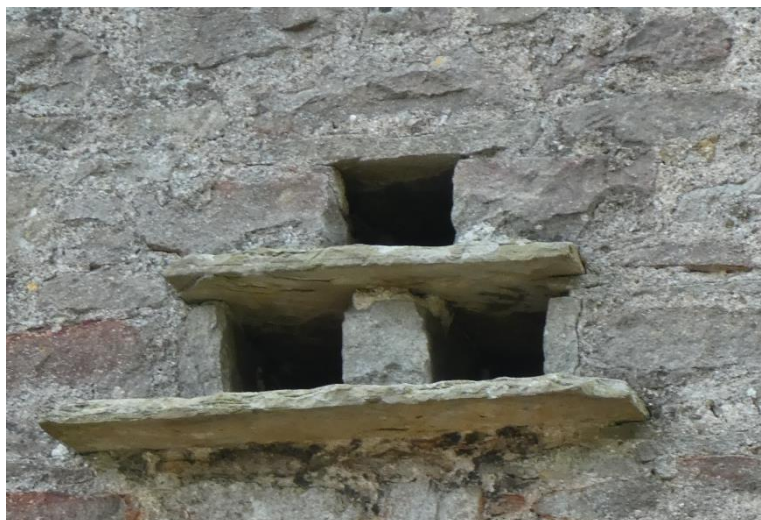


Figure 18: Image showing dovecote C020.

Lime Kilns and Quarries

4.46 A lime kiln is a structure used to manufacture quicklime by burning limestone, which was then used for a range of things such as improving fields, disinfecting byres and as mortar on buildings. Most lime kilns in the area are relatively small and known as field kilns, being associated with agricultural improvement.

4.47 Four lime kilns are shown on the third edition twenty-five-inch OS map to the south of the main village (Figure 19). The map shows one lime kiln (labelled 'L K') just north of Gill Cottage, with a second lime kiln to the south of the cottage. The other two limekilns are labelled "Old Limekiln[s]" and are further south onto the fell.

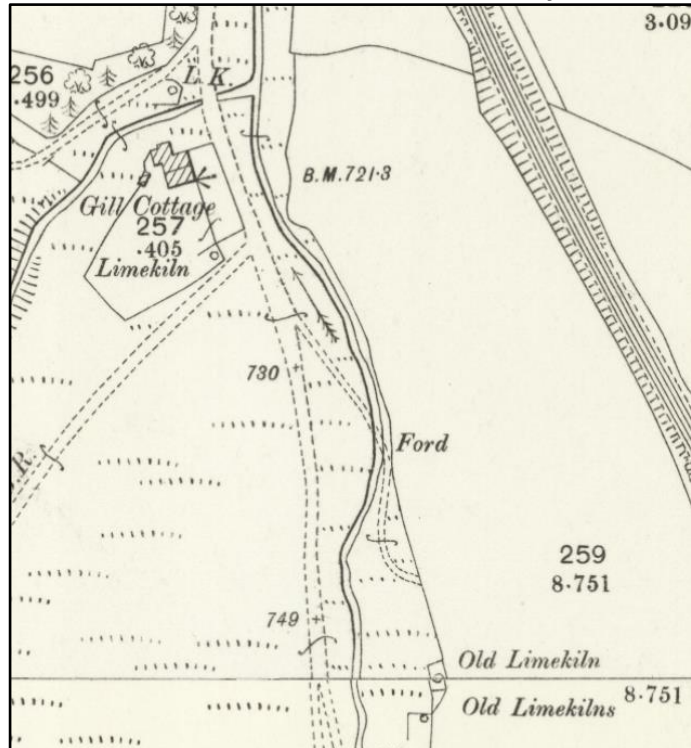


Figure 19: Image showing the four lime kilns labelled on the 25" OS map (Westmorland XXIII.9 and 13 published 1915, National Library of Scotland 2022).

4.48 The YDNPA HER record for these limekilns is unclear. It mentions "a group of three lime kilns around Gill Cottage and Crosby Garrett Beck" (MYD62744), but only two lime kilns are shown close to Gill Cottage on the map (Figure 19). The record then gives the location and description of the two lime kilns to the south of Gill Cottage on the fell rather than recording them separately.



Figure 20: Image showing feature C084, the former "Gill Cottage Limekiln" labelled on the 25" OS maps, it currently has a garage built over the draw/front face.

4.49 During the survey, the lime kiln to the south of Gill Cottage on the map was identified (C084). The kiln currently has a garage built onto the draw/front face, and the top of the lime kiln is now part of a private garden (Figure 20).

4.50 The other two lime kilns - C087a and C087b – are about 250 metres south of C084 and have areas of associated quarrying surrounding them. The east-facing kiln (C087a, Figure 21) is in a relatively poor state of repair, with the draw hole having collapsed. The top of the kiln is also starting to degrade, with a tree to the left possibly causing additional damage. Furthermore, the kiln is being used as a place to dump and burn modern rubbish.



Figure 21: Images showing lime kiln C84a – Top left image showing the front face with modern rubbish and deterioration to the top.

The right top image shows the collapsed draw hole.

The bottom left image shows the tree going out the side.

Figure 22: Image showing lime kiln C087b which seems to be in a better state of repair than C087a, although some deterioration to the top is still visible.



4.51 The north-facing lime kiln (C087b, Figure 22) is slightly less accessible and seems to be in a better state of repair, although the top also shows signs of deterioration.

Miscellaneous

Golf Course

4.52 One of the most unusual finds discovered during the survey was a golf course fairway marker (C085, Figure 23) located on Crosby Garrett Fell. Additionally, a semi-levelled platform created from mixed limestone and sandstone revetment (C089, Figure 24) was also recorded and appears one of the golf courses 'greens'.

4.53 The golf course that both features belong to is not marked on any map and is not visible on LiDAR images of the area. It was reportedly built in 1973 on an area of fell that was designated for the villages' recreational use. The course apparently grew from three holes to nine by 1977 and has always been maintained by those within the village. While the greens could be cut (Figure 24), the fairways could not be, nor could sheep be stopped from grazing on it. All the fairway markers are

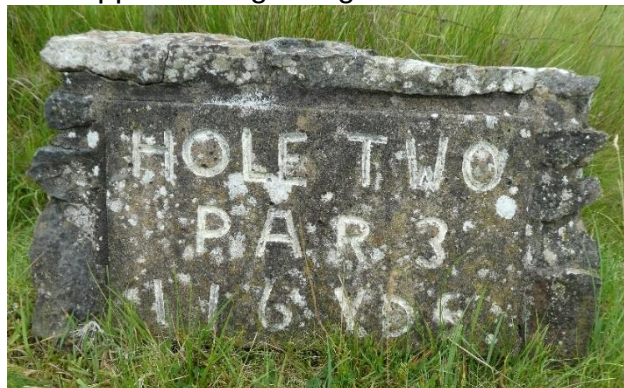


Figure 24: Feature C085, a golf course fairway marker located on Crosby Garrett Fell.



Figure 23: The semi-levelled stone platform (C089) built into the side of the fell and probably associated with the golf course.

reportedly still located on the fell, although only one was identified during the survey (Raine 2022).

5. Condition and Threats

5.1 Overall, 81 (70%) features were identified as being in 'good'⁴ condition, 26 (22%) features were described as 'fair'⁵ and only 9 (8%) features were identified as being in a 'poor'⁶ condition.

5.2 The nine features which were identified as being in a poor condition include the date stone on the Wesleyan Chapel (C003), three churn stands (C018, C042 and C078), a tie ring (C043), a set of steps (C049), a former well (C075) and the two lime kilns (C084 and C087a and discussed above).

5.3 The high number of churn stands identified in poor condition within the village reflects the high number identified overall, as well as their neglect now they have fallen out of use.

5.4 The most common threats identified were erosion⁷ (40%), vehicles (21%), removal (14%), vegetation (13%) and flooding (10%). These threats reflect the material the features are made from, as well as their placement - often along the roadside. The inclusion of vegetation as a threat is slightly ambiguous as in some cases damage is possible – e.g., ivy – while in others it is linked to visibility of the feature – such as grass on a verge – which may be seasonal. Therefore, this threat probably needs to be seen in context with the feature photos, to get a better understanding on how active it is.

⁴ The form and structure of the feature survives and is clear. No evidence of significant damage.

⁵ Significant damage is visible, but it does not affect the integrity of the site/feature as a whole.

⁶ Significantly damaged, severely affecting the form/structure of the site.

⁷ Erosion was used to cover any activity that could result in the feature being eroded and included weather and erosion due to animal or people.

6. Recommendations for Further Work

6.1 This report recommends the following works are undertaken to provide a better understanding of the village's history and allow for the preservation of features for the future.

- a. A conservation area appraisal should be undertaken of the village to highlight areas of architectural and/or historic interest, as well as look at the village's character and appearance, with a recommendation that the appraisal is then reviewed in line with the relevant guidelines (Historic England 2019).
- b. Further assessment and investigation of the two lime kilns (C087a & b) should be undertaken. The condition assessment given as part of this survey was rapid and a building/lime kiln specialist would be able to provide more information about their future deterioration and provide recommendation on further works if needed.
- c. Further research and investigation into the golf course on Crosby Garrett Fell would no doubt provide some interesting results. However, as the golf course is relatively recent, it is probably more suited to a local research or oral history project, rather than an archaeological assessment.

7. Conclusion

7.1 The survey of Crosby Garrett took place over three and a half days on the 18th, 20th and 22nd of July with a half day on the 15th of August 2022. The survey recorded 117 features over 105 recordings. While the village layout displays its medieval origins, the features recorded are almost all post-medieval in date.

7.2 The number of agricultural features recorded during the survey demonstrates how integral farming was to the village. With the presence of a Methodist and Baptist Chapel demonstrating the village's long non-conformist history.

7.3 The high number of water management systems – culverts, fords, bridges and water smoots – shows how being close to the fells impacted the day-to-day life of the village. With the construction of the railway having an unmistakable impact on the village's layout and feel, with the viaduct still being a very prominent architectural feature to the south of the village.

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9. Appendix A: Historic Maps

9.1 This 1583 edition of the Saxton Atlas of England and Wales (Figure 25) clearly shows the location of 'Crosbye Garret' (circled). The icon of a house next to village name suggests there was a small settlement in the area (University of Glasgow 2002).



Figure 25: The map of Westmorland and Cumbria from the 1583 edition of the Saxton atlas of England and Wales (Old Maps Online 2022) showing the village of 'Crosbye garret' circled in red.

9.2 This 1662 map by Joan Blaeu (Figure 26) again clearly shows the village of Crosby Garret (circled). The symbol next to the village name is possibly a church, which likely refers to St. Andrew's.



Figure 26: The map of Westmorland by Joan Blaeu, printed in 1662 (National Library of Scotland 2022) showing the village of 'Crosby Garret' circled in red.

9.3 The Jeffery's 1778 map (Figure 27) shows the village as Crosby Garret and is the first map to give a basic plan of the village. The map shows the buildings on either side of Crosby Garrett Beck and the back lane on the east side of the village, along with the major route ways to and from the village. St Andrew's Church is shown to the north of the village, as well as the adjacent Rectory. The 'Mr Bird' labelled on the map was probably Rev. William Bird who was Lord of the Manor, Rector and also Justice of the Peace for the county OF Westmorland (Nicholson 1914).



Figure 27: Jeffery's map of The County of Westmoreland surveyed in 1778 (National Library of Scotland 2022) showing Crosby Garrett

9.4 The 1843 tithe map of Crosby Garrett (Figure 28) provides detail of the village layout and wider field systems before the railway was built. The map clearly shows buildings on either side of Crosby Garrett Beck. The map shows the strip fields on their side of the village, along with the back lane shown on the Jeffery's 1778 map, a short back lane to the north-west side of the village is also shown which was not previously depicted.

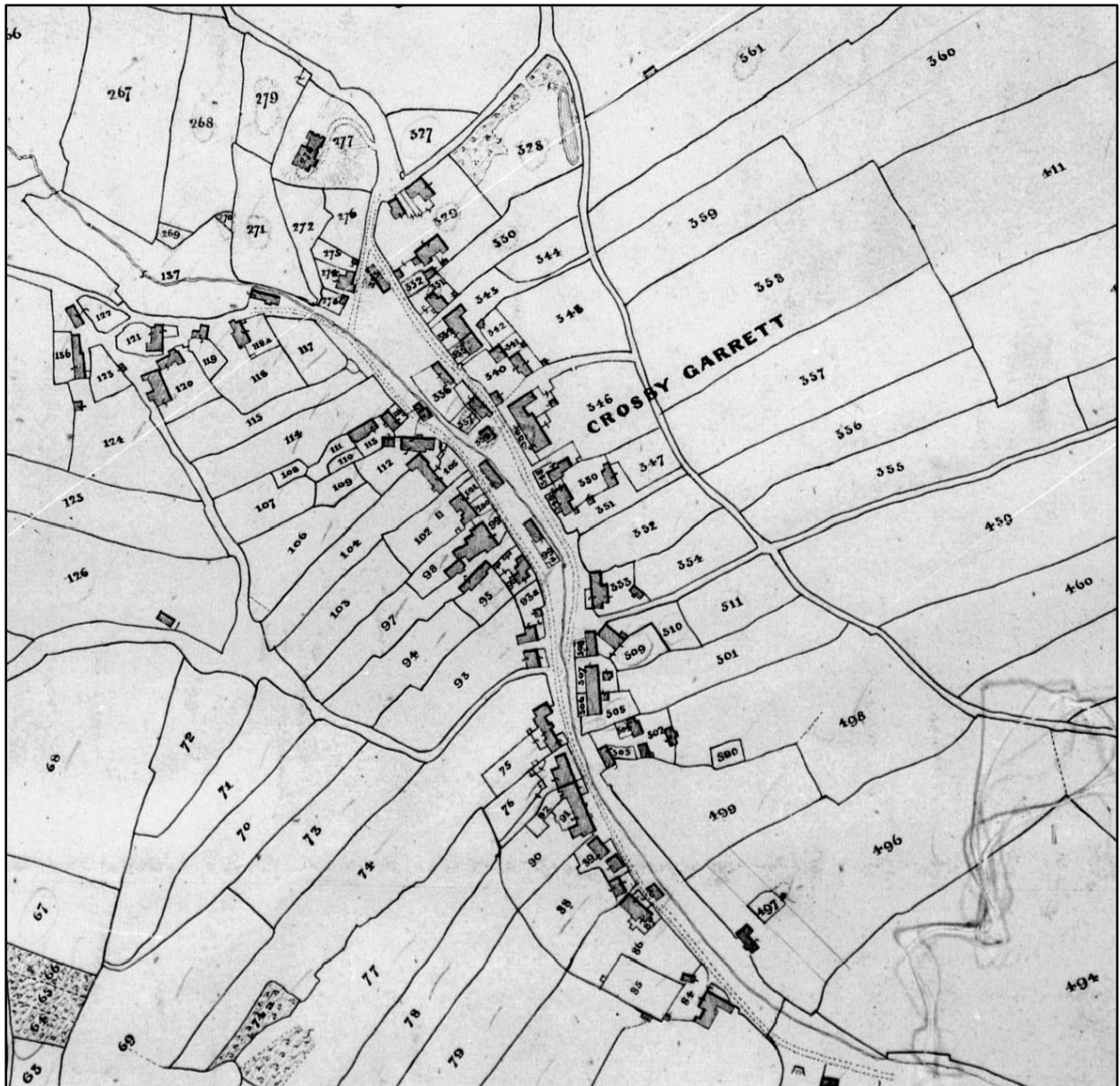


Figure 28: The 1843 Tithe Map for Crosby Garrett. (The Genealogist 2022.

© TheGenealogist © Crown copyright Images reproduced courtesy of The National Archives, London, England.)

9.5 The first edition of the Ordnance Survey map (Figure 29) of Crosby Garrett provides more detail about the buildings in the village compared to the earlier Tithe map. Like the Tithe map, this OS map was created before the construction of the railway line and station to the south of the village. The map shows the Church, Rectory and Manse to the north of the village. Prospect Village in the centre and names Benson Well, a weir and a limekiln to the south. The map shows the strip fields and route ways surrounding the village and indicates that a back lane to the south-west of the village had developed since the Tithe map survey.

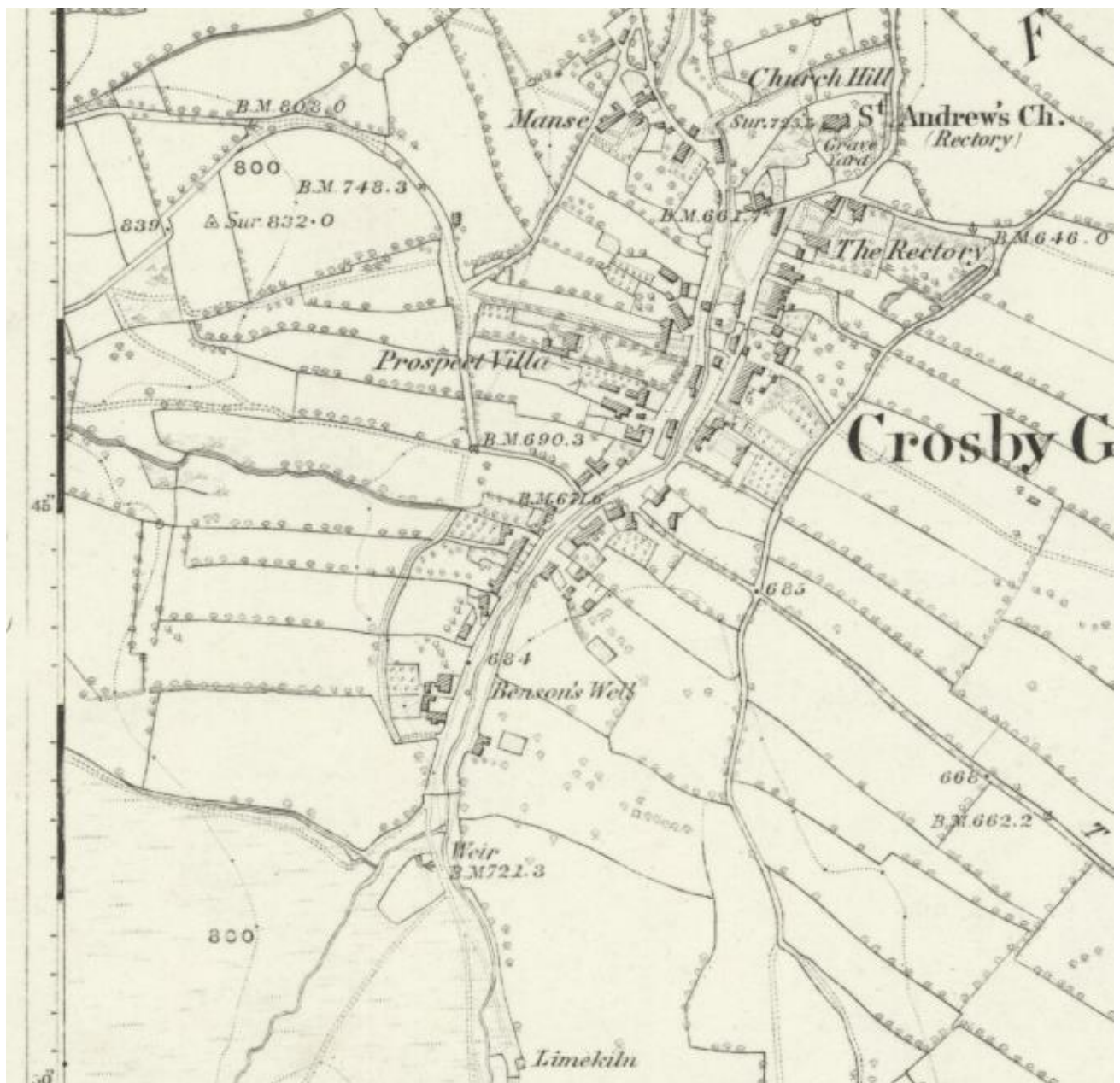


Figure 29: The first edition of the 6" OS map of Crosby Garrett (map sheet Westmorland Sheet XXIII surveyed between 1857 - 1859, published in 1862, National Library of Scotland 2022).

9.6 The second edition six-inch Ordnance Survey map (Figure 30) shows the railway line running through the south end of the village, which along with the viaduct, appears to destroy several houses, along with the back lane in this part of the village. Several fords and footbridges are now shown, in addition to a smithy and railway cottage on the west side of the village and a Baptist Chapel, Methodist Chapel and school on the east side of the village, with a Post office near the centre. St Andrew's Church and the Rectory are still shown, but the Manse has been renamed Mains Farm, with Benson's Well being replaced by a pump and Prospect Villa not labelled at all. The limekilns shown on the fell on the first edition are not labelled, on this edition, however Gill Cottage is now labelled.

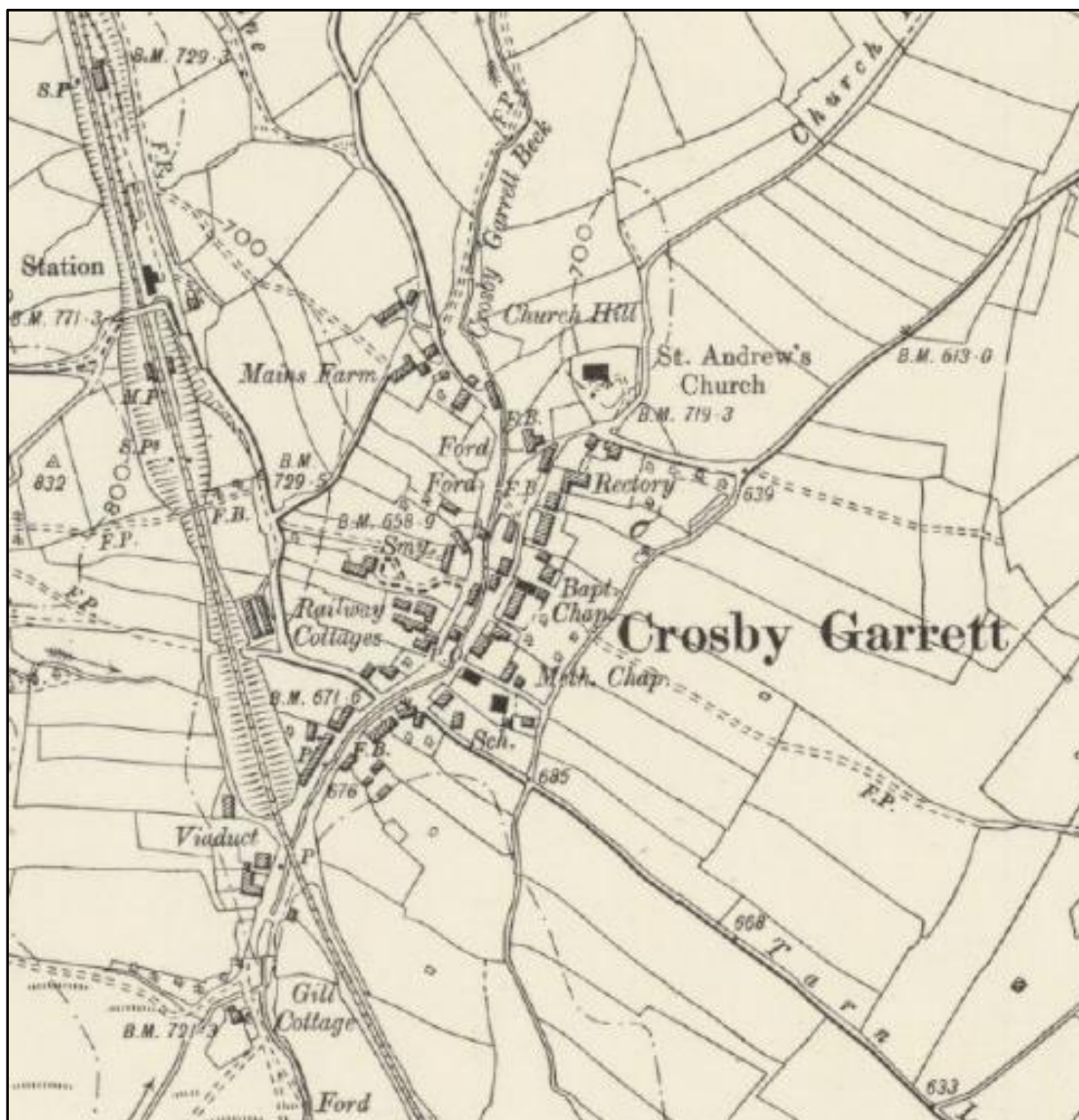


Figure 30: The second edition six-inch OS map of Crosby Garrett (map sheet Westmorland Sheet XXIII.SW, revised 1911-1912, published 1920 1888-1913, National Library of Scotland 2022).

9.7 The third edition six-inch Ordnance Survey map (Figure 31) is very similar to the second edition map, with the largest changes being the movement of the Post Office to the north end of the village, with an Inn now being shown in its original location. The Baptist Chapel no longer being labelled, neither are several of the foot bridges and pumps shown to the south of the village on the second edition. Gill Cottage a Ford and Old Limekilns are labelled to the south.



Figure 31: The third edition six-inch OS map of Crosby Garrett (map sheet Westmorland Sheet XXIII.SW Revised: 1911 to 1912, Published: 1920. National Library of Scotland 2022).

9.8 The second edition twenty-five-inch Ordnance Survey map (Figure 32) provides much more detail on the individual buildings than the second edition six-inch map. However, they both show many of the same buildings although the twenty-five-inch shows the Fleece Inn in the centre of the village which is absent on the six-inch. A trough and pump are also shown to the north of the village, along with a number of footbridges across the river in the centre of the village. This edition also shows several lime kilns to the south of the village and shows the Methodist Chapel is Wesleyan.

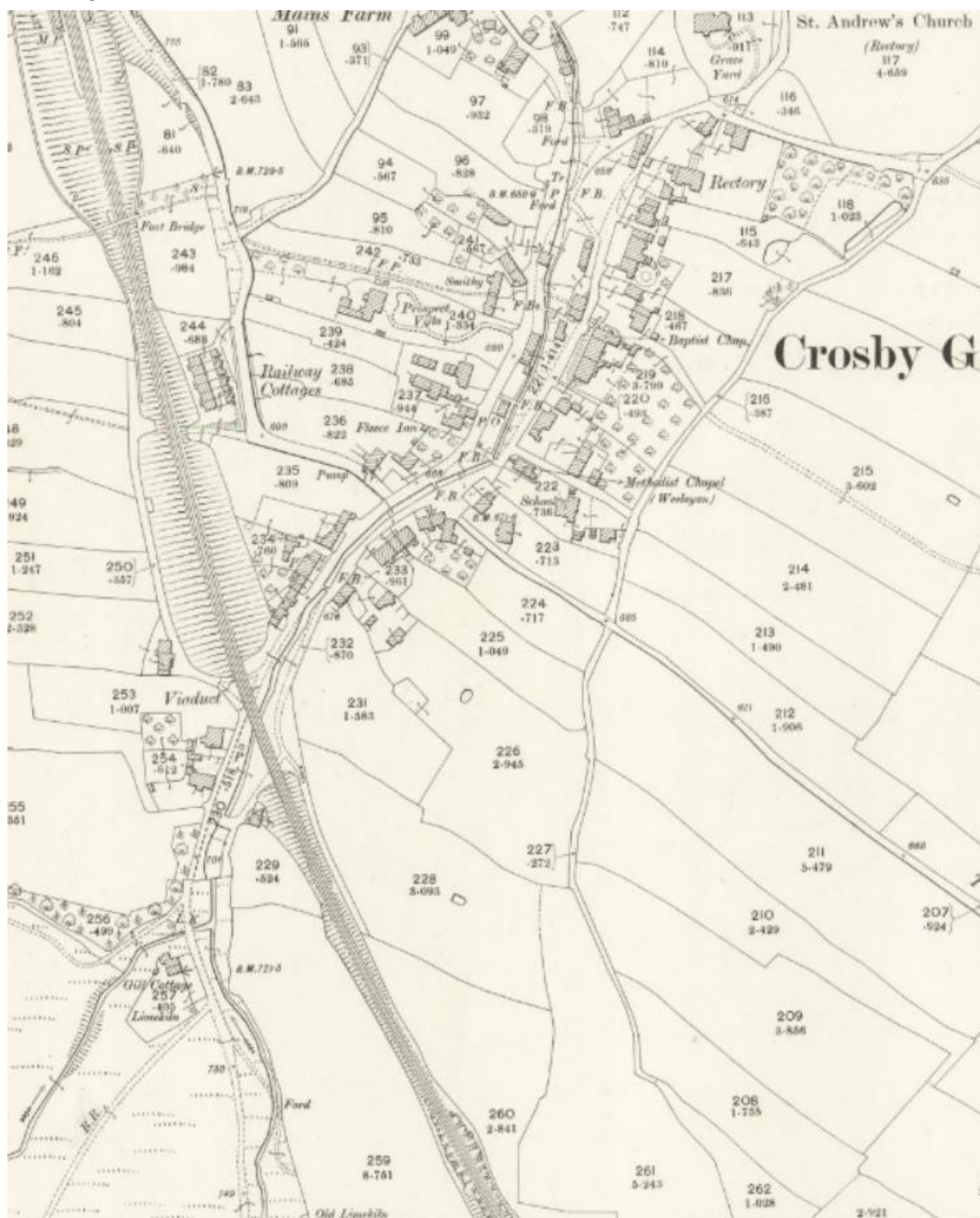


Figure 32: The second edition twenty-five-inch OS map of Crosby Garrett (map sheet Westmorland XXIII.9 Revised: 1897, Published: 1898. National Library of Scotland 2022)

9.10 Bing satellite image of Crosby Garrett (Figure 34) showing that the village layout and field systems have not changed massively since the tithe and early OS maps.



Figure 34: Bing satellite image of Crosby Garrett (© Microsoft Corporation. Additional information © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority)

9.11 The LiDAR over Crosby Garrett (Figure 35) showing current and former boundaries, field systems and ridge and furrow, as well as the railway.

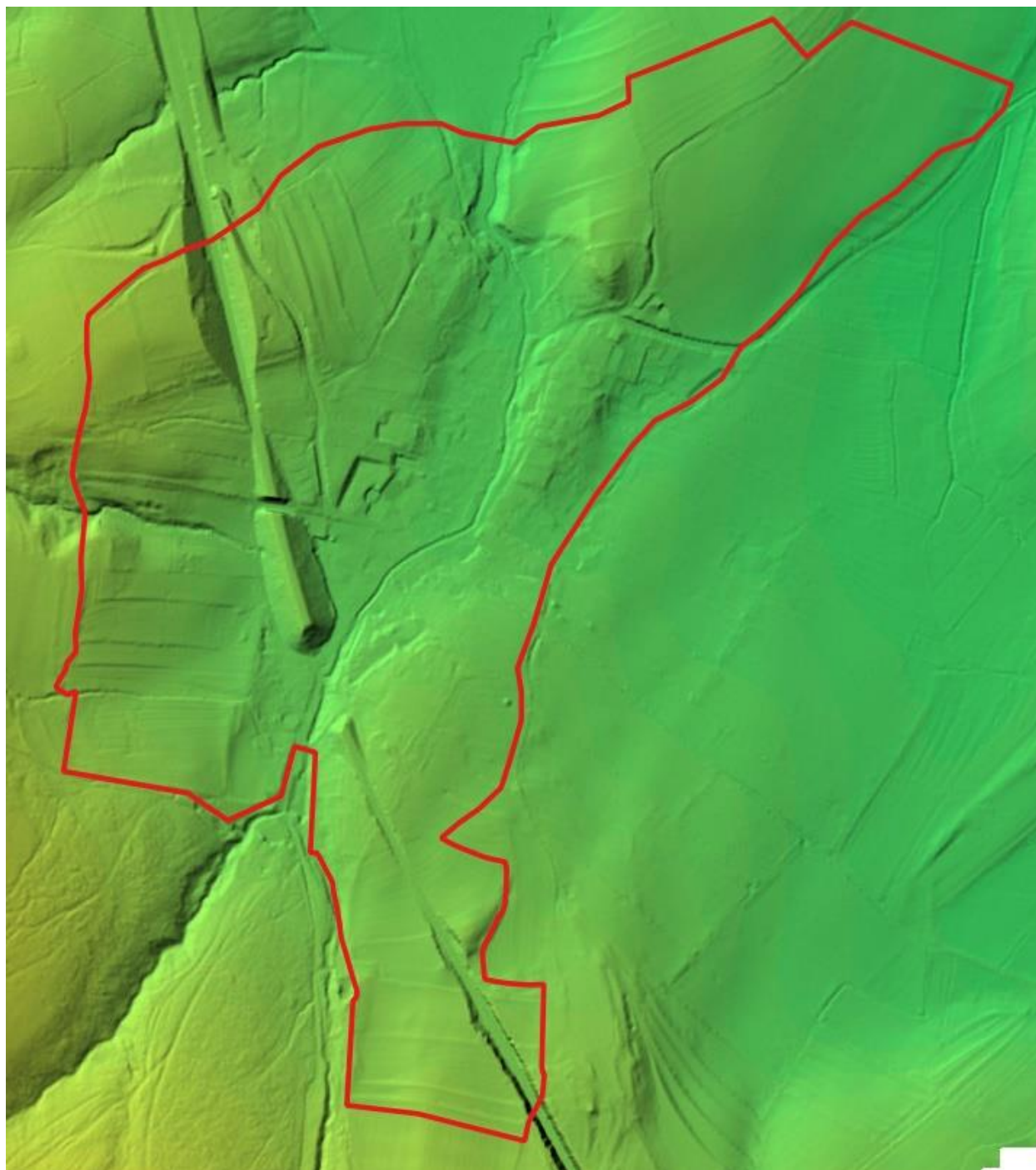


Figure 35: Image showing the 1m LiDAR data for Crosby Garrett (Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. Environment Agency 2020. Additional information © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority).

10. Appendix B: Gazetteer and Map

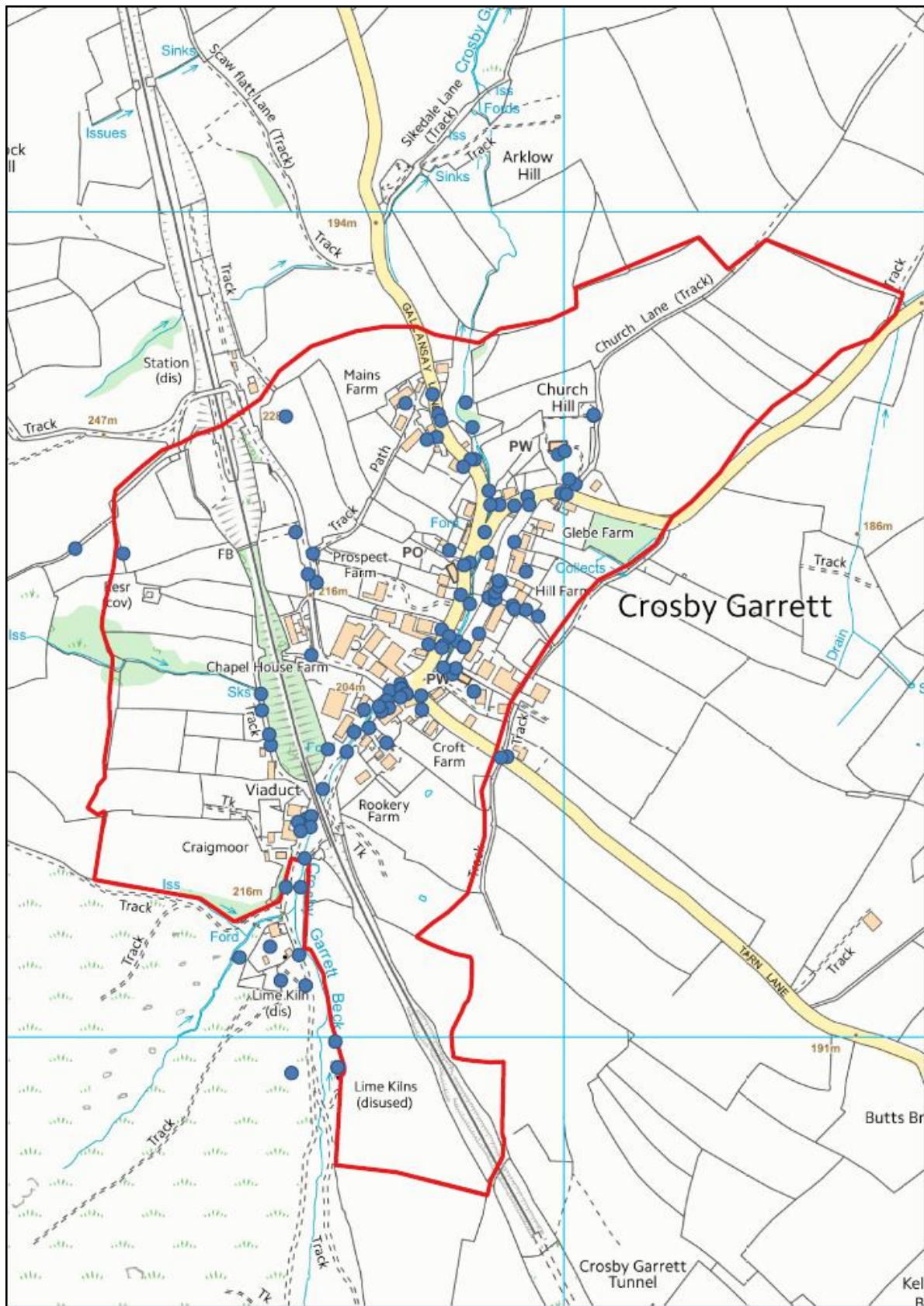


Figure 36: Map showing the location of the features recorded during the survey of Crosby Garrett
 (© Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740. Additional information:
 © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority).

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C001	Quoit Squares	Two areas covered by wood and concrete located on the play area by the Village Hall (former school) used for playing quoits. Probably installed for the silver Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II.	Fair	Erosion; removal	
C002a	Date Stone	Sandstone date stone inscribed with "BUILT A.D. 1894" located on the side of the former school (C002b).	Good	Erosion	
C002b	School	School marked on historic 6" and 25" OS Maps. The building has two entrances with "BOYS" inscribed on the lintel on the south facing porch and "GIRLS" inscribed on the lintel on the west facing porch entrance, with a date stone (C002a) on the west facing elevation. Building now used as the Village Hall.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C003	Date Stone	Methodist Chapel marked on the historic 6" OS map and Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan) marked on the 25" OS map. A sandstone date stone in a trefoil shape, is located on the gable end above the front porch, the stone is engraved with "Wesleyan Chapel 1882". Date stone damaged is damaged with parts of the stone chipped.	Poor	Erosion	
C004	Clapper Bridge	Footbridge marked on 25" OS map. Clapper bridge over Crosby Garrett Beck made of two sandstone slabs with metal staples in the centre, with a sandstone upright acting as support. Additional newer wooden rail along one side.	Good	Erosion; flooding	
C005	Clapper Bridge	Foot bridge marked on 25" OS map. Clapper bridge over Crosby Garrett Beck made up of two sandstone slabs with metal staples in the centre, with a sandstone upright acting as support. Wall on western bank and revetment on eastern bank with modern metal hand rail on one side.	Good	Erosion; flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C006a	Canopy Porch	Wooden canopy porch painted grey above the door on the front of The Limes (private house).	Good	Erosion	
C006b	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with curved pyramidal tops. Two hinges on left stoop and catch on right stoop; wooden gate attached. Located at the garden entrance to The Limes (private house).	Good	Erosion; removal	
C006c	Boot Scraper	Iron boot scraper painted black, located and attached to the base of the right gate stoop (C006b). Located outside The Limes (private house).	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C006d	Date Stone	Date stone (including part of the former moulding) painted white with letters and date "ITET 1686" painted black. Stone repositioned above the window on the extension to The Limes (private house). The letters probably refer to John and Elizabeth Taylor.	Good	Erosion	
C007	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of thin sandstone gate stoops leading to private residence. Left stoop built into the wall with square top and metal gate catch on the inside face. The right stoop has a square top and two hinges on the inside face with gate attached. The right stoop has some cracking at the top and base of the stoop is broken and out of alignment. Metal work on stoops and gate is decorative.	Fair	Erosion	
C008	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone(?) gate stoops with pyramidal tops. Left stoop has two hinges (one broken) on the inside face, with some damage near the top that has been infilled with mortar. Right stoop has gate catch on the inside face with some chipping on one corner. Located outside of former Baptist Chapel (now private residence) as shown on historic maps.	Fair	Erosion; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C009	Letter Box	Decommissioned letter box probably not from Crosby Garrett but reused/positioned from elsewhere. The letter box is metal and painted black, "POST OFFICE" is embossed and painted white at the top of the box, with the G VI R insignia directly below the opening and also painted white. "NEXT COLLECTION" is embossed and painted white next to the former 'day' token. Letter box located on the gable end of Hill Top Cottage.	Good	Removal	
C010	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Baptist Chapel marked on the historic 6" and 25" OS maps, now a private residence. A pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops, located outside the entrance to the building. The left stoop has two hinges on the inside face with a metal gate attached, a bad crack runs horizontally through the top third of the stoop. The right stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached.	Fair	Erosion; vehicles	
C011	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of thin limestone gate stoops with flat shaped tops located at entrance to PROW leading to the former back lane. The left stoop has a gate catch on the inside face; the right stoop has two hinges on the inside face and the stoop has been fixed to the wall with concrete. Three limestone steps lead up to the gateway. Wall piers with dressed sandstone tops on either side of stoops.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C012	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with trapezoid tops located at entrance to private garden (former Baptist Chapel). Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face, right stoop has gate catch on the inside face with metal gate attached. Left stoop has crack near the top from the hinge.	Fair	Erosion; vegetation	
C013	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop with a rounded top and shoulders in front of private residence. Two hinges attached to the inside face with gate attached. A small crack at the top of the stoop.	Good	Erosion; vegetation	
C014	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops, with rounded tops and shoulders. Left stoop has gate catch and right stoop has two hinges. Right stoop likely moved/repositioned. Wooden gate placed in front of stoops (not clear if attached to the stoops). Both stoops covered in vegetation and lead to fields.	Good	Erosion; vegetation; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C015	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop which tapers. Located on the right side of the gateway to a garden entrance of a converted barn (MYD66009, now private residence). Two metal hinge brackets attached to the stoop with newer gate attached.	Good	Erosion; vehicles; removal	
C016	Letter Box	Metal ER II letter box painted red and situated on a black metal pole. "POST OFFICE" is embossed above the opening with "E II R" and the crown insignia below the opening. "NEXT COLLECTION" is embossed to the left of the day token. Letter box is situated outside the current Post Office and was made a priority box during the Covid-19 pandemic.	Good	Vehicles, removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C017	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop on the right side of gateway to private residence/Post Office (former farmstead (MYD66009) and bank barn (MYD63038)). Stoop has a rounded top, with one hinge at the top and one broken hinge at the base. Matching gate stoop laid on floor close by.	Good	Erosion; removal	
C018	Churn Stand	Concrete slab placed on dry stone wall for use as a churn stand. A metal strap/bracket is located on the right-side outer edge located on a top section of dry stone wall outside a former farmstead (MYD66009) and bank barn (MYD63038).	Poor	Vehicles; erosion; wall collapse	
C019	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop with rounded top, located on left side of gateway to former farmstead (MYD660011) now private house (Glebe Farm). Two broken hinges on inside face of stoop, one of which now has chain coming from it. Stone has some chipping and delamination.	Fair	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C020	Dovecote	Dovecote located at the top off former stables (MYD64468; 1145023 part of The Rectory, see MYD66012; 1145022). Dovecote made up of three square holes in a triangular formation all with sills. An owl hole with a lintel and sill is located below the dovecote, four putlog ventilation holes are on either side of the owl hole.	Good	Erosion	
C021	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop on the right of gateway entrance to St Andrew's Church. Stoop has two hinges on the inside face and metal gate attached.	Good	Erosion	
C022	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with a flat top, located on the left side of driveway to private residence. Stoop has one hinge on the front face and one hole for a former hinge near the base. A metal strap for a hinge also goes around the stoop near the base. Stoop has some delamination.	Fair	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C023	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rounded tops at entrance to Rose Cottage garden (private residence). Left stoop has quarry marks and metal catch with recess on inside face. Right stoop has two hinges and metal gate attached on the inside face. Both stoops mortared into the wall surrounding the garden, some vehicle damage.	Good	Vehicles	
C024	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of unmatched sandstone gate stoops at entrance to Haybanks Cottage (private residence). Left stoop is sandstone with a rounded top, a gate catch on the inside face and a hole below it. The right stoop is limestone with a crudely rounded top, and a hinge on the inside face.	Good	Erosion; vegetation	
C025	Clapper Bridge	Foot bridge marked on the 6" and 25" OS map. Clapper bridge over Crosby Garrett Beck made up of two sandstone slabs with metal staples in the centre, and one limestone(?) flag stone adjacent to the main slabs. One sandstone upright acting as support beneath the bridge. Additional newer metal handrail painted green along one side.	Good	Flooding; Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C026	Ford	Ford marked on historic 6" and 25" OS map. Ford allows vehicles to cross Crosby Garrett Beck. Surface newly re-laid with granite(?) stone setts and curbing.	Good	Flooding; vehicles	
C027	Clapper Bridge	Foot bridge marked on 6" and 25" OS map. Clapper bridge over Crosby Garrett Beck made up of two slabs of sandstone with metal staples in the centre. One sandstone upright acting as support beneath bridge. Stone revetment on both sides of the beck, with two flags adjacent on eastern side. Additional metal handrail painted green along one side, rail is rusting and corroded.	Good	Flooding; erosion	
C028	Dovecote	A former agricultural building known locally as a dovecote located at the back of Hill House (former farmstead MYD66010). Opening on the east gable end of former barn created from a bricked arched voussoir opening, opening also on the north elevation. Spike for former weather vane located above opening on the ridge stone.	Fair	Erosion; collapse	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C029	Boot Scraper	Metal boot scraper in H shape, leaded into a sandstone block on the right hand entrance to the porch of St Andrew's Church (MYD62384). Possibly had finials on the ends (now removed/broken). Previously painted black, paint now flaking.	Fair	Erosion; deterioration; removal	
C030	Boot Scraper	Metal boot scraper in H shape with one finial on the top outside edge (finial on inside edge probably broken off). Scraper is leaded into the stone outside the priests' door of St Andrew's Church (MYD62384). Previously painted black, paint now flaking.	Fair	Erosion; deterioration; removal	
C031	Memorial	Single limestone gate stoop with a former hinge on bottom left, acting as a memorial to the railway workers and families buried in unmarked grave in St Andrew's Churchyard. Memorial erected in 2019, with a second memorial (C074) situated near the railway viaduct.	Good	Removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C032	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops, some tooling marks visible. Right stoop has a lead hole on the inside face and chain around the top; left stoop has two metal hinges. Gate way leading to car park.	Good	Erosion	
C033	Memorial	Shap granite memorial to those who died in the First and Second World Wars. Memorial situated in the lower end of St Andrew's Churchyard on a plinth. Stone has a scroll relief carving that has been polished with inscribed text on the front that is inlaid with gold leaf. Steps leading up to memorial from pathway.	Good	Erosion	
C034	Lock plates	Wrought iron gates embossed with the date "1895" on the lock-plates, date located above the handles on either gate. Left lock-plate is damaged with the '1' missing. The gates are part of the stables (1145023) north of the Old Rectory (1145022) and built in the 18 th century.	Fair	Erosion; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C035	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone(?) gate stoop with curved tops and shoulders on the left side of gateway to fields. Three broken hinges on front face with two leaded hinge on inside face, with wooden gate attached.	Good	Erosion	
C036	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of rough limestone gate stoops, left stoop has two hinges with metal gate attached, one hinge not in use and one leaded area (probably for a former hinge). Right stoop has two hinges with metal gate attached. Wall probably has some reused stone. Located on driveway to private residence.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	
C037	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with curved top, newer hinges on metal plates screwed into wall. At entrance to private house.	Good	Vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C038	Plague Stone	Limestone block with rounded sides and hollowed out in the centre, reportedly found in a wall. It is now located in a private garden. The stone is covered in moss and no inscriptions were visible. Probably a plague stone.	Good	Vegetation; removal	
C039	Date Stone	Large red sandstone lintel with relief carving of letters and date "IC: 1714", with two diamonds on either side. Lintel located over the doorway on the porch entrance to house (MYD66014). Red sandstone quoin jambs.	Fair	Erosion; removal; renovation works	
C040	Dovecote	Rebuilt possible former dovecote on the gable end of a converted former farm building.	Fair		

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C041	Churn Stand	Possible bink (a bench/seat commonly found near a door, may be associated with domestic cheese making) or churn stand located outside a former linear farmstead (MYD66015), opposite the cart entrance. Likely for domestic use. Made from a mixture of limestone and sandstone blocks with a sandstone slab top, probably been rebuilt/mortared more recently.	Fair	Vehicles; removal	
C042	Churn Stand	Concrete aggregate slab placed on a mixed limestone and sandstone wall for use as a churn stand. Metal strap/bracket with rivets around the slab on the left end, an indentation on the right side suggesting it possibly had a metal strap/bracket in the past. The slab is in a state of disrepair with cracks and some breakage, with vegetation on the verge to the front. Probably used by Mains Farm (MYD66014 and MYD66015)	Poor	Vehicles; vegetation; erosion; neglect	
C043	Tie Ring	Metal horse tie ring located on the back entrance to Rose Cottage, to the left of the gate. Ring and fixture covered in the same render as the building.	Poor	Removal; vehicles; render	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C044	OS Bench Mark	OS bench mark and letters “GB” inscribed onto two sandstone quoins of former doorway (now window) on the front face of former barn (now a private residence, MYD66008). Letters ‘GB’ inscribed on the top quoin with a line above and below the letters. On the quoin below is an unusually small bench mark symbol. Bench mark not shown on historic maps suggesting the quoin has been reused from elsewhere.	Good	Erosion	
C045	OS Bench Mark	OS bench mark shown on historic 6” and 25 “OS maps. Mark is unusually small and inscribed on the second quoin from the base on the west face of barn (left side). Top horizontal incision deeper and more visible than vertical lines.	Fair	Vehicle; erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C046	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single thin rough limestone gate stoop on the left side of gateway entrance to private house, top is broken. Bolt fixing stoop and wooden gate post together.	Good	Vehicle; erosion	
C047	Clapper Bridge	Footbridge possibly shown on the 25" OS maps. Clapper bridge over Crosby Garrett Beck, made from two sandstone slabs with metal staples in the centre and three bolts on the northern side. Sandstone upright beneath slabs acting as support. Metal railings with metal wire fencing on both sides of bridge with stone revetment on both sides of the Beck.	Good	Erosions; Flooding	
C048	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with sub-rounded tops outside the old smithy (now a private residence). Left stoop has gate catch, right stoop has two hinges with metal gate attached and metal tie over the top of the stoop connecting it to the wall. Smithy marked on historic 6" and 25" OS maps.	Fair	Vehicles; erosion; neglect	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C049	Steps	Four limestone steps (potentially five in the past) built into the bank leading down to Crosby Garrett Beck located to the left of Becksides Barn. Nothing shown on historic mapping. Purpose unknown.	Poor	Vegetation; neglect	
C050	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with rounded top and shoulders located on the right side of gateway to private residence (MYD6606). Stoops profile is inscribed on the inside face about 3 cm away from edge and two metal hinges on the inside face. Stoop on the left is a concrete replica.	Good	Erosion	
C051	Churn Stand	Churn stand (MYD64427), with a step on the right side and concrete aggregate on the top. Stand made predominantly from limestone.	Good	Vegetation; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C052	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops located outside of private house with curved tops, left stoop has metal gate catch on the inside face and some damage to rear face. Right stoop has two metal hinges on the inside face with gate attached and broken hinge at the top.	Fair	Erosion; vehicles	
C053	Dovecote	Dovecote located on the gable end of building. Dovecote made up of two rows, bottom row has four holes, with three in the row above. Possibly had rows above this but has possibly been rebuilt removing any evidence of them. Fleece Inn marked on 25" OS map.	Good	Building neglect	
C054	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with roughly rounded tops at entrance to driveway to private house. Left stoop has broken metal hinge and metal eye (used to secure modern gates) on the front face; right stoop has metal hinges on the front face with metal gate attached.	Good	Vehicles; erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C055	Step Stile	Step stile built into wall leading into farm yard (for private use). First step is limestone with metal leaded into the end (use not clear). Top step creating crossing point is concrete.	Fair	Vegetation	
C056	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop tapers to a point at the top, with a hinge on the south side projecting into a small section of wall (of unknown purpose) at an angle/misaligned. Use of stoop unknown. Stoop possibly connected to the bottom step of stile opposite (C055). Stoop on opposite side of wall section is C057 (photos of wider location included in folder, nothing shown on historic mapping).	Fair	Vehicles	
C057	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop on east side of a small section of wall (of unknown use) set at an angle, with a metal hinge on the Beck side. Stoop has been broken about half-way up and has probably been moved from elsewhere. Stoop on opposite side of wall section is C056 (photos of wider location included in folder, nothing shown on historic mapping).	Fair	Vehicles; damage	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C058	Trough	Sandstone trough located behind short wall section on the bank of Crosby Garrett Beck, tooling marks are visible on the side. Not clear why the trough has been re-positioned here.	Good	Vegetation; flooding	
C059	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rounded tops and shoulders outside driveway to Rock Dene (private residence).	Good	Vehicles	
C060	Mounting Block	Two steps of different sizes, one limestone, one sandstone, built into wall and currently used as a mounting block. Possibly associated with farmhouse (MYD65619) and farmstead (MYD66005). It is an unusual form for a mounting block (along with its location directly onto the road) and might have originally been a bink (bench-form of churn stand).	Good	Vehicles; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C061	Churn Stand	Churn stand built into bank at rear of barn close to the cart entrance. Possibly for domestic use as not directly on roadside.	Good	Vehicles	
C062a	Date Stone	Square sandstone date stone with relief carving of "IT 1691" (IT = John Taylor) situated above former doorway (now window) of house. Possibly associated with the date stone C006d.	Good	Erosion	
C062b	OS Bench Mark	OS Bench mark marked on 6" and 25" OS maps, carved onto quoin located on the left side of former door (now window) of house.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C062c	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with shoulders and rounded tops at entrance to private garden garden. Left stoop has metal hinge on the rear face and hole for modern gate bolt on inside face; right stoop has two hinges with gate attached on the inside face.	Good	Erosion	
C063	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops at entrance to farmyard track. Left stoop has two hinges on rear face with modern gate attached. Right stoop is broken at the top and has broken metal attachment on rear face and broken metal bolt on inside face.	Good	Vegetation; erosion; vehicles	
C064	Culvert	Culvert in west side of mixed limestone and sandstone river-bank revetment, has concrete top/lintel. Culvert goes under road.	Good	Vegetation; flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C065	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops. Left stoop has metal gate catch on inside face; right stoop has two metal hinges with modern gate attached. Located at entrance to an old barn (MYD70153).	Good	Erosion; vehicles; removal	
C066	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gate stoops, both have rounded tops and shoulders. Left stoop is limestone with gate catch on the inside face and cracking leading from this. Right stoop is sandstone with two iron hinges on the inside face, stoop has bracket around the top linking the stoop to the iron railings, bracket and railings painted white. Stoops outside of private residence (MYD66003).	Good	Erosion	
C067	Clapper bridge	Clapper bridge over Crosby Garrett Beck made up of two sandstone slabs with metal staples in the centre. Limestone upright beneath the slabs acting as support. Stone revetment on west side carrying on past bridge, some revetment on east side but limited to bridge area. Modern metal railings painted green on one side. Bridge not shown on historic mapping.	Good	Flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C068	Date Stone	Lintel and quoins painted green, date in the middle of the lintel with letters in a triangular formation below it. Date and letters "17[diamond] 22 I ^E H" painted black. This style of date stone is extremely common in Lancashire, but can also be found in Cumbria and Yorkshire.	Good	Erosion	
C069	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with rounded top on the left side of gateway leading to farm (MYD66509). The stoop is tapered with two hinge plates attached to inside face, modern gate attached.	Good	Erosion; removal; vehicles	
C070	Clapper Bridge	Footbridge shown on historic 6" and 25" OS map. Two sandstone slabs with staples in the centre across Crosby Garrett Beck, with a sandstone upright in the centre and concrete around the base. One sandstone slab on the east side of the bridge, and stone abutments on either side of the bank. Modern metal railings painted green now rusted and corroded.	Good	Flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C071	Ford	Ford through Crosby Garrett Beck, recently set with modern granite stone-sets and curbing. Ford not shown on historic mapping.	Good	Flooding; vehicles	
C072a	Fuel Pump	Old green metal fuel pump (Tokheim 93XA Commercial Pump) with rubber hose on a concrete plinth, part of Handley's Lorry Yard recessed into wall on the south-west side of yard and still in use.	Good	Removal; vehicles	
C072b	Fuel Pump	Old green metal fuel pump with rubber hose, sitting on a concrete plinth on north side of Handley's Lorry Yard near the back. Pump still in use.	Good	Removal; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C073	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with triangular pointed tops which match the wall coping. Left stoop has metal catch with groove on the inside face; right stoop has two metal hinges on the inside face with metal gate attached. Stoops located at front entrance to private house (MYD66002).	Good	Erosion; vehicles	
C074	Memorial	Memorial for the Settle-Carlisle Railway Workers and their families created from three gate stoops donated by local villagers, erected in 2019. The left stoop is the smallest, middle stoop has a metal plaque with a dedication fixed to the front, with an old iron gate catch above it; the right stoop has a hinge attachment on the west face and crack in the top which has been leaded in. The plaque on centre stoop reads "1870-1876 These retired stoops commemorate all those who died during the construction of the settle to Carlisle railway. Thirteen children, five women and twelve men area buried in unmarked graves in Crosby Garrett churchyard. A stone stoop (C031) has now been placed there to honour them. This railway is their legacy. <i>"All by myself I have to go, With none to tell me what to do – All alone besides the stream And up the mountains of dreams"</i> Robert Louis Stephenson."	Good	Removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C075	Well	“Bensson’s Well” is shown on the first edition 6” OS map. The subsequent 6” and 25” OS maps show a dot/circle and P in this location suggesting it had become a pump. The structure is circular with predominantly limestone walls (in the style of sheepfold), with a stoop on either side of the west facing entrance. The left stoop has two hinges on the inside face, the right stoop has a gate catch on the inside face. The internal surface is covered in stone slabs which are covered in moss and vegetation, no evidence of the pump or attachments found. To the north, there is a short section of wall (c.3 metres in length x 0.96 cm high) which ends with a stoop. Possible opening on the north side of the circular structure near the base, adjacent to the wall, now infilled with stone.	Poor	Collapse; vegetation	
C076	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops which taper with rounded tops. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face, right stoop has a gate catch on the inside face. Located at entrance to front garden of private residence (MYD66001).	Good	Vegetation	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C077	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with flat tops leading to private garden. Left stoop has a gate catch on the inside face and one leaded hole. Right stoop has two hinges and one disused hole. Located at side, giving access to rear of private house.	Good	Vegetation	
C078	Churn Stand	Churn stand associated with farmstead (MYD66001) made from a mixture of limestone and sandstone with some mortar in place. No concrete top. Churn stand recessed into wall on the right side. In poor condition with cracking and obscured by vegetation.	Poor	Vegetation; collapse; neglect	
C079	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop at entrance to farmyard on right side of gateway. Stoop is broken at the top. Two painted hinges on the rear face with metal gate attached.	Good	Vehicles; erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C080	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop. Located on west side of road/track leading to the fell – possibly remains of old fell gate (shown on the historic 6" and 25" maps). Two hinges on the north face of stoop, one hole located below the top hinge and one hole located above base hinge. Stoop now set at an angle. Historic mapping possibly shows a gate/wall in the same location going across the track.	Good	Erosion; vehicles; removal	
C081	Culvert	Concrete pipe set into limestone revetment running straight under the road/track leading to the fell. Probably used to direct run-off water from the fells. East revetment wall smaller than the west.	Good	Flooding	
C082	Date Stone	Gill Cottage marked on the 2nd edition OS maps. A date stone painted white with "1755" engraved on it and painted black is located on the chimney stack of the north gable end of Gill Cottage, above outshot. Gable end of building covered in white render, date stone also painted white, with the date painted black.	Good	Erosion; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C083	Culvert	Culvert is stone lined and runs west-east under road, probably for the run-off from the fell. East side larger than the west.	Good	Flooding	
C084	Lime Kiln	Lime kiln (MYD62744) marked on 25" OS map. Garage built onto the draw/front face of the disused lime kiln. Top of lime kiln landscaped and now part of a garden.	Poor		
C085	Golf Course	A sandstone block with plaque inscribed with "HOLE TWO PAR 3 116 YDS" (yards)" wording painted white. Block located on the fell, close to an enclosed area. This is part of the remains of golf course created in the 1970s by the local community/village, remains of the golf course are reportedly still visible across Crosby Garrett Fell.	Fair	Removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C086	Culvert	Culvert leading under trackway from the fell, probably for water run-off. South side lintel is reused gate stoop with one metal hinge still visible. North side has concrete pipe.	Good	Erosion; flooding	
C087a	Lime Kiln	“Old Limekiln” marked on the 25” OS map. West facing lime kiln. The back of the kiln has fallen through, with the top degrading. Tree on the north side is causing damage. Kiln has been used to burn modern waste/fly tipping. Associated quarrying also visible and included in wider photos.	Poor	Erosion; neglect; vegetation	
C087b	Lime Kiln	“Old Limekiln” marked on the 25” OS map. North facing lime kiln built into bank, in seemingly better condition than C087a. The draw face is partially blocked by vegetation with some crumbling of material on top. Associated quarrying also visible and included in wider photos.	Fair	Erosion; neglect; vegetation	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C088	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Two limestone gate stoops on gateway leading out onto the fells, with the land to the east of the gate improved land. Left stoop has one hole on the inside face; the right stoop has broken metal hinge at the top and one hinge at the base. Metal gate in situ and held to the stoops by barbed wire.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	
C089	Unknown	Semi-levelled platform created from mixed limestone and sandstone revetment built into the side of the fell used to create "golfing greens". Some stone missing from revetment sides.	Good	Vegetation; livestock	
C090	Water Gate	Water gate built into fell wall, for water run-off leading to Crosby Garrett Beck. Reused iron field gate acting as sluice gate and attached to wooden pole. Pole built into wall heads on either side of opening, wall a mixture of limestone and sandstone. Gate shown on historic OS map, with first edition 6" map labels a weir in this area.	Good	Flooding; erosion; vegetation	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C091	Bridge	Bridge shown on historic 6" and 25" OS maps with stone lined culvert underneath. South side has large opening, with stone walls channelling the water. North side mostly covered in vegetation. Trackway running over bridge, bridge parapets made from modern concrete designed to fit together.	Good	Vegetation	
C092a	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops. Left stoop has two hinges, right stoop has two cemented hinges and one leaded hinge. Stoops probably new/reused as the OS bench mark (located on left stoop, inside face C092b) is not on historic maps.	Good	Vehicles; erosion	
C092b	OS Bench Mark	OS bench mark located on the inside face of left stoop on driveway to Long Acre House. Stoops probably new/reused as the bench mark is not shown on historic OS maps.	Good	Vehicles; erosion	
C093	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops roughly cut, leading to fields from probable former back lane (see historic OS maps). Left side has two hinges and one hole on inside face. Wooden gate attached. Right stoop possibly has a gate catch on the inside face.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C094	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gate stoops, left stoop is sandstone with two hinges on rear face. Right stoop is limestone and in a triangular shape, roughly cut with two hinges on the rear face. Newer wooden gates attached. Gateway leading to private garden, was former fields (see historic OS maps).	Good	Vehicles; erosion	
C095	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops leading to fields. Left stoop has gate catch on rear face. Right stoop has two hinges on rear face, with metal gates attached and barbed wire around the top.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	
C096	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop located on the left side of field entrance, two leaded hinges on the rear face.	Good	Vegetation; erosion; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C097	Culvert	Very large culvert located in the base of the railway embankment below ground level, with a revetment wall at back. Arch visible on the front and shows signs of rustication on key stone. Culvert seems to lead under the railway. Metal railings out the front for safety(?).	Fair	Vegetation; flooding; erosion	
C098	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single roughly cut rectangular granite(?) gate stoop with concrete on the top. Located on the wall end of a private garden/driveway leading to railway cottages. Two leaded hinges near the base.	Good	Vehicles; removal; erosion	
C099a	Gate Stoop (Single)	Limestone gate stoop with flat top located on the left side of left gateway between private garden (former field?) and the former back lane. Stoop has metal eye bolted into the inside face.	Good	Removal; erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C099b	Gate Stoop (Single)	Rough block of limestone gate stoop located between two gateways on the former back lane. Stoop has two hinges on the front face and two hinges on the right side with gate attached.	Good	Removal; erosion	
C099c	Gate Stoop (Single)	Limestone gate stoop located on the right side of right gateway between the former back lane and fields. Stoop has a metal band around the top which holds a gate catch in place that the modern gate uses. A disused hole is located on the inside face of the stoop	Good	Removal erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C100	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single roughly cut gate stoop on right side of gateway to fields. One hole on the inside face, with metal eye and chain on the front face. Modern metal gate held in situ by barbed wire that the gate attaches to. Metal post on the left side.	Good	Vegetation; erosion; removal	
C101	Squeeze Stile	Limestone squeeze stile with wooden gate on the west side; with two stone steps leading to the crossing point on the east side. Only the wall immediately surrounding the stile is still present as a hedgerow now grows on either side.	Fair	Erosion; vegetation; wall collapse; removal	
C102	Squeeze Stile	Pair of limestone stones (probably limestone pavement) creating a squeeze stile, with some associated stones on the floor. One stone leaning badly. Hedgerow on either side, with wooden gate on one side.	Fair	Collapse; erosion; removal; vegetation	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C103	Squeeze Stile	Mixed limestone and sandstone squeeze stile with step up on one side built into drystone wall, wooden gate and fencing on one side.	Good	Erosion; collapse	
C104	Kissing Gate	Metal kissing gate in a half round style, located on public right of way leading to the back of the Old Smithy (MYD66008). Railings have been cut/damaged and removed.	Fair	Removal; erosion	
C105a	Water Smoot	Water smoot in limestone wall with lintel, probably for water run-off from road.	Good	Erosion; flooding; wall collapse	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
C105b	Water Smoot	Water smoot in limestone wall with lintel, probably for water run-off from road.	Good	Erosion; flooding; wall collapse	