

Small-Scale Heritage Features Survey

Technical Report: Crosby Ravensworth
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 Ravensworth 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 Ravensworth took place over three and a half days on the 7th, 9th and 10th June, with a half day on the 28th July 2022. The survey was undertaken by six volunteers, one WDLP and two YDNPA staff members along with the Cultural Heritage Trainee.

Crosby Ravensworth is a small village located between Shap and Appleby-in-Westmorland. 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 96 features during the project, most of which relate to the post-medieval period and reflect the rural and agricultural nature of the village.

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

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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 7th, 9th and 10th June and 28th July 2022 by six volunteers, along with one WDLP and two YDNPA staff members, overseen by the Cultural Heritage Trainee. Training was given on the day in surveying techniques and each person carried out one aspect of data collection such as photography, measurements, GPS co-ordinates, and other aspects of site recording.

Aims and Objectives

1.6 The project aims are

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

1.7 The following project objectives were set

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

Project Scope

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

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

2. Methodology

Project Design

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

Desk Based Assessment

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

2.3 The late 19th, 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	1858-59	1863	N/A	N/A
Second Edition	1897	1899	1897	1898
Third Edition	1913	1920	1913	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 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 fields, lynchets, and ridge and furrow earthworks. Work is underway to re-assess

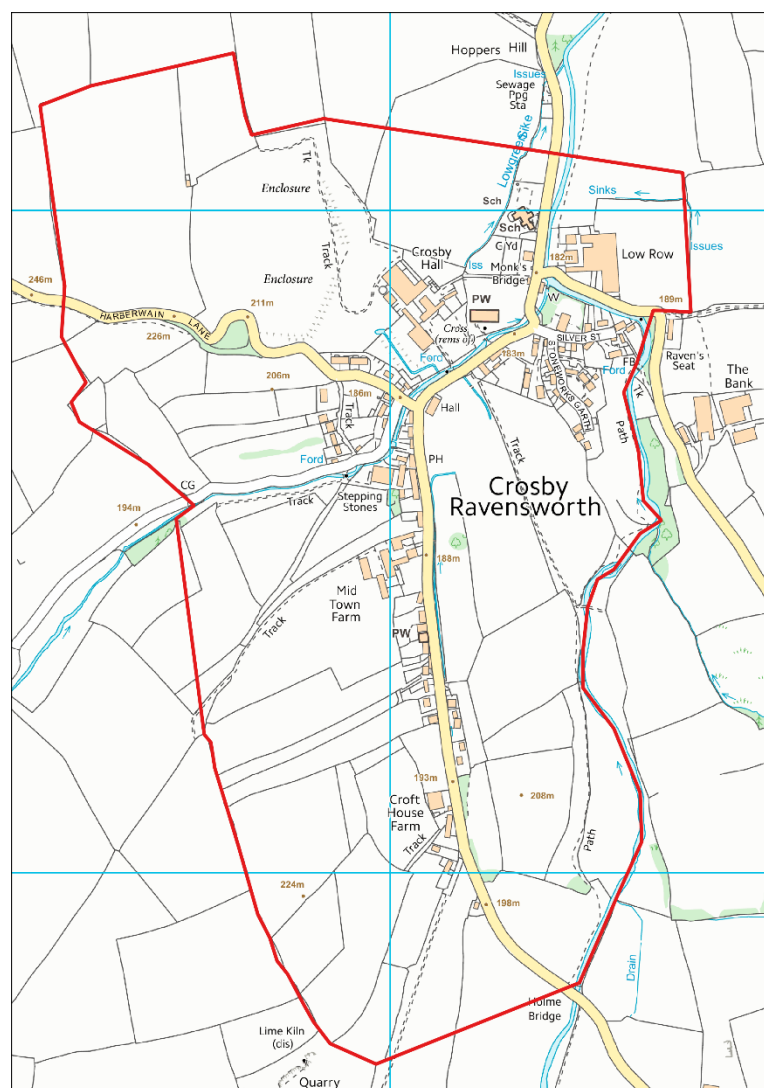


Figure 1: Medieval 'core' around Crosby Ravensworth. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740. Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

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

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 2). All appropriate features will be entered onto the YDNPA HER.

3. Background

Location

3.1 Crosby Ravensworth (NY622148) 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 east of Shap and seven miles west of Appleby-in-Westmorland, with the wider parish including the settlements of Maulds Meaburn and Reagill. The Lyvennet Beck runs east around the village, while the Dalesbank Beck runs through the village's centre. Areas of green and housing are located on either side of the Beck, with Crosby Ravensworth Fell located just south of the village.

Geology

3.2 The village is built on Alston Formation geology; a sedimentary bedrock (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone) formed during the Carboniferous period (337-328 million years ago). This is overlain with superficial depositions of Alluvium, formed during the Quaternary period (11.8 thousand years ago - the present day (British Geology Survey 2022)).

Landscape Character and Use

3.3 The parish is made up of several constituent townships of which Crosby Ravensworth is the second largest, consisting of 1518 ha. Crosby Ravensworth Fell (2242 ha) remains unenclosed as it was an extra-parochial area (outside of any ecclesiastical or civil parish) and common, split between Crosby Ravensworth and Birkbeck Fells (Cumbria County History 2022).

3.4 The village was designated a Conservation Area in 1994; with Crosby Ravensworth Fell being a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and part of the wider Asby Complex Special Area of Conservation (Natural England 2014).

3.5 There were 789 residents registered in the parish during the 1801 census, before increasing to 971 residents in 1851. The number of residents has been declining since this peak, with only 538 people registered in the parish during the 2001 census (Cumbria County History 2022).

3.6 Little of the medieval village layout remains in situ. Some older field boundaries are visible in the landscape, having been fossilised in place by hedgerows and single trees. LiDAR imagery (Figure 22) meanwhile shows the remnants of wider field systems within the landscape, as well as possible tofts and crofts.

3.7 Crosby Ravensworth Hall was first formed under the Early Gospatrick, after which it descended to his son Torphin De Alverstein following the Norman Conquest. From here it passed to the Threlkelds of Cumberland. Following the death of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld in the early 1500s it passed via marriage to the Pickerings, before being purchased by Sir John Lowther in the early 1600s (Taylor 1892, Cumbria County History 2022).

Known Archaeological Sites

3.8 The YDNPA records 85 known heritage assets within a 1km radius of the village. Much of this information relates to the post-medieval agricultural history of the village and includes field barns, farmsteads, quarries and lime kilns.

3.9 There are 16 listed buildings within the 1km search area, three of which fall within the survey area of Maulds Meaburn. The other 13 listed buildings are within the Crosby Ravensworth search area and include twelve Grade II listings and one Grade I, which is the Parish Church of St Lawrence (1311870; MYD62453). There is one scheduled monument within the search area, the Crosby Ravensworth Church Cross (1007599; MYD68437).

3.10 With regards to small-scale heritage features within the village, the OS maps (National Library of Scotland 2022) shows a “batling tree” to the north of the village, with the first edition six-inch map also labelling two “Butts” at opposite ends of the adjacent field (Low Green), these butts are also recorded on the YDNPA HER and probably refer to former archery butts (MYD63407). A pinfold is shown at the opposite end of the village and recorded on the YDNPA HER (MYD69698). A single guide post is shown on the second edition six-inch and subsequent maps, along with a cross in St Lawrence’s Churchyard which is believed to be medieval in date (MYD68437). Several fords are shown on the historic maps, along with a variety of pumps and several wells (including jenny’s well (MYD69699)). Stepping stones are

labelled in various places throughout the village from the second edition twenty-five-inch map onwards, although the YDNPA only records one set close to Crosby Hall (MYD62761). A former sheepfold is shown from the first edition six-inch map onwards and is also recorded on the YDNPA HER (MYD69697) however it is outside of the survey area.

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

Archaeological and Historical Background

3.12 The early history of Crosby Ravensworth is little documented, however its traces can be seen in the earthworks and field systems surrounding the village, in addition to some finds. The village is shown on the 1583 edition of the Saxton Atlas, although it dates back much further and was certainly present by the Norman occupation, with Gospatric and later Thorpin owning the Manor (Relph1999) and aspects of the St Lawrence's church dating to 1200AD (MYD62453). The church underwent major rebuilding work in the 19th century, with map and building evidence showing a number of improvements went on throughout the village during this time, the majority of which are linked to the Dent family.

Prehistory (pre-43AD)

3.13 As mentioned above, the early history of the village is evidenced through a variety of earthworks which includes a sub-rectangular earthwork (MYD63197) recorded from aerial photography to the north of the village, however, it is unclear if the earthworks are natural or archaeological. Part of a sub-rectangular enclosure (MYD62807) is recorded to the west of Bank Lane and included a possible entrance on the south side.

3.14 A rectangular stone with cup marks (MYD63739) was recorded in 2005 and is thought to date to the late Neolithic-early Bronze Age (PAS: LANCUM-6660E5). Several finds of uncertain dates have also been recorded. These include a miniature copper-alloy iron claw hammer-head (MYD63496, LVPL635) found in 1999, and a head carved in relief from grey sandstone (MYD63498) which was found in 1963 when a 'wall collapsed'.

Romano-British (43AD-410AD)

3.15 Three roman coins (MYD63487) were found between 1985-87, and date from between the 1st and 3rd century AD and might be associated with trade between the village and the Romano-British settlement of Ewe Close (1007589) about two-kilometres south of the village.

Medieval (410AD-1540AD)

3.16 Sometime before 1153 Crosby Ravensworth Church, along with land in/around the village was given to the church of St. Peter and St. Hilda of Whitby (MYD62453; Curwen 1932), indicating that both a church and village were well established by this period. However, it is unclear if the church was constructed of stone at this point, as the earliest part of the Church is the crossing which dates to 1200 (MYD62453; 1311870).

3.17 The remains of a Medieval cross stump (MYD62307/ MYD68437; 1007599) is located in the Churchyard, close to the church's south entrance. The stump is just over two-meters high and is made up of three parts which have been fastened together; the top was likely damaged and discarded during the Civil War (MYD62307; 1007599).

3.18 To the east of Bank Lane, a larger section of multi-period field systems (MYD69671) are recorded. This field system is made up of area of improved land with ridge and furrow and older field boundaries.

3.19 The medieval village of Maulds Meaburn (MYD62291) is located to the north of the village and falls within the 1km search radius, however, as the village is being surveyed as part of this project its history and background will not be discussed here (see Maulds Meaburn's Technical Report).

3.20 The Crake Tree field system (MYD62489) is located on the northern edge of the search boundary between Crosby Ravensworth and Mauls Meaburn. The field system runs east-west down to Micklebank Sike and consist of earthworks and strip fields, however it is not clear if this area is also associated with the holdings of Wickerslack or Maulds Meaburn. Crake Trees Tower House itself (MYD62288 (1145437/1007607)) is outside the search area.

3.21 Linear earthworks (MYD62504) located at the northern edge of the village, consisting of two possible parallel banks were reportedly visible on aerial photography from 1979. While the HER does not assign these earthworks a date, the first edition six-inch OS map labels this area “Low Green” and shows two (archery) “Butts” (MYD63407) at either end of the field. Bland (1910) reports that there were “two mounds about 100 yards apart; upon these were erected temporary marks to shoot at” in Low Green. Therefore, the earthworks visible on the aerial photography could possibly be the same ones referred to by Bland and relate to mandatory archery practices.

3.22 Crosby Ravensworth Corn Mill (MYD62219) was located to the east of the former Rising Sun Public House, and was first mentioned in 1160. The mill continued in use until 1890 and consisted of two mill-wheels and several drying kilns (Relph 1999). Nothing now remains of the building, however, the mill race is still visible as an earthwork and the tail race visible in the Vicarage gardens.

3.23 To the west of St Lawrence’s Church is an earthwork enclosure which is roughly 6.5ha in size and consists of a bank about 12-feet wide and 2-foot high (MYD62297) which is thought to be a small deer park. Newman (2014) suggests that the area is more likely to have been a deer-hay based on its small size, or have been used for stock management as a large pinfold as the area is cultivated land.

3.24 About 300 meters west of the possible deer park (MYD62297) is the “Haberwain Field System” (MYD69081) which includes ridge and furrow, lynchets and former field boundaries, probably representing multi-period use that is possibly linked to a former settlement near Haberwain (MYD63239) however it is unclear.

Post-Medieval (post-1540)

3.25 Crosby Hall (MYD62308) is surrounded by a moat and located in the centre of the village adjacent to the church, with Newman (2014) speculating that it was the site of a former grange. The current hall dates from the 16th century and has the Pickering family coat of arms located over the main door (not recorded during the survey). A medieval pele tower dating from c. 1350 abutted the manor in 1550, was reportedly located at the site, however this pulled down in 1750. Following this the

house has been remodelled and several times during the mid-18th and 19th century. The Hall is now part of a farm complex, with parts of the moat still visible around the perimeter of the site and recorded on the OS maps.

3.26 Flass House (MYD66174) is situated to the north of Crosby Ravenworth (on the outskirts on Maulds Meaburn), and is shown and labelled on the 1842 tithe (The Genealogist 2022) and historic OS maps. The house was rebuilt in the mid-19th century in the Palladian style (possibly incorporating an earlier 18th century house), by the Dent family.

3.27 Crosby Ravensworth has had a school since at least 1600. It became an endowed school in 1630 following a donation by the vicar William Willan (Relph 1999; Cumbria County History 2022). The old school (now Monks Bridge House) was rebuilt in 1666, and remodelled in 1784 by William Dent who added two inscriptions around the outside of the building (MYD66421). A girls endowed school located on Tenter Row was built in 1830, with the first edition six-inch map labelling it as Dame School (Endowed). The school merged with the existing boys school in 1898 to become Crosby Ravensworth Mixed School, with the former Dame School marked as Parish Room on the third edition twenty-five-inch OS map. In 1963 the village schools in Maulds Meaburn and Reagill closed and combined with the school in Crosby Ravensworth to form Crosby Ravensworth CE Primary School (Cumbria County History 2022) in a new building down the road from Monks Bridge House.

3.28 The village is shown as having two pubs on OS maps. The Butchers Arms Inn is located to the east of the village and reportedly dates back to 1773. A keystone date stone (not recorded during the survey) is located over the front door and is engraved with 1853, with the initials "M^E & A" below it.

3.29 The Rising Sun Inn was located in the centre of the village opposite the church. It is labelled on the first edition six-inch OS map and reportedly stood further back from the road than the present building (Relph 1999). The Rising Sun Inn was in operation until the late 19th century after which the building was replaced with the Sun Hotel/Inn and a smithy, both of which are visible on the second edition twenty-five-inch OS map. The rebuilding of the inn and addition of the smithy are part of

several building projects undertaken by the Dent family within the village during this time; the building is now residential in character.

3.30 A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel opened in 1875 to the west of the village, with a United Methodist Chapel opening in 1878 in Maulds Meaburn; both buildings are now residential in character.

Place Name

3.31 Crosby Ravensworth is first shown as “Crosbyerauenswathe” on the 1583 edition of the Saxton Atlas of England and Wales (Figure 12). With the name similarly recorded as “Crosbyerauenswath” (Figure 13) on Joan Blaeu’s 1662 map.

3.32 The village name has changed by the Jeffery’s 1778 map (Figure 14) where it is recorded as “Crosby Ravensworth”. This spelling has continued to be used and is the same spelling as that used on the tithe, OS and modern maps today.

3.33 The village name derives from the old Norse, with “Crosby” probably meaning farmstead/village with a cross, and “Ravensworth” being a personal name (The Institute of Name-Studies 2022).

4. Survey Results

4.1 The survey of Crosby Ravensworth took three and a half days to complete and identified 96 features over 84 recordings (Figure 2, see Appendix B for the full gazetteer).

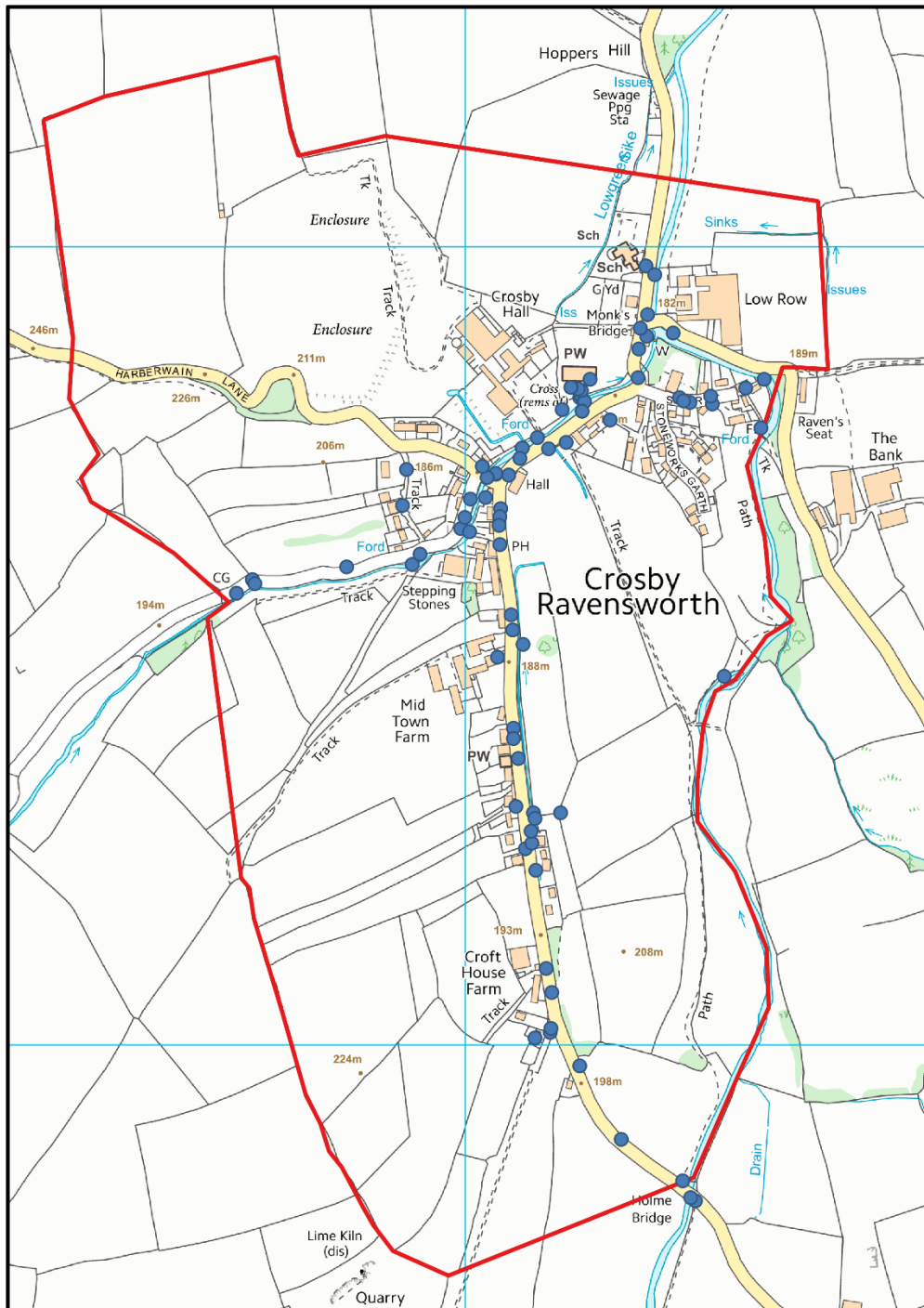


Figure 2: Map showing the location of the features identified during the survey. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740. Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

4.2 Gate stoops were the most numerous feature identified during the survey, representing 33% of all features types, with single stoops (18%) being more common than pairs of gate stoops² (18%). Date stones were the next most common feature at 11%, followed by stiles at 7%.

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 routeways 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
Bell	1	Memorial	6
Boot Scraper	4	Mill Stone	1
Bridge	4	OS Bench Mark	1
Cart Stops	1	Pin Fold	1
Churn Stand	1	Privy	1
Culvert	3	Smoot	1
Date Stone	10	Spring	1
Footbridge	1	Squeeze Stile	6
Ford	3	Step Stile	1
Former School House	1	Stepping Stones	3
Gate Stoop (Single)	17	Steps	2
Gate Stoops (Pair)	15	Swings	1
Graffiti	1	Tie Ring	2
Hook	1	Trough	1
Iron Date	1	Water Gate	1
Leat and Weir	1	Well	1
Letter Box	1		
Total Features		96	

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

Commemoration

Date Stones

4.5 Ten date stones were identified in the village during the survey. The date stones differ in form and style, with the dates ranging from the 18th to 20th century.

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

4.6 Feature E029 (Figure 4) is a highly stylised quatrefoil date stone located above the entrance porch to St Lawrence's Church (MYD62453). The letters in the top section "O D M" refer to the Latin phrase "*Deo optimo maximo*" which means "to God, most good, most great", with the 1811 date commemorating remodelling works undertaken in the early 19th century by George Gibson.



Figure 4: Image showing quatrefoil date stone on the entrance porch to St Lawrence's Church.

4.7 Two of the dates stones recorded within the village refer to the Dent family. The first is E040 which is located above the entrance to Midtown Farm. The stone is rectangular, and made from stucco or non-local stone. The design consists of a dragon the left side and the letters W.D below it, the Dent family crest is then in the centre, with a unicorn is on the right side and the date 1861 below it. The second stone is E081 and is located on the Low Row farm. Low Row farm is labelled on the 1842 tithe map and recorded as being owned by the Earl of Lonsdale (The Genealogist 2022) during this period. The stone has a raised boarder forming an angular shield shape, with the letters WD and 1859 date below it also raised. The WD on both stones refer to Wilkinson Dent and are located on properties to commemorate their rebuilding as 'model farmsteads'. Similar date stones can be found throughout the parish, all commemorating building projects undertaken by the Dent family during this period (see paragraph 183.29 and Maulds Meaburn report).

4.8 The oldest date stone recorded during the survey is a rectangular red sandstone block with "Collison Iohn Ann 1752" inscribed over three lines (E045, Figure 5). The stone is unusual as it includes the names of individuals, rather than



Figure 5: Image showing the date stone (E045) with a scalloped edge around the top and an incised line around the other three edges.

just the initials; it is decorated with an incised scallop pattern on the top edge and a plain incised line around the other three sides, however these marks are now very faint. The stone is located on the gable end of a barn (MYD66918), but has probably been repurposed/reused from elsewhere for the barns construction.

Memorials

4.9 Crsoby Ravenworth Village Hall was built in 1927 and has a date stone (E001a) over commemorating its construction over the main enterence. On either side of the doorway on the front elevation of the building is a memorial, both of which were erected by public subscription. The memorial on the left (E001b) is a grey



Figure 6: Images showing the memorials on Crosby Ravensworth Village Hall. Left - WWI memorial. Right - WWII memorial.

granite tablet set into the external wall with a shelf at the base that appears to be contemporary with the Hall's construction. The memorial commemorates the men of the parish who left to serve in the First World War and provides a roll of honor (IWM reference 68133). The memorial on the right (E001c) is a grey granite tablet set proud of the wall with a shelf at the bottom that appears to be a later addition to the building. The memorial commemorates the men and women from the parish who served during World War Two, with the stone providing a roll of honour (IWM reference 68134).

4.10 A war memorial is located in St Lawrence's Churchyard and takes the form of a decorated Celtic cross with a two stepped base and tapered shaft. The cross is a memorial to those of the parish who died during the First World War and was erected by public subscription in 1920 (IWM 68129).

4.11 A semi-curved wrought iron bench (E002, Figure 7) is located opposite the Village Hall and commemorates the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. The seat is painted black and split between three sections with "19" in the left section, "EIR" in the central section and "53" in the right section. The letters and dates are all located in the centre of each section and painted silver. A similar bench can be found within between Crosby Ravensworth and Maulds Meaburn.



Figure 7: Image showing a wrought iron seat (E002) commemorating the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

4.12 The swing set (E008) identified during this survey may be related to other similar sets that are located within the area (see the Maulds Meaburn report) that were erected and designed to commemorate the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

Travel

Bridges, Fords and Stepping Stones

4.13 Like many of the villages in the area Crosby Ravensworth is built spanning a central river, and as a result has bridges located throughout the village. While this practices can be seen elsewhere (see Crosby Garrett and Maulds Meaburn reports), Crosby Ravenworth has a high number of stone bridges which is unusual in the area. Durining the survey five stone bridges (or aspects of bridges) were recorded (E004, E010a, E023, E031, E054) within the survey area, with Monks Bridge not recorded due to traffic activity during the survey. Of these six bridges four are were within the centre of the village (E004, E023, E031 and Monks Bridge), of which three are named on the first edition six-inch OS map and listed - E023 (Church Bridge), E031 (Church Bridge) and Monks Bridge. The high number of stone bridges within the village could suggest that the village was more well-travelled than other area, or it could reflect the relationship between the village's layout and the water course.

4.14 The only unlisted bridge within the centre of the village is located opposite the Village Hall and leads to Harberwain Lane. The bridge is shown on the tithe map, although Harberwain Lane does not fully appear in this section of the village until the second edition OS maps. The bridge has two carts stops (E004) at either end of the north parapet. The cart stops are similar in design, although different in size, with the east stone being smaller than the west, although in a better condition. The second edition twenty-five-inch map clearly shows a smithy on the north-western side of the bridge, indicating that that bridge would have been used regularly as the main access to that side of the Dalesbank Beck. This ongoing use may have warranted the parapet to require extra protection in the form of cart stops.

4.15 Bridge E023 is shown on the Tithe map and labelled as Church Bridge on the first edition six-inch OS map and provides access to St Lawrence's Church over the Dalesbank Beck. The bridge is very narrow suggesting it was designed for those on horseback and pedestrian rather than carriages. The stone parapets on either side of the bridge overhang slightly, however it is unclear if this was a stylistic choice or a later alteration. The bridge was listed in 1968 and believed to date to the 19th century (1326745, MYD65030) potentially linking it to the church renovation works (discussed in paragraph 4.6).



Figure 8: Image showing a small bridge (E023) leading to St Lawrence's Church.

4.16 Less than 100 meters north of E023 is bridge E031. The bridge is listed (1326743) and is described as “probably C18 but perhaps earlier”. However, this seems unlikely as the bridge is labelled New Bridge on the first edition six-inch OS map, with stepping stones shown in this location on the tithe map, suggesting it was created sometime between 1842 and 1858-9. In 1902 work was undertaken to widen the bridge and change its form to become a ‘skew’ bridge³ (MYD66462).

4.17 Bridges E010a and E054 are located outside of the village to the west and south respectively. Bridge E10a gives access to fields and is depicted as being on an old trackway on the first edition six-inch OS map suggesting that the bridge was

³ This refers to the angle of the bridge's construction.

part of an older route way that connected the west of the village with Haber and Low and High Dalebanks before reaching Oddendale. This route is now only accessible as a PROW, with the modern road only giving access to Low Dalesbanks. Bridge E054 goes over the Lyvennet Beck is labelled as Woodfoot Bridge on the first edition twenty-five-inch OS map⁴, probably connecting it to Woodfoot Farm to the south. However, the bridge is labelled as Holme Bridge on the second⁵ and third⁶ edition of the twenty-five-inch OS maps. Curwen (1932) refers to the bridge as Holme Bridge as says that the bridge was first referenced in 1679, surveyed in 1690-91 and subsequently repaired in 1691-92. The bridge is made from sandstone, and has significant foundations at base, it has been widened at some point in the past, probably to allow vehicle access.

4.18 Monks Bridge (MYD66422; 1145444), is located to the north of Monks Bridge House (the former school) and is shown to be part of a trackway that goes east past Low Row to give access to Maulds Meaburn Moor. This routeway is now a PROW, with the bridge now only giving access to Bank Head and Bank Lane. The bridge is first mentioned in 1702 (Curwen 1932) as being in need of repair suggesting that it had been in this location for some time. Bank Bridge is labelled on the first edition six-inch OS map with an adjacent ford, the bridge was probably associated with Bank farm labelled slightly north as well as an older street which possibly included the post office, however it's unclear. A foot bridge and ford is show in this location on subsequent OS map, however as this area is not on the PROW it was not included as part of the survey.

⁴ Map sheet - Westmorland XXI.4. Surveyed: 1858, Published: 1859

⁵ Map sheet - Westmorland XXI.4. Revised: 1897, Published: 1898

⁶ Map sheet - Westmorland XXI.4. Revised: 1912, Published: 1915

4.19 Three lots of stepping stones were recorded during the survey (E009a, E019a and E073). The first, E009a, are located on the east side of the village adjacent to Tenter Row, at a crossing point between several trackways. The stepping stones consist of six large stones and span the breadth of Dalesbank Beck. The stones are shown on the tithe map and the third edition twenty-five-inch OS map. The stepping stones are adjacent to a ford (E009b, Figure 9) which represent the former course of Haberwain Lane going south around Tenter Row, before its current route developed in the late 19th century.



Figure 9: Image showing the stepping stones (E009a) and ford (E009b) adjacent to Tenter Row.

4.20 The second set of stepping stones (E019a) are also associated with a ford (E019b) and span the Dalesbank Beck to give access to Crosby Hall and a PROW. A ford is only marked on the first edition six-inch OS map, while the stepping stones are marked from the second edition six and twenty-five-inch OS map onwards. The ford is still used and has been reinforced with concrete.

4.21 The third set of stepping stones (E073) are shown on the third edition twenty-five-inch OS map and would have linked silver street to the junction of Bank Head and Bank Lane. The current stones were restored to this position in the early 2000s, with the ten stones being a mixture of limestone and sandstone, with some possible Shap granite stones (some of the stones were below water level during the survey making it difficult to tell).

Boot Scrapers

4.22 Boot scrapers are often wrought or later cast iron and are normally located at entrances to buildings. They were a common feature, used for removing mud and dirt from shoes/boots. Four boot scrapers were recorded during the survey.

4.23 Boot scrapers E027 and E028 are both associated with St Lawrence's Church although they are different designs. Scraper E027 is an "H" shape with irregularly shaped finials on either side that probably dates to the 18th century (Hall 2005). Meanwhile E028 represents a set of simpler boot scrapers, each one consisting of a long strip of iron, that has been leaded into the wall. These scrapers are located on either side of the Church's main entrances and so displays a practical and utilitarian design. While the slightly more stylised scraper design of E027 reflects its location outside the Church's north-eastern side door (the priest's door) where it would be used by fewer people.

4.24 Two boot scrapers (E076c, Figure 10) were recorded on the rear side of the top step outside the doorway of the former school (now Monks Bridge House). The left most scraper has a finial at either end, while the second scraper is slightly as it is a simple iron bar that is curved around the step on the right side, with both of the scrapers together being about one meter in length. The location of the scrapers suggests that they were probably for the students and staff members of the school, however it is unclear why one of them is more decorative, while the other is purely functional in its design. The age of the scrapers is unclear; however they could be linked to the remodelling work that took place under William Dent in 1784.

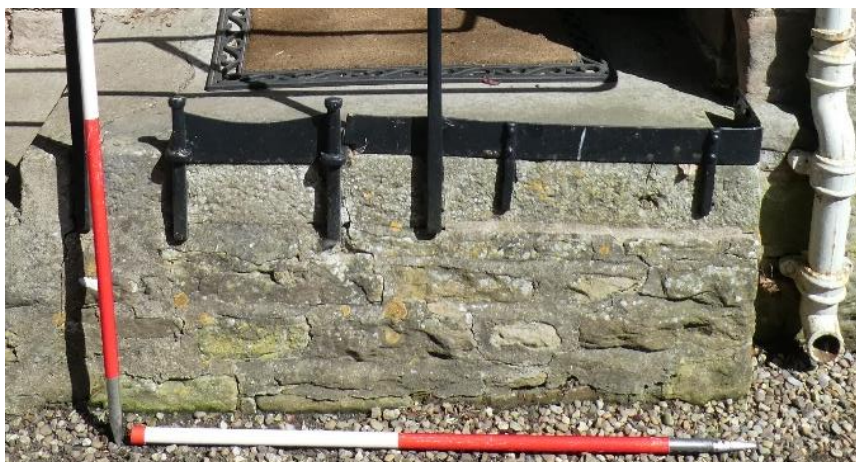


Figure 10: Image showing a series of boot scrapers (E076c) outside the former school.

Wall Furniture

4.25 While Crosby Ravensworth has a mixture of dry stone wall and hedgerow boundaries, wall furniture relating to movement and travel through the area was identified and recorded as part of the survey. This wall furniture was generally associated with dry stone wall boundaries, rather than hedgerows.

Stiles

4.26 Seven stiles were identified during the survey - six squeeze stiles (E011a, E013, E021, E052, E053 and E075) and one step stile (E063). The stiles identified are either located on modern PROWs or give access to public stiles. Many of the modern PROWs are also shown on the late 19th century OS maps, indicating that they were well-known route ways that have been travelled regularly for generations.

4.27 Two of the stiles (E021 and E075) give access to St Lawrence's Churchyard. Stile E021 is located on the south-west boundary wall, to the left of the main gateway entrance. The stile is sandstone and has two steps on the south side and none on the north side as the ground is higher. The squeeze is created from two pieces of vertical stone, inset into the wall to make a narrow gap with a metal bar is set across the centre of the gap. The age of the stile is unknown. The second stile (E075) is located in the eastern boundary wall, next to a gate. The stile is opposite the former school. The stile is created by two wall heads leaving a gap in the wall, with two small steps located on the western side as the ground is higher within the churchyard. The location of the stile in the eastern end of the churchyard, opposite the former school suggests, that it might be associated with access from the school to the church, however it was probably also used by other who lived on that side of the village.

4.28 Stiles E011a and E013 are located to the west, just outside the main village. Stile E013 is a squeeze stile with two steps created using two vertical stones placed to make a "V" shape. A horizontal throughstone has then been placed between them to create a stepping surface. This throughstone has been cut and shaped to fit around the vertical stones (Figure 11) which is unusual. Stile E011a (Figure 11) is located slightly further west on the edge of the survey area and denotes a former public footpath, probably reflecting the route to the village before the formalisation of the current road. The stile has two step with the gap created two sections of wall

being out of alignment. Additionally, the outside of the stile is a gate stoop (E011b) with metal gate attachments, probably marking the former fell gate as shown on the tithe and early OS maps.

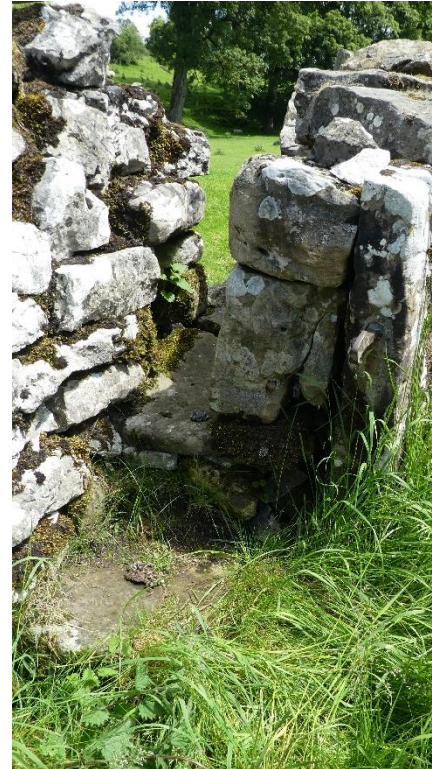


Figure 11: Left - Image showing how the horizontal stone has been shaped around the vertical stones of squeeze stile E013. Right – Image showing the squeeze stile E011a built into the wall with a gate stoop (E011a) on the right.

Gate Stoops

4.29 Seventeen single gate stoops and fifteen pairs of gate stoops were recorded as part of the survey. The stoops were made from a mixture of sandstone, limestone and Shap granite, and primarily relate to private properties and field access.

4.30 The early OS maps show that the fields surrounding the village have only minimally changed since they were first recorded. Due to this, it is likely that the gateways to and between fields have stayed the same, making it probable that the gate stoops marking these gateways have also remained in situ for a substantial period.

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

This continuous repurposing and reuse of gate stoops demonstrates their longevity in these locations, as well as their value as part of the farming landscape.

Agriculture

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

Churn Stands

4.33 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.

4.34 Only one churn stand (E078) was recorded during the survey. The stand is located adjacent to the north-west side of Monks Bridge. It has two steps on the northern end, with a groove cut into the second step. The stand (excluding the steps) is over 6.5 metres in length. Based on its size, the stand was possibly for communal use by the whole village. Alternatively, it could just be associated with Low Row farm (see paragraph 4.7).

Miscellaneous

4.35 The remains of the mill race and weir in the form of earthworks were recorded during the survey (E066). The mill (YD62219) is labelled on the tithe map, with the first edition six-inch map labelling it a Corn Mill, as well as labelling the Mill Race. The weir to the south of the mill race is the only things shown on subsequent OS maps. The mill was located in the centre of the village and was reportedly where the tenants were required to grind their grain (Bland 1910, 44), it has since been demolished.

5. Condition and Threats

5.1 Overall, 66 (69%) features were identified as being in 'good'⁷ condition, 21 (22%) features were described as 'fair'⁸ and 9 (9%) features were identified as being in a 'poor'⁹ condition.

5.2 The nine features which were identified as being in a poor condition include the cart stops (E004), a squeeze stile (E011a), a water gate (E012), a memorial (E025), a well (E049), a gate stoop (E062), the mill race (E066), a trough (E067) and a date stone (E080). The variety of features shows that no single group or type of features are more at risk than anything else.

5.3 The most common threats identified were erosion (50% of features), removal (45% of features), vegetation (25%), flooding (18%) and vehicles (11%).

5.4 Erosion in this context often refers to weathering, rather than erosion due to pollution or animal activity. As many of the features are made from sandstone and limestone within the village the porous nature of the stone increases their risk of weather related damage. This could be seen where features (such as gate stoops) had started to crack/delaminate or become illegible (such as dates stones).

5.5 Over half of the features at risk of removal are gate stoops, which reflects changes in agricultural equipment and practise – with many gateways now being too small for modern farm machinery and so the gate stoops are removed to make the gateway larger. Other items at risk of removal include those without, with a significantly limited use in the 21st century such as tie rings (or horses) and boot scrapers, while others such as stiles are at risk of removal on accessibility grounds.

5.6 The inclusion of vegetation as a threat is slightly ambiguous as in some cases damage is possible due to vegetation damaging and degrading stone (such as date stones) or damaging the feature directly (such as the water gate), while for other features vegetation risks obscuring the feature (such as water smooths) and so is a

⁷ The form and structure of the feature survives and is clear. No evidence of significant damage.

⁸ Significant damage is visible, but it does not affect the integrity of the site/feature as a whole.

⁹ Significantly damaged, severely affecting the form/structure of the site.

seasonal risk. Therefore, this threat should be seen in context with the feature photos, to get a better understanding on how active it is.

6. Recommendations for Further Work

6.1 While none of the features identified during the survey require any further archaeological investigation, this reports recommends the following work would benefit the village,

- a. A conservation area appraisal is undertaken of the village to highlight the village's special character and identify areas of special architectural and/or historical interest. With the appraisal then reviewed in line with the relevant guidelines (Historic England 2019).
- b. A measured archaeological or geophysical survey is undertaken to better understand the relationship between the village and the Harberwain settlement and field system to the west (MYD63239 and MYD69081), the field systems to the east (MYD69671) and the field systems of Crake Trees (MYD62489) and Maulds Meaburn to the north.

7. Conclusion

7.1 The survey of Crosby Ravensworth took place over three and a half days on the 7th, 9th, 10th June, and the 28th July 2022. The survey recorded 96 features over 84 recordings.

7.2 While the medieval history of the village is visible in its layout and the surrounding field systems, the features identified almost all relate to the post medieval period and reflect the villages agricultural history. With the high number of water management systems – bridges, stepping stones, fords, smoots and wells – demonstrating how the village's position on the banks of the Dalesbank Beck has influenced its development and layout, in addition to the day-to-day lives of those who live there.

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9. Appendix A: Historic Maps

9.1 This 1583 edition of the Saxton Atlas of England and Wales (Figure 12) showing Crosbyerauenswathe (circled). The map indicates the presence of a park, along with a church to the north of the village (probably St. Lawrence's).



Figure 12: 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 Crosby Ravensworth circled in red.

9.2 This 1662 map by Joan Blaeu (Figure 13) records the village as Crosbyerauenswath (circled). The map indicates there was a park in the area, however its size on the map suggests it was larger than is indicated by the remaining earthworks. The map also shows a church to the north, probably referring to St. Lawrence's Church.



Figure 13: The map of Westmorland by Joan Blaeu, printed in 1662 (National Library of Scotland 2022) showing Crosby Ravensworth circled in red.

9.3 The Jeffery's 1778 map (Figure 14) shows the village of Crosby Ravensworth and is the first map to give a basic plan of the village. The map shows the buildings on either side of Dalesbank Beck, along with the major route ways to and from the village, as well as St Lawrence's Church to the north.



Figure 14: Jeffery's map of The County of Westmoreland surveyed in 1778 (National Library of Scotland 2022) showing Crosby Ravensworth.

9.4 The 1842 tithe map for Crosby Ravensworth (Figure 15) provides the first detailed map of the village and the surrounding fields. The map shows Low Row farm to the north-east, followed by the school, St Lawrence's Church, the Vicarage and the Sun Inn in the centre, followed by Crosby Hall to the west and the Mill.



Figure 15: The 1842 Tithe Map for Crosby Ravensworth. (The Genealogist 2022).
© TheGenealogist © Crown copyright Images reproduced courtesy of The National Archives, London, England

9.5 The first edition six-inch OS map (Figure 16) of Crosby Ravensworth gives quite a lot of information on the village, it shows two Butts, the Battling Tree and a Tithe barn near Low Green with Low Row and Monks Bridge opposite. Following this is St Lawrence's Churn on one side of the road with The Vicarage and New Bridge on the other, with a post office and ford are labelled to the east. The Hall and Rising Sun P.H, along with Howden Bridge and the Corn Mill are in the centre of the village. With Tenter Row, the endowed Dame School and the Butchers Arms P.H along the north-wester side. Following this Jenny Well is labelled along with a Pinfold and Well Head, before reaching Town Head.



Figure 16: The first edition of the six-inch OS map of Crosby Ravensworth (Westmorland Sheet XIV, surveyed: 1858 to 1859, published: 1863, National Library of Scotland 2022).

9.6 By the second edition six-inch OS map (Figure 17) several features (such as the Butts, the Mill or pinfold) are no longer shown. However, the map does show new details including a hotel in the place of the former Sun Inn, along with a smithy opposite it. Stepping stones and a second smith are also shown close to Crosby Hall, in addition to a Guide Post and Post office. Further along, a Methodist Chapel is now labelled along with several pumps and wells. A second Guide Post is marked near Town Head.

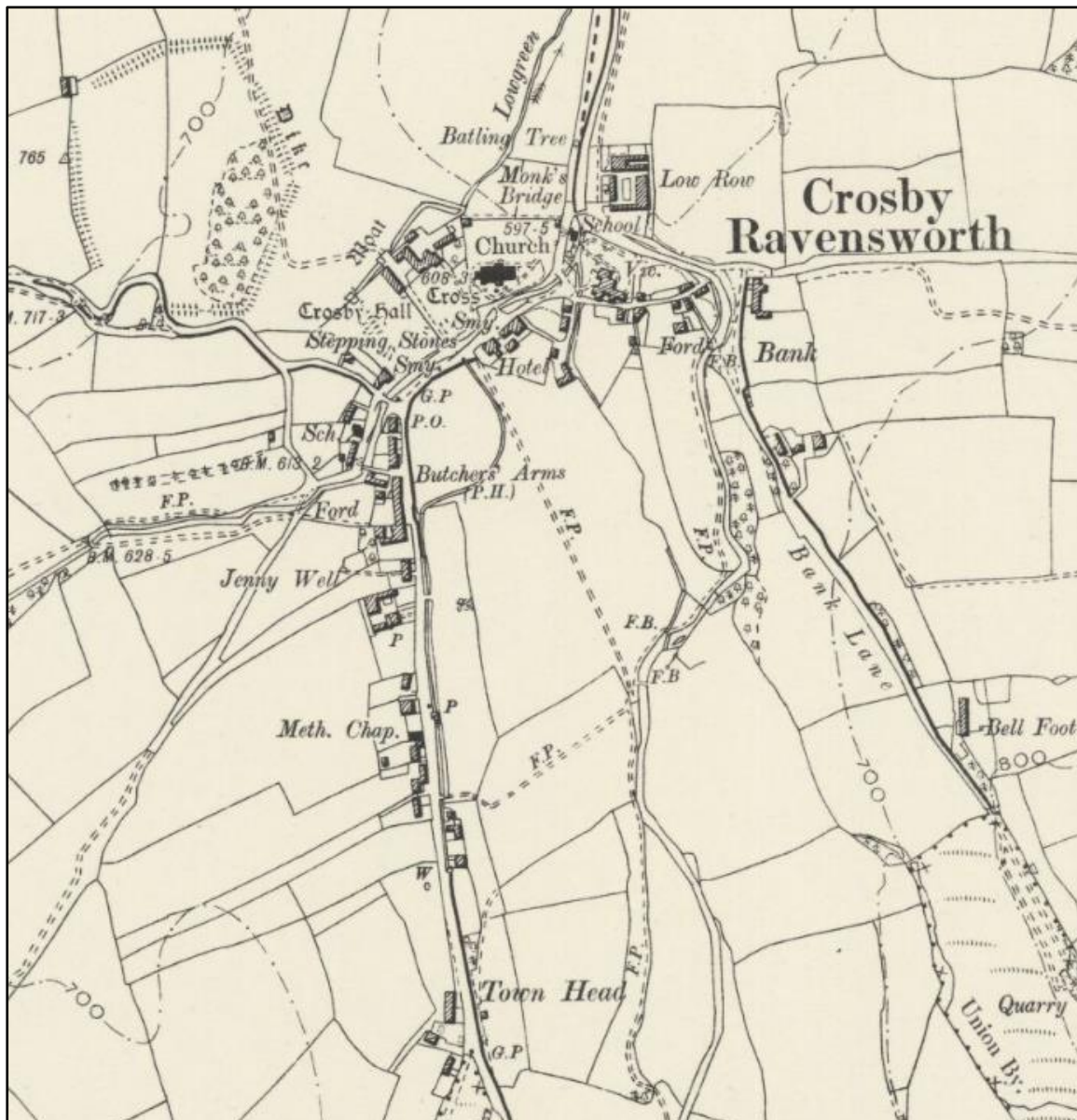


Figure 17: The second edition six-inch OS map of Crosby Ravensworth (map sheet Westmorland Sheet XXIII.SW, revised 1911-1912, published 1920 1888-1913, National Library of Scotland 2022).

9.7 The third edition six-inch OS map (Figure 18) indicates that the village has changed little since the second edition was published. The map shows a cross in the grounds of St Lawrence's Church, with a spring located near the smithy and Crosby Hall. The hotel shown on the second edition is again labelled as a public house with none of the pumps to the villages south of the village depicted.



Figure 18: Third edition six-inch OS map of Crosby Ravensworth (map sheet Westmorland Sheet XIV.SE Revised: 1913, Published: 1920. National Library of Scotland 2022).

9.8 The second edition twenty-five-inch OS map (Figure 19) provides more detail on the buildings than the six inch map, although it shows many of the same features. shows many of the same features, in addition to a weir near Monks Bridge and a Cross in St Lawrence's Churchyard.

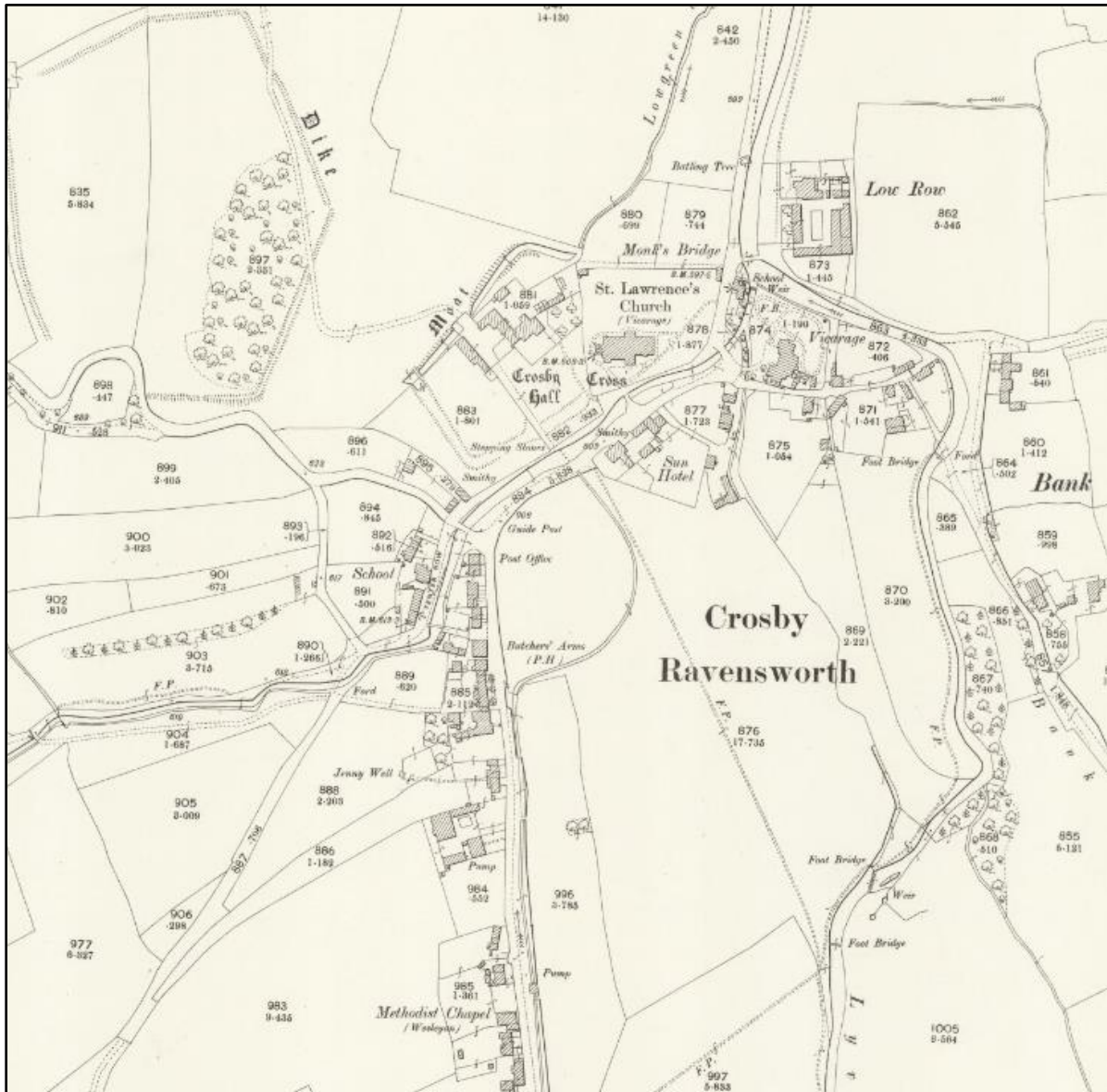


Figure 19: The second edition twenty-five-inch OS map of Crosby Ravensworth. (Westmorland XIV.16, Revised: 1897, Published: 1898, National Library of Scotland 2022)

This is a detailed black and white map of Crosby Ravensworth. The map shows a network of roads and numerous buildings. In the upper central part, there is a large building labeled "St. Lawrence's Church". To its right, another building is labeled "The Mill". Below the church, a road runs vertically through the center of the map, with several smaller buildings along it. At the bottom of the map, a road is labeled "Tarn Road". The name "Crosby Ravensworth" is printed in large, bold letters in the middle of the map. Various other smaller labels and numbers are present throughout the map, indicating specific locations or features. The map uses fine lines to represent roads and hatched areas to represent buildings or other structures.

Figure 20: Third edition twenty-five-inch OS map of Crosby Ravensworth (map sheet Westmorland XIV.16 Revised: 1913, Published: 1915. National Library of Scotland 2023)

9.10 Bing Satellite image of Crosby Ravensworth (Figure 21) showing that the village layout and field systems have not greatly changed since the tithe and early OS maps.



Figure 21: Bing satellite image of Crosby Ravensworth, red-line showing the location of the village 'core' for reference. © 2022 Microsoft Corporation. Additional Information © YDNPA

9.11 The LiDAR imagery over Crosby Ravensworth (Figure 22) showing current and former boundaries, field systems and ridge and furrow.

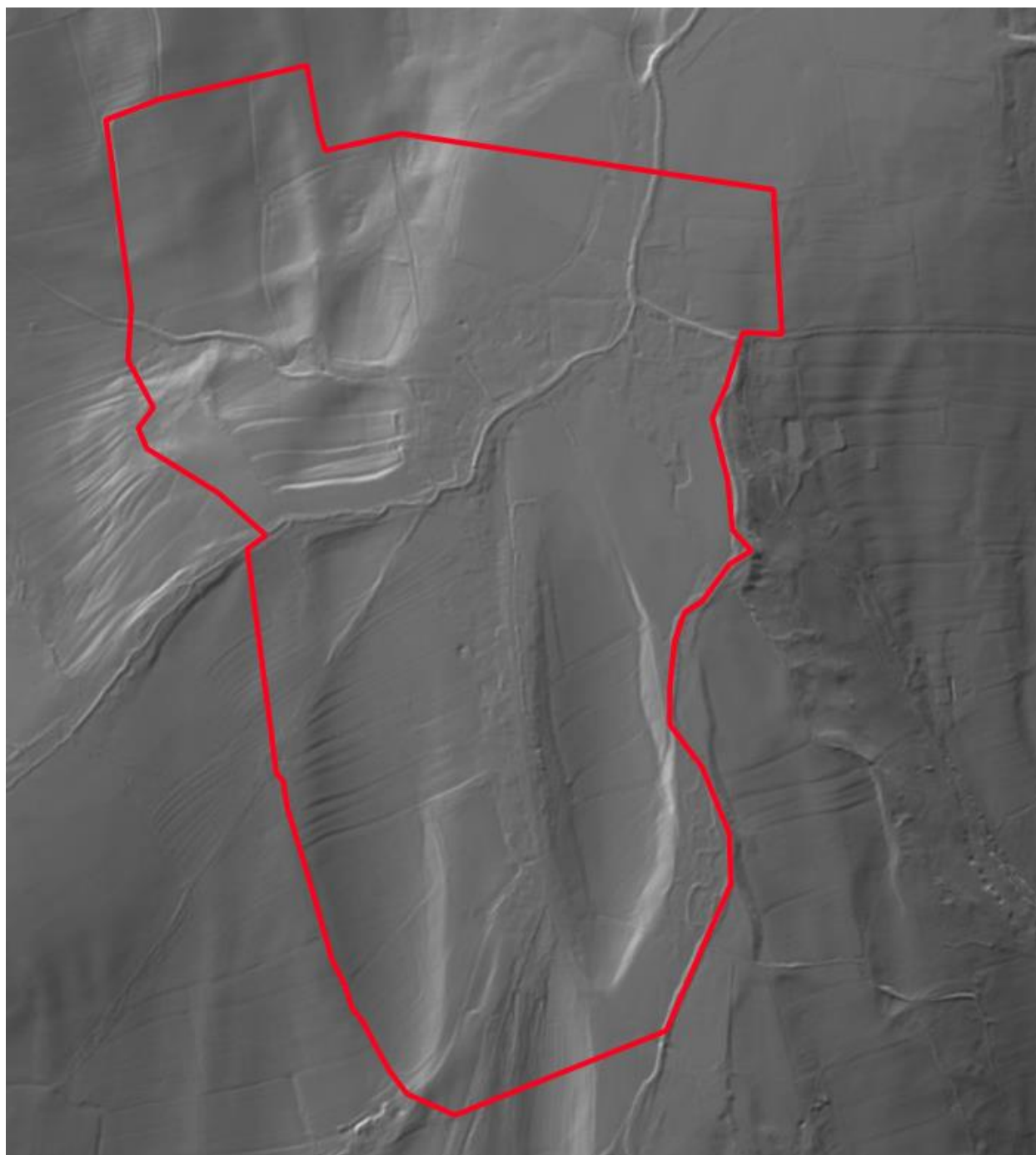


Figure 22: Image showing the 1m LiDAR data for Crosby Ravensworth (red-line showing the location of the village 'core' for reference (Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. Environment Agency 2020. Additional information © YDNPA).

10. Appendix B: Gazetteer and Map

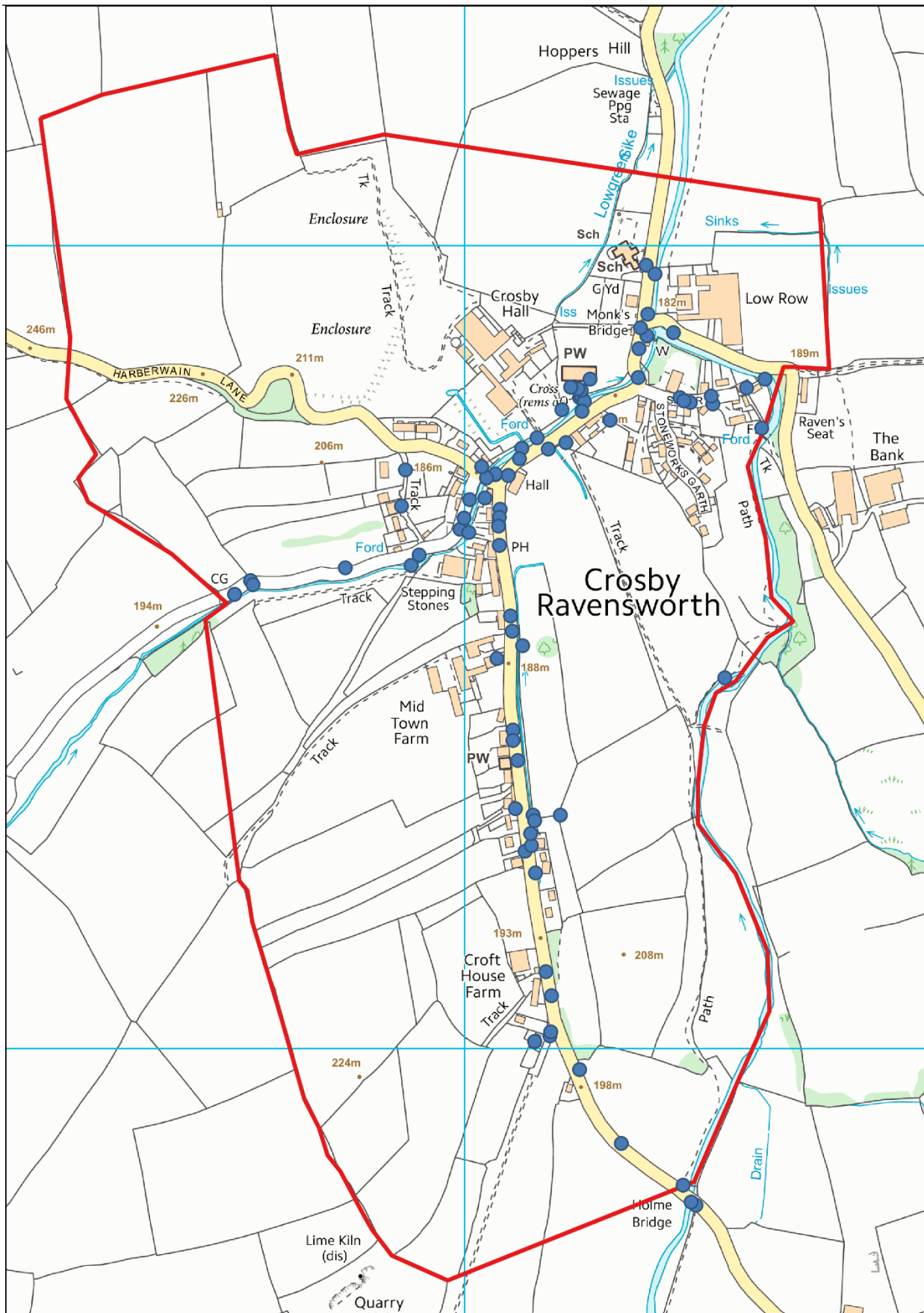


Figure 23: Map showing the survey results and medieval village of Crosby Ravenworth (© Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740. Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority).

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E001a	Date stone	Sandstone/cement date stone with "VILLAGE HALL 1927" in raised text located above the entrance porch of Crosby Ravensworth Village Hall.	Good	Erosion	
E001b	Memorial	Memorial stone to the left of the main door and was erected by public subscription. The memorial is created from a grey granite tablet set into the external wall with a shelf at the base that appears to be contemporary with the Hall's construction. The memorial commemorate the men at the parish who left to serve in the First World War and provides a roll of honor.	Good	Erosion	
E001c	Memorial	Memorial stone to the right of the main door and was erected by public subscription. The memorial is created from a grey granite tablet set proud of the wall with a shelf at the bottom that appears to be a later addition to the building. The memorial commemorates the men and women from the parish who served during World War Two, with the stone providing a roll of honour.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E001d	Gates	Wrought iron gates, one is located at the entrance to the Village Hall with C R V H painted red at the top. A second set of iron gate with 2005 date are located to the left of the main entrance, outside the vehicle entrance to Crosby Ravensworth Village Hall. The date is painted red and split between the two gates with "20" on the left gate and "05" on the right gate.	Good	Erosion	
E002	Memorial	Wrought Iron seat in an irregular semi-curved shape split into three sections and painted black. "19" "E I I R" "53" are on the back support of each section and are painted silver. Bench commemorates the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.	Good	Vehicle/ Erosion	
E003	Letter Box	Cast iron letter box with "POST OFFICE" embossed at the top and "E I I R" and crown below the opening. The words "NEXT COLLECTION" is embossed to the left of the day token. The embossed writing at the bottom of the box is indecipherable. Box is situated on a black pole.	Good	Vehicles; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E004	Cart Stops	Cart stops located on both ends of the bridge's north parapet. The cart stop at the western end is damaged and leaning out of alignment with the parapet. The eastern stop is smaller than the western stop and the parapet wall, however it is in a better condition.	Poor	Vehicles; erosion; collapse	
E005	Steps	Six mixed stone and concrete steps leading to the river on the north-western side of the bridge on the road to Harberwain Lane. Steps for unknown purpose.	Fair	Flood; Wall collapse	
E006	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop, probably relocated, now on drive to a private residence. An Iron hinge is located near the top of the front face, with two iron hinges on the back, with gate attached.	Fair	Removal; vehicles, erosion.	
E007	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops, located in front of modern bungalow.	Fair	Removal; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E008	Swing Set	Swing Set similar to those found in Maulds Meaburn (F002) but without the date. Set consists of a seat glider and swing attached to the horizontal support using long (iron?) rods.	Good	Erosion; Removal	
E009a	Stepping stones	Stepping stones located downstream of ford (E009b) on the Dalesbank Beck. Stepping stones only shown on the third edition 25" OS map (Westmorland XIV.16 map. Revised 1913, published 1915).	Good	Flooding	
E009b	Ford	Ford to the south of Tenter Row over Dalesbank Beck marked on the 6" and 25" OS maps and leads to a former trackway.	Fair	Flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E010a	Bridge	Bridge over Dalesbank Beck with stone parapets and cobbled surface, marked as being on an old trackway on 6" and 25" OS maps. Now provides access from road to field.	Good	Flooding; Vegetation	
E010b	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop located on the left side of gateway to fields and an old trackway on the south side of the bridge (MYD68531). Two holes on the side of the gate with two leaded hinges and one broken hinge	Fair	Removal; vegetation, flooding	
E011a	Squeeze Stile	Sandstone squeeze stile leading to a historic public footpath marked on the 2 nd edition 6" and 25" OS maps (no longer a PROW). Two steps up to the crossing threshold from the ground on the west side.	Poor	Wall collapse; erosion	

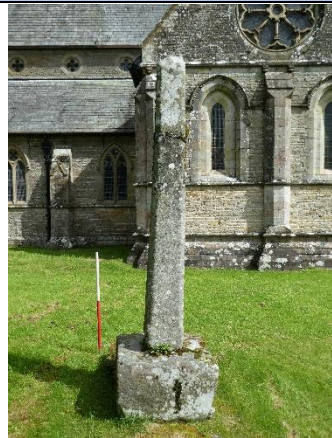
Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E011b	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop to the right side of the stile (E011a) supporting the dry stone wall. One metal gate catch, leaded into the front of stoop. Stoop possibly marking the former fell gate as shown on the 2 nd edition historic 6" and 25" maps.	Fair	Removal; wall collapse	
E012	Water Gate	Sandstone wall piers over Dalesbank Beck indicating a possible former water gate marking the start of the fell, probably associated with the possible fell gate (E00b) and seen on the 2 nd edition 6" and 25" OS maps.	Poor	Flooding; vegetation;	
E013	Squeeze Stile	Sandstone squeeze stile with one step from on the ground on either side. Two vertical stones make up the squeeze "V" shape, located on either side of the crossing through stone which has been cut/shaped to fit around the vertical stones.	Good	Removal; vegetation	
E014	OS Bench Mark	OS bench mark on the lower right side of the front door of "West House" on Tenter Row. Marked on historic 6" and 25" OS Maps.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E015	Footbridge	Wooden footbridge over Dales Beck, footbridge marked on historic OS map.	Good	Flooding; vegetation	
E016	Dame School	Former Dame School House, marked as "Dame School (endowed)" on the first edition of the 6" OS maps. Building has concrete gate stoops with wrought iron gate at the front.	Good		
E017	Privy	Slots in the base of an outside wall facing Dalesbank Beck, probably former privies. Located at the back of Woodbank and Bank Cottage.	Good	Demolition	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E018a	Spring	Semi-circular recess built into dry stone wall with a metal/lead pipe (no longer working). The recess is below ground level, and leads to a culvert (E018b) which drains into the Dalesbank Beck. Possibly linked to spring "Sp" marked on the third edition 6" map and third edition 25" map.	Fair	Vegetation	
E018b	Culvert	Culvert leading water under the pathway from E018b and E018c to the Dalesbank Beck. Culvert made up of 4 slabs of stone, with stone on the east side being an reused gate stoop.	Fair	Vegetation	
E018c	Smoot	Smoot in dry stone wall with lintel over the top to allow water to pass into a culvert (E018b) under the path before draining into the Dalesbank Beck. Possibly linked to the Crosby Hall Moat.	Fair	Vegetation; removal; flooding	
E019a	Stepping Stones	Stepping stones over the Dalesbank Beck, shown on the historic 6" and 25" OS maps.	Good	Flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E019b	Ford	Ford over the Dalesbank Beck made with a concrete base, leading to Crosby Hall. Ford labelled on the first edition 6" OS map.	Good	Flooding	
E020	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops, likely giving access to the church from Crosby Hall. Right stoop has groove in the middle face at the top, with the right stoop having a large rectangular hole on at the top on the centre face. Newer wrought iron gate fixed to the back face of the stoops (gate catch on left stoop, hinges on the right stoop).	Good	Removal	
E021	Squeeze Stile	Sandstone squeeze stile next to a pedestrian gate leading to St Lawrence's Churchyard. Stile has two steps from the ground on the south side and is ground level on the north side, the squeeze is created by two pieces of vertical stone inset into the wall. A metal bar is set across the centre of stile.	Good	Removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E022	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with wooden gate attached at pedestrian entrance to St Lawrence's Churchyard. Tops shaped forming a rounded convex pyramid, with a wrought iron archway coming out of the top.	Good	Removal; erosion	
E023	Bridge	Sandstone footbridge built to give access to the church over Dalesbank Beck. Parapets overhang the bridge slightly. Bridge marked as Church Bridge on the 1 st edition 6" OS map.	Good	Erosion; vehicles; Flooding	
E024	Steps	Four steps (three sandstone, one granite) down to Dalesbank Beck near the south-eastern end of the bridge. Unknown purpose.	Good	Flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E025	Cross	Stump of cross, with chamfered edges and a square base, situated on a square stone plinth. Top of cross is extant and the cross has previously been broken into three parts with a step on the north side. Located near the entrance to St Lawrence's Church, Crosby Ravensworth and shown on the historic 6" and 25" OS maps.	Poor	Removal; erosion	
E026	Memorial	Memorial in the form of a Celtic style sandstone cross for those from Crosby Ravensworth parish who died in WWI, erected in 1920. The memorial includes the names of those who died sorted by the year of death. Located near the entrance to St Lawrence's Church. .	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E027	Boot scrapers	Iron boot scraper with shaped finials by the north-eastern side door to St Lawrence's Church and possibly date from the 18 th century based on finials.	Good	Erosion; removal	
E028	Boot Scrapers	Two curved iron strips leaded into stone wall situated either side of the main entrance to St Lawrence's Church, probably acted as boot scrapers. Left scraper is loose, with lead coming away from stone.	Fair	Erosion; removal	
E029	Date Stone	Stylised quatrefoil with the letters O D M (probably referring to the latin "Deo optimo maximo" which means "to God, most good, most great". The date "1811" below is located below this. The date stone is situated above the main porch entrance to the St Lawrence's Church, other stylised carvings around the date stone.	Good	Erosion	
E030	Graffiti	Crude carving of cross in the same orientation as the St Lawrence's church on a paving stone outside of the church, possible graffiti or reused/rejected grave stone.	Fair	Erosion; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E031	Bridge	Bride over Dalesbank Beck close to the entrance to St Lawrence's Church. Bridge marked as New Bridge on the 1 st edition 6" OS map	Good	Flooding; vehicles	
E032	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single gate stoop made from a block of Shap granite, at entrance to field. Two hinges with a gate attached on the front face.	Good	Removal	
E033	Culvert	Culvert from field running under dry stone wall before briefly surfacing and going under the road before discharging into the Dalesbank Beck at NY621074758. Two asbestos(?) cement pipes visible at discharge point into Dalesbank Beck.	Good	Removal; flooding; collapse	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E034	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rounded tops leading to private residence. The front face of the right stoop has a hole near the top and an iron and leaded broken hinge at the base. The top of the stoop has a painted metal hook positioned on it (used to tie horses?) and some cracking down the front face from this point. The inside face has a painted metal gate catch that is in use. The inside face of the left stoop has one hole and two metal hinges with gate attached.	Good	Removal; erosion; vegetation	
E035	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops leading to private residence. Left stoop has a metal gate catch for gate on the inside face. Right stoop has two metal hinges on the inside face with metal gate attached.	Good	Erosion; removal; vegetation	
E036	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops leading to private residence. Left stoop has metal catch for gate on inside face. Right stoop has metal hinges with gate attached. Both stoops are encased in concrete step.	Good	Removal; Erosion	

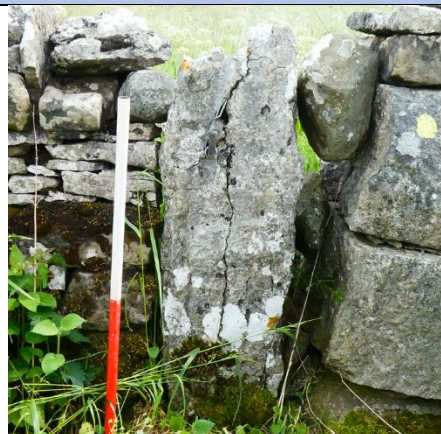
Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E037a	Boot scraper	Iron boot scraper painted black with finials situated on sandstone block to the right of the main door of The Butchers Arms. Pub marked on the 6" and 25" OS maps under the same name.	Good	Removal; Erosion	
E037	Hook	Iron hook to the right of the main door of The Butchers Arms pub, above the boot scraper (E037a). Pub marked on the 6" and 25" OS maps with the same name.	Good	Removal	
E038	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone givate stoops with rounded tops leading to private residence. Left stoop has two rusted metal hinges with gate attached. Right stoop has cut/groove at the top of the inside face. Has old hole (for bolt?) on the inside face.	Good	Vegetation; Erosion; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E039	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop with rounded top on right side of gateway leading to field. Rear inside face of stoop has a cut/groove leading to a hole, with an additional hole below it. Left stoop is concrete.	Good	Removal	
E040	Date Stone	Rectangular date stone made from stucco/non-local stone(?), with low relief date and Dent family crest, located above the door of Midtown Farm. Stone has a dragon with "W.D" below it on the left, the family crest in the centre and a unicorn with "1861" below it on the right. The W.D probably refers to Wilkinson Dent.	Good	Erosion	
E041	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single gate stoop made from a rough block of Shap granite on the left side of gateway at the entrance to a field. The front right corner of the stoop has drill marks; the back face has two iron hinges with modern gate attached.	Good	Removal; erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E042	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with flat top, located on left side of drive-way to private residence.	Good	Erosion	
E043	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded convex pyramid tops and tool markings on sides. Left stoop has two iron hinges with metal gate attached. Right stoop has cut away section with gate catch. Located outside of private residence.	Good	Erosion	
E044	Date Stone	Stucco/sandstone date stone with a sandstone frame, engraved with "WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL 1875". Located on gable end of the former chapel.	Good	Erosion; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E045	Date Stone	Red sandstone inscribed with "Collison Iohn Ann 1752". Top of the stone has shallow inscribed scalloped edges with a plain line around the other three sides. Stone located on the gable end of a barn above a doorway, doorway lintel is shaped as an arch. A lintel is situated above date stone. Date stone and door lintel/quoins are probably reused/repurposed from elsewhere (or a substantial rebuild on site).	Fair	Erosion; vegetation; removal	
E046	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single gate stoop made from a rough block of Shap granite on the right side of a gateway leading to a field. Two hinges lead into stone on the front face of the stoop with modern wooden gate attached. Drill marks visible on the back of the middle face.	Good	Removal	
E047	Pin Fold	Pin fold visible on 6" OS map (but not labelled). Wall at the back of the pinfold possibly rebuilt. An egg shaped sculpture is in centre of the pin fold, added in 2002 by Andy Goldsworthy.	Good	Vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E048	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with semi-rounded tops leading to fields. Left stoop has hole on the inside face and iron gate catch on the back (not in use). Right stoop has two rusted iron hinges with modern metal gate attached.	Good	Removal	
E049	Well	Former well for the village, possibly had steps down, entrance now covered by a hedge. Marked on 6" OS maps. Now mostly filled with stones but water table still visible.	Poor	Vegetation; neglect	
E050	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single gate stoop on the left side of gateway leading to fields made from a rough block of Shap granite, with a hinge on front face. Stoop triangular in profile with drill marks visible.	Good	Vehicles; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E051	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with two iron hinges on the front face, with cracks running down its centre. Large quoins forming wall head on the right side. Stoop built into wall for unknown purpose, possibly linked to agricultural improvement or changes to access/land ownership.	Fair	Erosion; removal	
E052	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile in dry stone wall, one step down to ground on north western side. Stile allows access to PROW on the norther west side of the bridge; Wooden footbridge allows crossing of the beck. Footpath marked on historic OS maps.	Good	Wall collapse	
E053	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile in a limestone dry stone wall with two Shap granite cap stones. Stile flares out towards field with three steps down into the field.	Good	Wall collapse	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E054	Bridge	Holme Bridge over the Lyvennet Beck made from sandstone, has previously been widened and has significant foundations at base. Bridge marked and named on 6" and 25" OS maps (although called Woodfoot Bridge on the Westmorland XXI.4 map, surveyed: 1858, published: 1859).	Good	Flooding	
E055	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single Shap granite gate stoop with flat top and drill marks on the right side of gateway. Stoop has two iron hinges on the centre face. Wooden gate-post on opposite side of gateway, probably former fell gateway to Crosby Ravensworth Fell shown on 25" OS maps.	Good	Removal	
E056	Culvert	Two culverts located on either side of the original fell gateway to Crosby Ravensworth Fell. Culvert openings are on fell side of the gateway before going under the dry stone wall. North west culvert has square opening. South east culvert has a number of circular openings (pipes?). Metal grills over each.	Fair	Vegetation; sediment; flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E057	Date stone	Semi-circular date stone painted black inscribed with "17 J. W. A 59", inscription painted white. Stone located on porch of Fell Gate house.	Good	Removal; erosion	
E058	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with rounded top, rusticated detailing and tool marks located on left side of gateway to private residence. Right stoop is concrete.	Good	Erosion; removal	
E059	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with tooling marks and rounded tops which taper from the base located at the gateway to private residence.	Good		

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E060	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop leading to private house/farm with rounded top and two iron hinges with metal gate attached. Metal pole used as gate-post on other side of gateway.	Fair	Erosion; vegetation; removal	
E061	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gate stoops leading to private residence. Left stoop is limestone with two iron hinges and modern gate attached. Right stoop is sandstone(?) with gate catch attached.	Fair	Erosion; removal	
E062	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single mudstone(?) gate stoop leading to driveway. Square top with rusted iron hinge. Hole above hinge probably from previous hinge/ fixing and second hole near the top of the stoop. Top third of stoop cracked, probably due to previous fixing.	Poor	Erosion; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E063	Step Stile	Step stile in limestone dry stone wall. West side of stile has three steps; east side of stile has two (third on ground) steps. Steps made up of large blocks of sandstone.	Good	Wall collapse	
E064	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rusticated detail at side of former Smithy shown on historic 6" and 25" OS maps. Left stoop is rougher cut than right and has two painted hinges and square recessed cut into stone around hinges, possibly for former hardware. Right stoop is neater in cut with drill marks visible on inside face.	Good	Erosion; Removal	
E065	Mill stone	Round stone with grooves in top and hole in the centre, possibly a former mill stone or used in the smithy. Metal capping around the edges recently removed (informed by occupant). Located to the left of the old smithy shown on the 6" and 25" OS maps, currently used as garden feature.	Fair	Erosion; removal; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E066	Mill Race	Mill race and weir visible on the 1841 tithe map for Crosby Ravensworth parish, with the mill race and former Corn Mill marked on the first edition 6" OS map. With the weir and part of the race shown on some of the subsequent maps. Remains of the weir is no longer visible except a few large stones, the start point of the race is now only visible as a partial earth work. The course of the race travelled to a former mill (building demolished) before discharging into the Dalesbank Beck just north of the old vicarage. The remains of the race can be seen in the garden of the former vicarage (NY6223714817), but it is now mostly used as a storm drain and covered by iron railings.	Poor	Vegetation; flooding; sediment	
E067	Trough	Arched alcove in stone wall of Glebe House (former vicarage). Long stone protruding at the base. Possible drinking trough but now used as planter and very overgrown. Labelled on the third edition 25" OS map (Westmorland XIV.16 revised: 1913, published: 1915b).	Poor	Vegetation; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E068	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded pointed convex pyramid shaped tops. Both stoops have visible tool marks and two iron and leaded hinges on the front face, suggesting a double gate (gateway now blocked, located in wall around former vicarage) with cracks radiating from the hinges on both sides (left stoop worse than right).	Fair	Vegetation; erosion	
E069	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of square-cut sandstone gate stoops with visible tool marks and decorative pointed caps outside private residence. Left stoop has gate catch, right stoop has double hinge and metal gate attached. Right stoop has slight crack radiating from gate catch.	Good	Vegetation; erosion	
E070	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop with rounded top, tool marks and unused hole (probably for former hinge). Modern metal hinges attached to rear face with gate attached. Located on right side of gateway entrance to farmyard, left side has a wooden gatepost.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E071	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rusticated detail and rounded tops. Left stoop has a hole for a former fixing on the inside face and a modern gate catch. Right stoop has metal hinges with wooden gate attached. Located at entrance to private residence. Both stoops concreted into wall.	Fair	Erosion	
E072	Date Stone	Tooled sandstone lintel on front elevation of house (including door lintel and jambs). Lintel inscribed with "Tho ^s . [Thomas] Addison's Charity rebuilt 1818.".	Good	Erosion	
E073	Stepping Stones	Mixture of 10 large stones (limestone, sandstone, Shap granite?), some below water creating a small weir. Apparently restored in the early 2000s. Stepping stones shown on the third edition of the 25" OS map (Westmorland XIV.16 revised: 1913, published: 1915).	Fair	Flooding; vegetation	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E074	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop in dry stone wall, on the right side of gateway leading to field.	Good	Erosion; removal	
E075	Squeeze Stile	Sandstone squeeze stile located in boundary wall of St Lawrence's Church. Wall is stylised, with the top designed in a triangular profile.	Good	Vegetation; erosion	
E076a	Date Stone	Former school building with inscription below pediment on front door which reads "Ingredere Ut Proficias" (enter to profit). Inscription running around the west face of the building, below gutter which reads "THIS SCHOOL was rebuilt by a private benefactor in the year of our LORD 1784". School shown in this location from the second edition 6" OS map onwards (Westmorland Sheet XIV.SE revised: 1897, published: 1899)	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E076b	Bell	Bell in-situ in a small bell tower (bell-cote) built onto the gable end of the former school building.	Good	Erosion; removal	
E076c	Boot scraper	Boot scraper opposite left door on front elevation, one scraper is designed piece of iron with finials, other scraper is a long strip of iron, both painted black.	Good	Erosion; removal	
E077	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone (?) gate stoop with rounded top. Two large rusted iron hinges located on the centre face of the stoop. Located on the left side of gateway, at the start of the track to Crosby Hall.	Good	Vegetation; removal	
E078	Churn Stand	Long churn stand, with two steps at the northern end. Second step has groove cut into it. Probably associated with Low Row Farm (MYD66930). Now heavily covered in vegetation.	Fair	Vegetation; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E079	Memorial	Sandstone taken from the Plumpton quarry in 1996 and placed in Crosby Ravenworth in May 2000 to mark the millennium. The stone has some chipping around the edges and visible quarry marks.	Good	Vegetation; erosion	
E080	Date Stone	Three large sandstone blocks in wall around part of the school grounds. Inscriptions on all three stones, but not particularly visible due to vegetation. Left block probably had a bible quote "Teach me thy way O Lord and I will walk in thy [?] truth". Words "Crosby" and "1700" also visible.	Poor	Vegetation; deterioration; erosion	
E081	Date Stone	Sandstone date stone with low relief carving in a shield shape with "WD" at the top and "1859" below. Stone located at the top of the front gable. WD probably refers to Wilkinson Dent.	Good	Erosion	
E082	Ford	Former ford leading down to the river, possibly linked to the former school(?), with farm adjacent. Stone revetment visible on the north side. Seemingly out of use except for flood management purposes.	Fair		

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
E083	Tie Ring	Iron tie ring leaded into a rounded sandstone near the right side of Beckside House gateway. Tie ring painted black, with some flaking.	Good	Removal	
E084	Tie Ring	Iron tie ring leaded into sandstone on the left side of gateway, probably repositioned. Ring starting to rust.	Good	Removal	