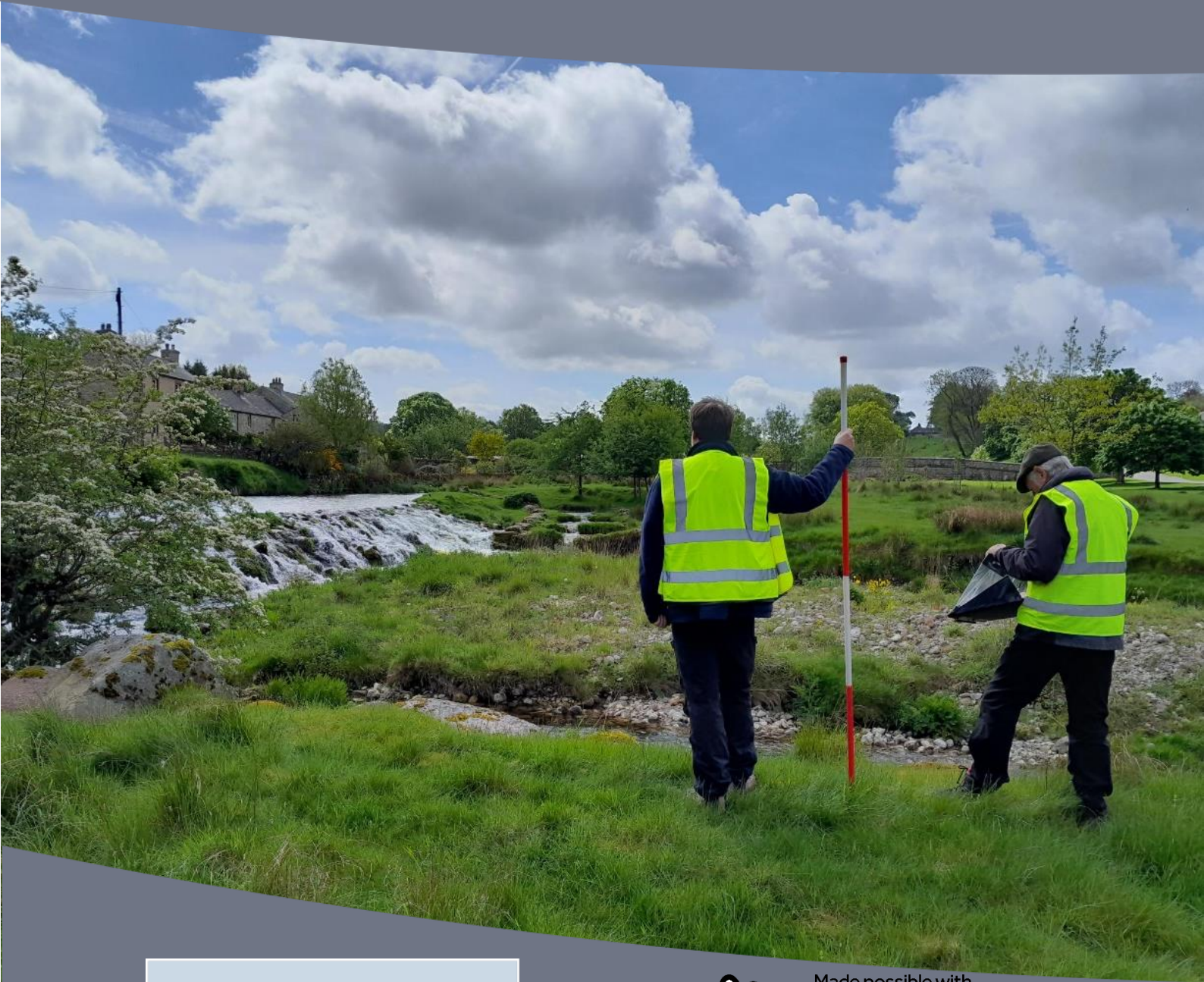


Small-Scale Heritage Features Survey

Technical Report: Maulds Meaburn

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 Maulds Meaburn for allowing us to survey their village.

Thank you to the YDNPA Historic Environment Team for their support with the project.

The project was funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund.

All text, tables, figures and images were produced by the WDLP unless otherwise stated and are © WDLP unless otherwise stated. All maps created using Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740 with additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority unless otherwise stated.

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 Maulds Meaburn took place over three days on the 16th, 17th and 18th May 2022. The survey was undertaken by six volunteers, one WDLP staff member and one YDNPA staff member, along with the Cultural Heritage Trainee.

Maulds Meaburn is a small village in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, located near Shap. The parish is predominantly farming in character and there is evidence of medieval activity in the vicinity of the village. On the Historic Environment Record there were few records that related to what would be defined as small-scale heritage features.

The survey recorded 76 features during the project. This corroborated what was already known about the development of the village, with all the features probably relating to the post-medieval period. The features reflect the rural and agricultural character of the village.

Overall, the survey demonstrated the importance of surveying these features, as several of them no longer have a use and are therefore threatened with removal in the future.

Contents

Acknowledgements	2
Contents.....	4
List of Figures.....	5
1. Introduction	7
Aims and Objectives	8
2. Methodology	10
Project Design	10
Desk Based assessment	10
Field Methodology	10
Gazetteer	12
3. Background.....	13
Location	13
Geology	13
Landscape Character and Use	13
Known Archaeological Sites	14
Archaeological and Historical Background.....	15
Place Name	20
4. Survey Results.....	21
Commemoration	23
Travel.....	27
Wall Furniture	30
Agriculture.....	31
Miscellaneous	33
5. Condition and Threats.....	36
6. Recommendations for Further Work.....	37
7. Conclusion	38
8. Bibliography	39
9. Appendix A: Scheduled Monument.....	43
10. Appendix B: Historic Maps.....	46
11. Appendix C: Gazetteer and Map.....	56

List of Figures

Figure 1: Medieval 'core' around Maulds Meaburn. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740. Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.....	11
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.	21
Figure 3: Table showing the breakdown of feature types identified during the survey of Maulds Meaburn.....	22
Figure 4: Image showing date stone. Lowther crest above the cart door on the old mill.....	23
Figure 5: Image showing feature F052 the date stone (left) and Dent family crest (right) located on the bridge to the south of the village.....	24
Figure 6: Images showing a series of carvings on the Old Smithy	25
Figure 7: Image showing the swing set at Maulds Meaburn.....	26
Figure 8: Finger post (F021) located at the south end of Maulds Meaburn with a decorative crown final.....	27
Figure 9: Image showing squeeze stile F009 with the shaped stone in the centre of the stile being used as stepping surface.	30
Figure 10: An unknown east-facing recess in the wall outside of Meaburn Hill (possibly a bee bole).	32
Figure 11: Images from the Corn and Saw Mill	33
Figure 12: Image showing unknown feature F029.	34
Figure 13: Right – Unknown hole in a dry stone wall (F016) possibly associated with the deer park. Left – Unknown hole in dry stone wall (F017) with shaped/bevelled base.	35
Figure 14: 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 Malsmeborn circled in red.	46
Figure 15: The map of Westmorland by Joan Blaeu, printed in 1662 (National Library of Scotland 2022) showing the village of Malmesborne circled in red.	47

Figure 16: Jeffery's map of The County of Westmoreland surveyed in 1778 (National Library of Scotland 2022) showing Maulds Meaburn.	48
Figure 17: The 1843 Tithe map for Maulds Meaburn (The Genealogist 2022).....	49
Figure 18: The first edition six-inch OS map for Maulds Meaburn (Westmorland Sheet XIV. Surveyed: 1858 to 1859, Published: 1863 National Library of Scotland 2022).....	50
Figure 19: The second edition six-inch OS map for Maulds Meaburn (Westmorland Sheet XIV.SE. Revised: 1897, Published: 1899. National Library of Scotland 2022).	51
Figure 20: The third edition six-inch OS map of Maulds Meaburn (Westmorland Sheet XIV.SE. Revised: 1913, Published: 1920 (National Library of Scotland 2022).	52
Figure 21: The third edition twenty-five-inch OS map of Maulds Meaburn (Westmorland XIV.12. Revised: 1913, Published: 1916. National Library of Scotland 2022).....	53
Figure 22: Bing Satellite image of Maulds Meaburn (© 2022 Microsoft Corporation. Additional Information © YDNPA).	54
Figure 23: Image showing the 1m LiDAR data over Maulds Meaburn (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).	55
Figure 24: Map showing the location of the features recorded during the survey of Maulds Meaburn.	56

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, post 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 16th, 17th and 18th of May 2022 by six volunteers along with one WDLPS staff member and one YDNPA staff member, overseen by the Cultural Heritage Trainee. A short training and background session was run online on the 12th May, with further training on surveying techniques given on the day. 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 maps that have been digitised and are available through the 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	N/A	N/A
Third Edition	1913	1920	1913	1916

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 cases the recording has been split into multiple features (a, b, c etc.). This

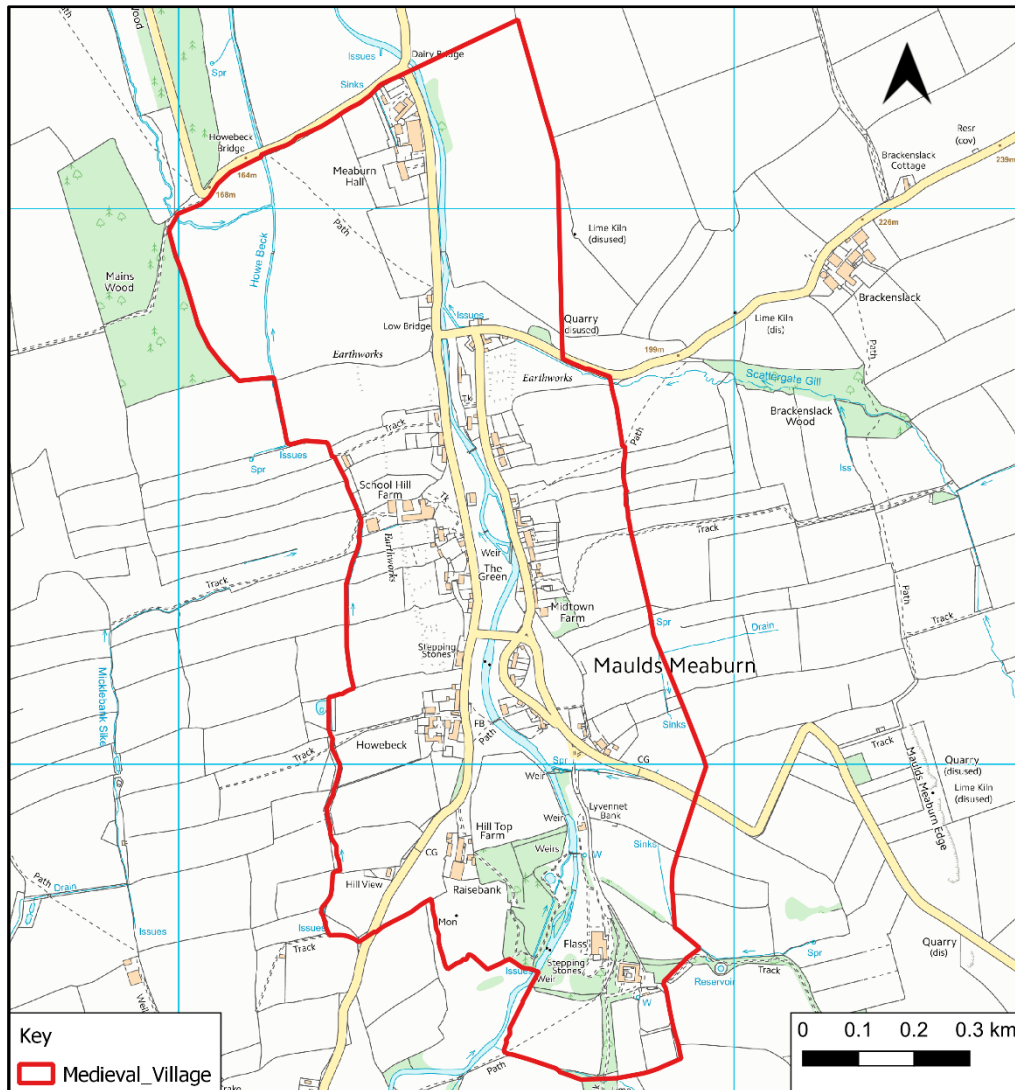


Figure 1: Medieval 'core' around Maulds Meaburn. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740. Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

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 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

¹ Exceptions to this was made in some villages.

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

Gazetteer

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

3. Background

Location

3.1 Maulds Meaburn (NY625162) is a small village in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth 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 five miles east of Shap and six miles south-west of Appleby-in-Westmorland. The River Lyvennet runs through the centre of the village, with areas of village green and housing on either side.

Geology

3.2 The bedrock geology of the village is predominately Alston Formation mudstone, siltstone and sandstone dating to the carboniferous period (337-328 million years ago) overlain with a Diamicton from the Quaternary period (116-11.8 thousand years ago).

3.3 The centre of the village has an area of Jew Limestone Member (Carboniferous period, 337-328 million years ago) and Alluvium (Quaternary period, 11.8 thousand years ago – present day). With the wider area also comprising of Scar Limestone Member bedrock (Carboniferous period, 330.9 and 329 million years ago (British Geology Survey 2022)).

Landscape Character and Use

3.4 Maulds Meaburn is in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth which is made up of several townships, of which Maulds Meaburn is the largest, being made up of 1722 ha. The 1801 census recorded 789 residents registered in the parish, 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).

3.5 The village was designated a conservation area in 1969. Hyde (2010) describes the village as a ‘handsome, open-plan village, its houses and farms scattered over the greensward of a wide valley’ (Hyde 2010, p. 517). The layout of the village reflects its medieval origins, with LiDAR imagery clearly showing the tofts, crofts and strip fields on either side of the river. ‘What remains is the skeleton of the once great village’, however the village ‘survives as a simple, functional and largely undeveloped rural settlement’ (Roberts 1996, p. 45 and 50). The village is predominantly agricultural in nature, with the village green still actively grazed. There was both arable and pastoral farming, and an annual livestock fair was held between 1828 and the 1880s (Cumbria County History 2022). An area of stinted pasture and common field was enclosed in 1818, with a further 486 ha of common moorland being enclosed in 1858 (Cumbria County History 2022).

3.6 The village of Maulds Meaburn was granted to Maud de Moreville around 1172. Maud subsequently married William de Veteripont and brought Maulds Meaburn with her. The manor was owned by Robert de Veteripont in 1241, during this time Robert granted the whole of the manor of Mauld’s Meaburn to John le Fraunceys. The le Fraunceys’ seemed to have lived at the village for several generations, with John’s grandson taking the surname Vernon. The Manor was sold to Sir John Lowther in the early 1600s and remained the residents of the junior Lowther branch until Sir James Lowther of Meaburn succeeded to the estate of Viscount of Lonsdale in 1750 (Taylor 1892, Curwen 1932 and Cumbria County History 2022).

Known Archaeological Sites

3.7 Much of the village became a scheduled monument - “Maulds Meaburn medieval settlement, part of its associated medieval open field system and a mill race” (1018934, Historic England 2022, see Appendix A) - in 1965. This is split between six areas of protection and includes a significant portion of the village and field systems to the north-west. There are 15 listed buildings made up of eleven Grade II and four Grade II* listed buildings within the core of village (Historic England 2022).

3.8 There are 63 known heritage assets within a 1km radius of the village recorded on the YDNPA HER. The majority of this information relates to the post-medieval agricultural history of the village and includes field barns, farmsteads, field systems, quarries and limekilns.

3.9 While the HER provides a good starting point for an analysis of the archaeological and historic landscape of Maulds Meaburn, there are few records of the small-scale heritage features that are the focus of this survey.

3.10 The first edition six-inch OS map shows four stepping stones (MYD63370) situated in the village along the Lyvennet Beck, with a separate set within Meaburn Park. The later OS maps shows the development of Dent Bridge slightly north of an earlier ford (MYD69653), along with footbridges in place of the stepping stones in many places. Two weirs are shown on the map, the first is located in the centre of the village (MYD69651) with the second (MYD69652) adjacent to “Maud’s Slack Sike”. A guide post and well are also shown on the historic maps but are not recorded on the YDNPA HER.

Archaeological and Historical Background

3.11 The earliest documentary sources referring to the village is from 1174 when Maud de Veteripoint was given the estate of Meaburn, with the first reference to Maulds Meaburn occurring in 1210. While a large village was present by 1240, it is unlikely to pre-date the Norman conquest of the area (Roberts 1996; Historic England 2022).

Prehistory (pre-43AD)

3.12 There is very little evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Maulds Meaburn. The YDNPA HER records a mouth fragment of a cast copper-alloy socketed axehead dating to c. 1100-950 BC which was found in 2005 (MYD63597, PAS LANCUM-D99FD1).

Romano British (43AD-410AD)

3.13 Wicker Street Roman Road (MYD63266) is recorded on the YDNPA HER as being the east of the village, just on the edge of the search radius. The road is part of that which runs through the Lune Gap and over Crosby Ravensworth Fell, the second on the road south of Tebay is known as Fairmile, with the Wicker Street section going northwards connecting the Roman forts at Ribchester and Kirkby Thore (Griffiths 2020).

Medieval (410AD-1540AD)

3.14 Much of the north-western section of the village is a scheduled monument. The monument is split over six areas of protection which includes the earthwork and buried remains of Maulds Meaburn medieval settlement along with parts of its associated medieval field system, along with the mill race (see Appendix A: Scheduled Monument). These earthworks are still very visible in the landscape and can also be seen on aerial imagery and LiDAR imagery (Figure 22 and Figure 23). The remains take the form of housing platforms, field boundaries and enclosures (MYD6229; MYD62468; MYD62806) on both the east and west sides of the river Lyvennet (Roberts 1996).

3.15 The Craketree Field System (MYD62489) is adjacent to the west side of the village and is an area of extensive field systems consisting of earthworks and strip fields. However, it is unclear if this area was also related to the holdings of Wickerslack or Maulds Meaburn in the past. Further field systems are recorded to the south (MYD63234 and MYD69089) and east of the village (MYD68666).

3.16 The first mention of a Hall within the village is in 1230 and 1286 during a court case relating to the attack and death of Thomas de Hastings. However little is known about this earlier building, although the remains of an earlier hall said to belong to Maud de Veteripoint were reportedly visible within the grounds of the later Meaburn Hall (MYD62292, see paragraph 3.18).

Post-Medieval (post-1540AD)

3.17 Farmsteads and field barns are recorded on the YDNPA HER both within the village and wider area. The farmsteads include a mixture of linear, courtyard, and loose courtyard plans. The majority of the linear farmsteads date from the 17th century, although the majority of both the attached and detached farm buildings were rebuilt or newly constructed between the late-18th and mid-19th centuries' (English Heritage 2006, p. 33).

3.18 The current Meaburn Hall (MYD66834) is located at the north end of the village, adjacent to the road and is labelled on the six-inch and twenty-five-inch OS maps. The Hall was possibly the site of an earlier residence of Maud de Veteripoint which is mentioned in court cases during the mid-13th century (see paragraph 3.16). It came into the possession of the Lowther family sometime in the late 16th – early 17th century and was rebuilt during the 17th century (Rigg 1932; MYD66834). A 1610 date stone lintel is located over the garden door, with the arms of the Lowther family carved on a shield over the main entrance (neither recorded during the survey). The house reportedly included a deer park, terraced walks, pleasure gardens and fine avenues, traces of which can possibly be seen on satellite images of the area however it is unclear (Taylor 1892, p. 114). The house has subsequently been altered and modified throughout much of its history.

3.19 A deer park is shown at Maulds Meaburn on the 1695 Morden map and the 1760 Bowen and Kitchin map (Lakes Guide 2022). The park's absence from the 1583 edition of the Saxton Atlas of England and Wales (Figure 14) and the 1662 map by Joan Blaeu, suggests it was created between 1662 and 1695. However the park is not shown on Jeffery's 1778 map (Figure 16), rather a plantation of trees is shown either side of Meaburn Hall. This could suggest the deer park had gone out of use by this time or the area had become a landscaped park. The first edition six-inch OS map, along with the one-inch OS map² label Meaburn Park, although it is not included on subsequent maps. There is reference to a 'high-walled' park that rings

² Map sheet - Sheet 30 – Appleby Surveyed: 1858 to 1860, Revised: 1895, Published: 1897

the house on both sides of the road, along with reference to the Hall's walled garden, bowling green and pavilions of about 1700 date (Hyde 2010, p. 518).

3.20 Maulds Meaburn Corn and Saw Mill (MYD62216) is located to the north-east of the village and is labelled a "Mill" on the 1844 Tithe map with subsequent OS maps labelling it as either the "Corn and Saw Mill" or "Mill". The building was a manorial mill and has the Lowther Crest (F032a) on the outside of the building. The mill race (1018934) is still visible on the east side of the Lyvennet Beck where it runs from the weir down to the mill race (labelled on the OS maps) before reaching the mill. As the mill building is now residential, the mill and tail race have been blocked, but do survive in sections as an earthwork, with the water diverted back to the beck. The remains of the water wheel (F032c) and mill race are still visible in the garden (F032d).

3.21 Flass House (MYD66174) is situated to the south of the village and is shown and labelled on the Tithe and 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 and includes two gate piers located on the front driveway entrance to the building. The Dent family remained owners of the house for some time, before selling it in 1973. To the east of Flass House are several associated buildings including a barn, byre and storage ranges around courtyard (MYD65252), in addition to a coach house, stable and tack room (MYD65577) that were also part of a courtyard group of outbuildings and probably all date to the late 18th or early 19th century and are shown on the historic maps.

3.22 The 1844 Tithe and historic OS maps show a school in the centre of the village, on the west side of the beck. The school was built by subscription in 1834 (MYD66240) and is labelled as an Endowed School on the first edition six-inch OS map, it is now a private residence having closed in 1963 and is known as Meaburn Lodge. It is a small building, built in a Gothic architectural style. "School House" located just north of Meaburn Lodge is a 17th century house with an adjoining byre and barn. The house has never been a school but was owned by the Trustees of Maulds Meaburn Poor in 1841 (The Genealogist 2022).

3.23 Two inns are shown on the Tithe map. The Bay Horse Inn is located at the north-east side of the village, adjacent to the Mill (paragraph 3.20) and is also named on the first and second edition six-inch OS maps. The 1901 census registers nine people at the Bay Horse Inn (a family of 8 and one domestic servant), however the Inn is not labelled on the third edition six or twenty-five-inch map suggesting it had closed by 1913s. The building is now a private residence.

3.24 The Mason's Arms Inn, is located to the south of the school is shown on the Tithe map. Census records show the Mason's Arms Inn, in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth housed 62 people during the 1871 census, however only five people are listed there during the 1901 census (The Genealogist 2022). The Inn continued as the Masons' Arms on the third edition twenty-five-inch OS map, but closed sometime in the 20th century.

3.25 A United Methodist Chapel is shown on the third edition twenty-five-inch OS map, while the third edition six-inch OS map just shows a chapel to the south of the Mason's Arms Inn. The chapel was built in 1878 and is now a private residence. There are no other religious buildings shown on the historic maps, with the parish church located in Crosby Ravensworth.

3.26 The third edition twenty-five-inch OS map also shows the village had a Police Station to the south of the chapel and north of the green which is unusual for the area. The 1871 census records show a police constable staying at the "Caustor Culary Station", however it is unclear where this was within the parish. The later 1881 census lists the address of the police constable as being in the "Village of Maulds Meaburn" (The Genealogist 2022). The building is now residential and named the old police station, iron bars are still visible on one of the windows.

3.27 A smithy is shown to the south of the village on the one-inch OS map³; however, it is not shown on the six or twenty-five-inch OS maps suggesting it had gone out of use by this time. The smithy building has a window lintel on the east elevation with a 1844 date and the initial C.B (thought to be Christopher Bowman) carved into it. The building has many other low relief carvings (see paragraph 4.9). Little remained internally of the forge by 1985 when the building was surveyed prior to it becoming Grade II listed (MYD66524, 1326729).

Place Name

3.28 Maulds Meaburn was created following the split of Meaburn between the Crown (after Sir Hugh de Morville assisted in the assassination of Thomas Becket) and his sister Maud following the death of her husband, William de Vinpoint (Curwen 1908). Following this split, the village to the north retained by the crown came to be known as Kings Meaburn, with the southern section becoming Mauds Meaburn (after Maud de Veteripoint). The word Meaburn means meadow stream (Institute of Name-Studies 2022).

3.29 The spelling of Maulds Meaburn changes dramatically over a 200-year period. It was first recorded as “Malsmeborn” on the 1583 edition of the Saxton Atlas of England and Wales (Figure 14) with a slight change to “Malmesborne” on the 1662 map by Joan Blaeu (**Error! Reference source not found.**). However, the Jeffery’s 1778 map (Figure 16) shows the village as Maulds Meaburn which is significantly different. This has continued in use until the present day and is shown on the Tithe map and later OS maps.

³ Map Sheet - Sheet 30 – Appleby Surveyed: 1858 to 1860, Revised: 1895, Published: 1897

4. Survey Results

4.1 The survey of Maulds Meaburn took three days to complete and identified 76 features over 65 recordings (Figure 2, see Appendix B for full gazetteer).

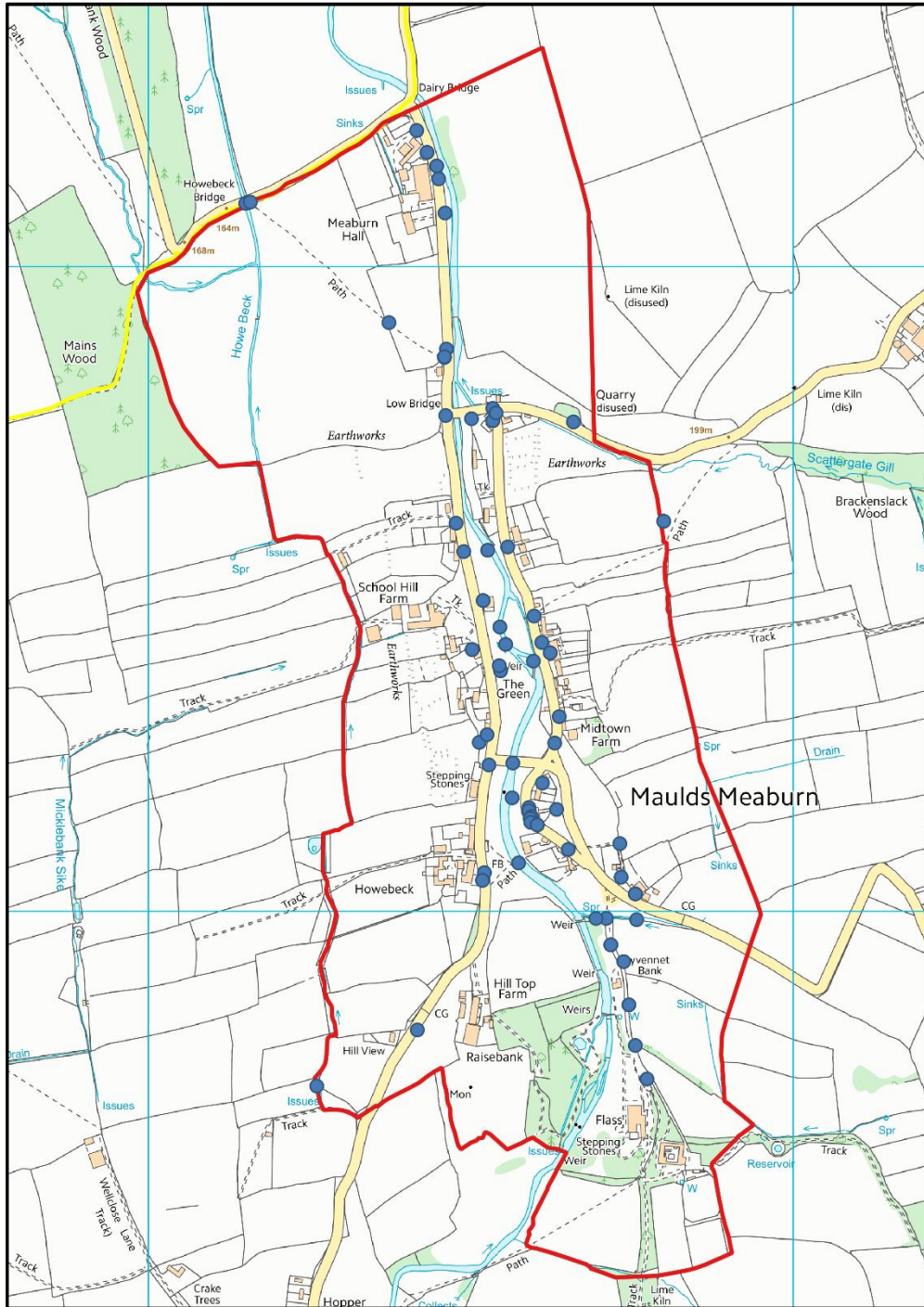


Figure 2: Map showing the location of the features identified during the survey. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740. Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

4.2 Gate stoops were the most numerous feature identified during the survey representing 41% of all feature types, with pairs of gate stoops (24%) being more common than single gate stoops⁴ (17%). Date stones and bridges⁵ are the next most common feature, with each representing 8% of recordings.

4.3 All 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
Bridge	4	Mill Race	1
Canopy Porch	1	Mill Stones	2
Cart Stops	1	Mill Wheel	1
Carvings	1	OS Bench Mark	1
Clapper Bridge	2	Quarry	1
Culvert	4	Squeeze Stile	1
Date Stone	6	Step Stile	3
Drinking Trough	1	Stepping Stones	1
Finger Post	2	Swing Set	1
Gate Stoop (Single)	13	Unknown	4
Gate Stoops (Pair)	18	Water Smoot	3
Letter Box	1	Weir	1
Litter Bin	1	Well	1
Total Features		76	

Figure 3: Table showing the breakdown of feature types identified during the survey of Maulds Meaburn.

⁴ The differentiation between 'single' and 'pair' was based on the location of the stoop beside a gateway, rather than if the stoops were the same size, design or material.

⁵ Includes a mixture of clapper bridges and remains of bridges that are still visible/in use.

Commemoration

Date Stones

4.5 Six date stones were identified in the village during the survey. The dates stones all differ in form and style, and range in date from the 17th – 19th century.

4.6 Feature F032 (**Error! Reference source not found.**) is a square sandstone block located above the doorway of the former corn mill. The stone has a boarder with the Lowther family crest carved above the 1690 date which itself is separated into two sections by an 'L' initial (referring to the Lowthers) in the centre. Below this are two crowns on either side and reflects the mill's manorial status.



*Figure 4: Image showing date stone.
Lowther crest above the cart door on the
old mill.*

4.7 To the south of the mill is a row of five cottages. These cottages are an unusual design for the area. They take the form of a linear row, but with the central house standing proud. A date stone (F040) is set over the doorway of this central house, likely commemorating their construction and naming the row Elizabeth Cottages. An 1859 is located below their name, with the initials 'WD' (Wilkinson Dent) located to the left of the date.

4.8 Another crest and date stone (F052, Figure 5: Image showing feature F052 the date stone (left) and Dent family crest (right) located on the bridge to the south of the village.) can be found on the bridge to the south of the village, adjacent to The

Green, and was built by the Dent family. The date stone - in the form of a shield - is located on the south facing side of the bridge, with the letters 'WD' (Wilkinson Dent) at the top and the date 1860 below; the Dent family crest is located on the opposite north facing side of the bridge. The Tithe map shows a ford in this area, while the



Figure 5: Image showing feature F052 the date stone (left) and Dent family crest (right) located on the bridge to the south of the village.

first edition OS maps shows the bridge which support its 1860 creation date

4.9 As mentioned earlier (paragraph 3.27), the smithy to the south-east of the village has a date stone (F056) along with a large number of carvings on different elevations of the building (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The window lintel on the east elevation low relief carvings of the initials 'CB' followed by '1844' and a selection of blacksmithing tools relief. The letters refer to Christopher Bowman, a noted local poet, as well as the village blacksmith. Above the date stone is a relief carving of someone shoeing a horse, with a number of additional carvings on the rear of the building, which suggest an experimentation of carving styles.

4.10 Christopher Bowman can be identified from the 1851 census, where it records him as living at Plass House in Maulds Meaburn, probably with his wife and two sons (The Genealogist 2023). Christopher dies in 1867 and leaves an estate worth under £20. His son James is recorded as being a blacksmith and continues to live with his



Figure 6: Images showing a series of carvings on the Old Smithy

brother Thomas in the village where they are recorded at No. 5 Elizabeth Cottage (1871) and Croft House (1881), they both pass away in the early 1890s (The Genealogist 2023)

4.11 Howebeck Bridge on the northern edge of the survey area and first appears upon a list of public bridges in 1679 (Curwen 1932). The bridge has a modified inscription (F011a) on the internal parapet edge reading “1842 County of [unknown]”, “Township of [unknown]”. The unknown words show signs of being deliberately removed, possibly with a chisel. While it is not known why they were removed, it is likely to have been done during the Second World War. .

Other

4.12 A swing set (F002) is located north of The Green and has the date “19 E II R 53” on the top horizontal support commemorating the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. The swing set is an unusual feature in the area, however a similar swing set is located within Crosby Ravensworth village (E008, see Crosby Ravensworth Report), with a near identical swing set in Reagill (c 1.5 miles north and within Crosby Ravensworth Parish) and Sleagill (c. 2.5 miles north, within Sleagil Parish which



Figure 7: Image showing the swing set at Maulds Meaburn.

boarders Crosby Ravensworth). This swing set was reportedly made by a Mr Pigney, the last blacksmith in the area (Relph 1999).

4.13 While it is not clear who commissioned the swing set, the inclusion of four such similar features within a relatively small area, suggests that it might have been facilitated by a partnership between the local parish councils (Crosby Ravenworth and Sleagill). Further investigation on the locality and distribution of the swing sets within the wider area may provide more information.

Travel

4.14 Maulds Meaburn is somewhat isolated not being on any major roads, however route ways connecting the village to other settlements and farmsteads in the area are visible through old trackways and designated PROW routes.



Figure 8: Finger post (F021) located at the south end of Maulds Meaburn with a decorative crown final.

Finger Posts

4.15 Maulds Meaburn has several finger posts within the village. The first of these (F021) is located on the west side of the villages' southern bridge, next to the former bus shelter and is possibly the same guide post referred to in this location on the OS maps. The pole is circular and painted black and white, with three arms at the top, each of which have button shaped ends pointing towards Cosby Ravensworth, Appleby, Morland and Penrith (**Error! Reference source not found.**). An unusual crown finial sits on the top of the pole. This type of finial is unique to the fingerposts of the West Ward of Westmorland, however, their origin and purpose is unknown. It has been suggested that they are possibly associated with Queen Victoria's 1987 Diamond Jubilee, with later ones marking the Coronation of George V (Hill 2019), alternatively they may be associated with the Lowther family (Cumbria Industrial History Society 2009). No others finger posts with crown finials were recorded as part of this project.

4.16 The second finger post (F008) is located on the west side of the bridge at the north end of the village. The post appears to be more recent than F021 and has a single squared finger pointing towards Appleby and a round white finial at the top. No guide post is marked in this location on the OS maps.

Bridges

4.17 Clapper bridges⁶ are one of the oldest and simplest forms of bridges, with two recorded in the village. The north most of these (F038) is created from a mixture of sandstone, limestone and concrete and is shown on the twenty-five-inch OS map as going over the mill race. While there was no water in this section of the mill race during the survey, the area may still get water logged during the year.

4.18 The second clapper bridge (F060) is located to the south of the village and is made from a single stone slab going across a water course. The bridge is shown on

⁶ A bridge formed by large flat slab of stone that are often support by stone piers across water courses.

both the six and twenty-five-inch maps, although it is not labelled as a footbridge. The twenty-five-inch map shows the bridge associated with “Mauld’s Slack Sike” labelled to the east and a weir (not recorded during the survey) to the west.

4.19 Three modern wooden footbridges (F027, F028, F030) cross the Lyvennet Beck in the centre of the village and are built on the remains of older bridge footings. F28 and F30 are shown as stepping stones on the first edition six-inch OS map, but as bridges on the third edition twenty-five-inch OS map, with F027 shown as a bridge on the first edition six-inch map as well as being shown on the Tithe map. The continued replacement and maintenance of the bridges in these historic locations demonstrates the ongoing importance of being able to cross the Beck as well as the influence it has on the character of the village.

4.20 One set of stepping stones (F045) were recorded during the survey. These were made from 13 limestone boulders of varying heights and sizes. They are located south of The Green close to an area of enclosed houses known as Stepping Stones. The first edition six-inch map shows stepping stones in this location in association with a ford (MYD69653), with the stepping stones shown in this location on subsequent maps.

OS Bench Mark

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

4.22 Four OS bench marks are shown on the six-inch OS map and five are shown on the twenty-five-inch map, however only one was recorded during the survey.

4.23 Bench mark F011b is located on the north side of Howebeck Bridge which borders the townships of Maulds Meaburn and Reagill. The bench mark is unusual as it uses the top of the bridge in place of the horizontal line above the ‘arrow’.

Therefore, the edge of the bridge parapet was used to define the height of the location above the datum (Wilson and Smith 2022).

4.24 While many of the bench marks shown on the historic maps within the village were not identified during the survey, they are often difficult to spot, so it is possible that they were missed.

Wall Furniture

4.25 Maulds Meaburn has a high number of hedgerows, in addition to dry stone walls. A number of features within the walls were identified and recorded as part of the survey and are often associated with movement and travel through the area.

Stiles

4.26 Four stiles were recorded during the survey - three step stiles (C010, F012, F037) and one squeeze stile (F009). All of the stiles were situated on public rights of

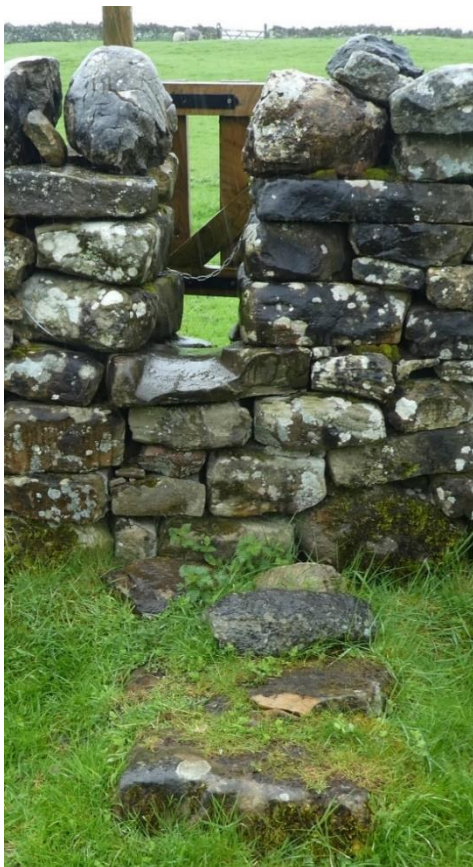


Figure 9: Image showing squeeze stile F009 with the shaped stone in the centre of the stile being used as stepping surface.

way that can be seen from the six-inch OS map onwards suggesting that the routes were well established by the time they were first mapped.

4.27 Stile F009 is built into a dry stone wall, the east side has at least four stones on the ground leading to the stile, with only one stone on the ground on the west side. The stone in the centre of the stile (creating the stepping surface) has probably been repurposed from elsewhere as it has been shaped (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

Gate Stoops

4.28 Eighteen pairs of gate stoops and thirteen single gate stoops were recorded as part of the survey. The stoops were a mixture of limestone, sandstone and Shap granite. Almost all stoops identified during the survey relate to either private properties or field access.

4.29 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, meaning that the gate stoops situated on either side of these gateways are likely to have been there just as long. Additionally, the village green in Maulds Meaburn is still actively used for the grazing of sheep. As such, all the houses are fronted by gateways which were (and still are) essential to keeping livestock from getting into gardens.

4.30 Almost all the stoops show evidence of having gate attachments on them. These attachments are made up of hinges and gate catches, some of which are in-use, others are older/broken suggesting that the stoops continue to be reused-repurposed throughout their lifetime.

Agriculture

4.31 A former quarry (F035) was recorded during the survey, it is located to the north-east of the village adjacent to Brackenslack Lane. The quarry is named Scattergate Quarry on the first edition six-inch OS map and is marked by hashers on

the subsequent six-inch maps. The third edition twenty-five-inch map labels it as an 'Old Quarry' suggesting it was disused by this point. The quarry is one of several in the area around Scattergate Gill (MYD62718) and is likely associated with the limekiln shown to the north on the first edition six-inch OS map and 'old limekiln' labelled to the east on the second edition twenty-five-inch OS map⁷ (MYD62719). The area is now covered in trees with little evidence of quarrying visible.

4.32 An unknown wall recess (F024, Figure 10: An unknown east-facing recess in the wall outside of Meaburn Hill (possibly a bee bole).

4.33) was recorded during the survey. The recess is east facing and built into the



Figure 10: An unknown east-facing recess in the wall outside of Meaburn Hill (possibly a bee bole).

boundary wall of Meaburn Hill to the south of the village. The recess is reportedly a bee bole, with other bee boles also being present within the garden (Kingsbury 2022 *pers. comm.*). While the size of the recess is larger than many bee boles, its orientation and location close to the front door is more common.

4.34 The Mill House (former corn mill) mentioned earlier (paragraph 4.6) retains many of its original features. These include a number of old mill stones (F032b) that are now being used as internal and garden ornaments, and the mill wheel (F032c,

⁷ Map sheet - Westmorland XV.9. Revised: 1897, Published: 1898



Figure 11: Images from the Corn and Saw Mill

Top left – Mill race

Top Right – Mill wheel

Bottom left – Graffiti inside the mill house

Bottom Right - some of the remaining internal features including the mill wheel and stone rests.

Figure 11) which is still visible on the outside of the property (although in very poor condition). The mill wheel is situated in the former mill race (F032d, Figure 11) that is part of the wider scheduled monument. The internal section of the mill wheel is still present inside the property, along with other bits of surviving woodwork some of which have engraved initials on them, believed to be from former mill workers.

Miscellaneous

4.35 An unknown feature (F029, Figure 12) to the south of the former school (now School House) was recorded during the survey. The feature comprises a ramp cut

into the river bank. Blocks on either side of the ramp are visible and form a curved revetment, with some additional stones creating an 'arm' into the water. While the



Figure 12: Image showing unknown feature F029.

feature is shown on the twenty-five-inch map as two parallel lines on the edge of the river bank, it is not labelled. It is unclear what the purpose of this feature was, it may possibly have been agricultural in nature and represent a former ford or water access point for a sheep wash; alternatively, it could have been more domestic and represent a laundry spot.

4.36 Features F016, F017 and F053 were also recorded as unknown features and represent holes that appear to have been deliberately built into wall, but have no clear purpose.

4.37 The first of these, F016 (Figure 13) is built into a dry stone wall at about 1-meter high. The wall itself is unusually high and possibly formed part of the Maulds Meaburn deer park (paragraph 3.18). Due to its association with the deer park, the hole is locally thought to represent a place from which the deer could be shot at or viewed from, however this is not certain.



Figure 13: Right – Unknown hole in a dry stone wall (F016) possibly associated with the deer park. Left – Unknown hole in dry stone wall (F017) with shaped/bevelled base.

4.38 A second similar hole - F017 - was recorded further down the road from F016 (Figure 13). This hole is built into the wall at about 0.5 meters high. The gap's sill is bevelled/shaped, similar to the stepping surface on stile F009 (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The purpose of the hole is unknown; however, it could be for drainage from the adjacent field.

4.39 The hole F053 is not present on the 2010 and 2009 Google Street Views of the area suggesting that its creation is more recent and it is probably the result of disrepair, rather than a deliberate build.

5. Condition and Threats

5.1 Overall, 59 (78%) features were identified as being in 'good'⁸ condition, 14 (18%) features were described as 'fair'⁹, and only 3 (4%) features were identified as being in a 'poor'¹⁰ condition.

5.2 The three features identified as being in a poor condition were a well (F003), a culvert (F019) and the mill wheel (F032c, discussed in 4.34).

5.3 The most common threats identified were erosion¹¹ (37%), removal (22%), vegetation (19%), vehicles (12%) and flooding (11%). These threats reflect the material – limestone and sandstone – that the features are made from, as well as their placement close to 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 the 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 that threat is.

⁸ The form and structure of the feature survives and is clear. No evidence of significant damage.

⁹ Significant damage is visible, but it does not affect the integrity of the site/feature as a whole.

¹⁰ Significantly damaged, severely affecting the form/structure of the site.

¹¹ 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 reports recommends the following works are undertaken to provide a better understanding of the village's history and allow for the preservation of several unique features.

- a. A comprehensive conservation area appraisal would benefit the village. This would 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. A measured archaeological or geophysical survey of the earthworks around the village would be beneficial to better understand the wider medieval landscape.
- c. A comprehensive survey of the former corn mill would be beneficial. This survey should look at and record the remain aspects of the Mills waterwheel (both internally and externally), along with document research into the building's Manorial history as and relationship can allow it to be better understood.
- d. In addition to the above, further research into the coronation swing sets and crown finials found within the village and wider area would provide a clearer picture of their provenance and history, thereby contributing to their future management and preservation.

7. Conclusion

7.1 The survey of Maulds Meaburn took place over three days on the 16th, 17th and 18th May 2022. The survey was undertaken by six volunteers, one WDLP staff member and one YDNPA staff member, along with the Cultural Heritage Trainee. The survey recorded 76 features, over 65 recordings.

7.2 While the village has a long medieval history, the features identified during the survey within the village predominantly relate to the post-medieval period. With many of the features demonstrating how the village's history has been shaped and influenced, first by members of the Lowther family and then by the Dent family, as well as its wider environment.

7.3 The lack of certain features (such as churn stands, boot scrapers and tie rings) should not suggest that there were none located within the village, rather that the features have not survived within the environment (and so could not be surveyed) or were missed during the survey. This is demonstrated by oral history accounts of a wooden churn stand being present in front of the Chestnuts, however due to the ephemeral nature of the feature it has not survived to be recorded (Kingsbury 2022 *pers. comm.*).

7.4 The high number of gate stoops recorded during the survey reflects the specific character of Maulds Meaburn as having one of the last remaining actively commoned village greens within the country, and as such, all gardens need to have gates to keep the sheep out. While the high number of water management systems recorded reflects the nature of the village being built spanning a water course.

8. Bibliography

References

Curwen, J. F. (1908) Maulds Meaburn Hall. *Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society Transactions*. 8: 75-81.
<https://doi.org/10.5284/1064298>

Curwen, J. F., (1932) Parishes (West Ward): St Laurence, Crosby Ravensworth. In the later records relating to North Westmorland or the Barony of Appleby. 302-324. Available from *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/n-westmorland-records/vol8/pp302-324> Accessed 07/02/23

English Heritage (2006) *Historic Farmsteads: Preliminary Character Statement - North West region (part 2)*. Historic England. Available from <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-farmsteads-preliminary-character-statement-north-west/> Accessed 21/03/23.

Historic England (2019) *Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management*. 2nd ed. Historic England Advice Note 1 Swindon. Historic England. Available from <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-area-appraisal-designation-management-advice-note-1/> Accessed 22/03/23.

Hyde, M. and Pevsner, N. (2010) *The Buildings of England – Cumbria: Cumberland, Westmorland and Furness*, revised edition. London: Yale University Press.

Northern Archaeological Associates (2018) *A Sense of Place: Project Design for a community-based survey of small-scale man-made landscape features*. Report No. NAA 18/035. Northern Archaeological Associates. Unpublished.

Relph, J. T. (1999) *Chronicles of Crosby Ravensworth*. Crosby Ravensworth: The Ravensgill Press.

Rigg, R. M. (1932) Meaburn Hall. *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society* 32(2), 104-106. (SYD16086).

Roberts, B. K. (1996) Art. V – A Field Survey of Maulds Meaburn, Westmorland. *Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society* 96, 45-50.

Taylor, M. W. (1892) *The old manorial halls of Westmorland and Cumberland*. Charles Thurnam and Sons. Available from <https://archive.org/details/oldmanorialhall00taylgoog/page/n5/mode/1up> Accessed 21/03/23.

University of Glasgow (2002) *Atlas of the Counties of England & Wales*. Christopher Saxton, London: c.1579. Available from <https://www.gla.ac.uk/myglasgow/library/files/special/exhibns/month/june2002.html> Accessed 19/10/22.

Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership (2022) *Westmorland Dales small-scale heritage features: Project design*. Unpublished.

Wilson, P. and Smith, A. (2022) Bench marks and flush brackets in Keswick – a legacy of the Ordnance Survey. *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological society* 3, 137-146.

Sources

British Geology Survey (2022) Geology of Britain Viewer (Classic). *British Geology Survey*. Available from <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 15/02/22.

Cumbria County History Trust (2022) *Cumbria County History Trust: Your Online Resource for the History of Cumbria*. Available from <https://www.cumbriacountyhistory.org.uk/> Accessed 24/10/22.

Cumbria Industrial History Society (2009) *Finger Posts in Westmorland*. Bulletin. Available from <https://www.cumbria-industries.org.uk/cumbria-industrial-history-society/publications/>. Accessed 18/01/22.

Environment Agency (2020) *LIDAR Composite DTM 2020 - 1m*. Available from <https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/b1ff0a9c-74d3-4b97-a3fb-c8ab39ef6152/lidar-composite-dtm-2020-1m> Accessed 04/04/22.

Griffiths, K. (2020) *A Way Through: Roman Soldiers and their roads in Westmorland*. Yorkshire Dales National Park. Available from <https://www.yorkshiredales.org.uk/roman-soldiers-and-their-roads-in-westmorland/>. Accessed 21/03/23.

Hill, J. (2019) Cover Image – A Cumbria Fingerpost. *Cumbrian Local History Federation Bulletin 79: Spring 2019*. Available from <https://www.clhf.org.uk/resources/clhf-bulletin-archive/> Accessed 30/11/22.

Historic England (2022) *Listings*. Available from <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/> Accessed 10/12/22.

Kingsbury, H. (2022) *History of Meaburn Hill, Maulds Meaburn* [personal communication] 08/12/22.

National Library of Scotland (2022) *Ordnance Survey maps*. National Library of Scotland. Available from <https://maps.nls.uk/os/index.html> Accessed 15/02/22

Old Maps Online (2022) Old Maps Online. Available from <https://www.oldmapsonline.org> Accessed 26/10/22.

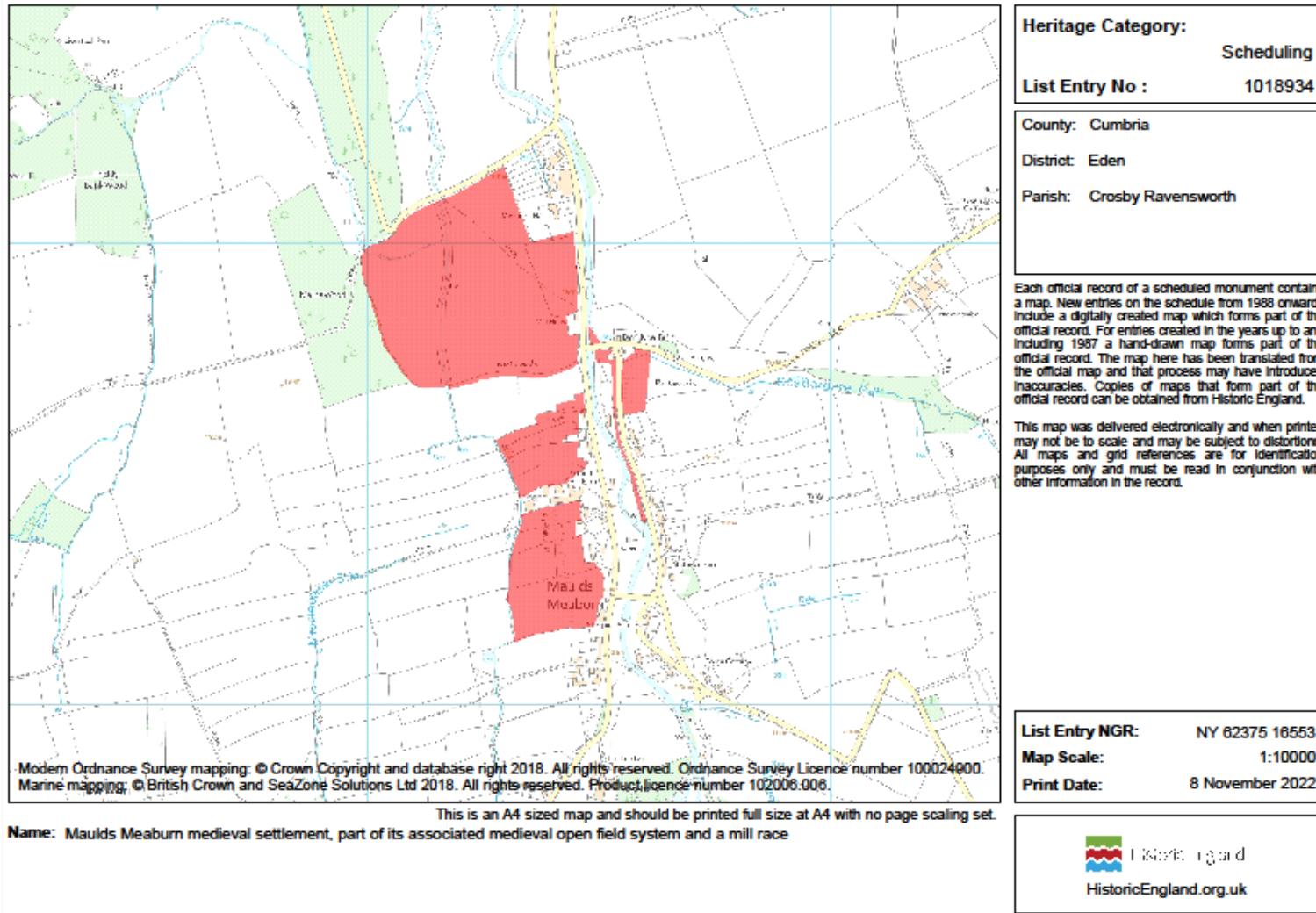
Portable Antiquities Scheme (2022) LANCUM-D99FD1 Socketed Axehead. Available from <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/105466> Accessed 28/11/22.

The Institute of Name-Studies (2022) *Key to English Place-Names*. University of Nottingham. Available from <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/> Accessed 04/04/22.

Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (2022) *Historic Environment Record*. Yorkshire Dales National Park.

9. Appendix A: Scheduled Monument

Maulds Meaburn medieval settlement, part of its associated medieval open field system and a mill race (Historic England 2022)



Official List Entry

List Entry Number: 1018934

Date First Listed: 11-Jan-1965

Date of most recent amendment: 18-Jul-2000

Details

“The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of Maulds Meaburn medieval settlement, together with part of its associated medieval open field system and a mill race. It is in six separate areas of protection. Although the date of the first settlement at Maulds Meaburn is unknown it is unlikely to have pre-dated the late 11th century Norman conquest of the region. Documentary sources indicate that Maud de Veteripont, wife of the lord of Appleby, was given the estate of Meaburn in about 1174; however, the first specific reference to Maulds Meaburn is in about 1210. The settlement remains in occupation today and the areas of protection include those parts which were abandoned as it contracted to its present size, but which are still identifiable. The plan of the medieval settlement of Maulds Meaburn is of a type familiar to this part of Cumbria in which two parallel lines of tofts or houses with crofts or garden areas to the rear face onto a village green. Behind the crofts were narrow back lanes and at Maulds Meaburn the north-south axis of the village green is paralleled by back lanes to the west and east. Beyond these back lanes lay the communal open fields where the crops were grown, while to the south the village green broadened out into a driftway leading south eastwards to the common land where the cattle would have been grazed. Where not covered by post-medieval buildings the well-preserved earthwork remains of the medieval settlement consist of abandoned tofts (house plots), and associated earthwork enclosures (or crofts) which pre-date the existing post-medieval field system. On the western side of the village green the medieval building line lies behind and upslope of the present structures. Here there is a well-preserved area of tofts and crofts now separated by modern farm expansion into two separate areas centred at approximately NY62401629 and NY62381654. Behind these tofts and crofts is a back lane, and beyond this are a series of strip fields containing well-preserved ridge and furrow running down to a small stream which provided each close with a water supply. A short distance to the north, in a third separate area centred at approximately NY62231691 on the village's west side, is the demesne land of Meaburn Hall. A derelict lane flanks the southern edge of this land while building foundations are visible within an enclosure located in the south

east corner of the demesne. On the hillslope flanking the modern road are building platforms associated with crofts or small enclosures. Behind these are traces of a back lane and substantial traces of a former arable field system. The field system contains rectangular enclosures and remains of ridge and furrow spreading westwards across Howe Beck to an area of woodland and northwards to a lane leading to Howbeck Bridge. On the east side of the village green, centred at approximately NY62571669 in the field immediately south of Brackenslack Lane, there are further well- preserved earthwork remain of tofts and crofts with a length of back lane to the rear. Also on the east side of the green are the earthworks and buried remains of a former mill race. This feature still carries water for part of its length and runs northwards from a weir for approximately 100m before a short diversion takes the water back to the river. From here the mill race survives first as an earthwork for about 100m, then as a buried feature for about another 150m, before becoming evident again as a short length of earthwork immediately adjacent to the mill which has latterly converted into a dwelling house. Earthworks to the west and north of the old mill and south of Brackenslack Lane indicate the presence of below ground building remains associated with the mill, the mill's tail race, and a second water channel. In the field immediately north of Brackenslack Lane are further earthwork remains of the tail race and the second water channel. All modern walls, fenceposts, gateposts, telegraph poles and the surface of a length of tarmac verge are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included."

10. Appendix B: Historic Maps

10.1 The 1583 edition of the Saxton Atlas of England and Wales (**Error! Reference source not found.**) shows the location of 'Malsmeborn' (circled). The icon of a house next to village name suggests there was a small settlement in the area (University of Glasgow 2022).



Figure 14: 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 Malsmeborn circled in red.

10.2 The 1662 map by Joan Blaeu (**Error! Reference source not found.**) shows the village of Malmesborne (circled). The symbol next to the village name is possibly a church, but it's unclear what this would refer to as the parish church is St Lawrence in Crosby Ravensworth.



Figure 15: The map of Westmorland by Joan Blaeu, printed in 1662 (National Library of Scotland 2022) showing the village of Malmesborne circled in red.

10.3 The Jeffery's 1778 map (Figure 16) is the first instance of the modern Maulds Meaburn spelling and first 'plan' of the village (not accurate), showing buildings on either side of the Lyvennet Beck, and Meaburn Hall to the north of the village.

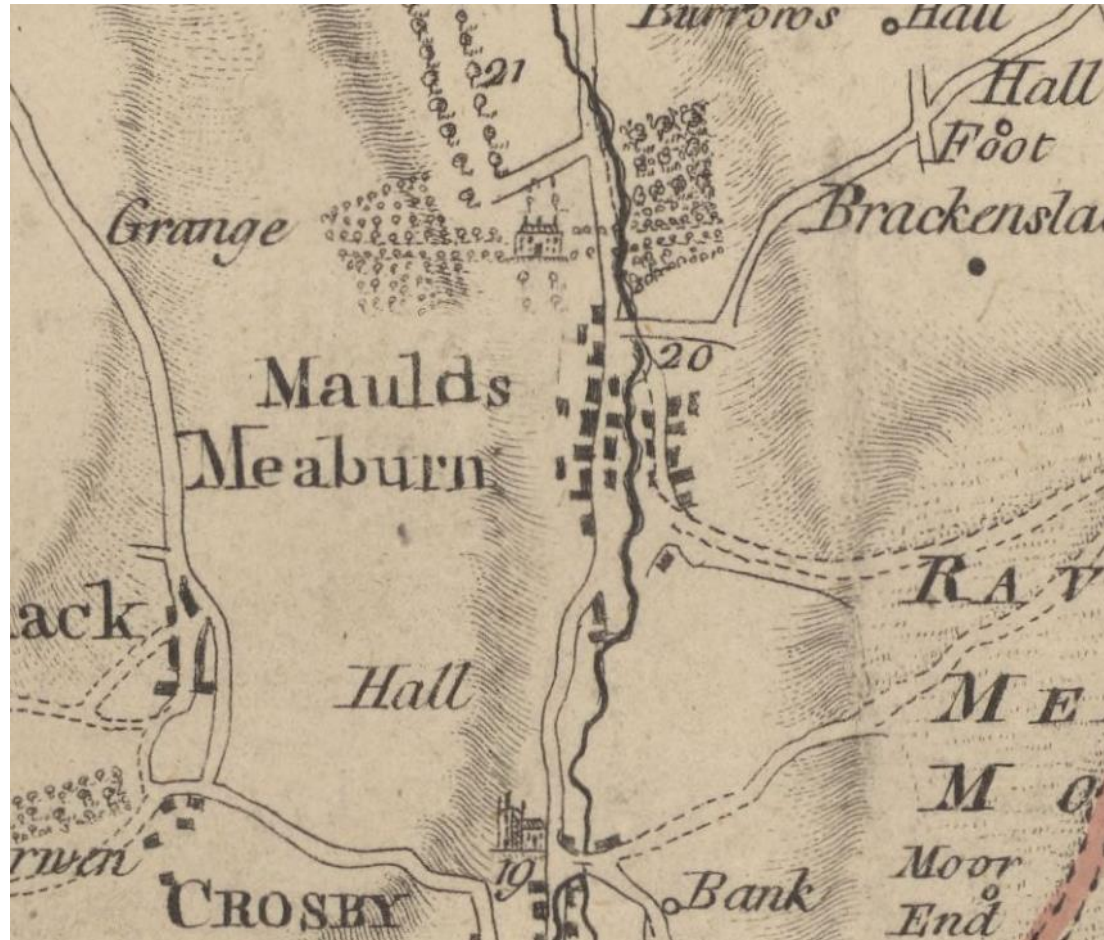


Figure 16: Jeffery's map of The County of Westmoreland surveyed in 1778 (National Library of Scotland 2022) showing Maulds Meaburn.

10.4 The 1844 Tithe map (Figure 17) provides the first detailed layout of Maulds Meaburn. It shows the types of buildings within the village, as well as the layout of some of the fields immediately behind the houses. No back lane or further field systems are shown on this map.



Figure 17: The 1843 Tithe map for Maulds Meaburn (The Genealogist 2022).

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

10.5 The first edition six-inch OS map (Figure 18) provides quite a lot of information on the village, labelling Scattergate quarry, the Bay Horse Inn and the Corn and Saw Mill to the north. A variety of stepping stones shown going across the river, along with the endowed school and the Mason Arms P.H. A guide post is shown close to the green along with a ford.



Figure 18: The first edition six-inch OS map for Maulds Meaburn (Westmorland Sheet XIV. Surveyed: 1858 to 1859, Published: 1863 National Library of Scotland 2022).

10.6 The second edition six-inch OS map provides less detail than the first edition six-inch OS map. However, the map does show a post office on the east side of the river, along with the Dent bridge located to the south of The Green which replaces a ford shown on the earlier edition, with only one lot of stepping stones now shown.

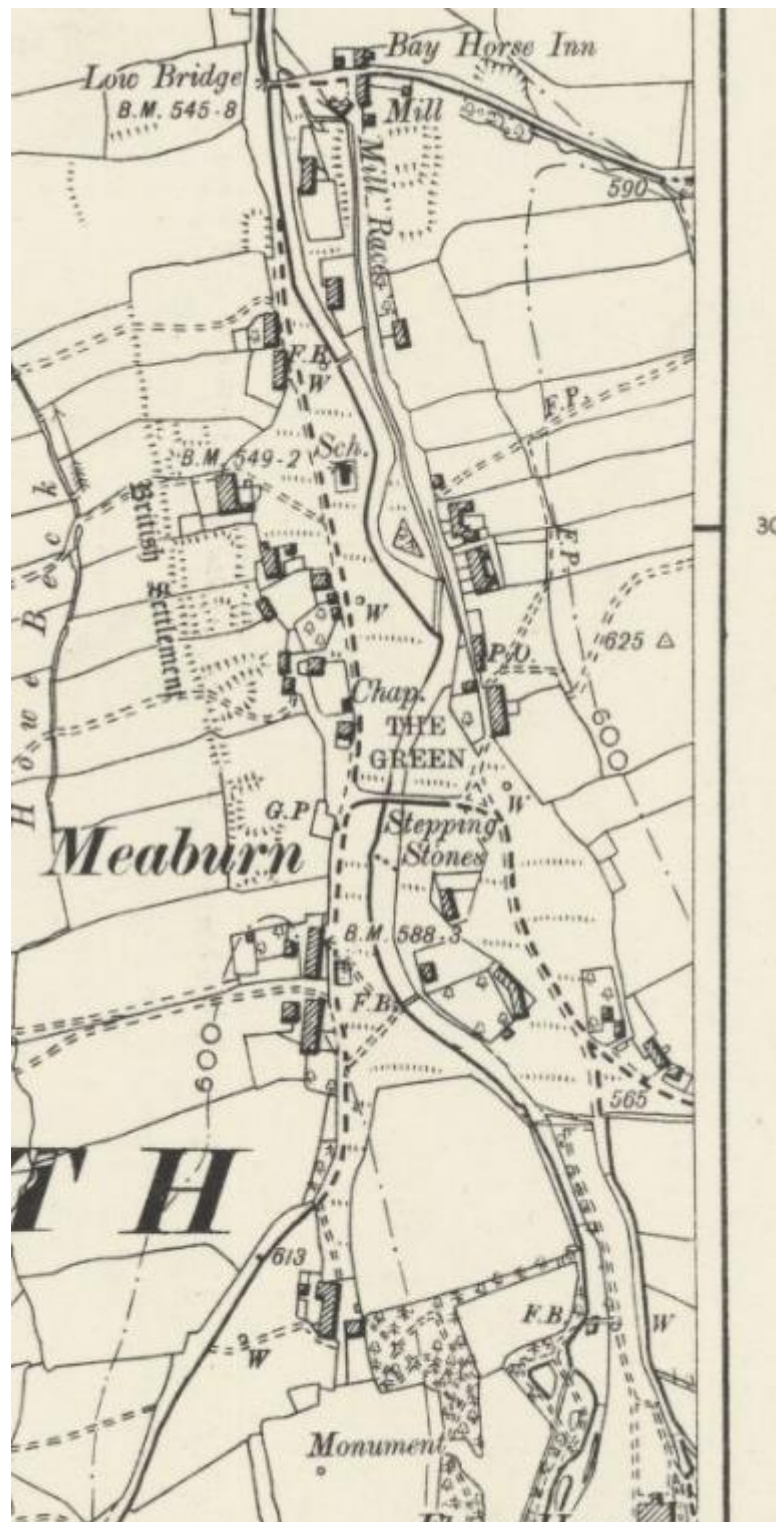


Figure 19: The second edition six-inch OS map for Maulds Meaburn (Westmorland Sheet XIV.SE. Revised: 1897, Published: 1899. National Library of Scotland 2022).

10.7 The third edition six-inch OS map (Figure 20) shows a chapel and police station located to the west of the green, along with a well to the north.



Figure 20: The third edition six-inch OS map of Maulds Meaburn (Westmorland Sheet XIV.SE. Revised: 1913, Published: 1920 (National Library of Scotland 2022).

10.8 The third edition twenty-five-inch OS map shows quite a lot of detail about the buildings within the village, with the mill race and mill steam both being labelled for the first time.



Figure 21: The third edition twenty-five-inch OS map of Maulds Meaburn (Westmorland XIV.12. Revised: 1913, Published: 1916. National Library of Scotland 2022).

10.9 The Bing Satellite image of Maulds Meaburn(**Error! Reference source not found.**), showing how the historic field systems have been fossilised in the landscape on either side of the village.

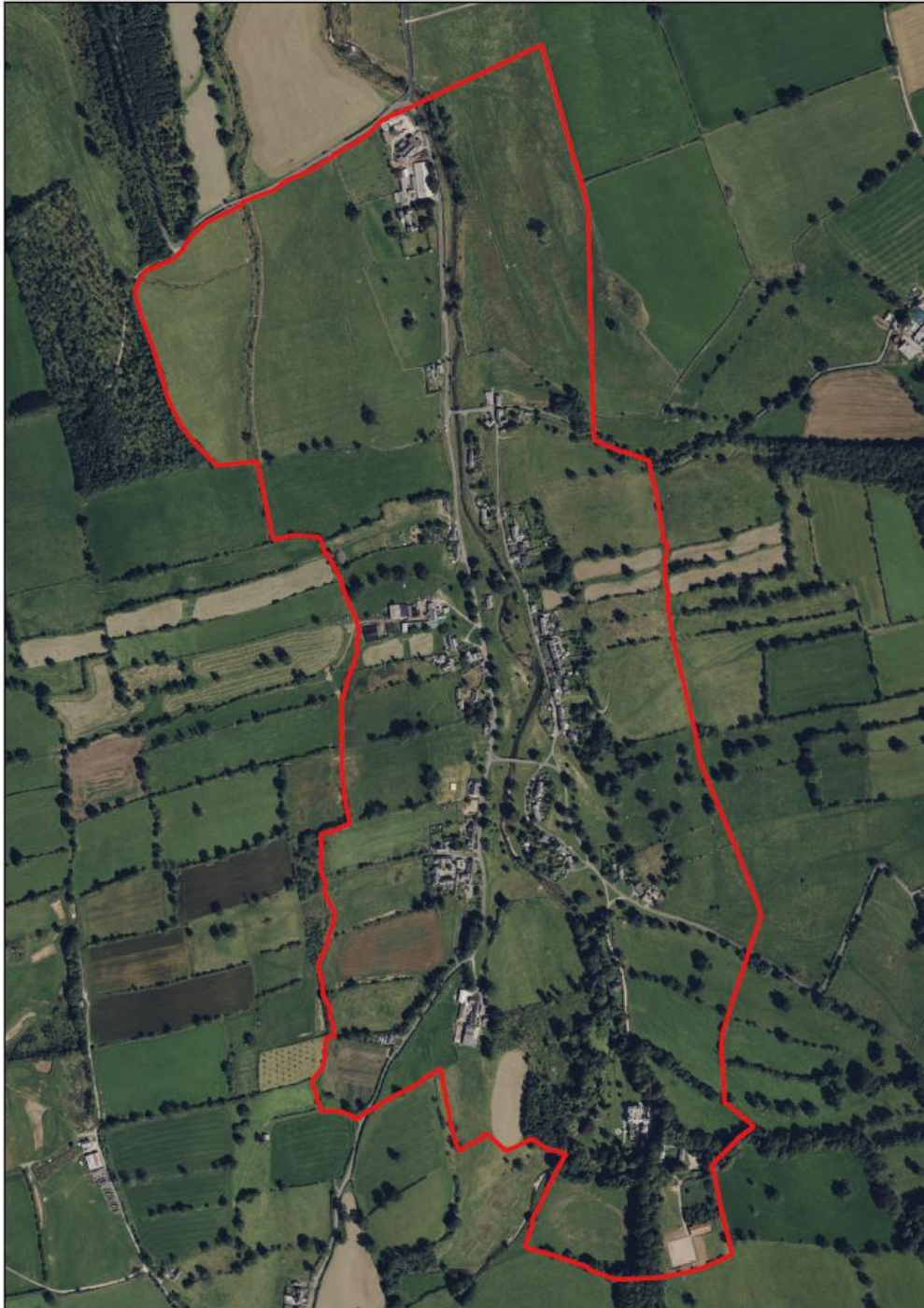


Figure 22: Bing Satellite image of Maulds Meaburn (© 2022 Microsoft Corporation. Additional Information © YDNPA).

10.10 The LiDAR image of Maulds Meaburn (Figure 23) showing current and former boundaries, field systems and ridge and furrow.

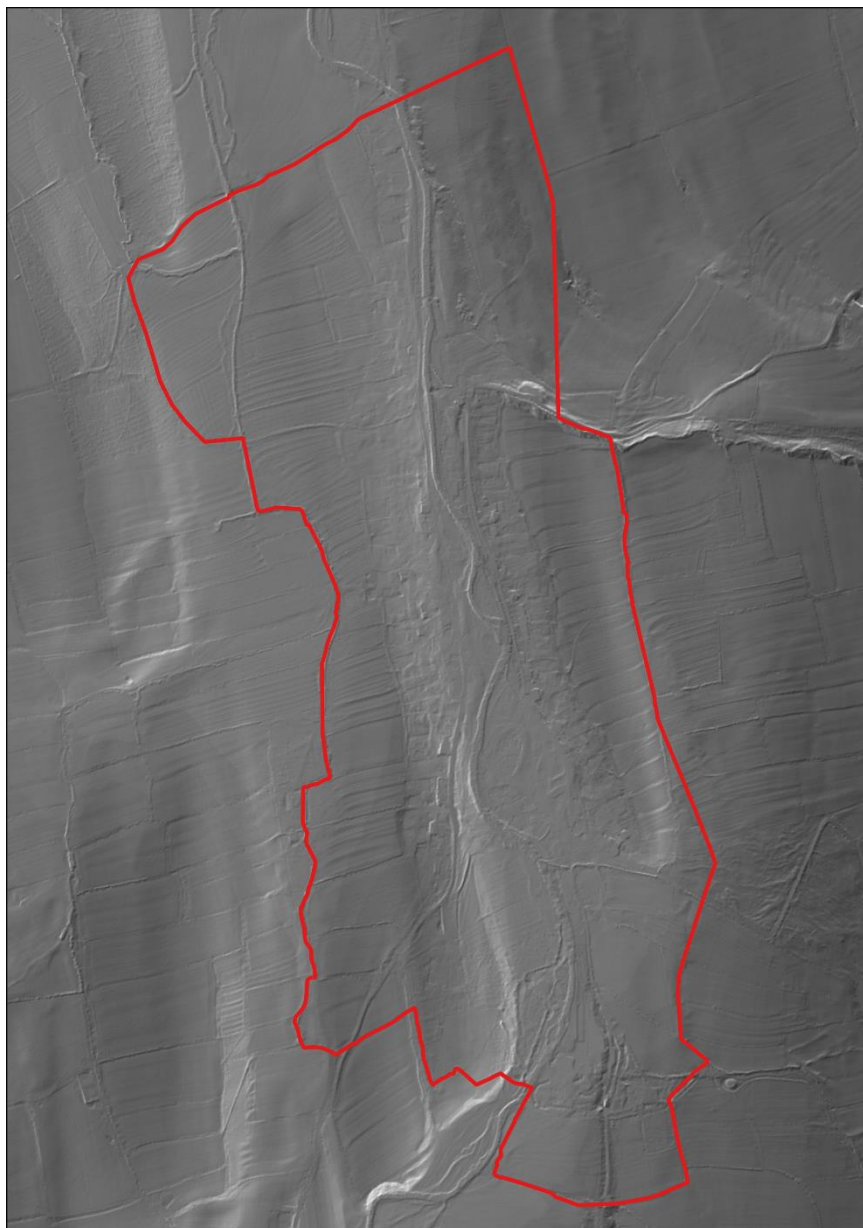


Figure 23: Image showing the 1m LiDAR data over Maulds Meaburn (red line showing the location of the village 'core' for reference (Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0., Environment Agency 2020).

11. Appendix C: Gazetteer and Map

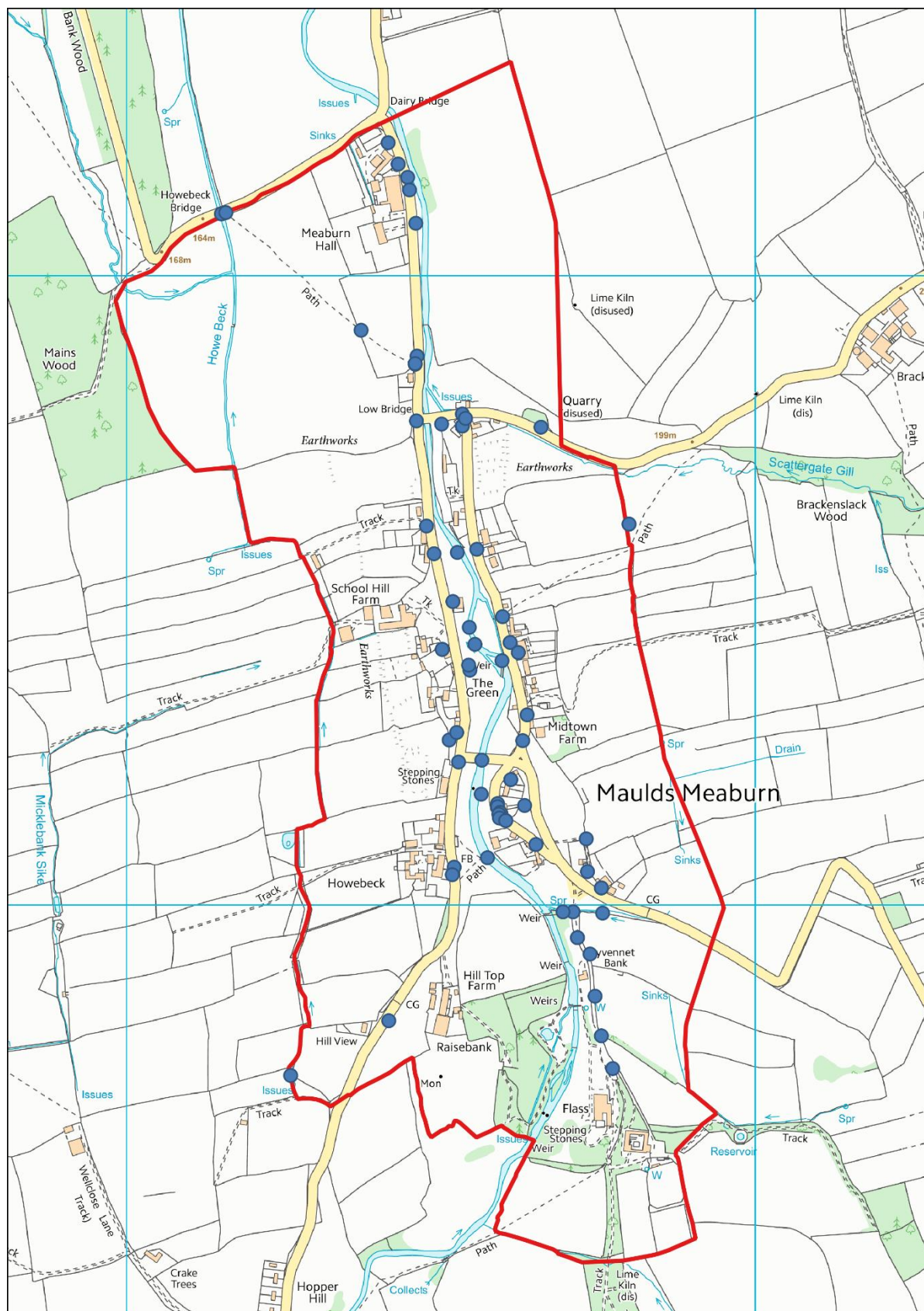


Figure 24: Map showing the location of the features recorded during the survey of Maulds Meaburn.
© Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740. Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F001	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single Shap granite gate stoop on the right side of gateway leading to fields, with former iron hinge attached to the front face. Two holes on the inside face at the top and base. Drill/quarry marks visible down the side.	Good	Removal	
F002	Swing Set	Metal swing set painted green with "19 ER 53" on the top and three legs either side of the structure. Two swings present and attached to the horizontal support with long fixed (iron?) rods before connecting to links and the wooden seats. Date (1953) commemorates the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.	Good	Vandalism, disuse, erosion	
F003	Well	Well shown on the on the 6" and 25" OS maps. Remains of well can be seen outlined in the grass by sandstone(?) blocks.	Poor	Removal, vegetation	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F004a	Gate Stoop (single)	Single sandstone gate stoop with rounded top located on the left side of a vehicle gateway leading to a converted private residence. Two hinges on the outside face with modern gate attached, letter box attached to the inside face.	Good	Erosion, removal	
F004b	Gate Stoop (single)	Single sandstone gate stoop with rounded top. Stoop used as the central post for a vehicle gateway (left side) and pedestrian gateway (right side) leading to private residence. Stoop has two gate latches, the one on the front face if for the vehicles gateway and the one on the outside face for the pedestrian gateway.			

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F004c	Gate Stoop (single)	Single sandstone gate stoop with rounded top. Stoop located on right side of pedestrian gateway leading to private residence. Stoop has two hinges on the inside face with modern gate attached.			
F005	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops, sides are chamfered with tool marks, top of stoop is squared with shoulders. Stoops located on Meaburn Lodge (the Old School, MYD66240). Left stoop has metal latch and old hole on the inside face, with metal sign screwed to the front. Right stoop has two metal hinges on the inside face with modern gate attached and slate sign screwed to the front.	Good	N/A	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F006	Letter Box	Red metal letter box on a cross-shaped pole painted black. The words "POST OFFICE" are embossed on the top of the front face above the opening. "E II R" with a crown embossed below opening. "NEXT COLLECTION" embossed to the left of the changeable day token. Words embossed on right side of box base but not readable.	Good	Disuse	
F007	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop on the left side of gateway leading to fields. Stoop built/shaped to fit adjacent drystone wall. Stoop tapers slightly, with two iron hinges on the front face with modern gate attached. Slight crack next to the top hinge, partly filled with lead connected to hinge.	Fair	Erosion, removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F008	Finger post	Finger post with pole painted black and white, "CUMBRIA" painted/printed vertically halfway up the pole (now starting to fade). The pole has a round finial on the top. Finger sign is rectangular in shape with black edges and "APPLEBY" printed in black on a white background.	Good	Erosion, removal	
F009	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile in mixed limestone, sandstone and Shap granite drystone wall. The east side has at least four stones on the floor leading to the stile, with one stone on the floor on the west side. The stone in the middle of the stile (stepping surface) has probably been repurposed from elsewhere as it is shaped and broken on either end.	Good – but loose stones on top	Erosion, removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F010	Step Stile	Sandstone step stile with four steps on the east side - one on floor and three built into dry stone wall. Three of the steps are through that extend on the opposite side of the.	Good	Vegetation, removal	
F011a	Date Stone	Howebeck Bridge over the Howe Beck. The internal parapet stones have tool marks, while the external faces are rusticated. The parapets end in a scroll shape. There is a date stone in middle of bridge on south side inscribed with "1842 County of [unknown] ", "Township of [unknown]". Parts of the inscription have been deliberately removed.	Poor	Erosion; vehicles	
F011b	OS Bench Mark	OS Bench mark shown on 6" and 25" OS maps. Bench mark is located on the north side of Howebeck Bridge an OS Bench Mark in the middle, with top edge of bridge used as straight line.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F012	Step Stile	Step stile on the east side of Howebeck Bridge, wing wall of bridge making up one side of stile, with wall head on the other. A vertical concrete slab is situated at base of stile with two metal iron bars above it. Five steps on the other side of the stile leading to ground level.	Good	Erosion	
F013	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops, located at the gateway to a farm. Left stoop has faint tool marks on the side, right stoop is broken at the top with two holes. Modern metal gate attachments on back of stoops.	Good	Erosion, replacement	
F014	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops leading to a farm, right stoop has tool marks.	Good	Erosion, replacement	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F015	Drinking troughs	Five drinking troughs (one larger, four smaller) located in farmyard next to farm building (byre?), metal pole above troughs (used to tie animals?).	Fair	Damage; replacement	
F016	Unknown	Hole about 1m from ground level in drystone wall with lintel and sill located opposite Meaburn Hall. Unknown purpose, but possibly related to the former deer park.	Good	Wall collapse	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F017	Water Smoot	Hole in west side of wall around farmyard, with the sill shaped as a channel, similarly to F009. Hole partially blocked, seems to lead to farmyard/garden which is on a higher ground level – was possibly a water smoot.	Good	Vegetation	
F018	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops and tool marks on front and back faces, located at gateway to fields. The left stoop is leaning backwards away from road and has a small hole and wear marks on the inside face. Right stoop has use marks on the inside face and a metal screw going through the stone and attaching to a wooden gate on the rear face.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F019	Culvert	Culvert for road and associated trackway drainage to help vehicle access. Partially broken/uncovered. Starting to fill with vegetation.	Poor	Vegetation; vehicle damage	
F020	Water smoot	Possible Water Smoot in base of dry stone wall located next to stile (F009). Boulders on either side and possible lintel at the top. Now partially blocked.	Good	Vegetation	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F021	Finger Post	Steel tube painted black and white, steel fingers with curved ends at the top of the post painted white with black lettering. Finial on top of post is a cast crown which is painted silver and red, with a bolt coming through the top holding it in place. Fingers give directions to "CROSBY RAVENSWORTH", "MOORLAND", "PENTRITH" and "APPLEBY". A modern bus timetable is fitted to the post. Paintwork is damaged and rusted in places.	Fair	Erosion; removal/replacement	
F022	Litter Bin	Glass Reinforced Plastic (GRP) litter bin fixed to the south side of Bus Shelter. The GRP is painted black with 2x silver bands round three sides. The word "LITTER" is in raised text. The box is tapered down from the top with an opening to the front. An access door on the front as a swing latch and is hinged on the left. The manufacturing label is fitted on the right, made by Wybone Ltd. Serial no. 174185	Good	Removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F023	Date Stone	Date and letters inscribed on sandstone block located above the door on the eastern side of 'Chestnuts' house (converted barn). Has inscription "17. W. ^S M. 53" (referring to William and Mary Salkeld). Block surrounded by four pieces of dressed/chamfered sandstone.	Fair	Erosion	
F024	Unknown	Recess built into wall of Meaburn Hill. Quoins on either side of recess with cap stones above. The recess possibly marks an old gateway, although according to a local resident it was a bee bole.	Good		
F025	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop located on the right side of gateway to fields. Stoop has tooling marks and a broken leaded gate catch/hinge on the inside face. Top of stoop covered in ivy.	Fair	Vegetation; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F026	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops, with roughly shaped tops. Located on gateway to fields, but possibly repurposed from elsewhere and now leading to fields. Left stoop has a broken gate catch and iron chain links at base of the rear face. New metal gate attachments on the rear face of both stoops with metal gate attached. Stoops located near modern culvert.	Good	Removal	
F027	Bridge	Footbridge and track marked on 6" OS map. Stone footing of an older bridge is visible on each bank, with the west bank also having stones located on the river's edge indicating a possible older bridge (photos F027.1 & F027.2). PROW runs over bridge, with earlier Holloway leading to bridge on the west side. Modern wooden footbridge replaced following Storm Desmond in 2015 (EEC funded).	Fair	Flooding/removal (accessibility)	
F028	Bridge	Foot bridge labelled on the third edition 6" and 25" OS maps. Modern footbridge now in this place with the stone footings of an older bridge still visible (although unclear on age). Eastern side has large sandstone(?) block foundations with rubble side supports. Relief drain undercuts the support on eastern side. Modern wooden footbridge now in place.	Fair	Vegetation; flooding; removal.	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F029	Unknown	Trackway shown on the 1 st edition OS map, this is then show as two parallel lines on the third edition 25" OS maps. The ramp is cut into riverbank down from The Green to the river's edge with rutting visible. Blocks on either edge of the ramp form a curved revetment. Stone blocks in river, creating an arm to slow(?) the water/create a pool. Possibly used as a sheep wash/dub, laundry spot, ford or water access point for livestock.	Fair	Flooding; vegetation	
F030	Bridge	Footbridge shown on the 6" and 25" OS maps. Stone footings of an older bridge are visible. The western support and foundation has large sandstone and limestone blocks with an upper concrete support and stone revetting. Eastern support consists of smaller stone blocks and revetting. Modern wooden footbridge now in place.	Fair	Flooding	
F031	Culvert	Stone lined culvert with sandstone lintel and side supports, culvert runs north-west towards the river.	Good	Vegetation; flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F032a	Date Stone	Mill marked on the 1" Outline and Hill Shade OS maps. The Mill House has a decorated date stone located above the cart door. The date stone has the Lowther shield with 6 rings above date reading "16 L 90" (L = Lowther).	Good	Erosion.	
F032b	Mill Stones	Old mill stones are reused from the mill, and are now used as features both internally and externally.	Fair	Removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F032c	Mill Wheel	The mill wheel is visible externally and in very poor condition, with only a few inner spokes and shaft remaining along with rusted iron work. Internally, the wheel shaft is in good condition, but the gearing has been removed. The grinding stone framework is present and in good condition, with the date 1815 embossed on a horizontal beam. Graffiti on vertical wooden post has names and initials inscribed (believed to be millworkers).	Poor	Erosion; flooding; vegetation	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F032d	Mill Race	Mill race is part of the wider scheduled monument that includes the mill race which runs through the village. This section is no longer connected to the main race but is still visible in garden at Mill House and as an earthwork in the village. .	Fair	Flooding; vegetation	
B033	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of Shap granite gate stoops with rounded tops and tool markings leading to private residence old metal gate latch on the rear face of the eastern stoop and hinge on the rear of west stoop.	Good	Removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F034	Date Stone	Lintel painted black with carved and white-painted letters "I S" above date "1813". Modern light situated above the letters and date. Building was the former Bay Horse Inn shown on the 6" map. Several nails on the front door also have stamped letters/shapes on them.	Good	Erosion; removal	
F035	Quarry	Scattergate Quarry marked on the first edition 6" OS map. Quarry now covered in trees, drystone wall surrounds the area with new field gate for access.	Good		
F036a	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of unmatched sandstone gate stoops. Left stoop has a rounded top and possible gate catch attachments on the inside face; right stoop has a roughly shaped top and hinge near the top on the front face (stoop orientation changed). Stoops located on an old field boundary with a possible hollow way (see 6" OS map).	Fair	Removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F036b	Gate Stoop (single)	Single limestone gate stoop on the ground and mostly buried, possibly had a rounded top. Purpose of this stoop is unclear. Although it is located on an old field boundary with a possible hollow way (see 6" OS map).	Fair	Removal	
F037	Step stile	Sandstone step stile located in drystone wall. No steps (except gap) on west side as the ground is higher, two steps down to ground level on east side.	Good	Removal	
F038	Clapper Bridge	Footbridge shown on 25" OS map. Clapper bridge over the mill race and made from one slab of limestone (east), one of sandstone (west) and concrete (east end). Three sandstone(?) blocks supporting the bridge, one block on either side of the bridge and one in the centre. Wooden handrail on one side.	Good	Vegetation; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F039	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop with rounded top, on the right side of gateway. There is an iron bracket going around the stoop tying it to the wall with metal gate catch attached, stoop is cemented at base. Left stoop is concrete.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	
F040	Date Stone	Row of five cottages with date stone commemorating their construction. Central house with pair of cottage on either side. Not a completely linear form as the central house stands proud. Central house has a pediment over the door and date stone above this. The date stone (an inverted "T" shape) with an unknown carving above it. "ELIZABETH COTTAGES WD 1859" over three lines, WD is probably Wilkinson Dent.	Good	Erosion	
F041	Weir	Weir shown on the 6" OS map and labelled on the 25" map. Weir with later salmon leap ladder added. The mill race leaves the top of the weir at a water gate on west side of the waterway and is shown on the 25" OS map.	Good	Vegetation; flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F042	Canopy Porch	Shaped sandstone canopy over door of farmhouse (private residence). North side has some slight damage	Good	Erosion	
F043	Culvert	Culvert for watercourse under road. Metal grate on east side with pipe with stone lintel visible on west side.	Good	Vegetation; flooding	
F044	Mill Stones	Two former mill stones moved from Keld Bank Farm, Kings Meaburn – provenance from house owner who moved the stones. Stones now situated either side of gateway. Both stones grooved – Right has notches on either side of central hole, left has depression around central hole - possibly used for grinding animal feed.	Good	Erosion; vehicles; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F045	Stepping Stones	Stepping stones marked on 6" and 25" OS maps, Tithe map shows a ford. 13 limestone stepping stones crossing east-west on the River Lyvennet. Stones are of different sizes and are of different heights.	Good	Vegetation; flooding	
F046	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gate stoops, tapered from the base with slight points at the top on driveway to private residence. The right stoop is limestone with two iron hinges on the front face, left stoop is Shap granite with two hinges – top one now used as gate catch – on the front face. Left stoop also has grooves down the side possibly from quarrying activity.	Good	Vehicles; erosion	1 
F047	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of Shap granite gate stoops leading to private garden, both have quarrying groove marks and taper from the base. Left stoop has hinge on the front face and right stoop has hole for former fixing.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F048	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops leading to private garden. Left stoop has a gate catch on the front face; right stoop has two hinges on the front face	Good	Erosion	
F049	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops leading to private garden. Left has two hinges on the front face with wooden gate attached; right stoop has a metal catch on the front face.	Good	Erosion	
F050	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops leading to private garden. Left stoop has a catch on the front face concreted in place and small hook which is no longer in use. Right stoop has two hinges on the front face with gate attached.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F051a	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single gritstone(?) gate stoops on the left side of a short section of wall marking the right side of a gateway. The stoop has probably been reused/moved. The stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached.	Good	Erosion	
F051b	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single gritstone(?) gate stoop with a roughly rounded top, on the right side of a short section of wall marking the left side of a gateway. The stoop has probably been reused/moved. The stoop has a former gate catch and two hinges, it has been realigned at an angle.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F052	Date Stone	Concrete(?) crest with the head of a dragon and a unicorn on south facing side of bridge – relates to the Dent family. North side was a shield with “WD 1860” on it – probably denoting Wilkinson Dent.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F053	Unknown	Hole in wall about 50 cm from the ground with lintel at the top. The hole leads into a private garden. Purpose unknown.	Good		
F054	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with sub-rounded tops leading to a private garden. Left stoop has disused hinges on the front face and two in use hinges on the inside face with gate attached. Right stoop has a disused gate catch on the front face, with a recess cut into the stone for a second gate catch that is in use. The top of right stoop damaged, repaired with concrete.	Good	Erosion	
F055	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of Shap granite gate stoops leading to fields, both have quarry markings. Left stoop has two hinges on the front face. Right stoop has a disused hole on the inside face.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F056	Carvings	Smithy marked on the 1" outline and hillside map but shown on later maps. Series of carvings on the Old Smithy (MYD66524) including a horse and farrier, date stone showing "CB 1844" with tools relating to farriering on the front. A decorated stone, wheel, person, tools and hand, faces and writing are on the rear and side of the property.	Good	Erosion; barn collapse	
F057a	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops which taper and have rounded tops leading to private garden. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face with a slot above the top hinge, second hole infilled at base below bottom hinge. Right stoop has two hinges on the inside face.	Good	Ivy	
F057b	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops, rougher in design than F057a with roughly rounded tops. Leading to private garden. Left has notch on the outside face; right stoop has two hinges on the inside face and possible broken former attachment on the front face.	Good	Cracking/erosion	
F058	Water Smoot	Water smoot in the base of the dry stone wall. There were possibly two openings on the north side - 2 lintels visible, divided by an erratic. On the south side of the wall, reused gate stoops and large stones are placed on floor to create a channel to guide water though the smoot	Good	Vegetation; wall collapse; flood event	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F059	Bridge	Bridge leading to Flass House, arched with keystones; 'parapet' created using 2 dressed stones on east side and 3 dressed stones on west side. Stones also laid under bridge. Culvert associated with bridge, with two pipes and water coming out to south side.	Good	Vegetation; vehicles	
F060	Clapper Bridge	Bridge possibly shown on the 6" and 25" OS maps. Clapper bridge made from a sandstone slab over the water course. Pier next to bank on north side with revetted bank on south side.	Good	Vegetation; erosion	
F061a	Gate Stoop (Single)	Concrete(?) gate stoop on the left side of driveway with cattle grid, leading to Flass House. The stoop has a rounded top and tapers, with casting marks showing an arch and trapeze.	Good	Vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F061b	Gate Stoop (Single)	Concrete(?) gate stoop in the middle of three stoops, on the right side of driveway with cattle grid, and ide of pedestrian gateway all leading to Flass House. The stoop has a rounded top and tapers, with casting marks showing an arch and trapeze.	Good	Vehicles	
F061c	Gate Stoop (Single)	Concrete(?) gate stoop on the right side of pedestrian gateway leading to Flass House. Stoop has a rounded top and is built into the estate wall. casting marks showing an arch and trapeze are visible	Good	Vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F062	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of Shap granite gate stoops with rounded tops and rusticated detail leading to fields.	Good	Erosion; vegetation; vehicles	
F063	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gate stoops leading to fields. Left is limestone and right is Shap granite. Left stoop has roughly rounded top, right stoop top is covered in vegetation, possibly has two hinges on front face but unclear.	Fair	Vegetation; erosion; vehicles	
F064	Culvert	Culvert in the base of a limestone wall, with hedge above it. Culvert created at a diagonal angle and appears to be stone lined.	Good	Sediment; flood	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
F065	Cart stops	Two rounded concrete cart stops on the inside edge of both gate piers (topped with the head of a horse and dragon at entrance to Flass house (MYD65773).	Good	Vehicles	