

Small-Scale Heritage Features Survey

Technical Report: Nateby
November 2023



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. 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, nine will be surveyed in total. One of these was surveyed as a trial by the Cultural Heritage Officer and the apprentice team. All the other village surveys have been completed by volunteers, led by the Cultural Heritage Trainee.

The survey of Nateby took place over one day in August 2020. It was carried out by the Westmorland Dales Countryside Worker Apprentices, led by the Cultural Heritage Officer. This was an opportunity to build on survey skills. It was also important to trial the methodology. However, some restrictions had to be followed in line with the global Coronavirus pandemic.

Nateby is a small village located near to Kirkby Stephen. There is some evidence of medieval activity in the vicinity of Nateby. However, the majority of evidence dates to the post-medieval period. 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.

Fifty-five features were surveyed as part of this project in Nateby. This corroborated the already known about development of the village, with all the features relating to the post-medieval period. The features reflect the character of the village, relating to communications in a rural village, as well as the way people move around and through. As expected, there were features that related to the rural and agricultural character, which linked to farmsteads and dry stone walls.

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

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We would like to acknowledge all the inhabitants of Nateby, for allowing us to survey their village.

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1.0 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 projects' 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. The project design, produced by NAA in January 2018, has been based on this experience.

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, inside the perimeters of the medieval occupation associated with each settlement as recorded on the YDNPA's Historic Environment Record (HER; see 2.3 for the issues with this approach). 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 Nateby was not originally identified as being a settlement to be surveyed. However, during the covid pandemic the project was assessed further. 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 role, it was decided that the project would be delivered by the post-holder, overseen by the Cultural Heritage Officer (CHO). Alongside this, the apprentice team (2019-2021) required a day activity to be delivered by the CHO. As a result, it was decided that a trial survey

would be undertaken in Nateby, as one of the villages that had not already been identified, and which would only require a day of survey.

1.5 Fieldwork was carried out on the 24 August 2020, by four apprentices led by the CHO. Training was given on the day in surveying techniques and they each carried out one aspect of data collection including photography, measurements, GPS co-ordinates, and other aspects of site recording (equipment was not shared to limit the spread of covid-19).

1.6 A follow up survey was undertaken by the Scheme Manger and one apprentice, to gather missing information. This was carried out on 2 September 2022.

Aims and Objectives

1.7 The project aims are

- to contribute to a greater understanding of the historic development of the study area and evaluate the nature, form, extent, date and condition of the surviving archaeological resource; and
- to provide professional support and 'hands-on' training in archaeological survey to small groups of local volunteers, with the intention of promoting a greater understanding and connection with the heritage of the Westmorland Dales landscape

1.8 The following objectives were set and achieved:

- to undertake Level 1 surveys across the study areas to record the character, location, 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 and limitations

1.9 This survey was specifically focussed on Nateby, and was not intended to include the seven identified settlements. The survey was completed as a trial by the apprentice team.

1.10 The trial project comprised a Level One survey of Nateby using public rights of way. Level One 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
- 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.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Desk-based assessment

2.1 Only the YDNPA HER was consulted in advance of the survey, along with the late-nineteenth century six and twenty-five inch maps. However, information from the Cumbria HER has since been acquired. Online sources have also since been consulted regarding the history and development of the village and parish.

General field methodology

2.2 The field methodology digressed from the project design (NAA, 2018). A Level One survey was carried out (see 1.10). However, the scope of the survey area should have adhered to the boundary of the medieval settlement. As the medieval settlement covers the core of the village, this was surveyed in its entirety, but areas outside the boundary were also surveyed, which will therefore skew results when compared with other settlements in the area where a more consistent methodology was followed.

2.3 However, it must be said that there are issues with the HER entries defining the 'medieval core' of the village. The boundaries are usually far too tight, and therefore do not include the field systems that are a key feature of the medieval settlement and its agricultural practices.

The site gazetteer

2.4 All surveyed features were collated into a gazetteer. These sites were plotted as point, line or polygon data, depending on their form onto a GIS layer and plotted onto the modern OS base map. All appropriate features will be entered onto the YDNPA HER.

Lessons learnt

2.5 As this was a trial survey, there are a number of aspects of the methodology which have been subsequently revised and will be applied to all following surveys with volunteers. This includes the types of features surveyed, and future surveys will not include the following: hoppers and downpipes (unless dated), railings, moveable features (e.g. mangles, troughs as planters, etc.), and more modern features like concrete marker posts. The survey form will also be revised slightly for ease of use. Posters will be placed in all villages in advance of the survey, so residents are able to find out about the survey before it happens. In addition, the scope of the survey area will have clearer parameters.

3.0 BACKGROUND

Location

3.1 Nateby (NY774067) is a small village and civil parish in the Eden District of the county of Cumbria, historically Westmorland. The village is situated on the B6259 (from Kirkby Stephen to Garsdale Head) with Kirkby Stephen 1.5 miles to the north, Ravenstonedale 4.5 miles to the south-west and Garsdale Head 10 miles to the south.

3.2 The parish of Nateby is located partly within the YDNP and partly outside of the National Park.

Geology

3.3 The solid geology of the main core of the village is the Stenkrith Brockram Formation. The Breccia is a sedimentary bedrock formed between 298.9 and 252.2 million years ago during the Permian period. The bedrock for the surrounding landscape differs, being the Eden Shales Formation. This mudstone is a sedimentary bedrock formed between 298.9 and 252.2 million years ago during the Permian period. The local drift geology is mostly till, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. (British Geology Survey, 2022.)

Landscape character and use

3.4 The parish of Nateby covers an area of 888ha, of which 285ha is unenclosed fell common. The population has always been relatively small, but there have been some fluctuations. In the first half of the nineteenth century the population was of 100-140, but this increased to 222 in 1871 possibly as a result of railway construction, falling to about 170 from 1881 to the First World War, and the 2001 census found it to be 110 (Winchester, 2016, p. 228).

3.5 The parish has been predominantly agricultural in character, but there was quarrying and lime-burning in the nineteenth century, as well as lead and coal mining on the common during that time (Winchester, 2016, p. 228).

Known archaeological sites

3.6 Twenty-six known heritage assets were recorded on the YDNPA and Cumbria HERs. This is a list of recorded archaeological sites, historic buildings, farmsteads and historic landscapes.

3.7 The twenty-six sites include two listed buildings (Historic England, 2022). One is situated to the south-east of the main core of the village. Rakehead farmhouse and adjoining cottage is grade II listed (1144856). The other is a grade II listed boundary stone situated to the south of Nateby (1144891).

3.8 The HER provides a good starting point for an analysis of the archaeology and historic landscape character of Nateby, but there are obvious gaps in the record, especially with regards the small-scale heritage features that are the focus of this survey.

Archaeological and historical background

3.9 The village's early history and development is difficult to trace with limited information available.

Prehistory (pre-AD43)

3.10 There is little to no surviving evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the village of Nateby. One feature recorded on the HER as 'Nateby Mound' (MYD63114) is described as two possible prehistoric burial mounds, however these have not been investigated further and there is doubt as to whether they are actually natural geology.

Medieval (AD410-1535)

3.11 There are surviving medieval lynchets around Nateby, but few other earthworks pertaining to the medieval settlement survive other than some strip fields (Hopkins, unknown reference for MYD62494). Earthworks are visible on LiDAR in the fields surrounding the village of Nateby. They appear to be evidence of ridge and furrow (see Appendix B). The village's layout appears to be based on three rows of tofts (house plots) around a central triangular green, with crofts (enclosed land) behind them (Roberts, 1987, p. 21).

3.12 Nateby is situated at the northern end of the valley known as Mallerstang, which runs from Garsdale Head to Nateby. Mallerstang has an interesting medieval landscape, which includes Wharton Hall (origins as thirteenth century Pele Tower), Lammerside Castle (fourteenth century tower house), and Pendragon Castle (twelfth century tower house). All of these were sites of manorial status. The fortunes of the different estate were constantly changing during this period and local rivalries surfaced at many points. There is surviving evidence of the Clifford's hunting landscape, including a number of pillow mounds¹, areas of lynchets², areas of ridge and furrow³, and strip field boundaries. Elements of dry stone walling relating to the sixteenth century Lord Wharton's Deer Park still survive in sections.

3.13 Mallerstang Forest extended down to the southern boundary of the parish of Nateby. The forest was established around the headwaters of the River Eden. The

¹ Pillow mounds are artificial mounds built to house rabbits, which were farmed for their fur and meat during the medieval and post-medieval period. A licence was required from the King, which gave the 'Right of Free Warren'.

² A lynchet is a ridge or ledge formed along the downhill side of a plot by ploughing. It is an earth terrace found on the side of a hill.

³ Ridge and furrow is a pattern of ridges and troughs created by a system of ploughing used in Europe during the Middle Ages, typical of the open field system.

Upper Eden valley (Mallerstang) formed the spine of the forest, and covered an area of nearly 34km². 'The role of hunting in the Mallerstang is attested by the record of the appointment of three foresters in 1323', who would have watched over the forest. In addition to hunting, vaccaries⁴ also operated in the valley bottom. (Newman, 2014, p. 93.)

3.14 The landownership of Nateby has changed over the centuries. In 1291, 'an information of *Quo warranto*⁵ was presented against...Idonea [de Layburne], to show by what right she claimeth to have free chase in...Nateby; and free warren in...Nateby' (Nicholson, 1777, p. 275). This may be that Robert de Clifford, at the time aged 8, was landowner. It is recorded that following his death in 1314, Nicholas de Hastings held the manor of Crosby Ravensworth, along with Crosby Ravensworth, the wardships of both was worth £40 a year, and the cornage 27s 4d (p. 557). In 1369 Ralph Hastings held the manor of Nateby by homage and fealty, to the de Cliffords, and the cornage was 13s 7d (p. 557). In 1422, Richard Hastings 'held the same in like manner' (p. 557).

Post-Medieval (AD 1535-1900)

3.15 The Hastings family had held Nateby from the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries. However, by 1526 it had passed to Tomas Wharton, and was held by the Wharton family until Nateby, along with their other estates in Westmorland, were sold to Robert Lowther (pp. 557-8). Robert Lowther purchased it in 1728, and then the parish descended to the earls of Lonsdale (Winchester, 2016, p. 228).

3.16 There is an isolated reference that states that in 1539 the 'abbey of St Mary's York was surrendered to the king and the revenues thereof in this parish of Kirkby Stephen appear from the account in the augmentation office to have been as follows: "of lands, tenements, and cottages...in Nateby 4s...[and] In small villages within the parish, namely, of the farm of the tithe sheaves...Wharton and Nateby 4l 8s 8d (Nicholson, 1777, p. 535).

3.17 The hearth tax returns shows a difference in the number of households between 1670 and 1674/5. In 1670: one household had three hearths; and 27 households had one hearth (five of which were discharged by certificates; Turnbull, 2008, pp. 124-5). In 1674/5: one household had three hearths, nine households had two hearths, thirty-one households had one hearth, and one new house was blank (pp. 257-8).

3.18 There is evidence of a predominantly agricultural landscape with some extractive industry taking place. There are a number of field barns and farmsteads recorded using mapping. There are also records for quarrying activity and lime kilns.

⁴ A vaccary is a cattle-farm, usually found in the uplands.

⁵ This is a writ or legal action requiring a person to show by what warrant an office or franchise is held, claimed, or exercised.

3.19 A Congregational Chapel was built in Nateby in 1875 (present on both the six and twenty-five inch OS maps), and remains in use as a Methodist Chapel. Nearby Kirkby Stephen is home to the Parish Church, and a number of further non-conformist chapels. The OS maps also indicate a school, which is located at the southern end of the village, once its southern extent. This is now “The Old School” and has been converted to a residential dwelling. The first record of a school in Nateby is 1818 (Winchester, 2016, p. 228). The school building that appears on maps is likely the board school for Nateby and Wharton, which was built in 1877 and closed in 1970, when it was used as a village hall until 1990 (p. 228). An Inn is located on the six-inch OS map, and it’s full name (Black Bull Inn) on the twenty-five inch OS map. The central area of the village is also called “THE GREEN” on the twenty-five inch map. See Appendix B for map evidence.

3.20 Nearby Kirkby Stephen has two railway stations. The oldest of which is Kirkby Stephen East, which was opened in 1861 and closed in 1962. This was once a major junction, on the line of the South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway, and also the eastern terminus of the Eden Valley Railway. The Kirkby Stephen West Railway opened in 1876 and is situated on the Settle to Carlisle Railway. The access to the railway from Nateby would have allowed the easier and faster transport of goods, including milk and building materials.

3.21 There is little to no change of the plan form when comparing available late-nineteenth century historic maps to the current village. However, there has been some further development, including infill of new houses on former agricultural land, the enlargement of a number of farmsteads with modern barns, and the addition of some industrial units to the south end of the village.

Place name

3.22 Nateby has also been referred to as ‘Natby’, ‘Natby(e)’, ‘Naiteby’, and ‘Netby’. On the Jefferys’ map of 1770 it is marked as ‘Naitby’. The name Nateby likely comes from the Old Norse. Nate- comes from either a personal name or ‘nata’, the Old Norse for ‘nettle’, and –by coming from the Old Norse for a farmstead or village (Key to English Place-Names, 2022).

3.23 There is another conjecture that the name might come from ‘Nativi’ or the bondmen inhabiting there, who would have attended upon the cattle of Pendragon (Nicholson and Burn, 1777, p. 557). This would be linked to the evidence of vaccaries mentioned by Winchester.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 The survey of Nateby took less than a day to complete, and in that time a total of fifty-three features were surveyed, as forty-five records. A further two records were created in a follow-up survey, giving a final total of fifty-five features and forty-seven records. All of which likely date to the post-medieval period, apart from the clapper bridges that could date to an earlier period. These sites are discussed below according to a series of broad themes. Figure 1 shows the distribution of the sites within the village. A full list of all sites recorded during the survey is in the gazetteer (Appendix A).

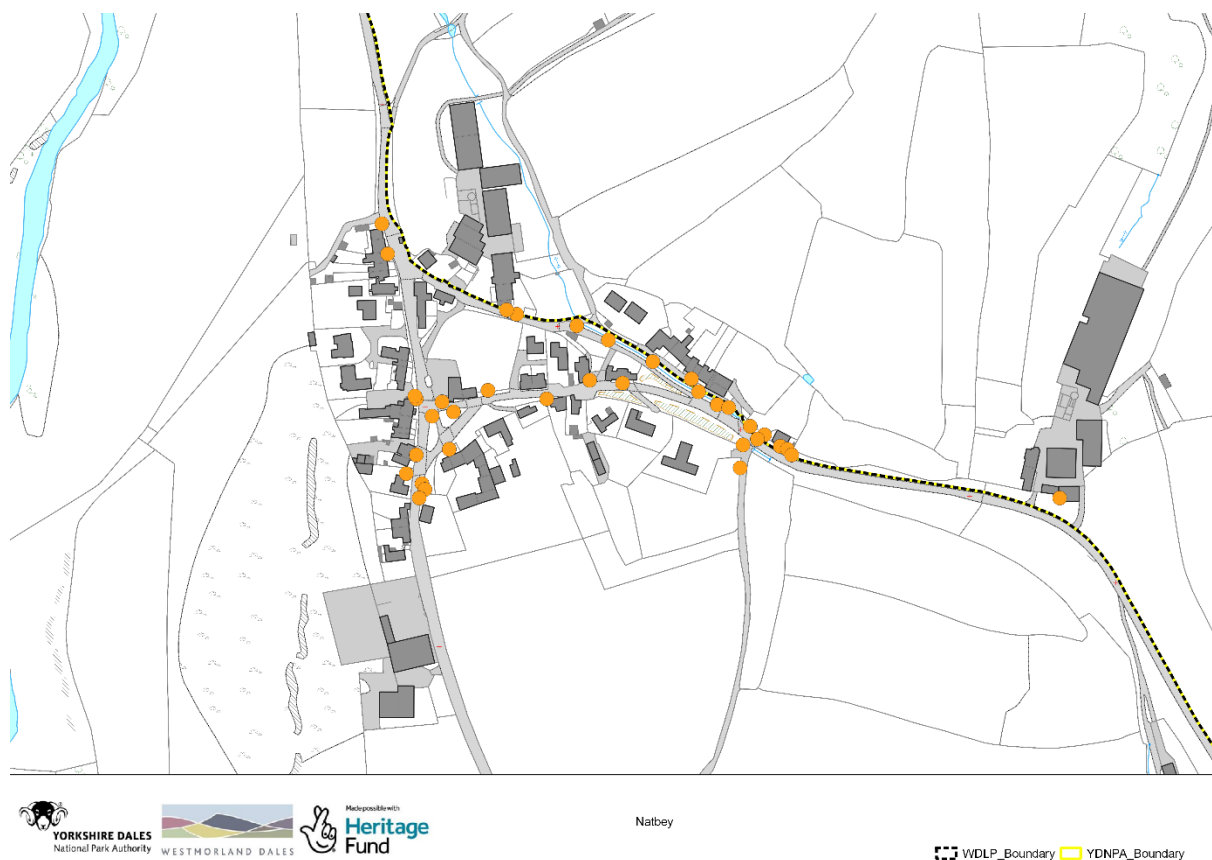


Figure 1 Distribution of the sites found within the village, with each dot indicating a record.

4.2 All sites have been given a unique identification number, which appears in bold and in brackets in the text. Nateby was given the identifier 'H', and are numbered in the order in which they were found, e.g. churn stand (**H6**).

4.3 All of the features which were surveyed had not previously been recorded on the HER, with the exception of one (**H12**). During the survey, we attempted to find the two railway wagons (MYD64420), but these could not be found, and are presumed to have been removed. There are a number of other features recorded on the six and/or twenty-five inch OS maps that were not located during the survey. This located a pinfold of which no trace survives, but it appears that the field has been reshaped and it is possible that the track/road has been slightly widened. There is a well (or possibly

multiple “Wells”), in the proximity of Wellhead Cottages, on the twenty-five inch map, of which no trace was visible. In addition, the maps show three OS benchmarks, which were not surveyed in August 2020. In September 2022, a follow-up visit was carried out where two (**H46** and **H47**) benchmarks were located in their original positions. The benchmark shown on the map on a barn at Rakehead farm was still not visible, and therefore it is assumed that it has been removed.

Commemoration

4.4 There are a number of stones in the village which commemorate something, either linked to a construction of a building or as a memorial.

Date stones

4.5 There are two date stones in the village. One is situated on the porch of a house (**H26**) that is now known as The Old Cottage. The lintel is dated to 1681, with the initials ‘R. & W. A’. No surname beginning with ‘A’ appears on the hearth tax return of 1674. It therefore likely relates to an incoming family or it has been relocated from elsewhere. The lintel has also got decorative detail, including a swirl pattern in the middle and two birds of slightly different designs on either side. The lintel looks like it has been resituated, and appears to have been reshaped to fit. The house on which it is situated is a linear farmstead with many changes, but it does not appear to have any fabric that would correspond with a 1681 date. The other date stone (**H19**) is situated on a farm building at Rakehead Farm, a loose courtyard farmstead that includes the listed Rakehead farmhouse and adjoining cottages (1144856). This stone is dated 1879, with the initials ‘M. R.’, in an oval shape that resembles an eye.



Figure 2 A dated lintel of 1681, which has been repositioned into a porch of a linear farmstead (H26)

Memorial

4.6 There is a plaque memorial to the Second World War (**H21**), situated on the triangular green in the centre of the village. The plaque has been added to an upright piece of sandstone. This was installed on the 8 May 1995, and reads 'in commemoration to those who made personal sacrifice during the war years 1939-1945'.

Communications

4.7 Two of the features surveyed related to communications.

Telephone box (H35)

4.8 A red telephone box is situated on a green verge area to the east of B6259. These red boxes, originally designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott are a familiar site around United Kingdom and parts of the Commonwealth. The one found in Nateby is of a K6 design, first made in 1935. This was the first kiosk to be extensively used outside London. The K6 was designed by Scott and they were intended to be a smaller and more streamlined version of the K2. One of the differences was that the crown motif, which had previously acted as a ventilator with the ironwork pierced through, was now embossed in bas-relief. The crown may provide some dating evidence. The St Edward's Crown was used from 1953, previously the Tudor Crown, and from the early 1990s British Telecom would have likely painted the crown gold.

4.9 Unusually the telephone box still retains its telephone, as many have now been converted to hold a defibrillator (for instance Orton). This is due to public phones no longer being required with the availability of mobile phones. However, one could argue that there is still a need in more remote locations where mobile signal can be patchy. Despite this, this phone is no longer in operation, and has been scheduled for removal. Although the telephone box is in deteriorating condition with its paint flaking, the glass panes are in good condition, and it still retains its leather hinges, which have been painted red.



Figure 3 The K6 telephone box (H35)



Figure 4 Letter box (H31)

Letter box (H31)

4.10 Although the first letter boxes (or post boxes) date to the mid-nineteenth century, the one in Nateby probably dates from the early-twenty-first centuries. However, there was a letter box situated at a short distance to the north that is indicated on historic maps, where there is now a garage. The letter box is a descendant of the lamp box design, and this example is attached to a circular wooden post, situated on a triangular green area in the centre of the village. It was erected during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, but the 'EIIIR' is of a very modern design. There is also a 'ROYAL MAIL' plaque that has been screwed on, and during the covid-19 pandemic it became a 'PRIORITY POSTBOX'. It has been constructed using sheet steel, which are a type appearing in increasing numbers, as they are used to replace worn out or damaged boxes (Letter Boxes, Postal Museum, 2022).

Travel

4.11 There are a number of features that relate to travelling through and around Nateby.

AA sign (H29)

4.12 An Automobile Association yellow circular sign is located on the front elevation of the Black Bull Inn. Signs of this type indicate the distance to the nearest village, town, and London. In this case, the nearest town 'Kirkby Stephen 1 ½', the 'Moor Cock Inn 9 ½', and 'London 266 ¼'. Before World War Two nearly every town and village displayed one of these AA circular plates. However, they were removed, along with all road signs, when the threat of invasion loomed. It is reported that very few were replaced following the end of the war, as many of them had gone towards the scrap drive. This survival in Nateby is therefore unusual. However, it does mean that this might not have been the exact original position.

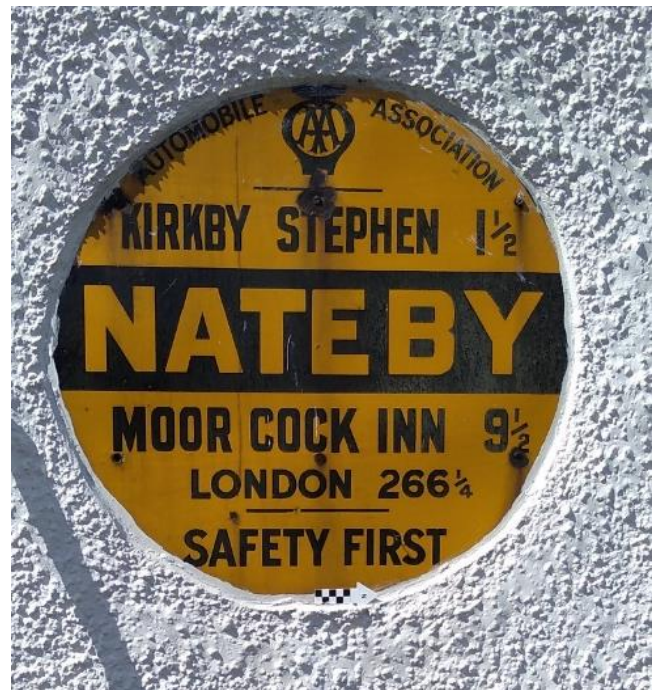


Figure 5 AA sign (H29) situated on Black Bull Inn

4.13 It is also possible that this sign is not original. These signs can be ordered online, and this one has a digression, as the usual custom of the nearest village has been replaced with a different pub. This being the Moorcock Inn at Garsdale Head, located to the south of Nateby on the B6259. Alternatively, this could just be recording the distance to a nearby prominent landmark, due to its fairly rural location.

Bridges and a ford

4.14 Along the Broad Ing Sike Beck, there are situated one ford and four bridges, three of which are of the clapper bridge form. The ford (**H7**) joins a minor lane to Watergap Lane. There is also access now at the east end, where the beck stops being visible above ground. There is no apparent man-made surface to the ford, and instead consists of small stones. This ford is not marked on historic maps, however a ford is shown at the east end, which would have been used until the beck's channel was diverted, presumably by culvert.

4.15 The three clapper bridges (**H8, H9, H13**) are similar in form, but have some differences. Bridges **H8** and **H9** are of basically identical construction, with two slabs of limestone resting on a central (coursed) pillar. However, the central pillar is wider for **H9**. Although **H13** is also constructed with two slabs of (probable) limestone on a central pillar, this lies much lower to the water, and there is difficulty with seeing exactly how the central pillar is constructed due to moss growth, but appears to be the thinnest. The fourth bridge (**H11**) appears similarly to the clapper bridges, however there is no central pillar and it is constructed from only one slab of sandstone.

4.16 All these bridges would have allowed pedestrians to cross the beck. Their locations along the beck may relate to different farm holdings. Map evidence shows that the fourth bridge post-dates the three clapper bridges, which are all indicated as foot bridges on the six and twenty-five inch maps.

Agricultural

Churn stands

4.17 There are two churn stands in the village of Nateby. They are constructed differently, but would have both been used to place milk churns upon for collection by the milk cart/lorry. They typically date from the coming of the railway, when milk could speedily be transported to towns and cities, until the 1970s when milk was collected by tanker.



Figure 6 Churn stand (H6) outside Low Farm



Figure 7 Churn stand (H12)

4.18 **H6** has been built into the wall of Low Farm, a linear farmstead situated at the north of the village. It is of mixed stone construction, of limestone and sandstone, which is roughly coursed, with the addition of mortar, and has a concrete top. The length was difficult to gauge due to vegetation growth, but it was measured at 2.51m long (a depth of 1.25m and a height of 0.95m). Although it is built into the wall line, it is not continuous with the wall. The eastern (right) side is a wall head, and the western side is obscured with vegetation.

4.19 **H12** is freestanding, and stepped to two heights (0.44 and 0.89m). It is located on the verge between the B6270 and Broad Ing Sike Beck. Based on the materials used, it appears to be more recent than **H6**. Concrete has been used for the tops, there is a single course of bricks, and a tall course of stone or concrete blocks which have been reused from a previous unknown use. Its total length is 3.9m (or 4.49m including the top). This increased length, compared to **H6** may suggest that it served more than one farm that was located in that part of the village.

4.20 It is possible that there were once more churn stands in Nateby that no longer survive. These could be identified from oral accounts or old photographs. Any timber churn stands would be unlikely to survive, and stone stands could have been removed for a number of different reasons.

Hennery-piggery (H17)

4.21 A hennery-piggery is situated at the south-western extent of the village, adjacent to a pair of cottages on the B6270. This building was built between the surveys of the six and twenty-five inch OS maps, as it is not visible on the six-inch but it is present on the twenty-five inch. It is a monopitched building, of mixed stone construction in rough courses, and with a flag roof. The roadside (south-facing) elevation has one doorway (with a substantial dripcourse above). It also has a blocked opening with a protruding ledge and another protruding stone further down and to the right. This was likely an access point for chickens. On the west-facing elevation, there is a trough going through the wall. This appears to be fed by a stone ramp that is built into the wall. However, the trough seems to be situated in a peculiar location, as it would be immediately on your left when you walk through the door. The door does have hinges, which means it is opened outward, but still would be an awkward location for animals, even if it was used as a loose box. There was no visible evidence from the roadside that it was used to house pigs, as no distinctive chute was visible. This building is the only outbuilding related to the cottages, and is contained within the curtilage of the right hand cottage.

Wall furniture

4.22 The predominant boundary type in the Nateby area is dry stone walls. A number of wall features were surveyed as part of this survey.

Stiles

4.23 Three stiles were surveyed in Nateby – two step stiles and one squeeze stile. The squeeze stile (**H41b**) consist of two limestone upright slabs of varying sizes and orientations. The two step stiles differ from one another. **H28a** is more crudely built, with one step on the south side and two steps to the north side. The stile is adjacent to a gate stoop (**H28b**), and in fact the stoop acts as the right side of the stile, with a dry stone wall to the left and below. **H40** only has steps on one side, with three steps leading to a right of way signposted to Wharton Hall. The stile is built into a dry stone wall, but does not act in quite the same way as other step stiles.



Figure 8 Step stile (H28a)



Figure 9 Step stile (H40)



Figure 10 Squeeze stile (H41b)

Gate stoops and piers

4.24 Gate stoops and piers are the single most surveyed feature in the village. A total of seven gate stoops were surveyed, which included three pairs, two singles, and two pairs of slip gate posts. A total of two gate piers were surveyed, which included one pair and one single.

4.25 In Nateby the gate stoops were of quite a crude form, predominantly of limestone, but none of them showed any evidence of being dressed. The slip gate posts (**H44a** and **b**) are an unusual survival, especially as neither pair is currently situated in a boundary. They are not a typical type of stoop in the Westmorland Dales area, although they are found in other areas of Cumbria. In these examples, one pair has four circular holes in each stoop, and the other pair has three circular holes in each stoop. **H44b** currently has a manger feeder positioned between the stoops, with the manger attached using bailer twine through the holes.

4.26 The gate piers vary in construction. The gate piers surveyed as **H4** are well-constructed, using well cut sandstone, with some smaller limestone acting like infill, and the sandstone caps consist of different sized slabs. The piers are perhaps unusual for where they are situated, providing access to two farm buildings, one of which is situated at the end of a row of terrace cottages. It is perhaps due to its prominent

location on the B6259. The other single gate pier **H42** has a more crude appearance in comparison, constructed with roughly coursed mixed stone.

Recess or bee bole?

4.27 **H25** is a recess in the wall, this has been clearly constructed with both a lintel and sill. Vegetation is now growing out of it, and there was restricted visibility (when sticking to the right of way). It is not impossible that it could have been used for a skep, but it is perhaps unlikely, given its fairly small size (it is wider than it is tall) and its position in the wall.

4.28 A number of other features that have been repositioned into dry stone walls were also surveyed. This included a small trough (**H16**), a grinding stone (**H15**, another grinding stone on a metal frame was also recorded **H33**), and a possible former mill stone (**H34**).

Services

Lamps

4.29 There are a number of lamps in the village - one lamp post (**H36**), one freestanding lamp (**H14**), and five lamps that are attached to the building (**H3**, **H10**, **H24**, **H30**, **H37**).

4.30 **H36** is situated next to the telephone box (**H35**). This post appears to have been for a former gas lamp post, however the lamp does not survive. This is likely the only original light to survive, albeit in a poor condition. The other lamp post (**H14**) is situated in a property's garden, and may therefore have been installed as a garden feature. However, it has either been made to look like a gas lamp, or it once was one that has been resituated and converted to electric. The five lamps that are attached to buildings are all electric and quite modern in date, but they are all in the same style. Therefore, it can be concluded that they were added at the same time.

Marker posts

4.31 Two marker posts have been recorded. This includes a water post (**H20**) and a General Post Office marker post (**H18**). These both have similar forms and are made from concrete. GPO marker posts were installed from the Victorian era until 1969, when the GPO ceased to exist, with the original markers being cast iron. Concrete posts were introduced at the start of King George V's reign (1910). They are used to mark where a telegraph cable runs by displaying the distance in feet using up to three interchangeable numbers. The numbers on **H18** do not survive well, with only one of the three numbers still present. The post also has a Pheon (or broad arrow or 'Crows Foot') which was originally mis-surveyed as an Ordnance Survey Benchmark. Instead this mark was used to mark UK Government property, as the GPO was a government ministry until October 1969. As telegrams are no longer sent, these posts have become redundant, and therefore are a vulnerable feature in the village.

5.0 CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

5.1 A condition assessment was performed on all sites surveyed. The condition and any threats are listed in the gazetteer (Appendix A) for each site. Overall the condition of the small-scale heritage features was found to be 'good'. Only five were found to be 'fair', and a further two were found to be 'poor'. The criteria for the condition assessment can be found in the project design (NAA, 2018).

5.2 The greatest threats will be neglect or even vandalism (e.g. telephone box, **H35**), erosion (e.g. datestones and benchmarks), vehicle damage (e.g. churn stands and gate stoops), and for some possible removal.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

6.1 No features that were surveyed as part of this project would require any further archaeological investigation. However, this survey would benefit from a greater understanding of the development of the village and its surrounding area.

6.2 This survey could feed into various forms of interpretation, which might be specific to this village, or more general about different feature types.

7.0 CONCLUSION

7.1 During the small-scale heritage feature survey of Nateby, held on the 24 August 2020, fifty-three features were surveyed, with a further two surveyed on 2 September 2022. All of which had not previously been recorded, with the exception of one churn stand. This clearly demonstrates the value of carrying out this type of survey in a village environment.

7.2 All the features surveyed are likely to relate to the post-medieval period. The layout of the village is still likely to reflect its medieval origins, and there are some landscape features still evident (mentioned in section 3.11). However, this is not evident in the small-scale heritage features surveyed as part of this project. The features suggest that Nateby is a small village that has predominantly been a place of agriculture, as well as a place to travel through, being en route from Kirkby Stephen to both Wensleydale and Swaledale.

7.3 The survey was an important opportunity for the Cultural Heritage Officer to trial the survey, as they were not involved in the taster events held by Northern Archaeological Associates. It was also a good opportunity for the apprentices to get involved in, to learn new observation and survey skills, as well as a greater understanding of the cultural heritage of the village.

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APPENDIX A: GAZETTEER

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H1	Hopper and down pipe	Metal hopper and downpipe, painted black. Decorative brackets are holding the gutter.	Good	Vegetation & build-up of material	
H2	Railings – A-C	3 different railings outside a number of houses and chapel. a. NY 77438 06852, length 9.04m b. NY77431 06841 c. NY77426 06869	Good, but C had lost its horizontal bars	Removal	
H3	Lamp	Electric lamp attached to house – sheet metal and clouded plastic?, with finial on top.	Good	N/A	
H4	Gate piers	2 gate piers on gate leading to small enclosure by barn. Coursed sandstone and limestone Whole gateway is 3.6m wide. Pier to S is 0.66m wide and 1.4m high.	Good	Vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H5	Gate stoops	2 gate stoops, limestone. Whole gateway is 3.8m wide – leads to driveway. Stoop to NE is 0.22m wide and 2.3m high. Stoops have different tops – one on left is flat, one on right is sub-rounded	Good	Vehicles & erosion	
H6	Churn stand	Churn stand along wall line, coursed limestone with concrete top. 2.51m x 1.25m x 0.95m	Good	Vegetation	
H7	Ford	Ford – leading from road to track	Good	N/A	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H8	Clapper bridge	Clapper bridge consisting of 2 slabs of limestone going across beck with central roughly coursed pillar. 2.6m long and 0.7m wide Visible on 6 and 25-inch OS maps.	Good, some vegetation growing on it	Vegetation & flood event	
H9	Clapper bridge	Clapper bridge consisting of 2 slaps of limestone crossing over beck with roughly coursed central pillar. 3.83m long and 1.05m wide Visible on 6 and 25-inch OS maps.	Good	Vegetation & flood event	
H10	A. Lamp B. Railings	Electric lamp attached to front of house (converted barn) - sheet metal and clouded plastic?, with finial on top. Metal railings in front of adjacent house.	Good	Erosion - weather	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H11	Bridge	Single slab of limestone crossing beck. Wooden gutter? alongside to E. 3.6m long, slab 0.76m wide, gutter 0.26m wide. 3 steps leading down beck to west. 0.72m wide. Postdates clapper bridges (H8, H9, H13a)	Good	Flood event	
H12	Churn stand	Large churn stand of 2 heights, lower to W. Concrete top – there is a hole in the top. Coursed stone with single brick course, and reused stone (or concrete blocks?) at base. Total length of top – 4.49m Total length of base – 3.9m W height – 0.44m E height – 0.89m	Good	Vegetation & vehicles	
H13	A. Clapper bridge B. Unknown feature	2 slabs of limestone across beck, with 2 slabs acting as pillar in centre. Very low to the water, compared to the other clapper bridges in Nateby. Visible on 6 and 25-inch OS maps. Possible unknown feature upstream, could be linked to revetment of beck bank in relation to the track, but protrudes into beck more than necessary. Constructed with a number of stones, with one large stone above it, giving the appearance of a surface, along with a small low stone to its right.	Good	Vegetation & flood event	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H14	Lamp post	Electric lamp post in garden – added as decorative feature for garden, possibly repositioned. Metal lamp with glass, finial on top. Has either been made to look like a former gas lamp, or it has been converted.	Good – but some damage to glass	Erosion	
H15	Grinding stone	Possible sharpener, repositioned into wall. Centre square recess for circular motion 0.53m wide	Good	Wall collapse	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H16	Trough ?	Small trough-like feature, which has purposefully been placed into a recess in the wall, with a lintel above it. Now used as a planter (or vegetation has grown into it).	Good	Wall collapse	
H17	Hennerypiggery, and associated features	Monopitched TFB. Door on S facing elevation, also several protruding stones (acting like steps) to blocked small opening, probably for hens. Stone ramp (built into wall) leads to trough on W facing wall. There is a small outshot on the E facing wall. This building is not present on the six-inch OS map, but is visible on the 25-inch OS map, therefore it was built between when these maps were surveyed.	Good	N/A	
H18	GPO marker post	Concrete General Post Office (GPO) marker post, with Pheon (marking it as UK gov. property), and no. of feet marking distance to telephone cable. Only one of these numbers (1) survives, with the other two interchangeable numbers no longer present. 0.17m wide, 0.57 high, 0.08 depth. Located in front of H17.	Fair – loose with some cracking at base	Further damage, removal, erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H19	Date stone	Date stone – MR 1879, on S facing gable of TFB	Good	Erosion	
H20	Water post	Concrete 'WATER' marker post	Good	N/A	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H21	War memorial (WW2)	War memorial situated on green, put in place in 1995. Single upright sandstone, with plaque on – ‘8 May 1995 / IN COMMEMORATION OF THOSE / WHO MADE PERSONAL SACRIFICE / DURING THE WAR YEARS 1939-1945’ 0.68m high, 0.27m wide, 0.15m depth	Good	Erosion	
H22	Gate stoop	Single limestone stoop, with flat top, to west of gate opening. Gate attached to stoop with iron work 0.32m wide, 1.41m height	Good	Erosion & vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H23	Mangle	Mangle positioned outside Ridding House	Good	Easily movable; weathering	
H24	Lamp	Electrical lamp on side of house - sheet metal and clouded plastic?, with finial on top.	Good	Erosion & vegetation?	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H25	Recess in wall	Recess in wall with sill and lintel. Possible bee bole? Vegetation currently growing out of it.	Good	Vegetation? & wall collapse	
H26	Date stone	Repositioned date stone A R W 1681 Also decorated, with swirling detail in middle, and two different birds on either side (one above initials and one above date) Situated on porch of house. Part of lintel – has it been reshaped or was it always a sort of trapezoidal shape?, with a deep chamfer around opening.	Good	Weathering	
H27 (A + B)	Culverts A & B	2 culverts A – brick built leading to 2 pipes B – stone built with 2 pipes Pipes lead to beck	A – Good B – roof slap displaced	Further damage	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H28	A – step stile B – gate stoops	A – 1 step to S, 2 steps to N. 1 step not tied into wall. A lot of moss – mix of limestone and sandstone 0.5m width (top of stile), 1.58m width (step to step) B – 2 stone stoops, limestone Total gate width – 2.52m E stoop – 1.17m height and 0.37m wide W stoop – 1.07m height	Good	Vegetation & erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H29	AA sign	Round yellow sign in wall of Black Bull pub with distances to Kirkby Stephen (1 ½), Moor Cock Inn (9 ½) and London (266 ¼). For the 'Automobile Association', and the words 'SAFETY FIRST' Painted yellow and black 0.77m wide	Good	Erosion	
H30	Lamp	Electric lamp attached to Black Bull pub - sheet metal and clouded plastic?, with finial on top.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H31	Letter box	Elizabeth II letter box, attached to wooden post. Plaque with 'ROYAL MAIL' screwed on. A fairly recent installation. 0.6m height, 0.3m wide, 0.34m depth An earlier letter box was situated just to the north of this location (shown on 6 and 25" maps)	Good	N/A	
H32	Trough	Trough located in front garden, now used as planter	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H33	Grinding stone	Grinding stone (sandstone) on metal frame, now located in front garden	Good	Moveable	
H34	Former mill stone?	Pink sandstone, was likely circular, and now cut in half – with central square opening, as well as two smaller holes to either side with evidence that there an attachment linked to them. Now in garden wall. 0.85m wide, 0.45m high	Poor (but good in current condition)	Erosion & wall collapse	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H35	Phone box	Telephone kiosk with 3 concrete steps leading up to it (from the road). Small concrete slab in front. K6. Painted red with glass panels. Still has a telephone inside. This was once coin operated but is no longer in operation. Crown on top (painted red), and 'TELEPHONE' sign on all 4 faces. Leather hinges internally for door, painted red. 0.88m wide and 2.4m height	Fair – paint flaking	Erosion, removal of phone, continuing maintenance?, and vandalism. There are public notices which state that the payphone kiosk will be removed.	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H36	Post – lamp?	Green post, possibly gas lamp post, lost its “lamp” Makers mark – ADAMS LTD YORK.	Poor – rusting and lost function	Erosion & removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H37	Lamp	Electric lamp attached to home (converted barn) - sheet metal and clouded plastic?, with finial on top.	Good	Erosion	
H38	Railings	Railings outside several houses	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H39	Railings	Railings removed, evidence of them in wall	Railings removed	N/A	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H40	Step stile	Step stile leading to footpath towards Wharton Hall. Stile of atypical construction. Limestone and sandstone. 3 steps from footpath adjacent to road, to ROW. Height ground to top – 0.83m	Good	Erosion & wall collapse	
H41	A – Gate stoops B – Squeeze stile	Limestone slabs making up squeeze stile and gate stoop. Stones of squeeze stile of very different shapes, and now with added wooden gate. Stoop to E of gate opening, with pointed top. A – 1.68m high, 0.74m wide B – entire width 1.37m Slab to N – 0.8m high, 0.28m wide; slab to S – 1.25m high, 0.9m wide	Good	Erosion	

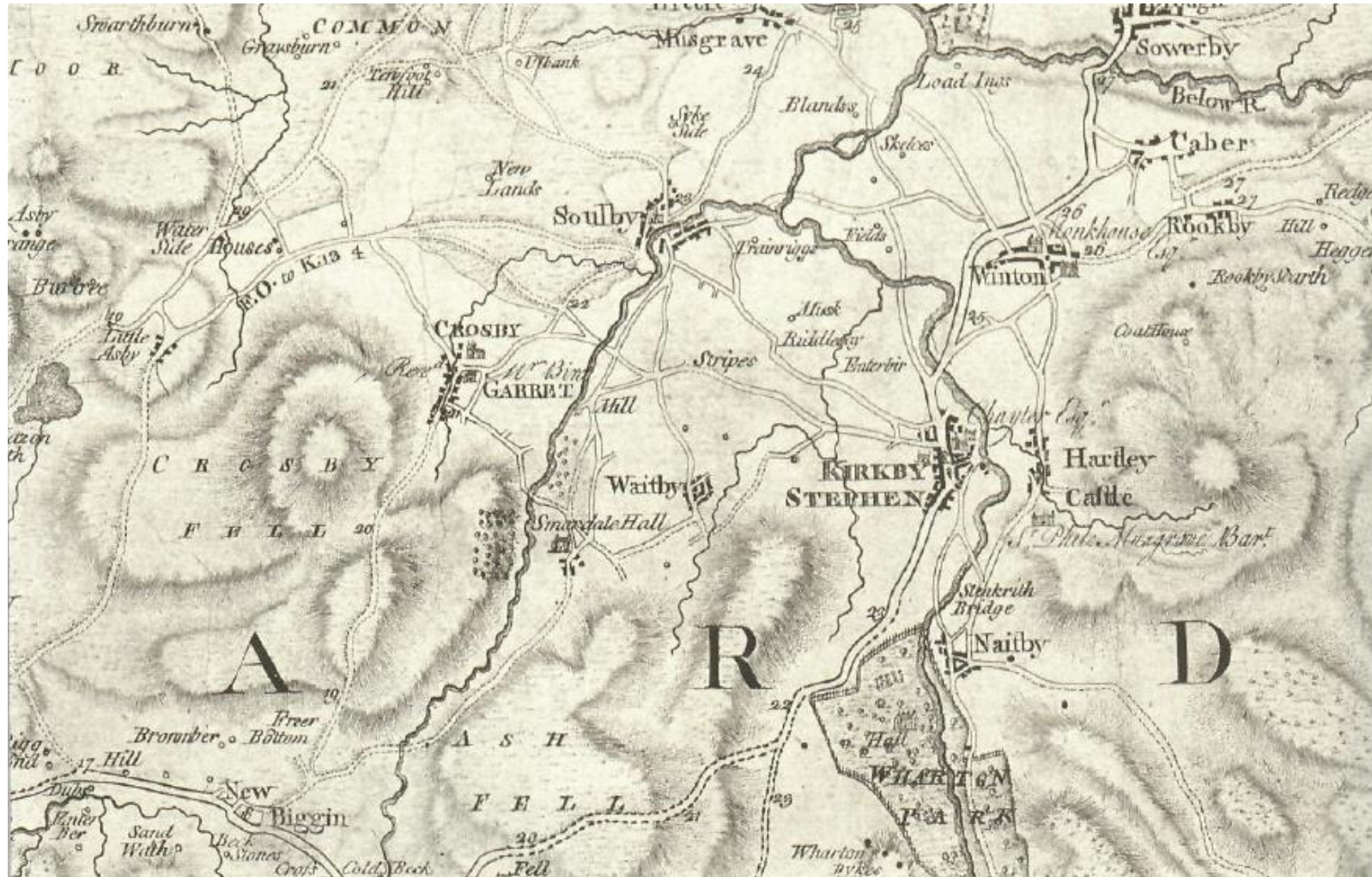
Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H42	Gate pier	Pier to S of gate entrance, coursed limestone, mortared 1.5m high, 0.67m wide, 0.69m depth	Fair – unstable walling	Collapse & erosion & vehicles	
H43	Gate stoops	2 gate stoops, limestone, one parallel with wall towards S, whereas N one angled – of different sizes Gate width – 3.7m N stoop – 1.47m high, 0.66m wide S stoop – 1.2m high, 0.17m wide	Good	Erosion & vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H44	Slip gate posts A & B	A – 4 holes on each stoop, no longer on wall boundary B – 3 holes? on each stoop, also no longer on boundary, appears to be used as a feeder	Good	Not in use - removal	
H45	Latin inscribed lintel	Latin inscription on lintel, possibly repositioned, but whole door surround is contemporary. Attempt at a classical style? Includes inscribed lintel, jambs (of 3 pieces on each side), and 2 protruding stones at angle to make slight “porch”. Not possible to read the whole inscription.	Fair – hard to read	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photos
H46	OS benchmark	Benchmark on E facing wall of H17. Located on sandstone quoin. It is situated about 1m above ground level. On the 6" map, a benchmark is indicated on the corner of Wellhead Cottages. However, on the 25" map it is shown on the outbuilding, which is its present position.	Good	Erosion	
H47	OS benchmark	Faint benchmark on SW corner on house (of possible former linear farmstead). It is located on quoin on S facing wall. It is situated about 40cm above ground level. This is visible on the 6 and 25" maps.	Fair – the benchmark is not clearly visible	Erosion	

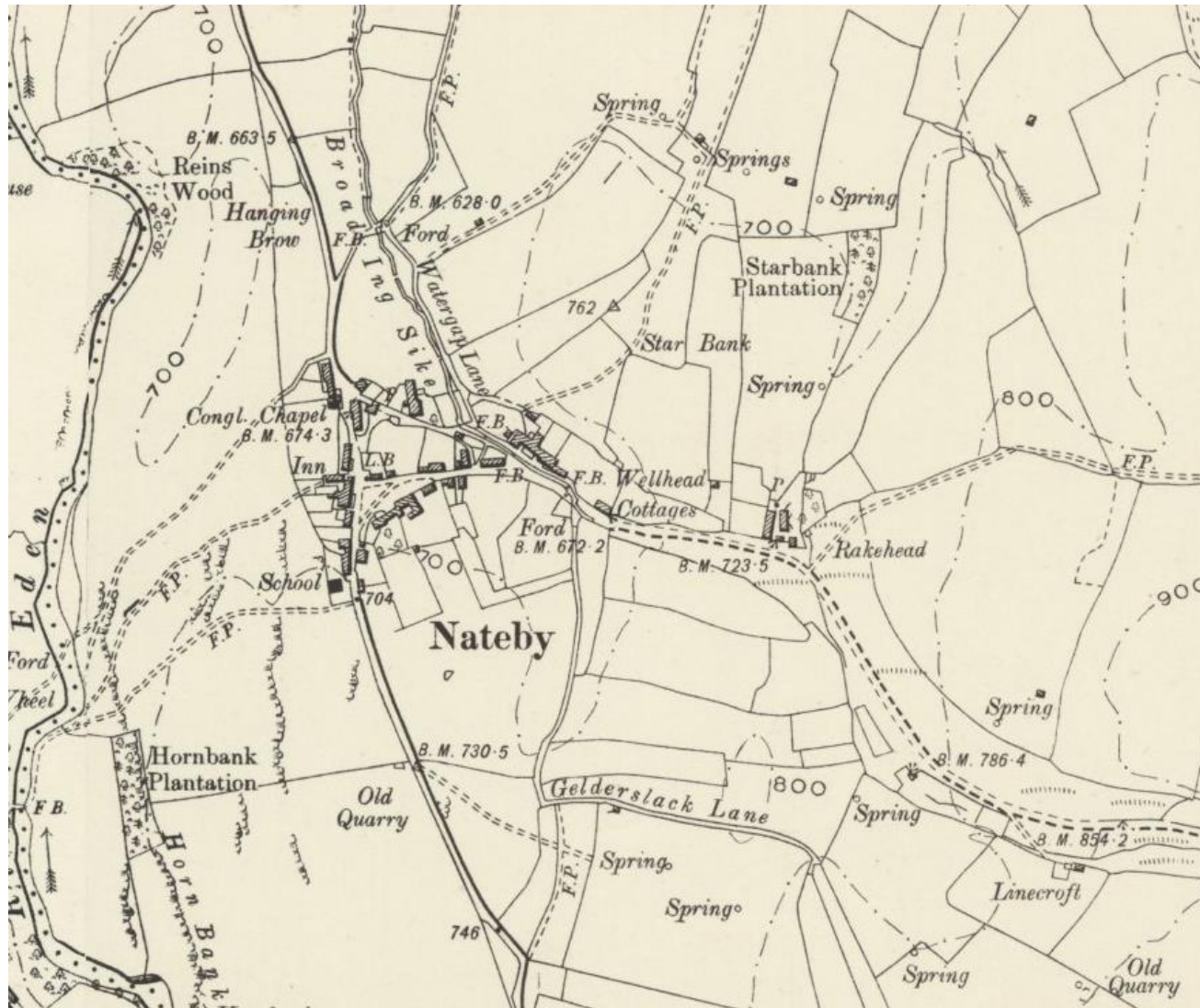
APPENDIX B: HISTORIC MAPS

Thomas Jefferys, The County of Westmoreland, surveyed 1768, published 1770



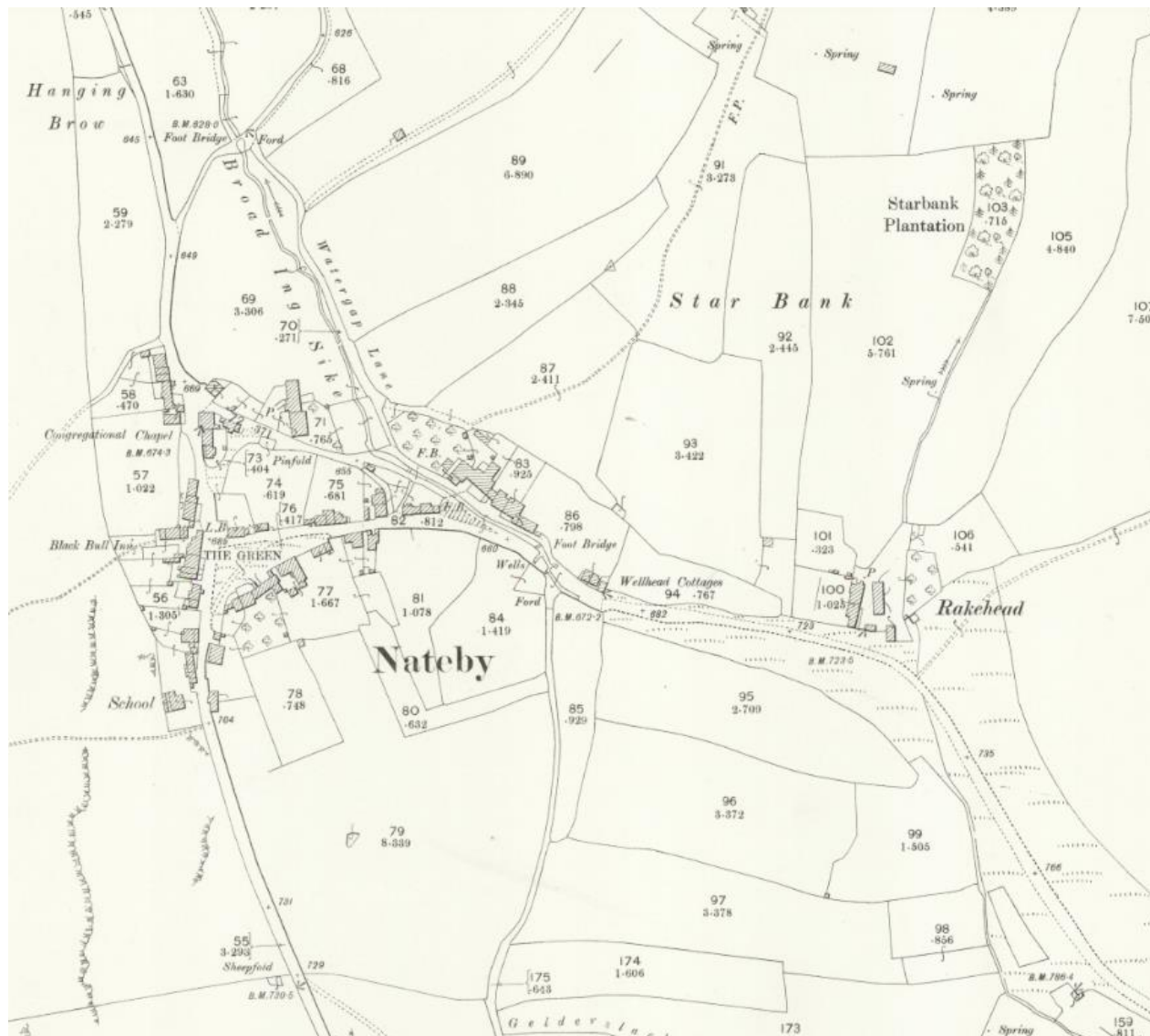
Nateby is marked as 'Naitby' on Jefferys map of 1770. The map should be used with care as a historical record, as the map 'shows settlements in a largely conventional way, lacking accuracy' (Hindle, 2001). The plan form of the village appears to be similar to late nineteenth century mapping, as well as the current layout. However, some of the farmsteads do not appear.

OS Six Inch OS map (1888-1913), accessed National Library of Scotland



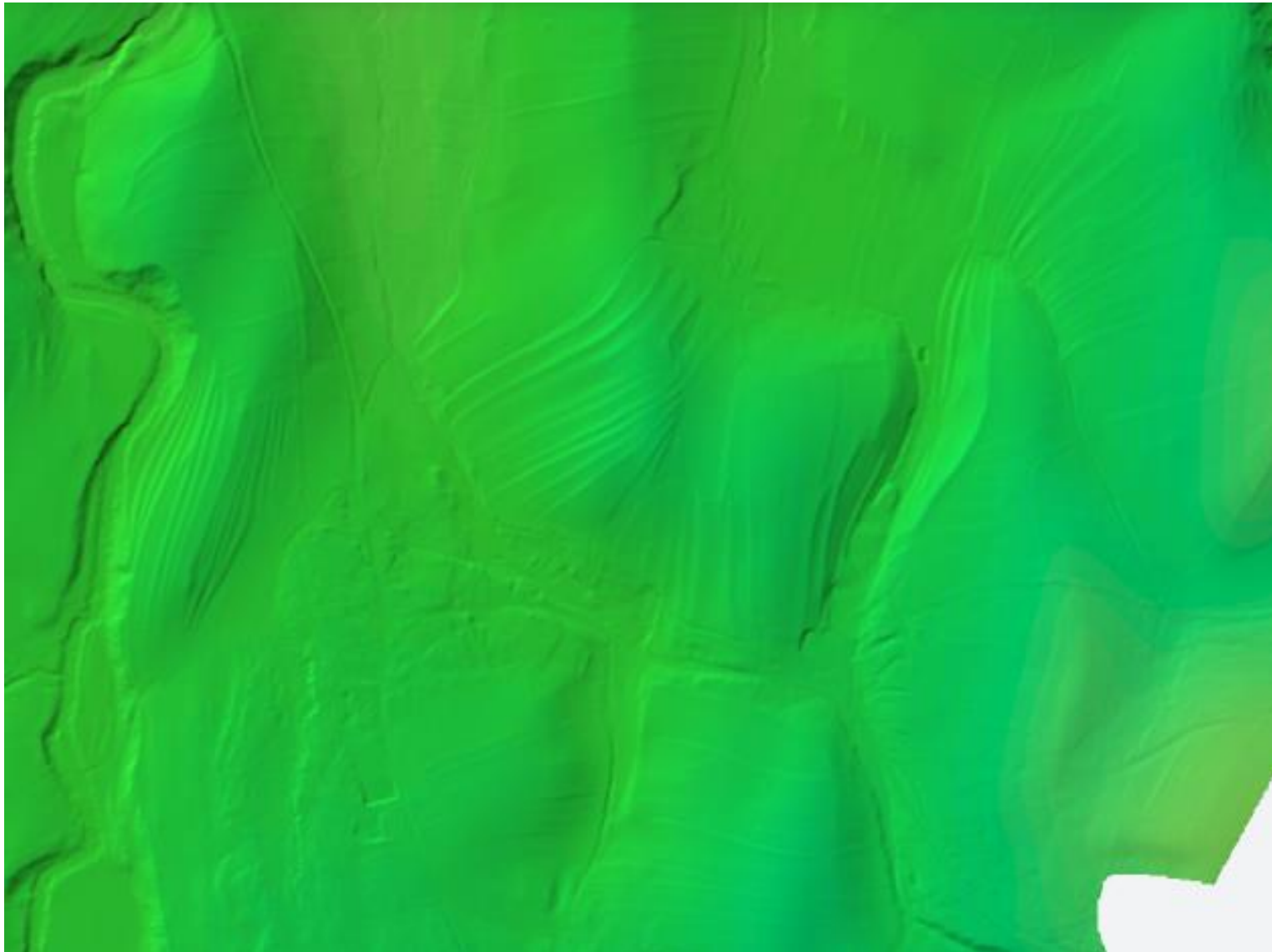
The plan form of the village is similar to the current plan. However, since this map was surveyed further development has taken place, including some new housing, expansion of certain farmsteads, and the addition of some industrial units.

OS Twenty-five Inch OS map (1892-1914), accessed National Library of Scotland



There has been little change to the village between the six and twenty-five inch maps. However, the twenty-five inch map shows greater detail, specifically in relation to the buildings.

LiDAR DTM 2m (England and Wales), accessed National Library of Scotland



Earthworks are visible in fields directly around the village of Nateby, including evidence of lynchets, as well as ridge and furrow

