

Small-Scale Heritage Features Survey

Technical Report: Newbiggin-On-Lune
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 Newbiggin-On-Lune for allowing us to survey their village.

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Summary

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

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

The survey of Newbiggin-On-Lune took place over one and a half days on the 29th March and the morning of the 25th April by two WDLP staff members and one volunteer and was overseen by the Cultural Heritage Trainee. This was an opportunity to build on survey skills and trial the methodology.

Newbiggin-On-Lune is a small village located near Ravenstonedale. There is some evidence of medieval activity in the vicinity of the village. The parish is predominantly farming in character. On the Historic Environment Record there were few records that related to what would be defined as small-scale heritage features.

Forty-three features were recorded as part of this project. This corroborated what was already known about the development of the village, with all the features likely 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.

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1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

1.5 Fieldwork was carried out on the 29th March and the morning of the 25th April 2022, by one volunteer and two WDLPS staff, overseen by the Cultural Heritage Trainee. Training was given on the day in surveying techniques and each person carried out one aspect of data collection such as photography, measurements, GPS co-ordinates, and other aspects of site recording.

Aims and Objectives

The project aims are

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

The following project objectives were set

- To undertake 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 A Level 1 survey 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 (HER) was consulted, along with the archive held by the Ravenstonedale Parish History Group which was visited on the 17th March 2022.

2.3 The late 19th and early 20th century six-inch and twenty-five-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (Table 1) 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	1862-63	1857	1859
Second Edition	1897	1899	1897	1898
Third Edition	1912-13	1920	1912-13	1915

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

Field Methodology

2.4 The field methodology as described in the project design (WDLPS 2022) was followed. However, changes were made to the survey form for ease and clarity of use following the first survey day.

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 was done where it was deemed best to record the features together due to their close

association with one another, but individual identification numbers were still needed for the purpose of typological comparison.

2.6 Small-scale metal features (such as boot scrapers and tie rings) or those deemed at risk (such as kissing gates) were recorded during the survey. However, larger more common features (such as gates and railings) were excluded from the study due to time constraints. Similarly, concrete items were not included in this study.

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

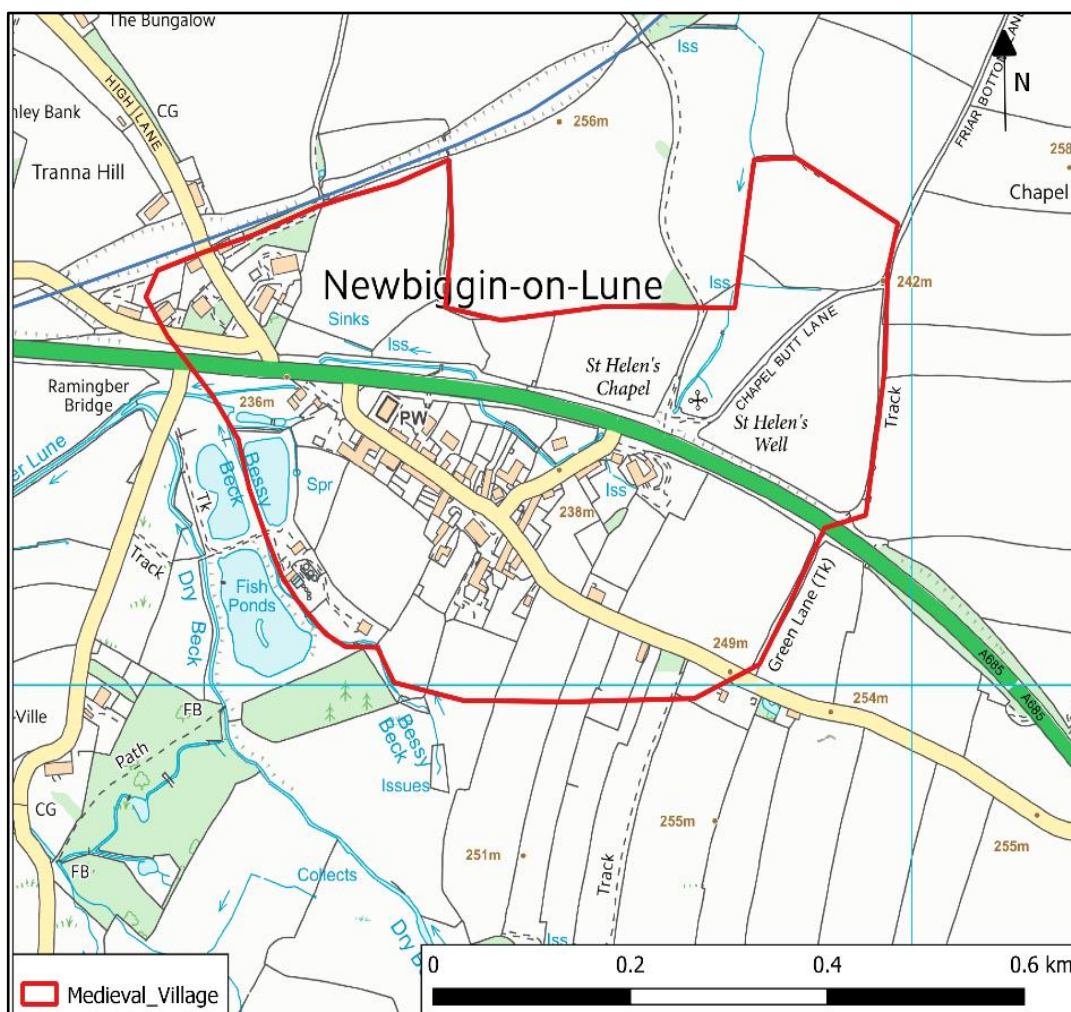


Figure 1: Image showing Newbiggin-On-Lune and the "Medieval Core" of the village that was used as a boundary for the survey. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740. Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

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 B). The records were then digitised as a GIS layer and the data plotted onto modern OS base maps. All appropriate features will be entered onto the YDNPA HER.

3. Background

Location

3.1 Newbiggin-On-Lune (NY703052) is a small village in the parish of Ravenstonedale, in the Eden district of the county of Cumbria, (historically Westmorland) and has been part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park since 2016. The village is situated just off the A685 bypass (Ash Fell Road), with Kirkby Stephen 6 miles to the north-east and Tebay 6 miles to the west.

Geology

3.2 The geology of the village consists of Park Hill Limestone of the Great Scar Limestone Group, which was formed around 320-340 million years ago during the Late Paleozoic Era. This bedrock is overlain with superficial till and alluvial deposits relating to the Devensian Stage and Holocene Epoch respectively (British Geology Survey, 2022).

Landscape Character and Use

3.3 Newbiggin-On-Lune is in the parish of Ravenstonedale which covers an area of 6640ha, of which 2755ha is common land on Ravenstonedale Common and Ravenstonedale Moor.

3.4 The parish has historically been split into four 'angles' for local administration purposes. One of these, Newbiggin Angle, includes the village of Newbiggin-On-Lune and is made up of 577ha.

3.5 The population in Ravenstonedale Parish has decreased dramatically over the last 200 years, going from 1,138 in 1801, to 570 in 2001. There was a temporary increase in 1861 to 1,262 that was probably the result of railway construction (Cumbria County History 2022).

3.6 While the closing of the railway and creation of the A685 in the mid to late 19th century changed the prominence of the village, as well as its layout to the area immediately north, the layout of the village itself still retains evidence of its medieval origin. There are earthworks still visible to the north-west of the village (section 3.7

onwards), and strip fields and ridge and furrow visible on satellite (Figure 22) and LiDAR imagery (Figure 23).

Known Archaeological Sites

3.7 There are 71 known heritage assets recorded on the YDNPA's HER within a 1km radius of the village. The majority of this information relates to field barns and farmsteads, but it also includes records of archaeological sites and historic buildings.

3.8 There are six Grade II listed buildings within the search radius; five of which are located north of the main village's core and are associated with the hamlet of Brownber. A single lime kiln is located to the south of the village and is probably 18th century in date (Historic England 2022). There are no listed buildings within the core of Newbiggin-On-Lune.

3.9 There are two scheduled monuments within the 1km radius. The first consists of "Dykes and mounds on either side of Scandal Beck" (1007231) which includes the remains of a field system thought to be Iron Age/Romano-British and a series of pillow mounds¹ of medieval date (Historic England 2022). The monument is located east of the village and outside of the survey area.

3.10 The second scheduled monument consists of the "Medieval settlement and chapel site north of Newbiggin-on-Lune" (1007239) that includes the remains of a medieval chapel and separate settlement enclosure (Historic England 2022). The monument is located to the north-east of the village and is within the survey area.

3.11 With regards to the small scale heritage features that are the focus of this study, the YDNPA HER records two bee boles (MYD63491 and MYD64413), one churn stand (MYD64442), two fords (MYD69500 and MYD69505), two lime kilns (MYD63327, MYD63328) and four quarries (MYD62612, MYD62616, MYD62702, MYD62757) within the search area prior to the project. However, only the bee boles records are within the core of the village and neither of these were found during the survey.

¹ Human made rabbit warrens.

Archaeological and Historical Background

3.12 The early development and history of Newbiggin-on-Lune is difficult to trace. Little detail about the nature or character of the village exists, with few historical written sources outside of Nicholson and Burn (1777) and Nicholls (1877). Furthermore, while some early maps show Newbiggin-On-Lune (see Appendix A), they give few details about the layout or character of the village. Additionally, as there is no tithe map available for the parish, the late 19th century OS maps are the first maps to provide detail of the village's layout. Despite this, the YDNPA HER provides useful information about the history and development of the wider landscape surrounding the village.

Prehistory

3.13 To the south of Newbiggin-On-Lune, on the edge of Bessy Beck are banks and unclassified earthworks (MYD63410) that are believed to be of an early date.

3.14 One kilometre north-east of the main village is a scheduled monument comprising of dykes and mounds on either side of Scandal Beck (SM1007231/ MYD62399). The monument comprises field systems that date from the Bronze Age to the end of the 5th century. There is a suggestion that some of the dykes were still in operation during the mid-16th century, however little archaeological or landscape study has been carried out, making this difficult to corroborate (MYD62399).

Medieval

3.15 Medieval activity in the area surrounding Newbiggin-On-Lune is evident through surviving earthworks. These features predominantly relate to former field boundaries and agricultural activity (MYD62496).

3.16 Twelve pillow mounds surrounded by a ditch are part of the Scandal Beck Scheduled Monument (SM 1007231 and MYD62393). The mounds are referred to as "Giant's Grave" by Reverend Nicholls in 1877 who states that, at that time, there were between 20 to 30 of them. The mounds are similarly recorded as "Giant's Graves (Tumuli)" on the second edition six-inch and twenty-five-inch OS maps. When surveyed in 2018, ten mounds were identified and eight were surveyed (Robinson et al. 2018).

3.17 The date of the mounds is unclear. It is speculated that they were already in use or created shortly after the granting of the “vill” of Ravenstonedale and Newbiggin to the Gilbertine Priory of Watton in the late 12th century (Nicolson and Burn 1777, p.518). In 1252 King Henry III granted the monks of Watton a free warren² in Ravenstonedale among other areas (Nicolson and Burn 1777, p.522; Robinson et al. 2018).

3.18 The Scheduled earthwork remains of a medieval chapel, well and separate settlement enclosure (SM1007239, MYD62347 and MYD62282) are located to the north-east of the existing village, off Chapel Butt Lane and Friar Bottom Lane respectively. The chapel, well and surrounding area are thought to relate to the Gilbertine Priory based at Ravenstonedale, as there is a specific mention of Newbiggin in the Priory’s grant, suggesting that there was an early church within the village by this period (Nicolson and Burn 1777, pp.517-518; Nicholls 1877).

3.19 This monument is comprised of earthworks which include a one to 1.5 metres high oval earthwork enclosure with a south-western entrance, which to the south encloses a sub-rectangular mound about 0.7 metres high, believed to be the remains of the chapel and well dedicated to St Helen (MYD62347). The settlement (MYD62282) is defined by a 0.6 to 0.7-metre-high bank within which earthwork remains of sub-rectangular buildings are present and are believed to represent a manor house or homestead. The two features together are considered to be the nucleus of an early settlement which was replaced by the later medieval village (Historic England 2016).

3.20 The chapel was demolished in 1777, although some walling was reportedly encountered in 1902 (MYD62347), however no archaeological survey or excavation work has ever taken place. Both St Helen’s Chapel and St Helen’s are both labelled on the six-inch and twenty-five-inch OS maps.

² Allowing the killing of game (including rabbits and hares) without punishment.

3.21 Strip Lynchets are visible in Chapel Rigg Field (MYD62348), off Friar Bottom Lane and directly across from the St Helen's settlement. They are recorded as being 80 yards long and eight yards wide, with those to the north reportedly surviving best.

3.22 Following the dissolution of the monasteries, the ecclesiastical land and property at Ravenstonedale was granted to the archbishop of York. The living was subsequently sold to Sir Thomas Wharton in 1547. However, as there is no mention of a chapel at Newbiggin-On-Lune, it is unclear if it was in use during this time (Nicolson and Burn 1777, p.522; Nicholls 1877, p.22).

3.23 A late medieval deer park is located north of the current village and encircles the majority of the earlier earthworks (see 3.14, 3.16, 3.17). The deer park was enclosed under Lord Wharton in about 1560, through the 'voluntary labour' of tenants who were relocated from their homes for its creation. The park walls were reportedly nine to ten feet high and while now in disrepair, sections of it are still visible.

3.24 It is unclear if any deer were kept within the park, as another deer park was also created in the 16th century at Wharton Hall near Nateby (Nicolson and Burn 1777; Nicholls 1877, p.24; Curwen 1932; Blackett-Ord 1986). This Wharton Hall deer park can be seen on the 1662 Joan Blaeu map (Figure 13), however no park is shown at or near Newbiggin, suggesting that the park had gone out of use by this time.

Post-Medieval

3.25 Agriculture continued to be the predominate land use in the area and continues to be so.

3.26 A number of the farmsteads and field barns are shown on the first edition six-inch OS map around and within the village. Seven barns are recorded on the YDNPA HER within the survey area, along with a number of farmsteads which are a mixture of L-plan and linear/row-plan. Many of the barns and farmsteads have now been converted to residential use or gone out of use.

3.27 The South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway line (MYD62215) opened in 1861 and included a station named 'Newbiggin' (MYD62755) which consisted of the main building, a small sidings and a shed. The Union Railway merged with the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1863, before becoming part of the North Eastern Railway a few months later. This merger resulted in the station being renamed 'Ravenstonedale' in 1877. This change can be seen on the OS maps, with the first edition of both the six and twenty-five-inch maps (Figure 18 and Figure 15) recording the station as "Newbiggin", while later subsequent maps record the station as "Ravenstonedale". The station closed to passengers in 1952 before finally closing in 1962 (Kernahan 2022); it is located west of the main village outside the survey area and is now a domestic dwelling.

3.28 The close location of the village to the railway station almost certainly had an impact on the local population, with records showing that the village once had 14 tailors, a candle house, wine merchant, corn merchant, joiner, undertaker as well as two banks (VisitorUK 2022). The closing of the railway would certainly have impacted the trading opportunities and accessibility of those who lived in the village. This, combined with the later re-routing of the A685 around the village probably contributed to the already declining population.

3.29 Within the survey area the OS maps can provide detail on the use and purpose of a number of buildings in the late 19th and early 20th century. The Horse Shoe public house is located near the village's centre on the first edition twenty-five-inch OS map, but has been renamed the Oddfellow's Arms Inn on the second edition map. An inn continues to be shown in this location on the third edition six-inch map, however at some point in the mid to late 20th century it went out of use; the building is now a private residence, named Oddfellows House.

3.30 A Methodist Chapel (Primitive) is labelled on both of the first edition six and twenty-five-inch OS maps. At some point in the early to mid-20th century a new Methodist Chapel was built on the opposite side of the road. While it is unclear when

this change occurred, the new chapel is shown on the 1971 one-inch to the mile map³ and continues in this place on modern maps.

3.31 The first edition six and twenty-five-inch OS maps show a sun dial located to the north-west area of the village in an area labelled Causey End. The sun dial is not shown on subsequent maps and the area's name changed to Causeway End.

3.32 A school is shown in this north-west section of the village on the second edition six and twenty-five-inch maps. The school was built in 1872 by subscription and continued in use until 1972 after which it closed. It has since been converted and is a private residence.

3.33 A church is shown on the second edition six-inch OS map and labelled as St Aidan's Church on the second edition twenty-five-inch map. The church was built in 1892 (Cumbria County History 2022) and is clearly shown on the 1939 Diocese of Carlisle map (Figure 2, Lakes Guide 2022). However, the Parish Church is St Oswald's, which is located in Ravenstonedale (about 1.5 miles away). This suggests St Aidan's may have been a Chapel of Ease⁴. The inclusion of a Church within the village, along with the creation of the second Methodist church in the mid to late 19th century suggests the villagers had strong religious affiliations during this time. Despite this, by the early 1980s St Aidan's had been closed and converted into a private residence called Aidans (Cumbria County History 2022).

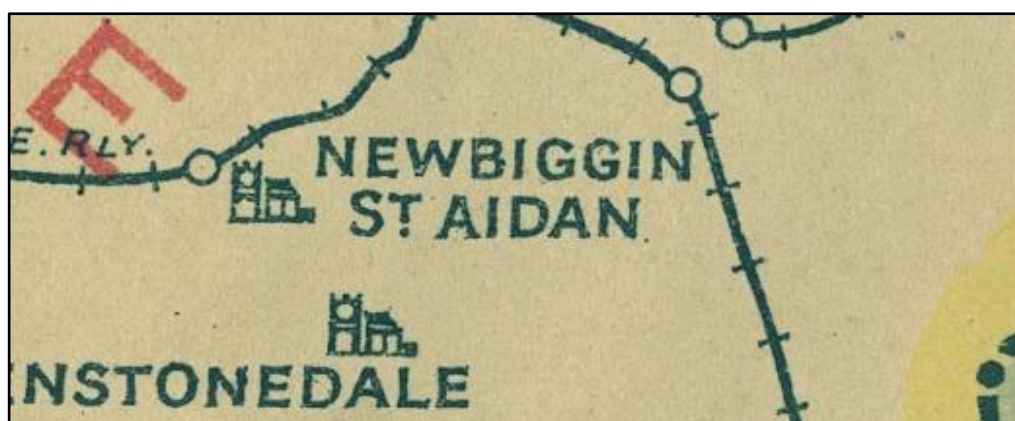


Figure 2: Map showing St Aidan's Church in Newbiggin, taken from the 2nd edition, 1939 map of The Diocese of Carlisle, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire North of the Sands (© LakesGuides; Lakes Guide 2022).

³ One inch to the mile, 7th Series 1982-72. See Sheet 83 - Penrith - B/* Edition Publication date: Revised: 1951 to 1970, Published: 1971. National Library of Scotland 2022.

⁴ A chapel built within the bounds of the parish for those who cannot reach the parish church easily.

3.34 A vicarage is shown to the east of the main village on the third edition six and twenty-five-inch OS maps and may have been connected with St Aidan's Church, however this is unclear. The property is now a private residence.

3.35 A post office, located to the west of St Aidan's Church, is marked on both the second edition six and twenty-five-inch OS maps. However, there is no post office in the village today and it is unclear from map evidence when it was closed.

3.36 One of the greatest visible changes to the village is the re-development of the A685 in the late 20th century. The six and twenty-five-inch OS maps show that the main routeway between Tebay and Kirkby Stephen originally went through the centre of Newbiggin-On-Lune using Main Street. This route was part of the old turnpike road, which had itself, replaced an earlier packhorse/drove route (YDNPA 2020). The development of the A685 in the late 20th century diverted the road north around the village using the existing "Dark Lane", before joining with the existing road to the east of the village (Figure 22). This change would almost certainly have affected the nature of the village, from somewhere people passed through (and probably stopped in), to somewhere people passed by.

Place Name

3.37 Newbiggin-on-Lune is first shown as "Newbiggin" on the Saxton Atlas of England and Wales of 1583 (Figure 12). The icon of a house next to village name suggests there was a small settlement in the area (University of Glasgow 2002).

3.38 The 1662 map by Joan Blaeu (Figure 13) again clearly shows the village of Newbiggin, with the symbol next to the village possibly being a church. This indicates that there may have been a religious building in the area, which may refer to St Helen's Chapel, however this is uncertain.

3.39 Jeffery's 1778 map (Figure 16) shows the village as 'New Biggin' rather than the combined Newbiggin and is the only instance where this occurs; suggesting that the name was recorded incorrectly.

3.40 "Newbiggin on Lune" first appears on the 1937 OS map signifying the first major name change to the village in 500 years. While it is not clear exactly when the

“on Lune” addition occurred, it was almost certainly added as a way to differentiate this village from other ‘Newbiggin’ in the area – there are five in Cumbria, two in county Durham, two in North Yorkshire, and one each in Derbyshire and Northumberland, with the variation “Newbigging” being common in Scotland. All variations of ‘Newbiggin’ are likely to mean “new building” using a mixture of old and middle English (SWAP 2011; Institute of Name-Studies 2022).

4. Survey results

4.1 The survey of Newbiggin-On-Lune took one and a half days to complete and identified 43 features over 40 recordings (Figure 3, see Appendix C for full gazetteer).

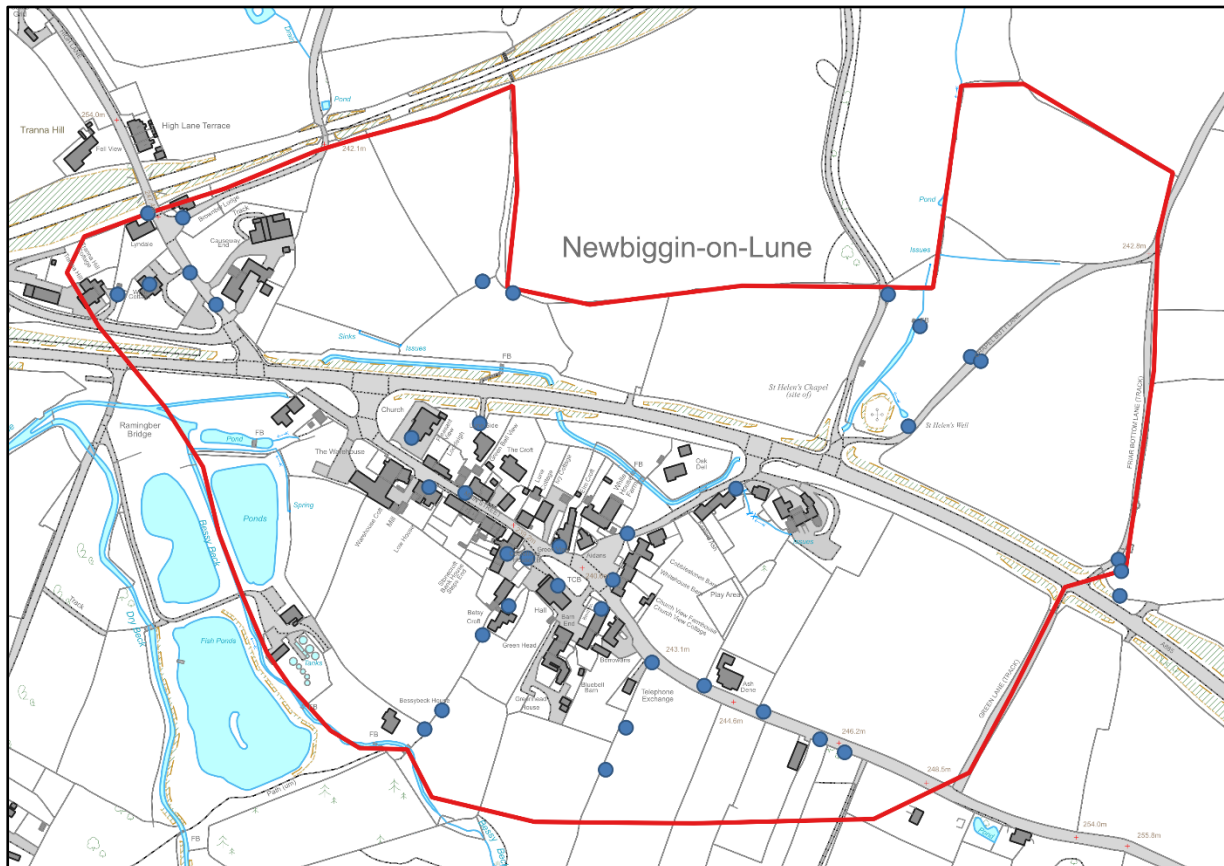


Figure 3: Map showing the location of the features identified during the survey. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740 Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

4.2 Gate stoops were the most numerous feature identified during the survey representing 28% of all features types, with pairs of gate stoops being more common (19%) than single gate stoops⁵ (9%). Stiles represent the second most common feature within the survey area at 26%, with step stiles (16%) being more common than squeeze stiles (9%).

4.3 The first edition six-inch and twenty-five-inch OS maps (Appendix A) show two Ordnance Survey bench marks within the survey area. One is located to the north of

⁵ The differentiation between 'single' and 'pair' stoop was made based on the location of the stoop beside a gate way, rather than if the stoops were the same size, design or material.

the village on the corner of Causey End (Causeway End on subsequent maps), the other is located in the centre of the village. However, only the central bench mark (B40) was identified and recorded during the survey.

Feature Type	Total
Bridge	1
Crenellation	1
Date Stone	4
Gate Stoop (Single)	4
Gate Stoops (Pair)	8
Kissing Gate	3
Letter Box	1
OS Bench Mark	1
School	1
Sheep Smoot	2
Squeeze Stile	4
Step Stile	7
Unknown	1
Water Smoot	2
Gallery	1
Carving(s)	2
Total	43

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

4.4 A guide post is shown at the junction between High Lane and the former A685, and a ford at the west end of Dark Lane. However, no trace of these were found during the survey and they were likely removed following the A685's development. Additionally, no churn stands were identified during the survey, although local residents recollected a large (likely communal) churn stand in the centre of the village.

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

Commemoration

4.6 There are a number of commemorative date stones on buildings in the village.

Date Stones

4.7 There are four dates stones in the village, all of which are different styles.

4.8 Feature B20 (Figure 4) is a lintel inscribed with “PUBLIC 1925 HALL” situated over the porch opening of Newbiggin-On-Lune’s Public Hall. There is no building in this area shown on the third edition six or twenty-five-inch map, but a building in this location is shown on 1:25,000 Outline Series map⁶ corroborating that it was built in 1925.



Figure 4: Image showing the inscribed lintel on the Public Hall in Newbiggin-On-Lune.

4.9 Feature B26 (Figure 5) is a red sandstone quoin dated 1741, located on the edge of Oddfellows Cottage, formerly the Oddfellows’ Arms Inn (discussed 3.29). The quoin is situated on the right side of a former door way which has since been blocked and converted into a window; however it may have been resituated from elsewhere.



Figure 5: Image showing Oddfellows' cottage (above) and a close up of the inscribed quoin (right).

⁶ 1:25,000 Outline Series of Great Britain, 1945-1970. NY70 (35/70) – B Surveyed / Revised: 1911 to 1951; Published: 1952. National Library of Scotland 2022.



Figure 6: Image showing the Date Stone on the Methodist Chapel (above) and the location of the stone in relation to the doorway (right).



4.10 The third date stone (B28, Figure 6) is situated above the doorway of the methodist chapel. The date stone appears to be a sandstone block that has previously been painted (the paint is now peeling making it difficult to read), and incised with “[PRIMITIVE] METHODIST CHAPEL 1837”. A “Methodist Chapel (Primitive)” is marked in this location on both the first edition six-inch and twenty-five-inch OS maps. While the date stone is likely original, the doorway below it has probably been altered and been made wider. The building is no longer an active chapel and is used for storage.

4.11 The final date stone identified during the survey (B30) is concrete with raised text “METHODIST CHURCH 1939”. The stone is situated on the gable end of the current Methodist Church facing the road, below an outside light. The rest of the building is covered in pebble dash render. A chapel in this location is shown on the 1955 7th series, one-inch to a mile OS map⁷.

4.12 The creation of this new Methodist church building may reflect an increase in the congregation following the creation of the Methodist Church in 1932, which saw the union of the Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists and United Methodists into one Church.

⁷ One-inch to the mile, 7th Series, 1952-1972. Sheet 83 - Penrith - A Edition. Publication date: Revised: 1951, Published: 1955

4.13 Furthermore, the presence of so many religious buildings within the village reflects how religion was an important aspect of everyday life for the people of Newbiggin-On-Lune.

Communication

4.14 A single letter box (B25) was recorded during the survey. The box is cast iron and mounted to a pole in the lamp post style. It has “POST OFFICE” embossed above the letter opening, with Queen Elizabeth II’s insignia below it. While no letter boxes are marked on the historic OS maps, a Post Office is marked on the six-inch and twenty-five-inch maps (discussed in paragraph 3.35). The letter box probably dates to the late 20th century.

Wall Furniture

4.15 Dry stone walls are the predominate boundary type in and around Newbiggin-On-Lune. A number of features within the walls were identified and recorded as part of the survey.

Stiles

4.16 Eleven stiles were identified during the survey – four squeeze stiles and seven step stiles. All of the stiles were situated on public rights of way that can be seen from the first edition twenty-five-inch OS map onwards, suggesting that the routes were well known and travelled regularly. All except one stile (B39) appears to be in use.

4.17 The four squeeze stiles (B01, B04, B06 and B23) are all constructed in a similar manner. This consisted two quoined wall heads creating a gap and a flat throughstone being used as a base to provide a stepping surface. The four stiles are built into predominately limestone dry stone walls, with sandstone quoins and coping stones. All four stiles have lambing gates on one side. Stile B01 (Figure 7) is slightly more unusual as it has been built to ‘fan’ out on the east side.

Figure 7: Image showing stile B01. The left image shows the stile fanning out on the east side of the stile. The right image shows the west side of the stile.



4.18 Six of the seven step stiles use through stones to create steps in the base of the wall. However one stile (B05) consisted of stone steps placed into the bank/verge of a sunken lane, which was much lower down than the adjoining field (Figure 8).

4.19 Two of the step stiles – B07 and B08 (Figure 9) – were constructed in an unusual triangular formation using throughstones and is not a design that has been seen elsewhere during the survey. The design is probably as a result of the stiles being rebuilt following changes to the area as a result of the A685's construction.



Figure 8: Image showing feature B05, a step stile with steps cut into the bank situated between the field and sunken lane.

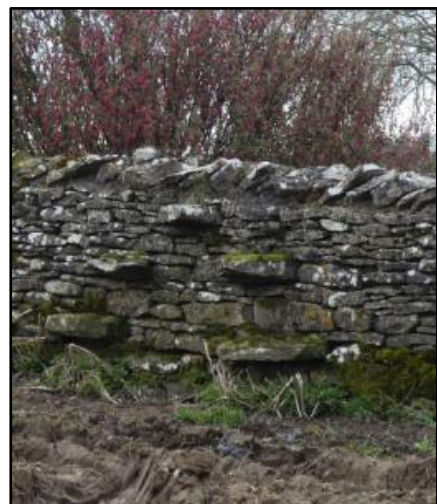


Figure 9: Image showing feature B08, a step stile with the steps built in a triangular formation

Kissing Gates

4.20 Three kissing gates were recorded and represent the only metal features included in the survey.

4.21 Gates B31a and B33a are the same half round design with an interlaced bow/hoop top. Gate B31a is located on a public footpath that is probably associated with the former school (B32, paragraph 3.32); while gate B33a is located to the side of the former school building, now leading to a private garden.

4.22 Gate B36 is in a 'V' shape design, both the gate and fixture have leaf-shape finials on the spokes. The kissing gate is located on a former trackway next to the gate piers outside the main entrance to Brownber Lodge.

Gate Stoops

4.23 Eight pairs of gate stoops and four single gate stoops were recorded as part of the survey. All the gate stoops were either sandstone or limestone. Almost all stoops identified during the survey relate to either private properties or field access. The continued use of stone stoops on field gateways suggest that the layout and plan of the fields within the survey area has not been greatly altered over time.

4.24 Three of the single stoops (B10, B14 and B16) and one pair of stoops (B11) were located at entrances to fields; six pairs of gate stoops (B12, B17, B31b, B33b, B34, B35) were associated with private residences. A single stoop (B21, Figure 10) is situated on an old trackway that led to a public footpath (now modern PROW), with pair B31b situated either side of a kissing gate (B31a) which gave access to the old school (B32).

4.25 Two pairs of gate stoops (B12 and B34) show evidence of being dressed and rusticated. Six of the stoops were recorded as having curved/rounded tops (B12, B17, B31a, B31b, B33b and B34). While two are described as having 'pointed' tops (B14 and B35), however it is unclear if this is deliberate shaping or the result of natural breakage.

4.26 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. Only one stoop (B14) is recorded as not having any metal attachments. While there is a metal gate in situ on one side of the stoop, it is unclear if there was no evidence of metal attachments, or if none were observed/photographed when in the field.



Figure 10: Images showing stoop B21 with the metal 'eye' on one side (left) and metal tie on the back (right). Stoop located on public footpath, possibly marking an old gateway.

Smoots

4.27 Four smoots⁸ were identified during the survey and split into two types, sheep smoots and water smoots.

4.28 Two sheep smoots (also known as hogg holes, sheep creeps and cripple holes) were identified during the survey. One of these (B22) is now completely blocked and can only be identified due to the lintel and outline opening (see cover image). The other (B38) was partly blocked, however it is unclear if this sheep smoot is permanently blocked and in disuse, or if this is a seasonal choice by the farmer.

4.29 Two water smoots were recorded. These smoots are much smaller than sheep smoots and can be harder to identify as they are often hidden by vegetation. Both of the openings were only visible on one side of the wall and were associated either with water flowing through them (B03), or with a road (B09), suggesting they were designed to allow water to pass through.

⁸ Holes with lintels built into the base of dry stone walls to allow animals or water to pass through.

4.30 Feature B03 is a smoot located in the wall surrounding the site of St Helen's Chapel and Well (MYD62347/SM1007239). The smoot is located adjacent to the spring and St Helen's Well, which is the (disputed) start of the River Lune, and reportedly never runs dry.

Miscellaneous

4.31 Feature B24 (Figure 11) is an access gallery located on Betsy Croft and is shown on the historic OS maps. It consists of a stone rear wall and a wooden rail, which is possibly a re-used wooden skelbuse⁹. There are stone steps leading up to the gallery from in front of the house. The 'gallery' is over a public right of way, but no floor surface survives. This feature is in the style of former spinning/knitting galleries, however there is no evidence it was used as such. The feature is in a poor state of repair and at threat of collapse.



Figure 11: Feature B24 a former gallery located over a public right of way.

⁹ A wooden or sometimes stone-built division between the hay store (mew) and the cow stalls (booses).

4.32 Feature B29 comprises six relief carvings on Low House¹⁰. The carvings consist of five people, one ram and one mystical creature. Little is known about the carvings. According to the Ravenstonedale Millennium Map Project the house was built in 1869 and the carvings created by an Italian who worked in the area. With the faces carved above the doorway supposedly being those of Gladstone (Prime Minister in 1868) and Queen Victoria, with the faces of Disraeli (also Prime Minister in 1868) and Florence Nightingale located above the doorway to the adjoining 'mill' (Ravenstonedale 2022). However, an alternative theory is that they were carved by William Wilson, a stone mason from Orton who was active in the area during this time (Smith 2009). However, Wilson's signature style is very ecclesiastical as is evident from his residence at Swan Villa in Orton and work elsewhere. The style of these carvings on Low House does not obviously fit this theme suggesting it might not be his work.

¹⁰ Faces in the same style are also found on Aidans, along with foliage similar to the top of the columns on the porch surround. However, these were not identified during the survey and so not recorded.

5. Condition and Threats

5.1 Overall 26 (60%) features were identified as being in 'good'¹¹ condition, 14 (33%) features were described as 'fair'¹² and only 3 (7%) features were identified as being in a 'poor'¹³ condition.

5.2 The two features which were identified as being in a poor condition were B02 – a bridge located on a PROW, B28 - a date stone located on the former Methodist Chapel (see Figure 6), and B24 – a former gallery (see Figure 11).

5.3 The most common threats identified were erosion¹⁴ (mentioned 22 times), neglect (7 times) and vegetation (5 times); along with other threats which include collapse (5 times), removal and/or replacement (4 times), deterioration (1 time) and vehicles (1 time).

5.4 Gate stoops were the group identified as being most at risk of erosion. This is likely due to their material – limestone and sandstone – which is at risk of weathering, degradation and delamination.

5.5 Four of the five features identified as being at risk of collapse were stiles (B05, B13, B23 and B37), along with one sheep smoot (B38). All five of these features were deemed to be in a 'fair' rather than 'good' condition. The "collapse" threat reflects that many of the features identified are types of wall furniture and therefore if the wall collapsed the feature would be lost.

5.6 The inclusion of vegetation as a threat is slightly less straightforward. In some cases, damage is possible – e.g. ivy – while in other it is linked to visibility of the feature – such as grass on a verge – which may also 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.

¹¹ The form and structure of the feature survives and is clear. No evidence of significant damage.

¹² Significant damage is visible, but it does not affect the integrity of the site/feature as a whole.

¹³ Significantly damaged, severely affecting the form/structure of the site.

¹⁴ 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 While none of the features identified during the surveys required any further archaeological investigation, this report recommends the following would benefit the village and help preserved features for the future:

- a. A detailed recording and survey of feature B24 - the wooden gallery – should be undertaken with a look at stabilising the wall and arch as a PROW runs under the feature and both are starting to sag and show evidence of movement;
- b. A measured archaeological or geophysical survey of the medieval chapel, well and separate settlement enclosure (1007239, MYD62347, MYD62282) would be beneficial to understanding the wider medieval landscape and the relationship of the area with the village of Newbiggin-On-Lune and Ravenstonedale.

7. Conclusion

7.1 The small-scale heritage feature survey of Newbiggin-On-Lune held on the 29th March and 25th April 2022 is part of a series of surveys carried out across the Westmorland Dales Scheme area. During the survey 43 features were recorded, which combined with the desk based research resulted in 31 new features being recorded on the YDNPA HER. This clearly demonstrates the value of carrying out this type of survey in a village environment, as the information gathered will be used to enhance management of the heritage of the settlement.

7.2 The study of available OS maps of Newbiggin-On-Lune demonstrates that the village's layout has changed little in the last 150 years and still likely reflects its medieval origin. While the features identified during the survey are likely all post-medieval in date, the majority of stiles recorded during the survey are located on routeways that predate their mapping. This suggests that the routeways, stiles and field boundaries are long established and were of consequence in the past.

7.3 The utilitarian and agricultural nature of most of the features identified reflects the rich farming nature and history of the village and local area. However, details recorded on the historic OS maps indicate that the village's character has changed from somewhere people passed through, to somewhere people pass by. This theme was not something that the features recorded during the survey reflected, however this change is evidenced through the absence of features identified, such as the guide post shown on the OS maps (paragraph 4.4). This change in the village's prominence would almost certainly have impacted local business and combined with the decrease in population seen within the Parish (paragraph 3.5) might have influenced the closing of the Inn within the centre of the village, along with the Post Office. With the closing of St Aidans Church likely reflecting the decline in Church of England religious attendance seen since the 1950s (Filby 2010).

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9. Appendix A: Historic Maps

9.1 This 1583 edition of the Saxton Atlas of England and Wales (Figure 12) clearly shows the location of Newbiggin-On-Lune (circled). The village is called 'Newbiggin'. The icon of a house next to the village name suggests there was a small settlement in the area (University of Glasgow 2002).



Figure 12: The map of Westmorland and Cumbria from the 1583 edition of the Saxton atlas of England and Wales (Old Maps Online 2022) showing the village of Newbiggin circled in red.

9.2 This 1662 map by Joan Blaeu (Figure 13) again clearly shows the village of Newbiggin-On-Lune (circled). The symbol next to the village name is possibly a church, which could refer to St Helen's Chapel.



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

9.3 The Jeffery's 1778 map (Figure 14) shows the village as 'New Biggin' rather than the combined Newbiggin and is the only instance where this occurs; suggesting it was recorded incorrectly. 'Freer Bottom', now Friar Bottom and Brownber are also clearly labelled for the first time.



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

9.4 The first edition twenty-five-inch Ordnance Survey map (Figure 15) is the first map to give detailed information about the villages layout. The map shows the railway and Newbiggin Station the northwest, the turnpike road through the centre of the village, with a guide post and sun dial near Causey End. The Horse Shoe public house in the centre of the villages, with a sun dial located close by. St Helen's Well and Chapel are labelled the north-east.



Figure 15: First edition twenty-five-inch OS map (map sheet Westmorland XXIX.8. Surveyed: 1857, Published: 1859. National Library of Scotland).

9.5 The second edition twenty-five-inch Ordnance Survey map (Figure 16) shows some changes within the village, with the station to the north-west now named Ravenstonedale Station, the sun dial near Causeway End is no longer shown and the Horse Shoe public house has been renamed as the Oddfellows' Arms Inn. The Post Office and St Aidan's Church are new additions in the centre of the village, however the sun dial is no longer shown. While the field patterns are very similar, some of the possible strip fields to the west have been incorporated into one larger field.



Figure 16: The second edition twenty-five-inch OS map (map sheet Westmorland XXIX.8. Revised: 1897, Published: 1898 Revised: 1897, Published: 1898. National Library of Scotland).

9.6 The third edition twenty-five-inch Ordnance Survey map (Figure 17) shows many of the same features as the second edition, with the addition of a smithy in the centre of the village and a vicarage to the east. The field patterns remain the same as on the second edition and the road leading to the station appears more formalised.



Figure 17: Third edition twenty-five-inch OS map (map sheet Westmorland XXIX.8. Revised: 1912 to 1913, Published: 1915. National Library of Scotland).

9.8 The first edition six-inch Ordnance Survey map (Figure 18) shows many of the same features as the twenty-five-inch OS map, with Newbiggin Station to the northwest, a sun dial and Guide Post near Causey End and a Methodist Chapel (Primitive) on the western edge of the village with St Helens Well and Chapel to the north-east. The Horse Shoe public house and sun dial near the centre of the village are not shown on this map



Figure 18: The first edition six-inch OS map (map sheet Westmorland Sheet XXIX. Surveyed: 1858, Published: ca. 1862 to 1863. National Library of Scotland).

9.9 The second edition six-inch Ordnance Survey map (Figure 19) shows a Chapel, Inn, Post Office and Church in the centre of the village but provides less detail than the twenty-five-inch map. The map shows Ravenstonedale Station to the west of the village, however the sun dial to the north of the village near Causeway End is no longer shown.



Figure 19: The second edition six-inch OS map (map sheet Westmorland Sheet XXIX.NE. Revised: 1897, Published: 1899. National Library of Scotland).

9.10 The third edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey map (Figure 20) shows many of the same features as the second edition, with the addition of a vicarage to the east of the village. The smithy shown near the centre of the village on the third edition twenty-five-inch map is now shown on this one.



Figure 20: The third edition six-inch-OS map (map sheet Westmorland Sheet XXIX.NE. Revised: 1912 to 1913, Published: 1920. National Library of Scotland).

9.11 The 1952 OS map of Newbiggin on Lune (Figure 21) shows the first addition of the “on Lune” suffix. While it does not give a detailed depiction of the village’s layout, the later Methodist Church is shown on the north side of the road (at the western end of the village). St Aidan’s Church is still labelled on the map in the centre of the village along with the vicarage to the east, however both the smithy and the Oddfellows’ Arms Inn are absent.

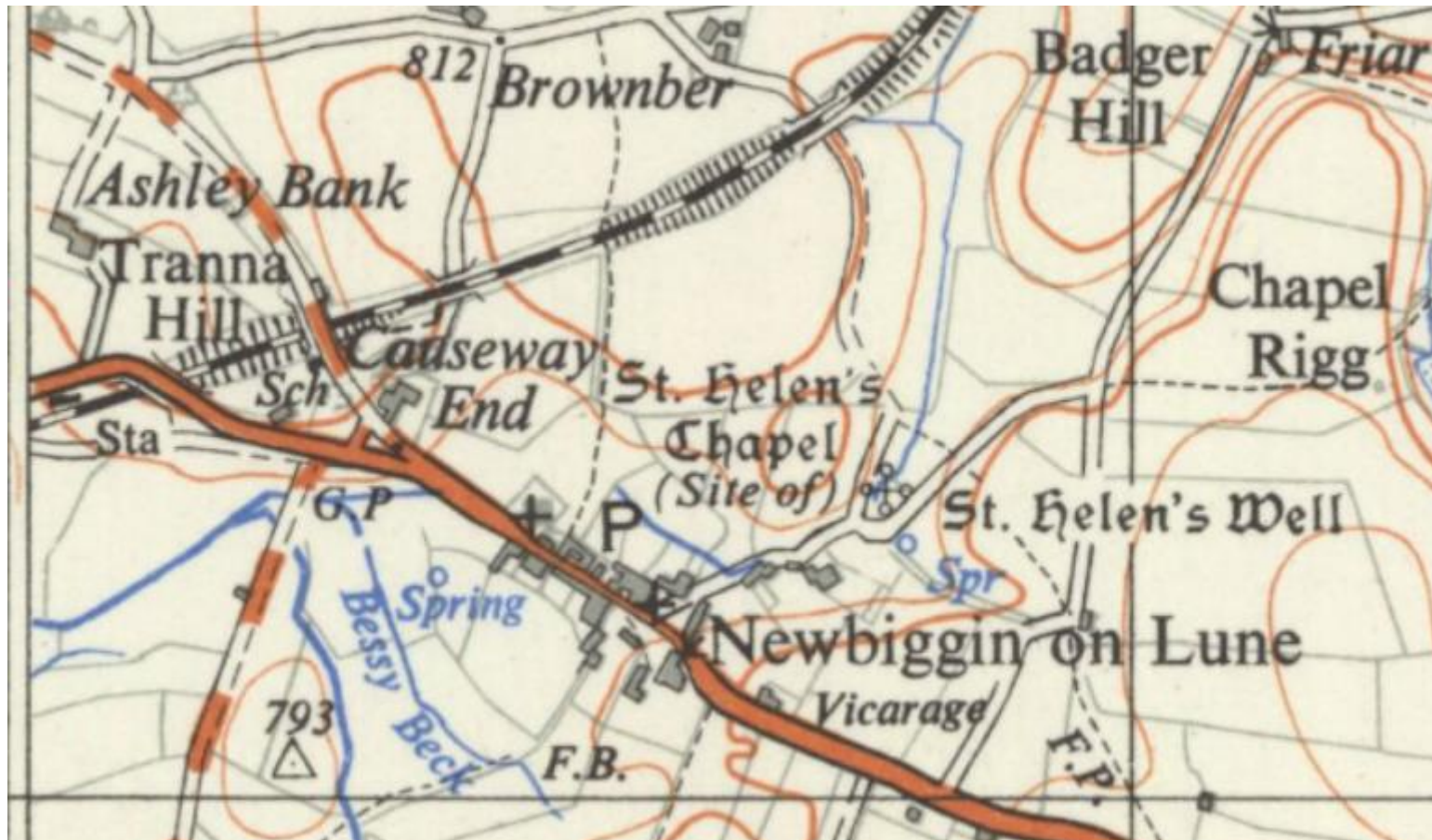


Figure 21: The 1:25,000 maps of Great Britain (map sheet NY70 (includes: 35/70) – B Publication date: 1952. National Library of Scotland).

9.12 This Bing Satellite image of Newibbin-On-Lune (Figure 22) shows that it has retained much of the same form and character as it did in the early to mid-20th century. The visible change is the diversion of the A685 around the north of the village and the creation of fishing lakes along Bessy Beck to the south of the village in the late 20th or early 21st century.



Figure 22: Bing Satellite image of Newiggin-On-Lune (National Library of Scotland 2022, © 2022 Microsoft Corporation. Earthstar Geographics SIO).

9.13 The LiDAR over Newbiggin-On-Lune (Figure 23) is incomplete but does show ridge and furrow to the north and east of the village.

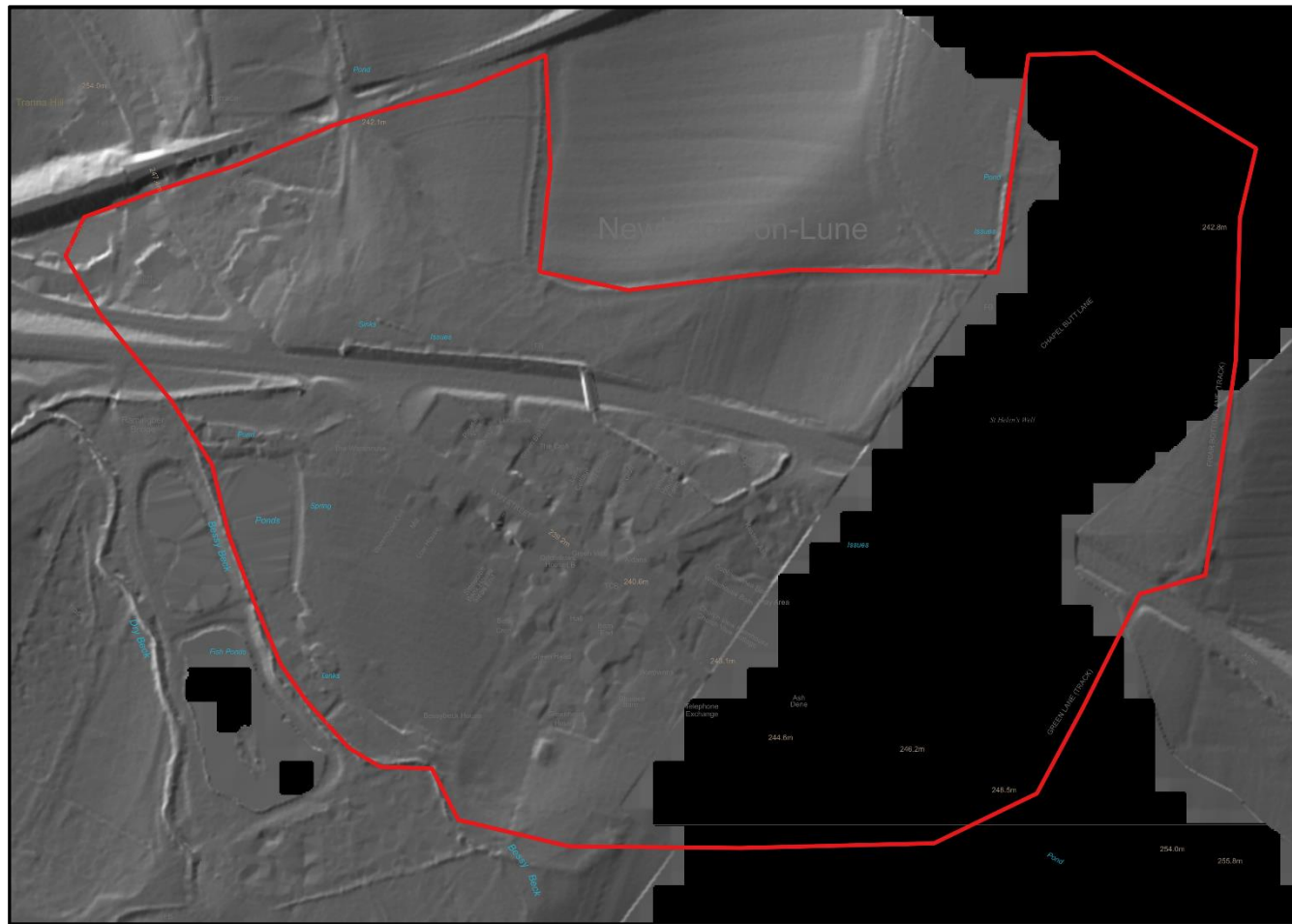


Figure 23: Image showing the 1m LIDAR data for Newbiggin-On-Lune (redline showing the location of the 'medieval' village core for reference (Environment Agency 2020)).

Feature No	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
B01	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile in limestone wall with sandstone quoins, the stile fans out to the east and has one step on the ground. Located on a public footpath giving access between field and trackway. Stile in fair condition, gaps/some stone misaligned.	Fair	Erosion	
B02	Bridge	Footbridge marked on historic 6" and 25" OS maps as part of a footpath. Mixed limestone and sandstone blocks forming a stone revetment relating to an earlier bridge can be seen in the water course, a newer wooden bridge partly covers the revetment. A wooden plank spanning the water course is located on one side of the revetment and bridge. Associated with St Helen's Well and Chapel area (MYD62347).	Poor	Erosion; Neglect	
B03	Water Smoot	Smoot in base of limestone dry stone wall with water passing through it and goes down to St Helen's Well. Smoot not visible on road side. Associated with St Helen's Well and Chapel area (MYD62347).	Fair	Vegetation	

Feature No	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
B04	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile in limestone wall, stile base is raised and a lambing gate is on one side. Stile located on a public footpath. Associated with St Helen's Well and Chapel area (MYD62347).	Good	Erosion	
B05	Step Stile	Step stile in a limestone wall with sandstone (?) steps and a wooden gate on one side. The steps are built into a bank/verge, connecting a sunken lane with a field (which is significantly higher). The wall to the right of the steps is out of alignment and uneven with the left side. The steps are starting to slip in the side of the bank and the wall to the right is starting to collapse.	Fair	Erosion; collapse	
B06	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile in limestone dry stone wall with modern wooden gate on one side. Steps on the ground on either side of the stile.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
B07	Step Stile	Limestone wall with five protruding through stones in a triangular formation creating steps. Steps are symmetrically coursed. Steps lead from sunken trackway into a raised field with a barn. Steps on public footpath, steps/wall possibly rebuilt following changes to the area when the road was built as seen in historic 6" and 25" OS maps (same style as B08).	Good		
B08	Step Stile	Limestone wall with five protruding through stones in a triangular formation creating steps. Steps are symmetrically coursed. Steps lead from field to roadside as part of public footpath. Steps/wall possibly rebuilt following changes to the area when the road was built as seen in historic 6" and 25" OS maps (same style as B07).	Fair	Vegetation; erosion; neglect	
B09	Water Smoot	Hole with lintel (smoot) in the base of a limestone wall, visible on north facing roadside, not visible on south side (field).	Fair	Vegetation	

Feature No	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
B10	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop on the left side of gateway to field with two hinges on the inside face, modern metal gate attached to the hinges.	Good		
B11	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops located at entrance to field. Left stoop has gate catch on the front face, the right stoop has two hinges on the front face with wooden gate attached.	Good	Erosion	
B12	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of dressed (rusticated) limestone gate stoops, with rounded tops. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face, right stoop has two hinges on the inside face. Located at driveway to private house. Quoins and lintel on house also rusticated – house is the former vicarage shown on the 1937-61 OS dmap.	Good		
B13	Step Stile	Step stile in limestone wall with sandstone steps and some coping stones. Singular step present on south (field) side. Three steps on the north (road) side, - road is on sunken level.	Fair	Collapse; neglect	

Feature No	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
B14	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop with a pointed top on the left side of gateway leading to a field, against a limestone wall.	Good		
B15	Step Stile	Step stile in limestone wall, two steps are built into the wall with a flat stone on the top of the wall at the crossing point.	Good		
B16	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop, on the left side of gateway adjacent to barn (MYD67766), gateway leading to fields/public footpath. Ivy growing around the top of the stoop, the stoop has two hinges on the front face with gate attached.	Fair	Vegetation	
B17	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops, both set at angles, with rounded tops leading to former farmstead (MYD67765). Left has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached, the right stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached. Limestone has crinoids in them. Evidence of prior use/attachments.	Good		

Feature No	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
B18	Unknown	Unknown features made from sandstone blocks with dressed corners with damage on one side; possibly a churn stand (?) and associated with former farmstead MYD67767.	Fair		
B19	Crenellation	Crenellation on porch of house and the wall along the roadside enclosing the associated courtyard of house and farm building.	Good	Vegetation	
B20	Date stone	Date stone inscribed with "PUBLIC 1925 HALL" on yellow sandstone over the porch opening of Newbiggin-On-Lune's Public Hall. The building is still used as a Public Hall by the local community.	Good		

Feature No	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
B21	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop with metal “eye” and attachments on one face, held in place by a tie visible on the opposite side. Stone stands on its own, probably marking an old boundary/trackway and public footpath (as seen on the historic 6” and 25” OS maps).	Good	Neglect; removal	
B22	Sheep Smoot	Blocked opening in the lower half of a limestone dry stone wall. A limestone lintel is still visible, the opening was tapered with the top wider than the base and is blocked with limestone blocks.	Good		
B23	Squeeze Stile	Tapered squeeze stile with higher though stepping stone built into limestone dry stone wall with step on the ground on one side, mixed limestone and sandstone quoins. Stile on public footpath.	Fair	Erosion; collapse	

Feature No	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
B24	Gallery	Wooden and stone structure forming a 'gallery' above a public right of way. The wooden rail has possibly been reused, possibly a skelbuse from a byre. There are stone steps leading to the gallery on the left, however, no floor of the gallery survives. There is a cobbled surface on the ground to the front of the buildings which then becomes paving. This feature is in the style of former spinning/knitting galleries however there is no evidence for this, and instead likely represents a way of accessing the upper stories of the buildings (former farmsteads – house and farm building). The feature is in a poor state of repair and at threat of collapse.	Poor	Neglect; Deterioration; collapse	
B25	Letter Box	Cast iron (?) ER II letter box painted red, attached to wooden post by metal rings also painted red (light post style). "POST OFFICE" is embossed above the opening, with the insignia "E II R" below the opening. "NEXT COLLECTION" is embossed to the left side of the date token below the opening and makers information at the bottom right side of the box (but not readable).	Good	Removal; replacement	

Feature No	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
B26	Date Stone	Red sandstone quoin inscribed with date 1741, located on the edge of Oddfellows Cottage. The Oddfellows' Arms Inn is marked on the OS twenty-five inch map, while 'Inn' is simply stated on the six-inch map. The quoin was possibly situated on the right side of a former door way which has since been partially blocked and converted into a window. Date is now very faint.	Fair	Erosion	
B27	Unknown feature (on quoin)	Sandstone quoin on the porch of Green View with a "Y" on it. The quoin appears to have been reused, as the geology and size is different to the other quoins used on the porch. The "Y" is now infilled with mortar, making it difficult to assess the depth of the marking. It was likely caused by a former use, possibly from a former fixing.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	
B28	Date Stone	"Chapel" marked on the 6" OS map and "Methodist Chapel (primitive)" marked on the 25" OS map. Sandstone date stone painted pale green with "[PRIMITIVE] METHODIST CHAPEL 1837" on (the paint is now peeling/flaking making it difficult to read). Stone located over the main doorway into the building above a light. Below the light is a stone (relief) arch with a stone seat/step at base of the doorway. The arch suggests that the opening has changed size/shape in the past.	Poor	Erosion; neglect	

Feature No	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
B29	Carvings	A series of stylised stone relief carvings on Low House and adjoining barn/mill/coach house. Doorway – two stone head carvings, a man on the left and woman on the right. A carved shield is below them. Carved grapes on the top of the pillar around the door. Relief carving (mythical animal?) and blank plaque next to drain pipe. Two stone head carvings (left man, right woman) below window base, above cart entrance. Carved rams head bust on keystone of cart entrance archway.	Fair	Erosion to figures	 
B30	Date Stone	Concrete(?) date stone with raised text showing "METHODIST CHURCH 1939". Stone located on gable end of the building below an outside light, facing the road, the rest of the building is covered in peddle dash/render.	Good		

Feature No	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
B31a	Kissing Gate	Cast iron kissing gate in a half round style with an interlaced bow/hoop top, located on a public footpath possibly associated with the former school (B32). Gates flanked by a pair of sandstone gate stoops (B31b).	Good	Erosion	
B31b	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gate stoops which taper with rounded top. The left stoop has railings attached to the outside face, two metal hinges are attached to the inside face with the metal gate attached. The right stoop has railings attached to the outside face with the kissing gate railings (B31a) leaded to the inside face hinges. The stoops are associated with PROW to old school (as given on the historic 6" and 25" OS maps, B32).	Good	Erosion	
B31c	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops on either side of entrance to private residence. Stoops tapered with curved tops. The left stoop has a gate catch on the inside face; the right stoop potentially has some tool markings and two hinges on the inside face. Metal railings also attached on the outside face of the right stoop.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
B32	School	Historic 6" and 25" OS maps show this is the location of the former school within Newbiggin-On-Lune, now a private residence called Lindale. The original fireplace mantle (dated 18...?) is now located on the outside of the building, by front door of residence. Building now a domestic residence.	Good		
B33a	Kissing gate	Cast iron kissing gates in a half round style with an interlaced bow/hoop top, the gate is starting to rust. The gate is flanked by a pair of sandstone gate stoops (B33b). The gate is located at the site of the former village school (feature B32; as given on the historic 6" and 25" OS maps).	Good	Erosion	
B33b	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gate stoops which taper with rounded top. The left stoop has railings attached to the outside face and two disused holes suggesting older railing were attached, two old unused metal fixing are on the inside face. The right stoop has hinges on the inside face with the gate (of the kissing gate B33a) attached to them, one unused hole visible on the outside face. Some delamination visible on both stoops. The stoops are associated	Good	Erosion	

Feature No	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
		with the old school (B32; as given on the historic 6" and 25" OS maps).			
B34	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops, stoops taper with rounded top, evidence of rustication on the sides. Left gate has gate catch on the inside face, the right stoop has two hinges with metal gate attached leading to private garden. Left stoop starting to delaminate.	Good	Erosion	
B35	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of roughly hewn sandstone gate stoops at entrance to driveway. Left stoop is pointed at top with two hinges on the rear face, the right stoop has a gate catch on the rear face.	Good	Erosion	
B36	Kissing Gate	Cast iron kissing gate in trapezoid-like shape, spokes going around the gate with leaf shape decorative finials on the top, gate painted black. The gate is located between a wall pier and a gate pier and is associated with the old road/track leading to Brownber (see historic 25" OS map).	Good	Erosion; removal	

Feature No	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
B37	Step Stile	Step stile in limestone dry stone boundary wall between fields. The north side of the stile is level with field, the south side has two steps – one on the ground (modern addition) and one though in the wall – leading to crossing point though the wall. The coping stones are starting to come loose and some of the wall is starting to deteriorate and collapse at the base on the south side.	Fair	Collapse	
B38	Sheep Smoot	Sheep smoot in base of limestone dry stone wall with lintel at the top. The smoot is now blocked with stones at the base and a concrete(?) slab on one side. Wall looks like it's starting to collapse on one side with stones missing.	Fair	Collapse	
B39	Step Stile	Step stile in limestone dry stone wall with corresponding steps on other side. Though step stones placed close together. Stile associated with public footpath from before the road was built (see the historic 6" and 25" OS maps), but does not appear to be accessible anymore.	Fair	Erosion; removal; neglect	

Feature No	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
B40	OS Bench Mark	OS bench mark shown on historic 6" and 25" OS maps. Bench Mark engraved on sandstone quoin to the right of west facing wall (to the right of the porch) on Church View Cottage. On quoin of former doorway, now partially blocked and a window.	Good	Erosion	