

Small-Scale Heritage Features Survey

Technical Report: Orton
November 2023



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Heritage
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Acknowledgements

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

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Summary

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

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

The survey of Orton took place over three and a half days on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th August 2022. The survey was undertaken by nine volunteers, the Cultural Heritage Office and the Cultural Heritage Trainee.

Orton is located between Tebay and Crosby Ravensworth. The parish is predominantly farming in character. There is some evidence of medieval activity in the vicinity of the village. However, the majority of the features relate to the post-medieval period. On the Historic Environment Record there were few records that related to what would be defined as small-scale heritage features.

The survey recorded 105 features during the project, most of which relate to the post-medieval period and reflect the rural and agricultural nature of the village, along with its position on routeways.

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

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1. Introduction

1.1 The Yorkshire Dales National Park 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 8th to the 11th August 2022 by nine volunteers, the Cultural Heritage Officer, and overseen by the Cultural Heritage Trainee. Training was given on the day in surveying techniques and each person carried out one aspect of data collection such as photography, measurements, GPS co-ordinates, and other aspects of site recording.

Aims and Objectives

1.6 The project aims are

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

1.7 The following project objectives were set

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

Project Scope

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

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

2. Methodology

Project Design

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

Desk Based Assessment

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

2.3 The late 19th and early 20th century six-inch and twenty-five-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (National Library of Scotland 2022-3) have been consulted throughout this process, as have other online sources to gain an understanding of how the village and parish developed.

Field Methodology

2.4 The field methodology as described in the project design (WDLPS 2022) was followed. Where permission was given, private land was entered to record known features (such as date stones) that were not visible from the PROW.

2.5 All the recordings were given unique identification numbers which are referred to in the text. The features were numbered based on the order they were found, in some case the recording has been split into multiple features (a, b, c etc.). This allowed closely associated features to be recorded together, while allowing for easier typological comparison.

2.6 Small-scale metal features (such as boot scrapers and tie rings) 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 and gate piers were not included in this survey, however exceptions were made in some cases.

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

2.8 However, in the case of Orton, the polygons defining the medieval core for Orton were much smaller (see Figure 1). As a result, the survey area for Orton was extended to include the main settlement area of the village, as this reflected the extent for the other villages in this project. The former back lanes were used to provide the survey's extent.



Figure 1 The red polygons define the 'medieval core' of Orton. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740 Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Gazetteer

2.9 The survey forms were transcribed and collated into a gazetteer (Appendix B). The records were then digitised as a GIS layer and the data plotted onto modern OS base maps (Figure 2). All appropriate features will be entered onto the YDNPA HER.

3. Background

Location

3.1 Orton is in the Eden district of the county of Cumbria (historically Westmorland), which became part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park in 2016.

Geology

3.2 The bedrock geology of the village is Scandal Beck Limestone Formation, which was formed between 346.7 and 343 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. This sedimentary bedrock is overlain with alluvium, consisting of superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, which formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (British Geology Survey 2023).

3.3 There are a number of erratics in the area, locally known as 'Thunder Stones'.

Landscape Character and Use

3.4 The ancient parish contained 9,920 hectares of land, which were distributed amongst the constituent townships, with Orton being 1,432 hectares.

3.5 As Tebay was part of the parish of Orton until 1897, the population of the parish reflects this, rising from 1,230 in 1801 to a peak of 1,917 in 1881 with the influx of railway workers. After Tebay became a separate parish, the population of the remaining parish fell to 832 in 1901 and again to 594 in 2001 (CCH 2023).

3.6 Manor Courts were the lowest court in the land but were an important source of justice for misdemeanours. Most ceased to function in the early 20th century. However, Orton still retains a functioning court (although they can no longer issue fines or punishments). The main business of the Court was to regulate farming practices especially, in pre-enclosure days, on the wastes and commons. The Quarter Sessions held in Appleby and Kendal dealt with more serious offences. There are continuous records dating back to 1756 (Character Appraisal 2009). However, it is known that the Manor was held by Gamel de Pennington in the 12th century.

3.7 Pevsner describes Orton as a 'loose-plan village with streams, bridges, and a couple of marshy fields in the middle' (Hyde 2010). It was described as a small market town in the 1670s; its market charter was granted in 1336 (CCH 2023). Its economy principally consisted of livestock farming. The Enclosure Act for the Manor of Orton was passed in 1769 (Character Appraisal 2009).

3.8 The central open green area is bounded east and west by two streams. The pattern of the village has changed little since the 19th century. The triangular area centring on the market place and the church is the oldest part of the village. It is Medieval in origin, however no buildings remain from this period other than All Saints Church. Despite this, vestiges can be seen in the tight layout and narrow burgage plots on the western side of the village bounded by a back lane. Many properties date from the 17th century, when the area became more prosperous and stone became the dominant building material. This part of the village is a comparatively dense area of mixed residential and commercial uses and was the central area of the village. Within the central core the building line tends to be up to the pavement with later 19th and 20th century properties being slightly set back (Character Appraisal 2009).

Known Archaeological Sites

3.9 There are 120 known heritage assets within a 1km radius of the village recorded on the YDNPA HER. Much of this information relates to the post-medieval agricultural history of the village and includes a number of farmhouses, farmsteads, field barns and quarries. However, the records include a large number of archaeological find spots that predominantly date to the prehistoric period.

3.10 There are six listed buildings within the core of the village (or its vicinity). Two of them are Grade II* - the medieval church (1145428) and an early 17th century hall (1326736). In the parish as a whole, there are a total of 15 listed buildings and eight scheduled monuments.

3.11 With regards to small-scale heritage features, a number are labelled on historic OS maps. They are shown in greatest detail on the first edition 25-inch map

that was surveyed in 1858-59¹. This includes at least six wells, four bench marks, a pinfold, a guide post, stocks, troughs, and a sawpit. Several footbridges are marked from the second edition maps². The YDNPA HER lists two churn stands (MYD64436/9), a sheepfold (MYD69484), railway wagons (MYD65033), and a number of bridges (MYD65032 and MYD69485) that also include a clapper bridge (MYD62984) and a footbridge (MYD65033).

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

Archaeological and Historical Background

3.13 There is a large amount of evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the village due to the nearby stone circle, and as a result of walkover surveys. The village itself has medieval origins. However, the principal period of growth was from the 17th to early 19th century, with many buildings dating from this period. This was a result of it being a small market town that was a satellite to Kendal, and was located on the Kendal to Appleby Turnpike.

Prehistory (pre-43AD)

3.14 Gamelands Stone Circle is located about a mile east of Orton in the direction of Raisbeck. This prehistoric embanked stone circle consists of more than 40 stones, all but one are Shap Pink Granite (the exception being limestone), however a number of stones are missing. It has been more than a century since Gamelands was first surveyed and investigated. However, a detailed survey was recently undertaken as part of another WDLPS project (see project report³). This revealed banks which had not previously been recorded. There is also evidence of internal and adjacent features, some of which might be contemporary prehistoric activity, whereas other features post-date the site, including a possible medieval field system (and evidence of the 1880 excavation). The continued activity surrounding the site

¹ 25" Westmorland XXI.16 surveyed c.1858-9, published c.1861.

² 6" Westmorland XXI.SE revised 1897, published 1899; 25" Westmorland XXI.16 revised 1897, published 1898.

³ YDNPA (Mitcham, D.J.), A Report on Earthwork and Geophysical Surveys at Gamelands Stone Circle for the Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership. Unpublished report.

suggests it continued to have importance in the landscape. There are 19th century references to 'Gamel's land' (corrupted to Gamelands) and Gamel de Pennington was the lord of the manor at Orton in the mid-medieval period.

3.15 Several finds dating to the prehistoric period have been recovered from the area in and around Orton. After ploughing in 1987, three concentrations of artefacts were found including a small scatter of flints which contained a knife and seven waste flakes (Cherry 1993, MYD63422). A large concentration of artefacts found at the edge of the field were mainly of pale grey lightly patinated chalk flint along with some chert. The finds included a petit tranchet derivative arrowhead as well as scrapes and knives. There were eight artefacts of flint patinated so heavily that their surfaces have a chalky feel, these may derive from a separate and probably earlier occupation in the vicinity (Cherry 1993, MYD63423).

3.16 Elsewhere, a cast copper alloy flanged axe-head of the Wilburton/Penard tradition has been found, and dated to the Bronze Age period (1200-1000BC; MYD63735). In addition, 49 find spots have been added to the HER, all the finds were uncovered as a result of field walking. These are detailed in the Cherry and Cherry reports.

Romano-British (43-410)

3.17 Only one find relating to the Roman period has been uncovered. This is an Aurelian coin dated to AD270-275 that was minted in Rome (MYD63733). However, there is a suggestion that reused Roman masonry can be found in the foundations of the parish church (see 3.18). This would therefore suggest nearby Roman activity, for which little evidence survives.

Medieval (410-1540)

3.18 The origins of the Church of All Saints date from the late 12th century. The exact date of its construction is unknown. The church was first documented when it was awarded to Conishead Priory between 1154 and 1163. But a longer period of use might be attested by possible reused Roman masonry within its foundations. However, there have been subsequent additions and rebuilding – the church was extended in the 13th century with the construction of the north and south aisles;

further alterations took place in the late 15th and early 16th centuries when the north aisle was extended, new windows were inserted, roof timbers were repaired and the three-stage castellated tower was built; the church was again extensively remodelled between 1878 and 1879 by regional architects Paley and Austin who rebuilt the chancel among other works (OAN 2004, MYD62518). The church tower, which is whitewashed, is a prominent feature in the village and the surrounding landscape.

3.19 Orton is thought to have had an 'ancient manor house', although it is not certain where it stood. Nicholson and Burn suggest that it was located to the south of the church, on what is now Hall-hill Brow (British History 2023).

3.20 Earthworks located near to the church are thought to be the remains of a shrunken settlement (MYD62339). Survey work and trial trenching showed the earthworks take the form of three, possibly four, small contiguous plots that are generally square or rectangular in shape. They are too small to be arable, and instead may be for some form of spade cultivation as vegetable gardens or even an orchard.

3.21 There are earthwork remains of a medieval field system of ridge and furrow as well as former field boundaries, which were identified on 1m LiDAR (MYD69149). Elsewhere, there are further strip fields that are visible on aerial photography (MYD63319). There is evidence of arable cultivation extending into the post-medieval period, with a small area of post-medieval ridge and furrow (MYD69689).

3.22 Finds spots in the vicinity of the church include a medieval ring, as well as a silver spoon (found in 11 fragments) and is thought to date from the 14th century (MYD63501; MYD63504).

Post-Medieval (post-1540)

3.23 There are several prominent domestic buildings that date to the post-medieval period. This includes Petty Hall⁴, also known as Orton Old Hall, which is dated to 1604 (by a date stone on the lintel). According to some sources, this commemorates

⁴ It appears on the first and second edition maps as Petty Hall, however it is labelled as Orton Old Hall on the maps revised in 1912 - 25" Westmorland XXI.16 revised 1912, published 1915; 6" Westmorland XXI.SE revised 1912, published 1920.

the rebuild by George Birkbeck (British History Online 2023). It is one of the only buildings in Orton that has its original mullion windows, with a mixture of two and three-light mullions, each with a hoodmould and decorative stops. The Hall had a number of owners following the Birkbecks, including the Petty family in the 17th century (from whom it likely gets its name), and then the Garnett family in the 18th century. William Garnett built the adjoining barn in 1740 (commemorated by a date stone; Garnett 1890).

3.24 Additionally, Orton Hall (MYD66435) is located to the south end of the village (towards Tebay), and is a multi-phased building. A 1662 date has previously been recorded on part of the building. However, the present front was rebuilt (or refronted) in the late 18th century for Dr Richard Burn (an antiquary).⁵ It was greatly enlarged and modernised by Harvey Goodwin between 1898 and 1900, and a 1900 date with the initials 'H&RG' is located on the rear wing gable. In 1905 further work was undertaken by Reverend Sidney Swann. Orton Hall is prominent on the historic OS maps, and is shown as a prominent building with side wings in woodland, however by 1912⁶ a substantial additional wing can be seen to the rear, which was likely as the result of the work organised by Harvey Goodwin.

3.25 One of the most unusual buildings in the village is Swan Villa. The front elevation is of yellow brick (presumably imported following the development of the railway at Tebay), along with 'bits of Gothic stonework' that include a two-storey gothic bay, that appears to have been added at a later date as it truncates detail around the doorway (Hyde 2010). The house was improved by its owner William Wilson in 1872 (see 3.26). However, following his death in 1877 his wife Mary turned the house into a Temperance Hotel and set up a grocer's shop on the premises (Smith). She moved to Kirkby Stephen soon after, therefore it is unknown how long the building stayed in commercial use. There is nothing marked on the second edition OS maps revised in 1897. The house has since been subdivided into two dwellings.

3.26 William Wilson was a prominent local sculptor, who was born in Orton in 1839. It is believed that he carried out an apprenticeship with a stonemason in

⁵ His name is present on the Jeffery's map of 1770 as 'Rev^d Dr Burn' (see 9.4).

⁶ 25" rev. 1912, pub. 1915; 6" rev. 1912, pub. 1920.

Perthshire (apprenticeships were common for youngest sons). He worked mostly in Westmorland, living in Crosby Ravensworth parish, before returning to Orton by 1869 (and they appear on the 1871 census, see Table 1). Much of his work is of an ‘ecclesiastical’ style and can be found on churches, houses and tombstones. There are examples in Orton (discussed in the results section) as well as other villages in the Westmorland Dales. William Wilson died at the early age of 37 and his epitaph reads ‘had he lived, he would have become famous’ (Smith).

Name of House	Name	Relation	Age		Profession	Where born
			Male	Female		
Doctor Hill	William Wilson	Head	31		Mason	Orton
	Mary D ^o	Wife		32		Maulds Meaburn
	George D ^o	Son	5		Scholar	D ^o
	Thomas (?) D ^o	Son	1			Orton

Table 1 1871 census entry for William Wilson and his family in Orton (Ancestry 2023)

3.27 The B6261 towards the hamlet of Raisbeck was laid out in the 18th century as part of the process of enclosing open fields once farmed communally. Its width up to the parish boundary was set at 60 feet, possibly to accommodate droves of cattle heading to and from the fairs at Brough. This route probably roughly followed the line of a much older droving and packhorse route east towards Ravenstonedale (with onward links to Sedbergh, Brough and Kirkby Stephen; YDNPA 2023).

3.28 The B6260 lies on the course of an 18th century Turnpike road joining the two major market towns of Appleby and Kendal. The route follows an older droving route which brought Scottish cattle south from the fairs at Appleby. As the village became more established the droves would have likely bypassed on higher ground, with the route being used by packhorses (YDNPA 2023). There is another, relatively short, stretch of turnpike road that ran from Orton to Shap that was built in 1761.

3.29 Orton once had at least three inns for people coming to market or travelling through the village (although four public houses/inns were recorded in Orton in 1742; Character Appraisal 2009). The Fleece Inn appears on all historic OS maps, first appearing in 1858⁷. It was built in 1826, but there was an inn on the site prior to this (YDNPA 2023). It is now The George Hotel. An ‘Inn’ was marked on the second

⁷ 25” surveyed 1858-59, pub. 1861.

edition six-inch and 25-inch OS maps that were reviewed in 1897⁸. This was the Duke of Cumberland Inn, now a private house. The third inn only appears on the second edition 25-inch OS map, which was revised in 1897⁹, as the 'Three Tuns Inn'. This is in the location of the Waverley Temperance Hotel, which still retains its sign (G004). It is unclear whether it started as a temperance hotel and then latterly received an alcohol licence. The temperance hotel was likely linked to the Methodist Chapel (and the Temperance Hall see 3.30).

3.30 Along with work to improve the parish church in the 19th century (see 3.18), the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built in 1833. It is described as having 'just a touch of Gothic' (Hyde 2010). It is the only non-conformist chapel in the village. The side room on its south side (which was either built of one phase or added later) was probably used as a schoolroom. There are other buildings with connections to the chapel. Principally among them is the Temperance Hall, built in 1858, 'looking like a very plain chapel' of hammer-dressed limestone (Hyde 2010). The Hall does not appear on the first edition 25-inch OS map surveyed in 1858-59, however it is marked on the second edition map which was revised in 1897.

3.31 There appears to have been at least two schools in Orton (along with the probable schoolroom in the chapel, see 3.30). The first school was built by private subscription in about 1730, and endowed as a grammar school in 1750. By 1809 the schoolhouse was considered too small, and therefore a new school was built in the centre of the village. This building appears on historic OS maps as 'Grammar School (Endowed)' on the first edition 25-inch map.¹⁰ However, the school was again relocated in 1963, and is now the location of Orton Church of England (Primary) School. The former school building is now a shop. On the first edition 25-inch map¹¹ another 'School' is marked, however it is not on any subsequent maps. It is possible that this is the location of the first school (built in the 1730s) or that it is another school building that had fallen out of use by 1897. On the later maps, revised in

⁸ 6" rev. 1897, pub. 1899; 25" rev. 1897, pub. 1898.

⁹ 25" rev. 1897, pub. 1898.

¹⁰ 25" surveyed 1858-59, pub. 1861. On later maps (revised in 1897 and 1912) it is referred to as 'school' or 'sch'.

¹¹ 25" surveyed 1858-59, pub. 1861.

1912, a school is shown in yet another location, labelled as 'Infant School' on the 25-inch map.¹²

3.32 A Reading and Recreation Society was formed in 1883 and built a reading room. The building is marked on the second and third editions of the 25-inch map¹³. It is unclear when the reading room fell out of use. In addition to this, there were two club buildings. They only appear on the third edition 25-inch map that was revised in 1912¹⁴. A building is labelled as a 'Club' in the centre of the village and the 'Liberal Club' is located to the south. The Liberal Club has a date stone of 1888 (G087), therefore it is surprising that it is not marked on the second edition map revised in 1897. The National Liberal Club was established by William Ewart Gladstone in 1882 in London, and the clubhouse was opened in 1887. Orton's Liberal Club appears to have a depiction of W E Gladstone, and it is possible that there was some kind of affiliation or it being a result of national developments.

3.33 At one time Orton also had a Police Station. It first appears on second edition maps revised in 1897¹⁵, and is still present on maps revised in 1912¹⁶. However, it likely fell out of use shortly after the police station was built in Tebay in 1906.

3.34 At the north end of the village is the old corn mill (MYD62212). It is thought to date from the late 18th or early 19th century. This historic OS maps show a corn mill and associated mill dam, first appearing on the first edition 25-inch map that was surveyed in 1858-1859¹⁷. On the revised map of 1912 a sluice is marked at the south end of the dam. The dam survives as an earthwork. It is thought that it ceased to be a working mill at the time of the Second World War, and was converted to agricultural use and the building stripped of all its machinery. However, there were at least three water mills operating in Orton by the 17th century, that milled flour and flax (Character Appraisal 2009).

¹² 25" rev. 1912, pub. 1915; 6" rev. 1912, pub. 1920.

¹³ 25" rev. 1897, published 1898; 25" OS rev. 1912, pub. 1915.

¹⁴ 25" rev. 1912, pub. 1915.

¹⁵ 6" rev. 1897, pub. 1899; 25" rev. 1897, pub. 1898.

¹⁶ 25" rev. 1912, pub. 1915; 6" rev. 1912, pub. 1920.

¹⁷ 25" surveyed 1858-59, pub. 1861.

3.35 The Post Office was once located next to the Corn Mill, but it is only marked on the first edition 25-inch map surveyed in 1858-1859¹⁸. By the revised map in 1912¹⁹, the Post Office is located on Front Street, in the location that is still the village shop and post office.

3.36 In 1897²⁰ there were two smithies located in Orton. Reference to one of these can be found in the Manor Court minutes. The minutes of 17 May 1843 refer to an application by John Simpson to build a house and smithy on the south side of Orton pinfold; the application was granted (Smith 1986, MYD63383). This smithy was located a few yards north of the Methodist Chapel. However, this smithy is no longer present on maps revised in 1912²¹, suggesting it was only in use for a short period of time.

3.37 There is further evidence of industry with several quarries recorded on the HER, along with evidence of the agricultural nature of the village with many farmsteads, comprising predominantly linear/row and loose courtyard plans but also 'L', 'T' and 'F' plans, as well as records for individual (field) barns.

3.38 The Market Hall was built by subscription in 1865, with the first foundation stone laid in 1864 by Richard Burn. It was built as a Butter Market. (It is first depicted on a map revised in 1897²².) A few years previously in 1860, the Orton Agricultural Society was founded and the first Show held (British History 2023).

Place Name

3.39 On historic maps the village is always referred to as 'Orton'. The name Orton is believed to come from the Old English meaning higher/ridge farm/settlement, with 'ofer' for the top of a promontory or flat-topped ridge and 'tūn' for an enclosure, farmstead, village or estate (University of Nottingham 2023).

¹⁸ 25" surveyed 1858-59, pub. 1861.

¹⁹ 25" rev. 1912, pub. 1915; 6" rev. 1912, pub. 1920; no post office is marked on the intervening map revised in 1897.

²⁰ 6" rev. 1897, pub. 1899; 25" rev. 1897, pub. 1898.

²¹ 25" rev. 1912, pub. 1915; 6" rev. 1912, pub. 1920.

²² 6" rev. 1897, pub. 1899; 25" rev. 1897, pub. 1898.

4. Survey Results

4.1 The survey of Orton took three and a half days to complete and identified 105 features over 91 records (Figure 2, see Appendix B for full gazetteer).

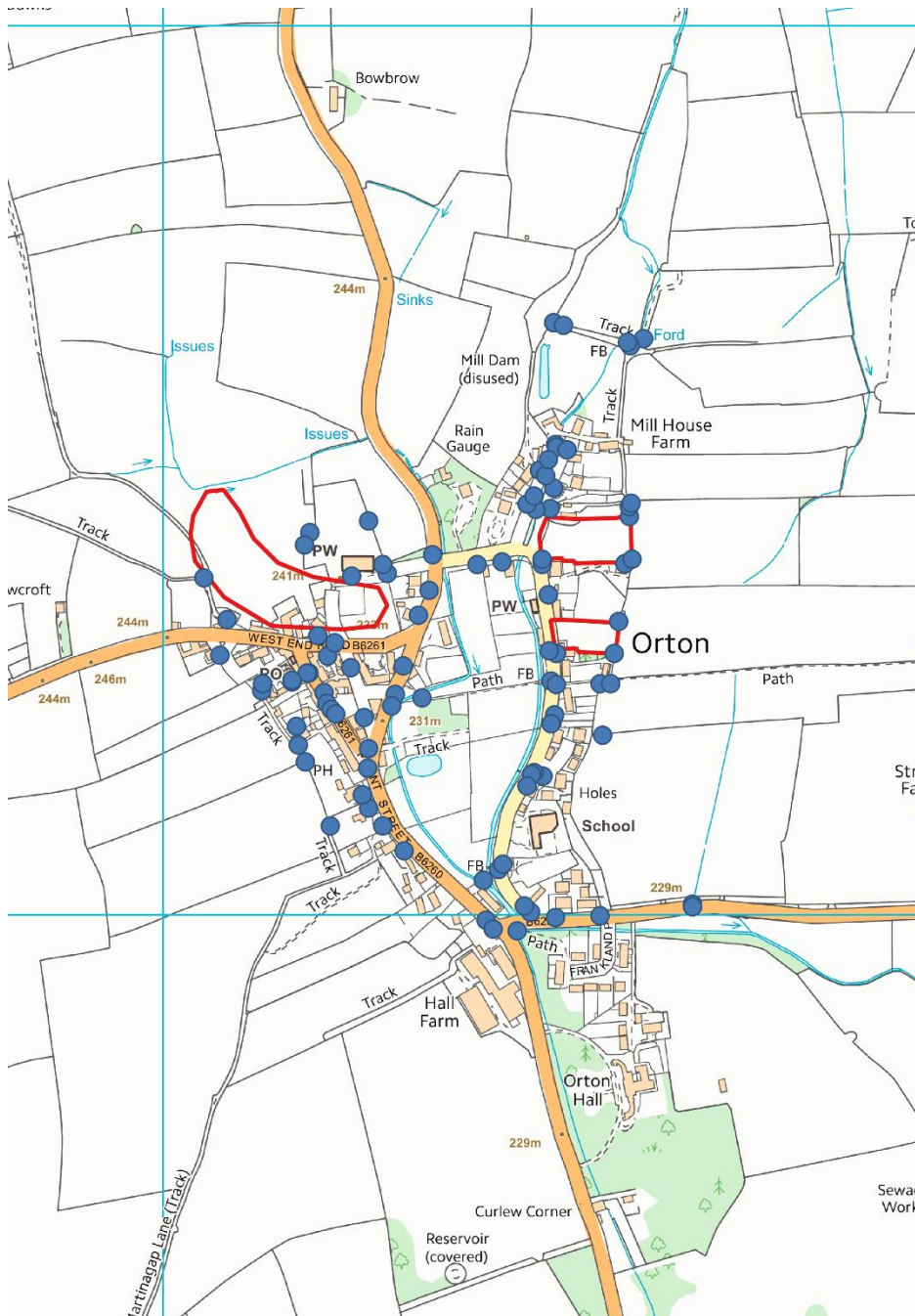


Figure 2 Map showing the location of the features identified during the survey. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100023740 Additional information: © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

4.2 Gate stoops were the most numerous feature identified during the survey at 38%, with 24 pairs and 16 single. Date stones were the second most common, with 12 surveyed, 11% of the total number.

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

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

Feature Type	Total	Feature Type	Total
Boot Scrapers	2	Letter Box	1
Bridge	2	Memorial	1
Churn Stand	2	Mounting Block	1
Culvert	1	OS Bench Mark	2
Date Stone	12	Pillory	1
Dovecote	3	Sheep Smoot	2
Finger Post	1	Squeeze Stile	5
Footbridge	6	Step Stile	5
Ford	1	Stepping Stones	2
Former Hotel	1	Steps	1
Gate Piers	1	Stile	2
Gate Stoop (Single)	16	Telephone Kiosk	1
Gate Stoops (Pair)	24	Unknown	1
Graffiti	1	Water Gate	2
Hearse House	1	Water Smoot	1
Horse Tie Ring	3		
Total Features			105

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

Commemoration

Date Stones

4.5 12 date stones were identified in the village of Orton during the survey. They differ in form and style, with the dates ranging from the 17th to 20th century.

4.6 The earliest date stone is located on Petty Hall and is dated 1604 with the initials 'GB' and 'MB' for George and Mary Birkbeck (G088; see 3.23). Each pair of initials and date are on carved shields on the lintel to the main door. Above the door is a hoodmould, which is of a different style to those on the neighbouring windows, with the hood being much deeper to surround the deeper lintel. The date either commemorates the building or rebuilding of the hall. It is one of the earliest surviving buildings of the village. The attached bank barn also has a date stone of 1740 and the initials 'W:G' for William Garnett who was owner at that time (G089a). The front elevation has a continuous dripcourse above the openings on the first elevation.



Figure 3 Date stone of 1604 (G088) on Petty Hall.



Figure 4 Date stone of 1740 (G089a) on the attached barn.

4.7 One of the more unusual buildings in Orton is Swan Villa, with a date stone of 1872 and the initials 'M.E' (G009a). By 1872, William Wilson (having worked on several commissions in the local area; see 3.26) turned his attention to the improvement of his own residence, Swan Villa. Above the front door is a niche with a shield, the date stone. The initials are of Mary Ellwood, his wife's maiden name. On either side of the shield are Tuscan columns, with the arch decorated with a botanic motif. The "hoodmould" has carved faces for its stops. There are other pieces of decorative carving on the house, all in his 'ecclesiastical' (or gothic revival) style. This is especially evident around the front door – the "jambs" are highly chamfered with a scroll stop with bar, it has been suggested that these are pilasters bearing capitals decorated with fleurons and dog-tooth carving; above the door there are three carved quatrefoils, two with fleurons and one with a shield, and above this is a hoodmould, the left side of which has a carved human head as a stop (Smith). The detail on either side of the entrance has been truncated by later alterations.



Figure 5 Date stone on Swan Villa, erected by William Wilson with the initials of his wife.

4.8 William Wilson's carvings can be found on other buildings in Orton. This includes along the eaves line of the former school (now chocolate shop, see 3.31) to which he added an extension to in about 1871 (Smith). In addition, there are other pieces of carvings around Orton that appear to resemble his work and is of the right time, but are unattributed. Smith suggests that date stone G075 may have been one of these.

4.9 There are two date stones that have the initials 'J.S.S' – G075 has the date 1872 and G002 has the date 1874. The 1874 date stone is rectangular with the carving of a shield-like shape, which is located at sill level of the first floor windows. The 1872 date is on a false keystone as part of an arch over the door; this is located on a later porch that has been added onto the house. The house itself is vernacular and dates to the late 17th or 18th century. The porch appears to be 19th century in date, in a gothic revival style. According to the current resident, the porch was moved from a house that had burnt down near Ravenstonedale. However, this

wouldn't explain why there are two houses in Orton with the exact same initials dated within a couple of years of one another. On the 1871 census, when using the parameters of male head of household living in Orton, there are a number of people with the initials 'JS'; however only one 'JSS' was found – John Septimus Sisson who was vicar of Orton (from 1849 to 1882) and lived in the Vicarage (Ancestry 2023).²³ It was not unusual for the vicar's initials to be found on date stones on buildings that they built or improved.



Figure 6 A late 17th/18th century house with dated 19th century porch. See date stone (G075) in more detail below.



Figure 7 House built in the second half of the 19th century. See date stone (G002) in more detail below.



4.10 One of the houses is dated to 1908 with the initials 'HG' for Harvey Goodwin (G021). Harvey Goodwin was the owner of Orton Hall, greatly enlarging and

²³ There is another John Septimus Sisson in the parish, however he lives in Tebay.

modernising it between 1898 and 1900 (see 3.24, British History 2023). There are at least two further buildings along the B6260 leading out of Orton, of near identical form with the same date stones. This includes one dated to 1905 on the B6260 from Tebay, and another on the B6260 leading up to Orton Scar. Therefore, as owner of Orton Hall, it is likely that Harvey Goodwin built a number of buildings in the village, and has used the same architect. The buildings have a vernacular revival or arts and crafts style to them, which were popular at the turn of the 20th century. There is an interview of William Goodwin and John Falshaw, where they talk about a number of residents of the village working on the estate. It is possible therefore that these could have been cottages built for workers.



Figure 8 House (within survey area) with date stone of 1908 and the initials 'HG'.



Figure 9 Date stone (G021) in a diamond shape with a frame that projects from the wall.

4.11 Three of the date stones relate to public buildings - one to a non-conformist chapel (G071a), another to a Temperance Hall (G069a), and finally one to a club building (G087). They all date to the 19th century, a period when non-conformist religions and social clubs flourished. The 'Wesleyan Chapel' was built in 1833. The date is inscribed on sandstone, and is located on the front gable above the porch. The 'Temperance Hall' was built in 1858. The date is probably on limestone with a framed border edge, and is also located on the front gable above the door.

4.12 In addition to the Temperance Hall, there was also the Waverley Temperance Hotel (one of three or four inns in Orton, see 3.29). The sign for the former hotel (G004) still survives, and appears to have been made from lime plaster. Temperance societies began to be formed in the 1830s to campaign against alcohol in the United Kingdom. Temperance was supported by some religious groups, and in particular non-conformist churches. In the 19th century the Methodist Churches were aligned with the temperance movement, with both Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists

championing the cause. The Wesleyan Methodists built around 100 'Central Halls', which were large venues that hosted cheap concerts, comedy shows and films and were intended to keep the working classes away from public houses (Wikipedia 2023). The Temperance Hall in Orton is located around 55m from the Wesleyan Chapel, and may have been built with a similar purpose in mind.



Figure 10 Date stone on the Wesleyan Chapel (G071a) - the inscription is becoming obscured by lichen and weathering.



Figure 11 Date stone on the Temperance Hall (G069a). It is not included on the second edition 25" map that was surveyed in 1858-59.



Figure 12 The sign on the former Waverley Temperance Hotel (G004) - the 'W' is missing.

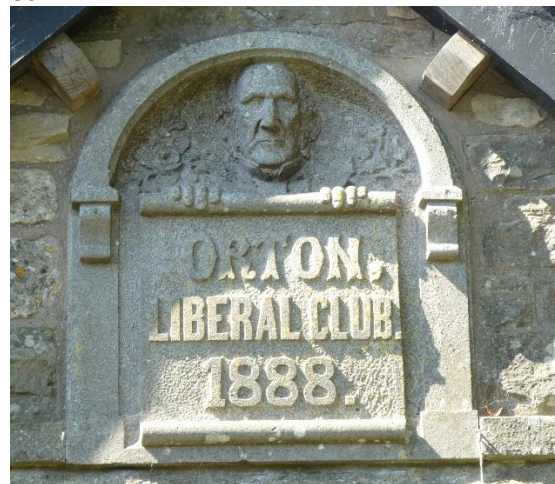


Figure 13 Date stone on Orton Liberal Club (G087) with the head of William E Gladstone.

4.13 The former liberal club was built in 1888. The date stone consists of an arch with a relief carving of a man, believed to be William Gladstone, holding a scroll with "ORTON. LIBERAL CLUB. 1888.". William Ewart Gladstone was a British statesman and Liberal politician. Pevsner describes him as 'a frowning gentleman with wing collar and sideburns [who] holds the name, as in a Beano cartoon' (Hyde 2010). The date stone is situated above the doorway on the porch; it is now a private house.

Memorials

4.14 The gate piers (G062) on the entrances into the churchyard have plaques to those 'who fell and to those who served' in the First World War. The gates were 'the gift of the Orton ex-service men of the war 1914-18' and comprise 'part of a memorial'. There is a free-standing war memorial located in the south transept of All Saints Church that is 'to the men of this parish who died during the Great War', and comprises of 18 names (Imperial War Museum 2023).



Figure 14 Plaque (G062) to those who fell and served in the First World War.



Figure 15 The plaques are attached to gate piers at the entrance to the churchyard.

4.15 The date stone (G053) on the former bus shelter commemorates the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953. The date stone is concrete, and recessed into the brickwork to the left of the opening (the exterior is rendered and painted white). It is called the 'Coronation Shelter', and is now used as a community book shop. The interior of the shelter is painted with murals, which were restored in 2022 to celebrate the Queen's Platinum Jubilee.

Agriculture

4.16 Agriculture has historically been the mainstay of the economy and livelihood of Orton parish. Some evidence of this agricultural history is still visible.

Churn Stand

4.17 Two churn stands were recorded in Orton. G077 is built of roughly coursed limestone with a scree top. Its front edge is built into the wall around a farm, with the rest of the stand built into the garden. Whereas G061 is free-standing, opposite the former vicarage. It is constructed from sandstone, with a concrete top. It has two

steps on the south side. The churn stand was damaged and rebuilt in 2022, as a result of its value in the local community. Churn stands were typically in use from the coming of the railway until the 1970s when milk was collected by tanker. There was also a decline in the number of dairy farms from this time, and again after the Foot and Mouth outbreak in 2001. It is possible that there were once more churn stands in Orton 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.



Figure 16 Churn stand (G077) built into the boundary wall of a farmstead.



Figure 17 Churn stand (G061) is freestanding, located on the B6260 towards Orton Scar.

Dovecotes

4.18 Three dovecotes were surveyed in Orton from PROWs, however it is likely that there are more. All of the dovecotes (G012, G013a, G089c) were found on the gable ends of (former) barns. The cotes are in a triangular formation, two with 10 holes and one with 3 holes. They were typically for nesting pigeons, which along with doves, were an important food source historically, but also kept for their eggs.

Wall Furniture

4.19 Dry stone walls are the predominate boundary type in and around Orton. A number of items of wall furniture were identified and recorded as part of the small-scale heritage feature survey, some of which relate to movement and travel, which includes 12 stiles (see 4.29).

Smoots

4.20 Two sheep smoots (otherwise known as sheep creeps, hogg holes, cripple holes) are located in the boundary wall of All Saints' churchyard. Although not

witnessed, it is assumed that sheep are allowed to graze the churchyard. This can be controversial, and seen as disrespectful to those interred there and their families. However, in 2019 the Chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester ruled that 'it is not disrespectful to allow a limited number of sheep to graze in a controlled manner on consecrated ground' (Church Times 2019).

4.21 The sheep smoots differ to one another. Each opening has a lintel; however their sizes differ. G066 is more of a typical size, being 0.65m high and 0.48m wide. In contrast G064 is only 0.32m high and 0.47m wide. The height would suggest that it has not nor ever could be used by sheep. It is unclear exactly what this smoot was for. The only water smoot (G082) surveyed in Orton was much smaller, being 0.27m high and only 0.33m wide. It is possible G064 could have been built as a rabbit smoot, but the reason for this is unclear.

Gate Stoops

4.22 Gate stoops were the largest number of features surveyed in Orton, with 24 pairs and 16 single gate stoops. The stoops were made from predominantly limestone or sandstone, and primarily relate to private properties and field access.

4.23 Historic maps show that the fields surrounding the settlements have only minimally changed since they were first recorded. Due to this, it is likely that the gateways to and between fields have stayed the same, making it probable that the gate stoops marking these gateways are contemporary with them.

4.24 Almost all the gate stoops had associated gate paraphernalia attached to them, some of which were still in use, and some of which were broken or no longer used. This continuous repurposing and reuse of gate stoops demonstrates their longevity in these locations, as well as their value as part of the farming landscape.

4.25 Gate piers were not included in this survey; however two examples were surveyed. The memorial plaques discussed in 4.14 were located on gate piers (G062), and the gate piers outside Swan Villa (G009b) were surveyed. These consist of three gate piers and one wall pier. However, it is probable that originally they were two gate piers and two wall piers. Swan Villa was originally one house, but it has since been subdivided into two, leading to the creation of another gate. The wall in

front of the subdivided section has also changed – being of a red brick instead of a yellow brick, concrete coping instead of sandstone, and plainer railings. This would also explain their stylistic difference. The gate piers in front of the original entrance, have a “space” underneath the caps that could have contained writing – ‘Swan’ is visible on the left-hand pier and it can be assumed that ‘Villa’ would have been on the right-hand pier, however this has eroded away and is no longer legible. The wall pier that is still in situ does not have space for any letters, and its form is identical to the gate pier that has been relocated and repurposed. The piers themselves are highly decorated in a Gothic Revival style, and they are believed to have been carved by William Wilson (see 3.26 and 4.7).



Figure 18 Gate piers (G009b) outside Swan Villa - the left and central pier lead to the original doorway, the one on the right appears to be a repurposed and relocated wall pier.

Travel

4.26 The village of Orton has historically held an important position as a satellite market to Kendal, and is situated on a number of Turnpike roads. Older routeways would have passed through and around Orton as well. As a result, Orton at one point had four inns. The small-scale heritage features that relate to travel likely postdate this period, although the stiles and bridges could be on older routeways, and they show it was still a place to travel to and through.

Fingerpost

4.27 Only one finger post was recorded in Orton. A 'Guide Post' (or 'GP') has been marked at this junction since the first edition 25-inch map surveyed in 1858-59²⁴. The current sign post is made of steel (or other non-ferrous metal) and is painted black and white (although much of that is peeling). It has a round finial on the top, and rectangular finger ends. There are three signs (or arms), however one (to Tebay and Kendal) predates the other two (that are pointing in Raisbeck and Shap directions).

Bridges and Fords

4.28 A total of eight bridges were surveyed, this included three bridges, four clapper bridges and one footbridge. A ford (G040a) was also surveyed, which relates to the meeting of three tracks. In addition, two stepping stones were surveyed, these are found on the former mill and tail races (G052 and G070). The number of watercourse crossings are indicative of the two streams that bound the central green area.

Stiles

4.29 A total of 12 stiles were recorded in Orton, this included five step stiles, five squeeze stiles and two other stiles. Examples from each type are relatively uniform in form, with the step stiles consisting of throughstones and a crossing surface, and squeeze stiles consisting of wall heads in a v-shape.

Boot Scrapers

4.30 Boot scrapers are often wrought or later cast iron and are located at entrances to buildings. They were a common feature, used for removing mud and dirt from shoes/boots.

4.31 There are two recorded boot scrapers (three boot scrapers in total) that were surveyed in Orton. They all can be found outside religious buildings. A pair are located on either side of the main porch entrance to All Saints Church (G067). They are a curved shape, with each end leaded into the wall and a central metal spike that

²⁴ 25" surveyed 1858-59, pub. 1861.

goes into the ground to help support the scraper. The boot scraper outside the Methodist Chapel is an 'H' shape with two finials on either end (G071b). However, the location is unusual, and is not positioned next to a door/porch. It has either been repositioned to its location more recently or it precedes the railings (the former is perhaps more likely).

Communications

Telephone Kiosk

4.32 There is a K6 telephone kiosk (G091), which has been repurposed to house a defibrillator. As a result, the slot which would have once read 'TELEPHONE' has been replaced by signs reading 'DEFIBRILATOR'. The K6 was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and were first manufactured in 1935. The crown provides further dating evidence, as the St Edwards Crown were introduced from 1953 (and from the early 1990s British Telecom would have likely painted the crown gold). As the kiosk has a new purpose, it is in good condition. The windows are mostly glass, with some panes replaced with plastic. The door retains its original metal and leather hinges.



Figure 19 Telephone kiosk (K091) situated on the corner at the junction of Front Street and the B6260.

Letter Boxes

4.33 Only one letter box (G005) was surveyed in Orton, which is located in the front wall of the village shop and post office. The post office had moved to this location by 1912²⁵. At the top of the letter box 'POST OFFICE' is embossed, with 'EIRR' embossed below the opening for letters. There is a maker's name in the bottom right corner of 'CARRONADE', presumably linked to the Carron Company, who built wall boxes from 1952. However, it does appear that the frame for the collection detail and mount for the collection day has been replaced at a later date.

²⁵ The Post Office appears in a new location on maps revised in 1912 - 25" rev. 1912, pub. 1915; 6" rev. 1912, pub. 1920.

5. Condition and Threats

5.1 In Orton, 76 (72%) features were identified as being in 'good'²⁶ condition, 25 (24%) were described as 'fair'²⁷ and four (4%) features were identified as being in 'poor'²⁸ condition.

5.2 The four features which were identified as being in a poor condition include two stiles (G033 and 036), a pillory (G068) and graffiti (G017). This is in part linked to their vulnerability to erosion, and in the case of the stiles vegetation growth.

6. Recommendations for Further Work

6.1 None of the features identified during the survey require any further archaeological investigation. However, further research could be undertaken regarding the initials/names on the date stones and how they relate to the phasing of the buildings.

²⁶ The form and structure of the feature survives and is clear. No evidence of significant damage.

²⁷ Significant damage is visible, but it does not affect the integrity of the site/feature as a whole.

²⁸ Significantly damaged, severely affecting the form/structure of the site.

7. Conclusion

7.1 The survey of Orton took place over three and a half days on the 8th to 11th August 2022. The survey recorded 105 features over 91 records.

7.2 The village contains a number of prominent buildings, both religious and domestic. There have been historic landowners who have left their mark on the village, including on date stones surveyed as part of this project. A local mason, William Wilson, is also identifiable by his distinctive style on a number of buildings in Orton.

7.3 Non-conformity in Westmorland was widespread. However, Orton has only one chapel, a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel built in 1833. Despite this, it is clear it was an important part of the identity of the village, with the presence of a Temperance Hall and Hotel.

7.4 The small-scale heritage features reflect the planform of the village – its enclosure over time, the central becks, and its location on many different routeways through the centuries.

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9. Appendix A: Historic Maps

9.1 The 1583 edition of the Saxton Atlas of England and Wales shows the location of Orton (circled). The icon of a house next to village name suggests there was a small settlement in the area (University of Glasgow 2022).



Figure 20 Saxton's map of 1583 showing 'Orton'.

9.2 The 1610 map by John Speed shows the village of 'Orton'. The symbol next to the village name represents a settlement, it is unclear if it is meant to represent a church.



Figure 21 Speed's map of 1610, showing 'Orton'.

9.3 The 1662 map by Joan Blaeu shows the village of Orton. The symbols next to the village name represent a settlement, it is unclear if it is meant to represent a church. Blaeu used Speed's map as a base.



Figure 22 Blaeu's map of 1662, showing 'Orton'.

9.4 The Jeffery's 1770 map shows the village of Orton. 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). A rough plan of the village is shown, which is similar to the one present today. The parish church and vicarage are marked out in more detail, and the 'Rev^d D^r Burn' is marked (who was connected to Orton Hall).



Figure 23 Jeffery's map of 1770, showing the village of Orton.

9.5 First Edition Twenty-Five Inch Westmorland XXI.16 surveyed 1858-1859,
published 1861



Figure 24 1st ed. 25" OS map, surveyed 1858-9,

9.6 Second Edition Six Inch Westmorland XXI.SE revised 1897, published 1899.

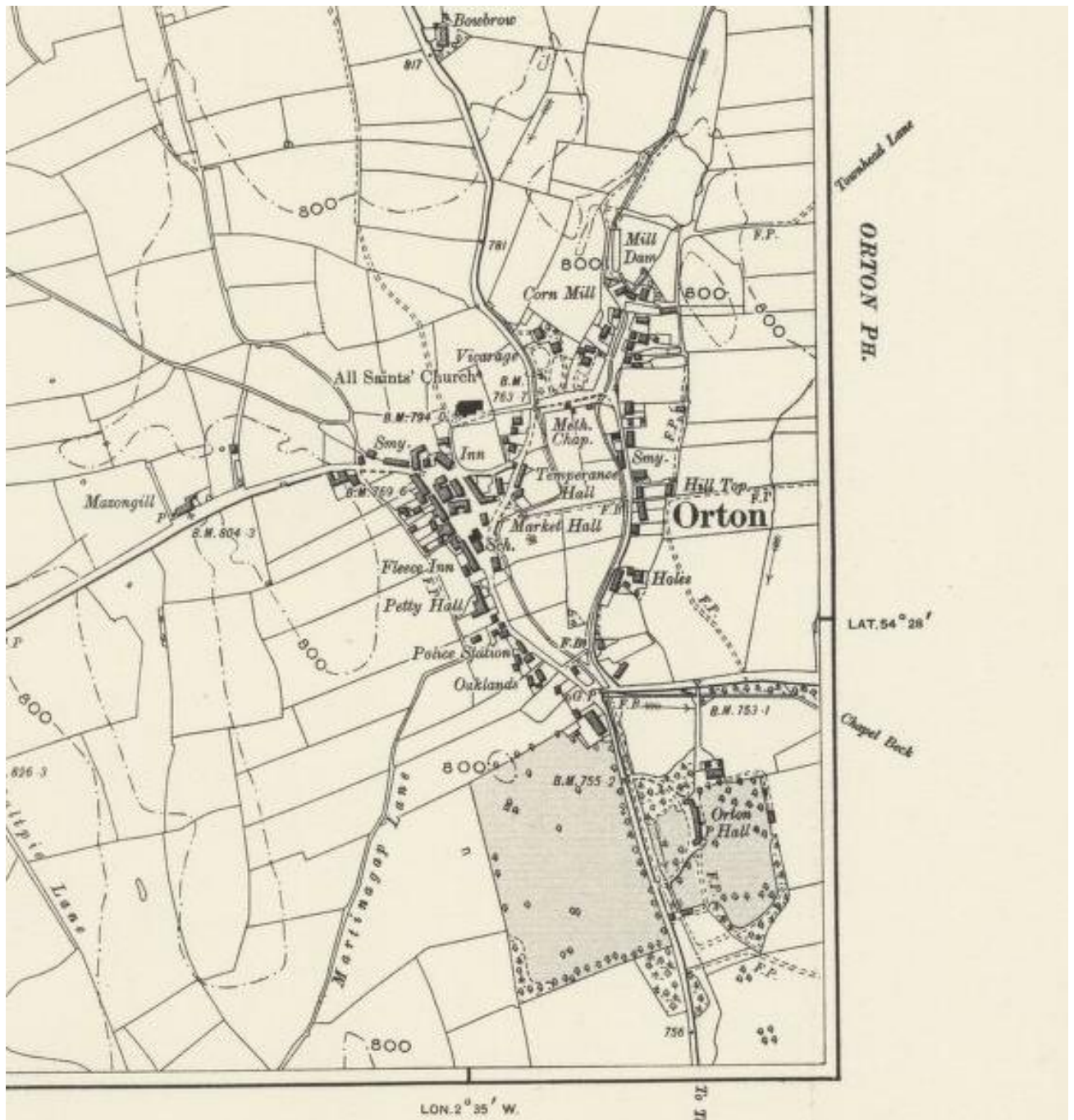


Figure 25 2nd ed. 6" OS Map, revised 1897.

9.7 Second Edition Twenty-Five Inch Westmorland XXI.16 revised 1897,
published 1898

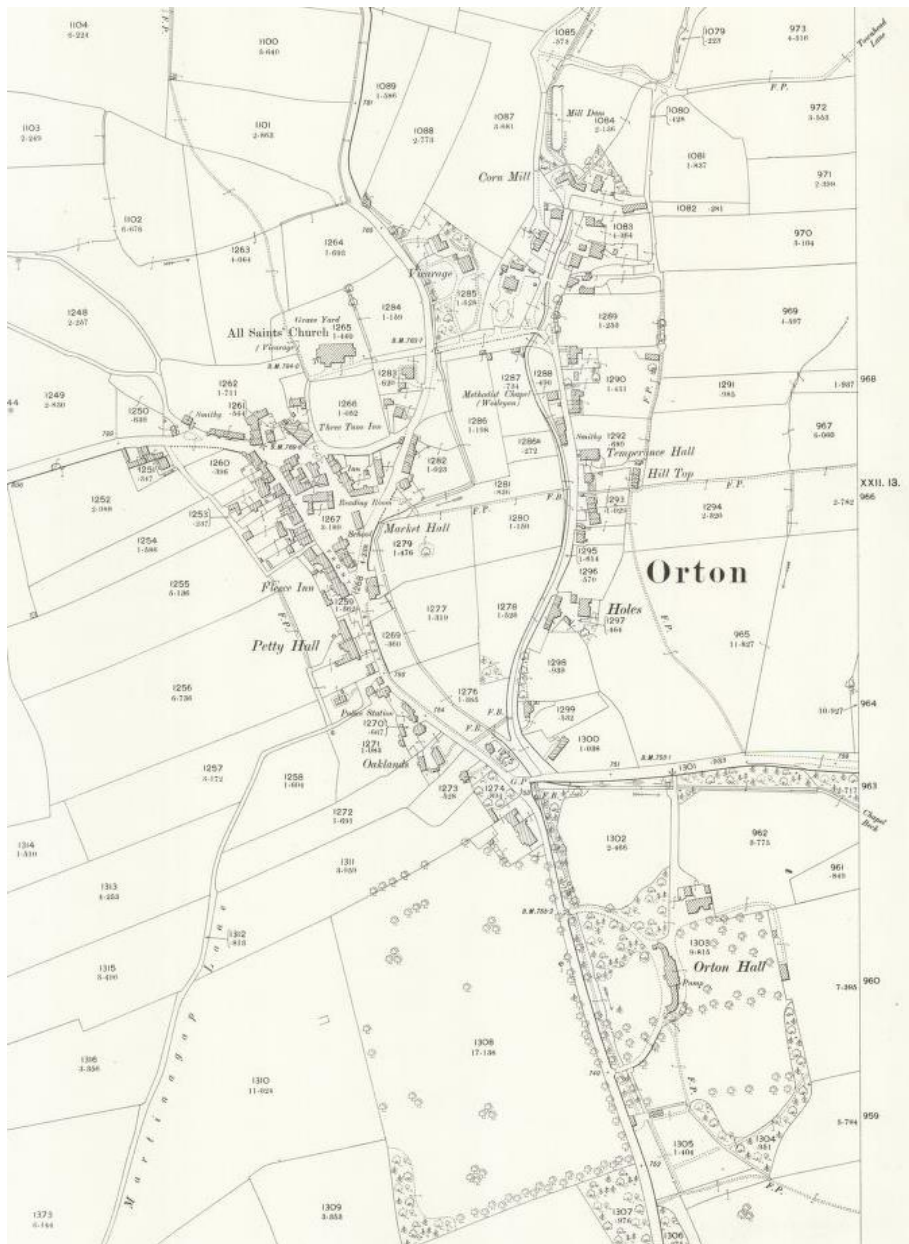


Figure 26 2nd ed. 25" OS Map, revised 1897.

9.8 Third Edition Twenty-Five Inch Westmorland XXI.16 revised 1912, published 1915

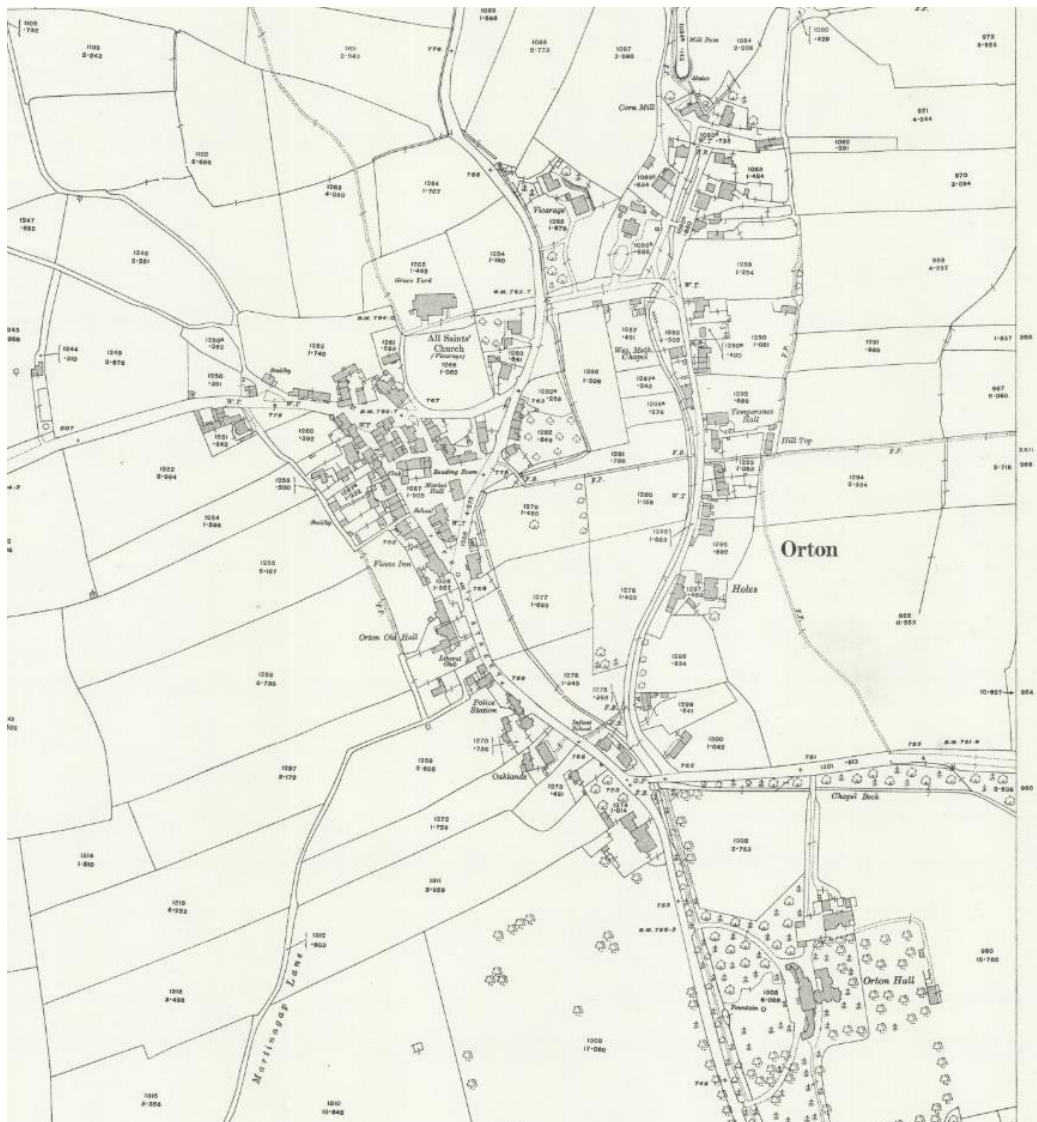


Figure 27 3rd ed. 25" OS Map, revised 1912.

9.9 Third Edition Six Inch Westmorland XXI.SE, revised 1912, published 1920

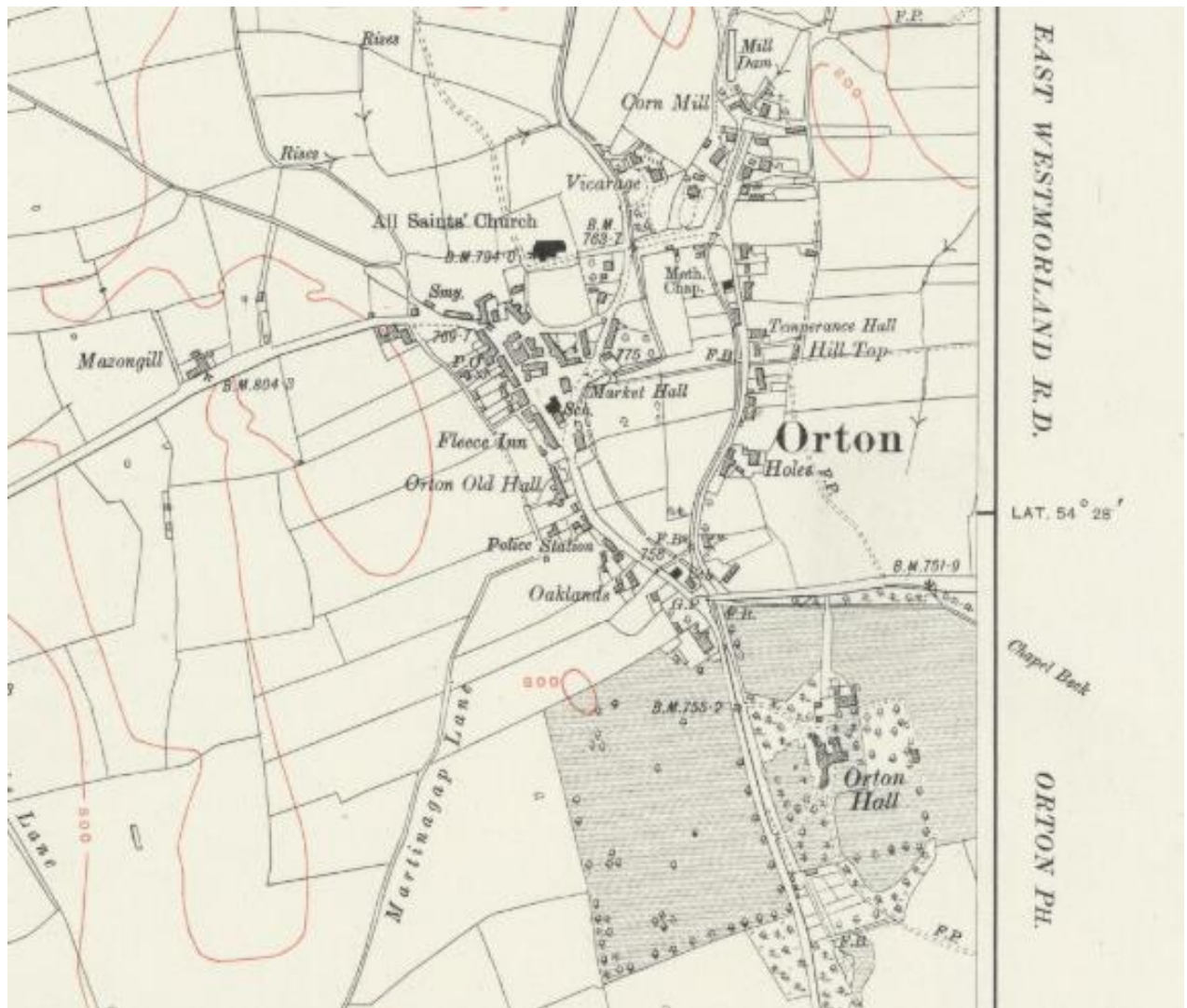


Figure 28 3rd ed. 6" OS Map, revised 1912.

9.10 Bing map



Figure 29 Aerial map of Orton.

9.11 1m LiDAR map

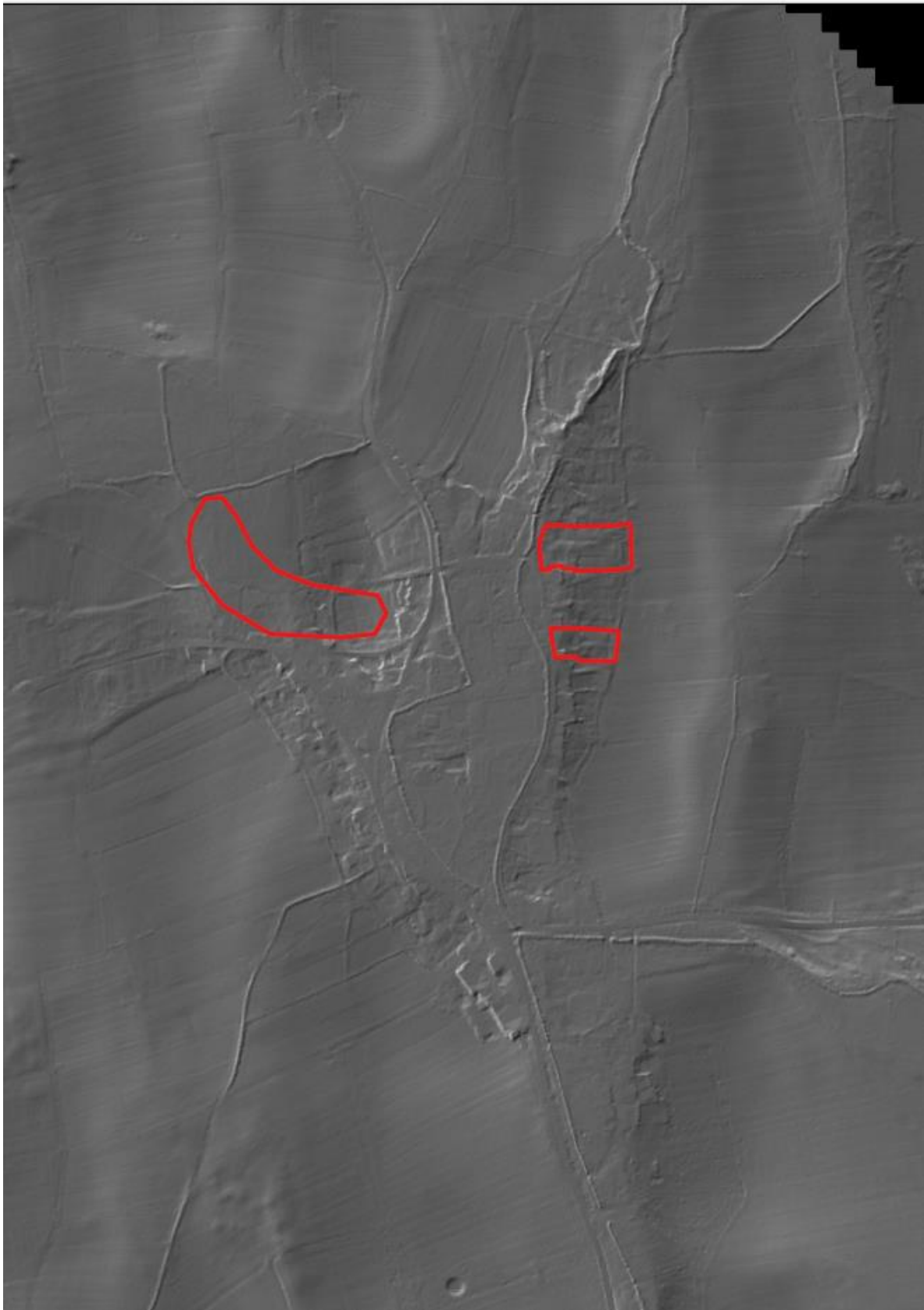
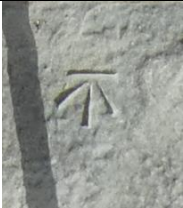


Figure 30 1m LiDAR of Orton.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G001	OS Bench Mark	OS bench mark inscribed on the second quoin to the right of the front entrance of Kennedys Chocolate shop. Shown on the first edition 25" OS map. .	Good	Vehicles	
G002	Date Stone	Rectangular date stone located above the main entrance to private residence, in line with the base of the first floor windows. The stone has a relief carving of a shield, with two scrolls at the top and one at the base with "J.S.S." "1874" over two lines in the centre of the shield. Stone is similar to G075.	Good	Erosion	
G003a	Date Stone	Rectangular date stone "WS 16 85" on the current rear elevation of a private residence. The date stone appears to be on a former lintel, possibly over a blocked door or window. If it was a door, it may precede the door that is now located to its left, or it could have once been two cottages. The house and stone are painted white, with date and letters painted black.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G003b	Horse Tie Ring	Two iron hooks with rings fixed into the wall located on either side of the main doorway on the front elevation to private residence.	Good	Removal	
G004	Former Hotel	Former Temperance Hotel, the name of the hotel is made from plaster/lime mortar(?) and painted white, "[W]AVERLEY TEMPERANCE HOTEL" (the "W" is missing) and is positioned in a curved top rectangle with raised edges. House undergoing renovation work at the time of survey. "Inn" marked on some of the historic maps.	Fair	Removal; erosion	
G005	Letter Box	Letter box painted red set into the front wall of the village shop. "POST OFFICE" is embossed at the top of the box, with "E II R" below the opening. Next collection is embossed to the left of the day token, with the manufacturing name "CARRONAGE" on a plaque on the bottom right side of the box which possibly refers to the Carron Company who built wall boxes from 1952.	Good	Removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G006	Horse Tie Rings	Two iron hooks with rings fixed to either side of the main doorway to private house.	Good	Removal	
G007	Date Stone	Round date stone with "TRF" at the top in a triangular formation (the T is slightly damage) with "1740" below it. Stone located on the north side elevation of private residence. The stone has been painted and is now peeling.	Good	Erosion; removal	
G008	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of rough limestone gate stoops with sub-rounded tops, located on a trackway to a former barn. Left stoop has a gate catch on the front face, the right stoop has two hinges on the front face.	Good	Vehicles; removal	
G009a	Date Stone	Carved sandstone date stone in a shield shape with "M.E" "1872" over two lines in the centre. The shield is situated in a highly decorated arch with two Tuscan columns on either side of the recess. Two relief carved heads are located on either side of the arch. Date stone located above the former main entrance (house was originally Swan Villa, but has now been split into two dwellings). Carved by former resident William Wilson.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G009b	Gate Piers	Four sandstone gate/wall piers, two located at the front of Swan Villa and two in front of Stone Leigh (formally all one building called Swan Villa). The piers are all highly decorated in an ecclesiastical style, with chamfered sides and decorative pier caps. The central left pier is engraved with "SWAN" on the top front face, with two hinges on the inside face (gate attached). The right central pier has traces of a former engraving which is now unclear on the front face, with a gate catch on both side faces for separate gates belonging to each property. Probably carved by former resident William Wilson.	Fair	Erosion; neglect' removal	
G010	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with trapezoid tops leading to private residence. The left stoop has two metal hinges on the inside face, the right stoop has latch on the inside face.	Good	Removal; erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G011	Step Stile	Step style in predominantly limestone dry stone wall on the PROW (possibly marking the old back lane). There is one step on either side, with the one on the south west side slightly broken.	Fair	Collapse; removal	
G012	Dove Cote	Dove cote in triangular formation made up of one space over two with sills/lintels, located in the gable end of former farm building/barn(?).	Good	Removal	
G013a	Dove Cote	Dove cote in triangular formation made up of 10 spaces over four rows, all with sills and lintels, though some are damaged. Located in the gable end of former barn.	Fair	Removal; erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G013b	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop on the right side of gateway. Iron band around the top of the stoop with a hinge attached and a newer hinge at the base with wooden gate attached to both.	Good	Erosion; removal; vehicles	
G014	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop located on the right side of gateway leading to an alleyway. The stoop has two broken leaded hinges on the front face, with one leaded hinge on the inside face at the base with gate attached, and newer hinge going through the stoop at the top of the inside face with gate attached.	Good	Removal; erosion; vehicles	
G015	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop on right side of gateway leading to garden of private residence. Gate catch on the inside face.	Good	Removal; erosion; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G016	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops leading to between house and farm building, with rusticated detail on the sides and sub-rounded tops. Left stoop has two hinges on the font face with gate attached, right stoop has two unused hinges and a gate catch.	Good	Removal; erosion	
G017	Graffiti	Graffiti carved into top right side of quoin, located on former smithy. Carvings consist of a clearly defined "T" and "C" (but this is much fainter). Smithy marked on historic 6" and 25" OS Maps.	Poor	Erosion; vehicles	
G018	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop on right side of gateway leading to field, with two hinges on the outside face. Newer gate attached to stoop view wire.	Good	Erosion; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G019	Step Stile	Step stile in mixed dry stone wall, on the former back lane (now PROW). Stile has two concrete steps on the ground on the SE side, with one step on the other side.	Fair	Collapse/removal	
G020	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile in dry stone wall with lambing gate, on the former back lane (now PROW). Base though stone slightly broken on one side.	Fair	Removal	
G021	Date Stone	Diamond sandstone(?) with "19" "HG" "08" in a relief carving (HG = Harvey Goodwin). Date stone located on the SW elevation of private residence.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G022	Footbridge	Footbridge marked on 25" OS map. Stone footbridge with concrete capping on path/track leading to Orton Hall, going over Chapel Beck. Bridge has wall pier on either end and a raised arch in the centre. Bridge located to the SE of Raisbeck Road bridge.	Good	Flood; removal	
G023	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops leading to field. Left stoop is shorter (possibly broken) with drill marks on the front face and a latch on the inside face. Right stoop has two hinges on inside face with gate attached.	Good	Removal; erosion; vehicles	
G024	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops at entrance to private residence. Left stoop has two hinge plates on inside face, with quarry marks on front face. Right stoop has two hinge plates on the inside face.	Good	Removal	
G025a	Clapper bridge	Footbridge marked on historic 6" and 25" OS maps. Clapper bridge is built from sandstone with one central support, located on a PROW. The top of the bridge is covered in concrete, with a metal rail on one side. Stone revetment visible on either side of the bank supporting the bridge.	Good	Flooding; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G025b	Clapper Bridge	Footbridge marked on historic 6" and 25" OS maps. Clapper Bridge is built from sandstone with one central support, located on a PROW. The top of the bridge is covered in concrete, with a metal rail is on one side. Stone revetment visible on either side of the bank supporting the bridge.	Good	Flooding; removal	
G026	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of roughly hewn limestone gate stoops at entrance to field. Left stoop is shorter (possibly broken) and has a chain attached to inside face, right stoop has chain around its centre, with a gate attached to the chain.	Good	Erosion; removal	
G027	Clapper Bridge	Footbridge marked on historic 6" and 25" OS maps. Clapper bridge is built with one central (limestone) support, located on a PROW. The top of the bridge is covered in concrete, with a wooden handrail on one side. Stone revetment visible on either side of the bank supporting the bridge.	Good	Erosion; flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G028	Stile	Stile in limestone dry stone wall leading to alleyway between two sets of houses, possibly leading to former back lane (now PROW) and runs east to west (G029 at west end). Alleyway is higher so there is a step down to the road on the east side. Stile and wall have been (in part) re-mortared.	Good	Erosion; removal	
G029	Step Stile	Step stile in mixed dry stone wall at the west end of an alleyway between houses that leads to the former back lane (G028 at east end of alleyway), with lambing gate on one side. West-side has three steps, east side one step.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G030	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile in limestone wall (some evidence of mortar) with wooden bar through the lower quarter of the wall and gate on one side. Stile leading to probable former back lane behind private residence.	Good	Removal; erosion	
G031	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of roughly-hewn limestone gate stoops of different heights between two fields. Left (east) stoop has gate catch on the south face, with two holes on the west face; the right (west) stoop has two hinges on the south face with gate attached. Possibly been reused/moved as out of alignment.	Good	Removal; vehicles	
G032	Step Stile	Step stile in mixed limestone sandstone dry stone wall between two fields, with lambing gate on the south side and through stone step built into both sides of the wall. Stile located on footpath, probably the former back lane.	Good	Vegetation; erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G033	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile in mixed limestone and sandstone wall between fields, with one step on either side of the wall. East section of wall starting to collapse. Located on public footpath, possible former back lane.	Poor	Neglect; collapse; vegetation	
G034a	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile in mixed limestone and sandstone dry stone wall with a step at the base. A gate stoop has been used on the west side of the stile (a second gate stoop located further to the west marking a blocked gateway (G034b)). Stile and former gateway next to converted field barn, located on public footpath, probable former back lane.	Good	Erosion; vegetation	
G034b	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gate stoops marking blocked gateway leading to a field, with a step stile (G034a) on one side of the east stoop. Stile and former gateway next to converted field barn.	Good	Vegetation	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G035	Unknown	Limestone boulder located next to boundary wall with possible cut markings on it. Query if plough marks.	Good	Removal	
G036	Stile	Stile in mixed limestone and sandstone dry stone wall. Stile located on public footpath, probably the former back lane. The wall on the west side of the stile has collapsed. Lambing gate on the south side.	Poor	Vegetation; collapse; neglect	
G037	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops leading to a field off the public footpath (probable former back lane). Left stoop has gate catch and chain on the front face; right stoop has two hinges on the front face with gate attached.	Good	Removal; erosion; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G038	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop on the right side of gate way leading to a field, with access from public footpath (probable former back lane). Stoop has one hinge on the front face.	Good	Removal; vegetation	
G039	Water Gate	Water gate made from an iron pole built into the wall over Chapel Beck with metal chains hanging from it, adjacent to a farm track. Possibly part of a former fell gate as shown on the historic 6" OS map.	Fair	Vegetation; collapse; neglect; flooding	
G040a	Ford	Ford through Chapel Beck at the crossroads of multiple trackways. Ford shown but not labelled on historic OS maps.	Good	Flooding; erosion; vegetation	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G040b	Footbridge	Footbridge marked on the 6" and 25" OS maps over the mill race/Chapel Beck. The clapper bridge is made from a sandstone slab supported by a bank on either side.	Good	Flooding; erosion; vegetation; removal	
G041a	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop on the north side of gateway which leads to a track/former back lane. Stoop has two metal hinges on the east face.	Good	Erosion	
G041b	Culvert	Eight stone slabs laid to create a bridge/culvert, probably associated with the leat leading to the Mill Dam outlined on the historic 6" and 25" OS map. The stone slabs are possibly former repurposed gate stoops based on their size. Seven are sandstone, one is limestone. Some cracking and weathering on the slabs.	Fair	Erosion; flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G042	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with rounded top, located on the right side of gateway leading to fields. Two hinges on the inside face with gate attached, with large gate catch on the front face.	Good	Removal; vehicles; erosion	
G043	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop on the left side of gateway leading to private garden. One bracketed hinge and one hinge on the inside face with wooden gate attached.	Good	Erosion	
G044	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of tapered limestone gate stoops (non-matching pair). Left stoop is taller and has a rounded top and shoulders with dressings marks and two small iron hinges on the inside face. Left stoop is shorter with a rounded top and dress marks; one hinge on the inside face, with hole near the top on the front face.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G045	Footbridge	Footbridge shown over former Mill Leat on the 25" OS map. Current footbridge is built on older stone revetment.	Fair	Erosion; flooding; removal	
G046a	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops. Stoops worked in a square profile with pointed pyramidal tops. Located at the entrance to driveway leading to the rear of property. The left stoop has two hinges and a hole on the inside face; the right stoop has two hinges on the inside face.	Fair	Removal; vehicles; erosion	
G046b	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops. Stoops worked in a square profile with pointed pyramidal top; stoops located at the entrance pathway of private residence. Stoops set at an angle, possible moved/damaged in the past. Left stoop has a gate catch and eye with single chain on the inside face; right stoop has two hinges on the inside face.	Fair	Erosion; removal; neglect	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G047	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rounded tops and shoulders. Located on the second step of the entrance pathway to private house. Left stoop has a gate catch on the inside face; right stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached.	Good	Erosion; vegetation	
G048	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop on the left side of the gateway, at entrance to private residence (former farmstead). Two metal hinges on the front face (top hinge goes through the stone).	Good	Erosion; removal; vegetation; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G049a	Steps	Four mixed sandstone and limestone stone steps cut into the bank leading to the stream/mill leat. Steps not shown on Historic OS maps and are of unknown purpose.	Fair	Vegetation; erosion; flooding	
G049b	Bridge	Limestone bridge over the stream/mill leat with wide arch underneath and low parapet sides. West side has some cement/concrete suggesting past (vehicle?) damage.	Fair	Vegetation; flooding; vehicles	
G050	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop on left side of gateway at entrance to private residence. Former fittings at the base of the stoop, half of which have been leaded in. Adjacent to metal railings, though not attached.	Good	Vegetation; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G051	Horse Tie Ring	Iron hook and ring built into a (newer?) wall pier, on the right side of private driveway.	Good	Removal; vehicles	
G052	Stepping Stones	Four stepping stones over stream/mill leat, stone on the west side built into the bank with a stone step above it. On east side one step located behind another. Steps covered in vegetation. Stepping stones not marked on historic OS maps.	Good	Flooding; vegetation; erosion	
G053	Date Stone	Concrete date stone "CORONATION SHELTER 1953", recessed into the brickwork. Located to the left on the entrance. The former bus shelter commemorates the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. It is now used as a community space.	Good	Removal; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G054	Water Gate	Water gate shown on historic 25" OS map, made up of a metal pole spanning the stream, supported and built into two walls on either side. The pole has two chains hanging off it, onto an attached wooden "gate".	Fair	Flooding; removal; collapse	
G055	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Two dressed gate stoops now painted white, located on the top step leading to private residence. Stoops have arched pyramidal tops set on raised shoulders, with a square profile. Left stoop has gate catch on the inside face, right stoop has two hinges on the inside face and gate attached.	Good	Removal; vehicles	
G056	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rounded tops and shoulders, located on the top step leading to private residence. Left stoop has a gate catch on the inside face, right stoop has one hinge and one double hinge on the inside face.	Good	Removal; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G057	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with some rusticated detail and roughly rounded tops leading to private house. Left stoop has a gate catch on the inside face; the right stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached.	Good	vehicles	
G058	Hearse House	Small single-storey rectangular building with larger, better quality stone used for all the quoins and W gable end (with door). Other elevations appear to have been laid watershot. It has a pitched roof of slate. A ventilation pipe(?) is situated above the door on the W gable end. The E gable end has an owl hole(?) within a diamond shaped stone. Building used as the hearse house and situated across from the former vicarage and next to the road leading to the Church. Building mostly seems in fair state of repair, but mortar is missing in places.	Fair	Neglect	
G059	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of mixed gate stoops on driveway leading to private residence (converted barn), shows signs of multiple use/repurposed from elsewhere. Left stoop is limestone(?) and has one unused hinge and one broken hinge on the front face, with two hinges on the inside face with gate attached. Right stoop is sandstone and has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached along with three	Fair	Erosion; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
		disused holes and one hole with chain attached.			
G060	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rounded tops and shoulders, Stoops dressed with incised profile visible on the inside face. Stoops located at the entrance to garden of private residence. Left stoop has two metal hinges with gate attached on inside face, right stoop has gate catch on inside face.	Fair	Vegetation; removal; erosion	
G061	Churn Stand	Churn stand made from mixed size sandstone with a concrete top and two steps on the south side, located next to the road. Churn stand was damaged and rebuilt in 2022.	Fair	Vehicles; removal	
G062	Memorial	Memorial wall piers and gates located at the east and south-west entrance to the churchyard of All Saints Church, Orton. The memorial dedication is metal with white writing and is screwed into the left gate pier at both entrances and reads "THESE GATES ARE THE GIFT OF THE ORTON EX-SERVICEMEN OF THE WAR 1914-18 AND PART OF A MEMORIAL TO ALL THOSE OF THIS PARISH WHO FELL AND TO THOSE	Good	Removal; erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
		WHO SERVED IN THAT WAR". Each gate pier has two hinges on the inside face with a gate attached.			
G063	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops and tool marks in the limestone dry stone boundary wall around All Saints Church Orton leading to adjacent field. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face, right stoop has a gate catch on the inside face. No public footpath associated with gateway.	Good	Erosion; removal	
G064	Sheep Smoot	Sheep Smoot with lintel in mixed limestone and sandstone dry stone wall in the grounds of All Saints Church. Stoop base now blocked with stones.	Fair	Vegetation; collapse; erosion	
G065	Step Stile	Step stile in boundary wall of All Saints Church, Orton. Stile is made from limestone, with sandstone steps. Stile has two steps on the south facing side and three steps on the north facing side. Stile associated with public footpath that goes to Orton Scar and Crosby Ravensworth Fell.	Good	Vegetation; erosion; collapse	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G066	Sheep smoot	Sheep smoot with limestone lintel in mixed limestone and sandstone dry stone boundary wall around All Saints Church, Orton.	Good	Collapse; neglect; erosion	
G067	Boot Scrapers (Pair)	Two iron boot scrapers located on the right and left side of the main porch entrance to All Saints Church, Orton. Boot scrapers are a curved shape, with each end leaded into the wall and a central metal spike that goes into the ground to help support the scraper. The left scraper is bent and less uniform in shape compared to the right, with the leaded ends also starting to come away from the wall.	Fair	Neglect; removal	
G068	Pillory	Wooden pillory situated on a wooden plinth, without top board but with an eye for a padlock on the left side. The pillory is located on the left side of the south-west entrance to All Saints Church, Orton and was erected by the parish council to reflect the "Stocks" labelled on first edition 25" OS map in this location.	Poor	Neglect; erosion; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G069a	Date Stone	Temperance Hall marked on historic 6" and 25" OS map. Hall has a sandstone(?) square date stone with some border decoration showing "TEMPERANCE HALL 1858" in raised text, located on the gable end of building. The lintel above the door is dressed with a bad crack on the right side, now causing movement and cracking in the stonework above. There are four holes in the centre of the lintel possibly depicting a cross shape or where a former light was fixed.	Fair	Erosion; collapse	
G069b	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone(?) gate stoop with rounded top on the right side of gateway leading to steps to the Temperance Hall with two hinges on the rear face.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	
G070	Stepping Stones	Five concrete stepping stones over the tail race of the mill. Stones lead to gateway for field. Not shown on the historic maps, possibly for private field access.	Good	Flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G071a	Date Stone	Methodist Chapel marked on historic 6" and 25" maps. Red sandstone date stone inscribed with "WESLEYAN CHAPEL 1833" over three lines and is located above the porch on the gable end of chapel. The stone protrudes slightly from the main wall and is held in place at the base by three iron nails, with one at the top. Some erosion of the stone has taken place, as well as moss growth starting to obscure some of the letters.	Good	Erosion	
G071b	Boot Scraper	Metal boot scraper in an "H" shape with two finials at either end, leaded into the flag stones adjacent to the chapel's main elevation. The scraper is of unknown date but is probably pre 1800s and has been moved more recently to its current location based on the limited lead oxidisation.	Good	Erosion; removal	
G072	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rounded tops outside private garden. Left stoop has gate catch on the inside face, right stoop has two hinges on the inside face and some damage to the top of the stoop.	Fair	Erosion; removal	

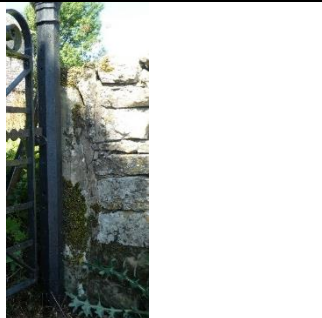
Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G073	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop on the left side of gateway leading to field. There is an (older) metal catch on the inside face and newer gate catch on the back face.	Good	Removal; erosion	
G074	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop with rounded top, on the right side of gateway to private garden. Stoop is set at an angle suggesting previous damage/movement. Two metal hinges on the inside face, with gate attached.	Good	Erosion; removal	
G075	Date Stone	Sandstone date stone with the initials "J.S.S. 1872" carved in relief over two lines and is very similar to the date stone G002. The stone is a shield shape with carved vine decorations above the initials and acting as the keystone in an arch over the front doorway of the house forming part of a porch. The porch is stylised and a later (probable) Victorian addition to an earlier late 17 th /18 th century house. According to the owner, the	Good	Erosion;	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
		porch was supposedly moved from a house that had burnt down near Ravenstonedale.			
G076	Mounting Block	Sandstone blocks irregularly coursed into four steps to form a mounting block at the rear of Holes Farm, located next to the barn door. Mounting block in fair condition, some sandstone blocks starting to come loose.	Fair	Removal; vehicles; erosion	
G077	Churn Stand	Churn stand with the front edge built into the wall around Holes Farm, and the rest of the stand built back into the garden. Built of roughly coursed limestone.	Good	Erosion; removal; vehicles	
G078a	Bridge	Limestone humpback bridge with no parapets over stream, giving access into field and probably related to Holes Farm.	Good	Flooding; removal; collapse	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G078b	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops leading to a field from the bridge (G078a). The left stoop has two metal hinges with a gate attached; the right stoop has a metal eye on the rear face.	Good	Removal; erosion; vegetation	
G079	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rounded tops located at the front of private garden. Left stoop has wooden baton attached to inside face, on which two hinges with gate attach; right stoop has wooden baton attached to inside face, on which gate catch is bolted.	Good	Erosion	
G080	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops leading to private house. The left stoop has a gate catch on the inside face; the right stoop has two hinges on the inside face.	Good	Erosion	
G081	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile in mixed limestone, sandstone dry stone wall, with one through-stone step located on a PROW.	Good	Collapse; erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G082	Water Smoot	Smoot with sandstone lintel in the base of a limestone wall. The south facing side has a single hole, with a water grate in front of it. The north facing side consists of a smoot in the wall with a culvert running below ground below it. The culvert has consists of a pipe which feeds to the water gate on the opposite side	Good	Collapse; flooding	
G083	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop on the right side of gateway to private house with one hinge on the front face (not in use). Tree growing directly adjacent to stoop and causing it to tilt.	Fair	Removal; vegetation	
G084	OS Bench Mark	Sandstone block with an OS Bench Mark engraved on it. The stone is reused from elsewhere and brought in to rebuilt the wall in 2022.	Good		

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G085	Finger Post	Finger post consisting of an aluminium(?) black and white painted (now peeling) post, with a round finial on the top and with two "finger" sign posts. The sign pointing toward Tebay appears to be the oldest, with the signs pointing towards Appleby and Raisbeck newer. possibly replacing older signs as the fixings appear older.	Fair	Erosion; removal	
G086	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with rounded tops and shoulders on the right side of driveway leading to private residence. Stoop situated between wall head and modern wooden gate post (in use).	Good		
G087	Date Stone	Sandstone arched date stone with relief carving of a man (William Gladstone) with flowers on either side, holding a scroll with "ORTON." "LIBERAL CLUB." "1888." over three lines. The stone is situated above doorway in the porch on a now private house.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G088	Date Stone	Carved sandstone lintel with initials and date. The lintel is surrounded by a hood-mould, beneath which are three raised shapes with initials and date "GB" "1604" "MB" painted black and refer to George and Mary Birkbeck, with the house being completed in 1604. The lintel is situated over the main doorway to Petty Hall.	Good	Erosion	
G089a	Date Stone	Square sandstone block with a carved circle within which are carved initials "W: G" and date "1740" over two lines and painted black, W: G. possibly refers to William Garnett. The stone is part of the lintel over the main doorway (left most) of the barn attached to Petty Hall. A course of through stones run above all the openings on the elevation acting as a drip course.	Good	Erosion; collapse; removal	
G089b	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop on the right side of gateway, positioned at an angle, and has been concreted to the wall around Petty Hall farmstead. The concrete is now cracking and no fixings are visible.	Good	Erosion; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G089c	Dove Cote	Dove cote made up of 10 holes with a sandstone lintel/sill for each hole. Located at the gable end of the Petty Hall barn (possibly in the hayloft).	Good	Erosion; removal; blocking	
G090	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops leading to track way. Left stoop has one iron bracketed hinge at the top and one at the base on the inside face. The right stoop has concrete on the top, with an iron gate catch on the inside face going through the stone, with four holes on the outside face (possibly connected to past railings?).	Good	Weathering	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photographs
G091	Telephone Box	Repurposed K6 telephone box, now used to house a defibrillator. The telephone box is painted red and has a St Edwards crown at the top (dating it to post 1953). Below this there is an opening where the "Telephone" sign would have gone, this has been replaced with a green "DEFIBRILLATOR" sign. The main box stands on a small plinth painted black. The windows are mostly glass with some plastic. The door has the original metal and leather hinges on the inside that appear to be in good condition. The Box is situated on the corner at the junction of Front Street and B6260.	Good	Vehicles; removal; erosion	