

Small-Scale Heritage Features Survey

Technical Report: Ravenstonedale
November 2023



Made possible with

Heritage
Fund

Acknowledgements

Thank you to all the volunteers who gave their time to help undertake this survey, along with all the apprentices who were involved.

I am grateful to the residents of Ravenstonedale for allowing us to survey their village. And an especial acknowledgement to the Ravenstonedale Parish History Group for sharing their research and time with us.

Thank you to the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority's Historic Environment Team for their support with the project. In addition, to acknowledge the A Way Through research that has informed this report.

The project was funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund, as part of the Westmorland Dales Landscape Partnership Scheme.

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Summary

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

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

The survey of Ravenstonedale took place over three and a half days on the 19th, 20th and 21st April, along with the 15th June 2022. The survey was undertaken by six volunteers, two apprentices, the Cultural Heritage Officer, and the Cultural Heritage Trainee.

Ravenstonedale is located between Kirkby Stephen and Tebay. There is evidence of medieval activity in the vicinity of the village. The parish is predominantly farming in character. On the Historic Environment Record there were few records that related to what would be defined as small-scale heritage features.

The survey recorded 109 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 development that took place at the end of the 19th and start of the 20th centuries.

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

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

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 Ravenstonedale, Maulds Meaburn, Crosby Ravensworth, Great Asby, Crosby Garrett, Ravenstonedale and Newbiggin-On-Lune. Further surveys have also been undertaken at Nateby, Ravenstonedale 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 19th, 20th and 21st April along with 15th June 2022 by six volunteers, two apprentices, one WDLP staff member, 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 a Level 1 surveys across the scheme area to record the nature, character, condition and date of any historic small-scale human-made features
- To train volunteers in landscape survey skills, and facilitate future volunteer-run recording work
- To produce a gazetteer of all identified features and submit it to the relevant HER along with the report for each survey site
- To present and disseminate the results of the survey to the community

Project Scope

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

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

2. Methodology

Project Design

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

Desk Based Assessment

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

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

2.4 The archive held by the Ravenstonedale Parish History Group (RPHG) was consulted.

Field Methodology

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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. Ravenstonedale has a number of ornate gate piers that were recorded as part of the survey.¹

2.8 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.

2.9 In Ravenstonedale a short section of PROW to the east of the village (Main Street) was not surveyed due to cattle in the fields. This could have missed items of wall furniture like stiles, smoots and stoops. It was decided to not survey any features on the other side of the A685 due to safety concerns. However, small areas outside the 'medieval core' were included, along the lanes going east of the village.

¹ Gate piers were not routinely surveyed in other villages due to time constraints.

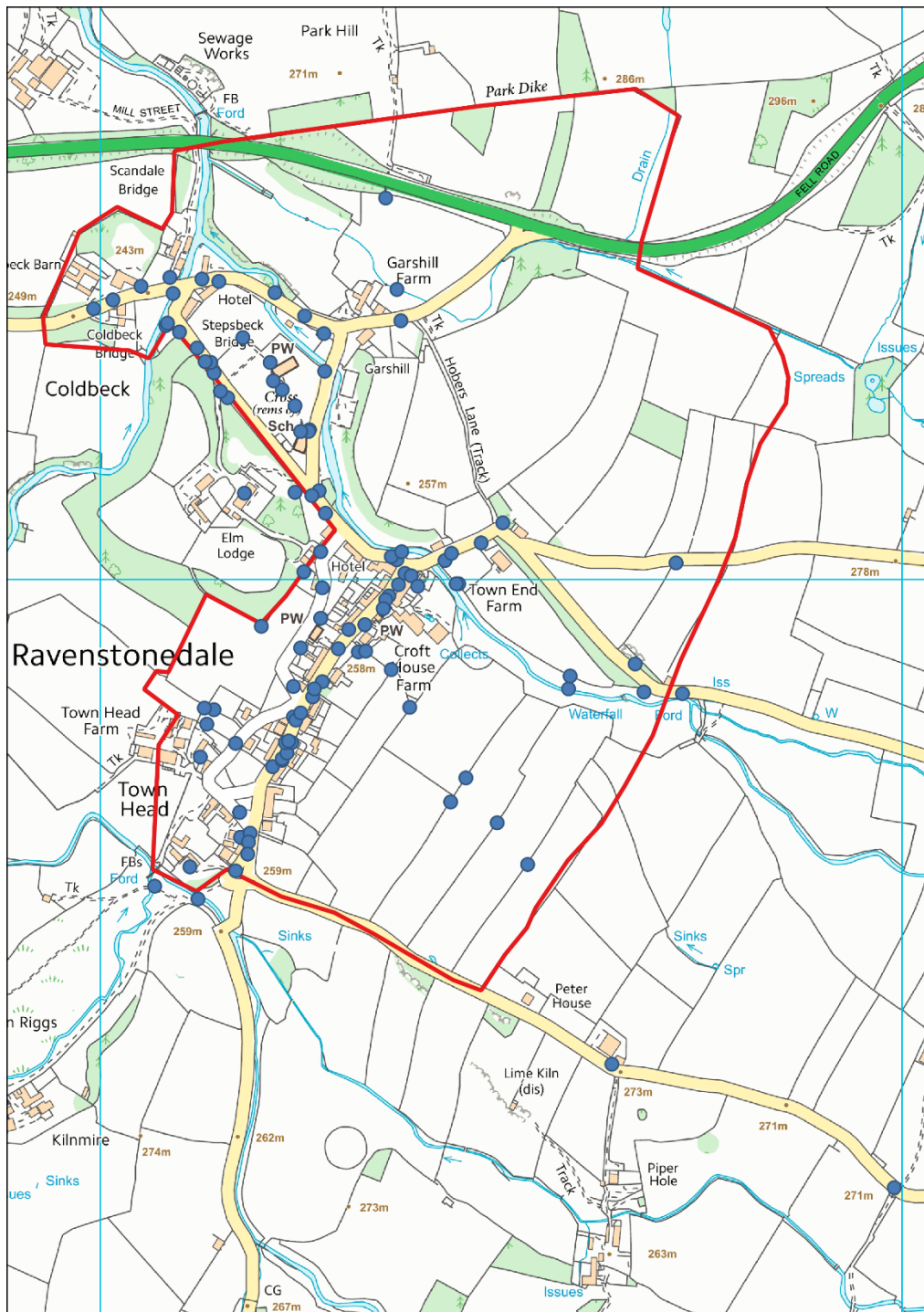


Figure 1 Features surveyed in Ravenstonedale plotted on a map.

Gazetteer

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

3. Background

Location

3.1 Ravenstonedale (NY723039) is a village located just off the A685, within a parish of the same name. The parish is in the Eden district of the county of Cumbria (historically Westmorland), which became part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park in 2016. It is situated at the northern base of the Howgill Fells, with Kirkby Stephen to the north-east and Tebay to the west.

Geology

3.2 The geology of the village is limestone, known as Stone Hill Limestone Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 345 to 347 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. This is overlain by glacial deposits of Till, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (British Geology Survey, 2022).

Landscape Character and Use

3.3 The parish of Ravenstonedale covers an area of 6640 hectares, and includes the villages of Ravenstonedale and Newbiggin-on-Lune (see separate technical report).

3.4 The parish has historically been split into four 'angles' for local administration purposes. One of these, Town Angle, covers Ravenstonedale village and north-east area of the parish. This is the largest angle covering 953 acres; the other angles are Bowderdale, Fell-End and Newbiggin (Cumbria County History 2022). The village of Ravenstonedale now comprises two former hamlets situated at the north end of Coldbeck and Garshill.

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, probably as a result of railway construction (Cumbria County History 2022).

3.6 The parish is predominantly agriculture in nature. There are 2,755 hectares of surviving common land on Ravenstonedale Common and Ravenstonedale Moor. In

the past there was a market, that became obsolete by the mid-19th century, along with Whitsuntine fair and three cattle fairs held in the 19th century (Cumbria County History 2022).

3.7 The manor of Ravenstonedale was granted by Torphin to the Gilbertine Priory of Watton in the 12th century. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries it was bought by Sir Thomas Wharton, descending in the Wharton family until sold after attainder of the Duke of Wharton in 1728 to Robert Lowther of Maulds Meaburn, from whom it descended to earls of Lonsdale (Cumbria Country History 2022).

3.8 Ravenstonedale was designated a Conservation Area in 1999.

Known Archaeological Sites

3.9 There are 97 known heritage assets within a 1km radius of the village recorded on the YDNPA HER. Much of this information relates to the post-medieval development of the village, including rebuilding works, as well as reflecting its agricultural history with farmsteads, barns and other features relating to industry like quarries and lime kilns. However, there are several medieval features that relate to the Gilbertine Cell and Ravenstonedale Park.

3.10 There are 20 listed buildings in Ravenstonedale, all listed at Grade II. There is one scheduled monument (see 3.19).

3.11 With regards to small-scale heritage features, a number are labelled on historic OS maps. This includes several bridges, bench marks, fords, springs, quarries, lime kilns, pumps and footbridges, as well as a dam, stepping stones, pinfold trough, weir and guidepost. The YDNPA HER lists three churn stands (MYD64443, 6444, 6445), a church cross (MYD63463), a bridge (MYD64020), a grindstone (MYD64416), and several fords (MYD69351, 69352, 29508), along with a number of quarries and lime kilns. Several of these were surveyed as part of the Feature of the Season project.

3.12 During the summer of 2022 a test pitting project was carried out in Ravenstonedale as part of one of the other WDLPS projects. In total, 26 test pits were excavated around the village in gardens, fields and on the green at the south

end. There was no evidence of activity in the village before the (ceramic) medieval period. It uncovered a large collection of medieval pottery in the village core, and archaeological features to the south suggest that the village shrunk in size. Other finds evidenced domestic life in the post-medieval period.

Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistory (pre-43AD)

3.13 To the north of the 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).

Romano-British (43-410)

3.14 According to Frankland, an earthwork in Coldbeck may be the site of a Roman fort with a rampart near the beck, and a Roman tile was found in the location in 1927. However, later investigations suggest that the 'rampart' is an old sunken road, and is not thought to indicate a fort. Clare instead suggests that the earthworks may be the remains of a deserted medieval village. The earthworks do not survive in good condition (MYD63138).

3.15 There is no other evidence of Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the village. However, the area around Ravenstonedale was populated in Roman times with many small scattered settlements and farmsteads, often found on the higher land (EDC 2007).

Medieval (410-1540)

3.16 In Coldbeck there is a rectangular piece of flat ground surrounded by ditches (MYD62402), whose nature would imply they were defensible. The area is too small to have been a Roman fort, and is instead thought to be the site of a pre-1150 manor house, which would need to be confirmed by further archaeological work.

3.17 The village of Ravenstonedale has a planned row appearance that has subsequently been built out in a haphazard way. The area contains remains of crofts as well as early boulder banks and strip fields (Hopkins, MYD62493; MYD63137). In the area around there are field systems with faint traces of ridge and furrow (MYD62281). Aerial photographs also show holloways (MYD62269) that could either be medieval or post-medieval in origin, and which gave the inhabitants of Ravenstonedale access to the common.

3.18 Although there is evidence of crofts, strip fields and back lanes, they are not as distinct or as well-preserved as other villages in the area. The location of the (surviving) oldest buildings could suggest that the village previously featured a wide rectangular village green still found in other Eden villages, and that the northern part has been built on (EDC 2007).

3.19 In the churchyard are the ruins of a medieval Gilbertine² dwelling or cell. Land in the area was granted to the canons of Watton Priory (East Yorkshire) in the 12th century. The cell housed a master and three canons who managed the estate, working with lay brothers. The Gilbertine Canons remained until the dissolution of the monastery in about 1540. Evidence in the surrounding landscape that might be connected to this cell includes pillow mounds in Ravenstonedale Park and possible fishponds in an area at the bottom of Ash Fell.

3.20 Twelve pillow mounds surrounded by a ditch are part of the Scandal Beck Scheduled Monument (located to the north of Ravenstonedale; 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 25-inch OS maps³. Ten mounds were identified when they were surveyed in 2018 (Robinson et al. 2018).

3.21 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

² The Gilbertine Order is the only English monastic order and no longer exists.

³ 2nd ed. 6” OS Map, revised 1896-7, published 1899-1900; 2nd ed. 25” OS Map, revised 1897, published 1898.

Newbiggin to the Gilbertine Priory of Watton in the late 12th century (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 518). In 1252 King Henry III granted the monks of Watton a free warren⁴ in Ravenstonedale among other areas (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 522; Robinson et al. 2018).

3.22 Following the dissolution of the monasteries, the ecclesiastical land and property at Ravenstonedale was first granted to the archbishop of York and then in 1547 the living was sold to Sir Thomas Wharton (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 522; Nicholls 1877, 22).

3.23 A late medieval deer park encircles the majority of the earlier earthworks (see 3.13, 3.20-3.21), which are located north of the village. The deer park was enclosed under Lord Wharton in about 1560. The walls were reportedly nine to ten feet high and created through the 'voluntary labour' of tenants who were relocated from their homes for the park's creation. It is thought 69 tenants were 'evicted' (EDC 2007). While the wall is now in disrepair, sections of it are still visible.

3.24 It is unclear if there were ever any deer kept within the park, especially as there was already a deer park at the Wharton's family seat only five miles away (Nicholson and Burn 1777; Nicholls 1877:24; Curwen 1932; Blackett-Ord, 1986). The 1610 John Speed map (9.2) shows a park at Wharton Hall near Nateby, but not one at, or near, Ravenstonedale indicating that if there was a park it had likely gone out of use by this time.

Post-Medieval (post-1540)

3.25 There has been a church in Ravenstonedale since the 12th century, however the parish church was substantially rebuilt in 1744, and the church tower a few years before in 1738. Elements of reused fabric remain, including dressed stone and 16th century windows, as well as reused panels incorporated into the gallery pews dated to 1633. The former clock face has also been returned to the church, and can be found inside, which is dated to 1719 and was given by John Fothergill (of Brownber) at a cost of ten pounds. The church has an unusual surviving interior, which includes

⁴ Allowing the killing of game (including rabbits and hares) without punishment.

a 'collegiate' layout with inward facing pews and a three tiered pulpits (positioned away from the alter within the pews).

3.26 On the first edition OS maps surveyed in 1857-58⁵, the church is labelled as 'St Oswald's Ch. (Per Curacy)'. Perpetual Curacy meant that there was no spiritual rector or vicar in place, but a clerk (curate) was appointed to officiate there. This is not shown on any revised maps, and it is possible that a vicar was then in place.

3.27 There are two non-conformist chapels in the village, situated on Main Street, and are locally known as Low and High Chapel based on their location on the hill. Both chapels appear on the first edition six-inch map that was surveyed in 1857-58⁶. The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (or Low Chapel) was built in 1839. It is named as 'Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan)'⁷, 'Meth. Chap.'⁸, 'Chap.'⁹ and 'Wes. Meth. Chapel'¹⁰. It formed when the minister of the High Chapel turned Methodist in 1838; the chapel is still in use.



Figure 2 Drawings and photos of High Chapel before and after the alterations. Photos supplied by RPHG.

3.28 High Chapel was built in 1726 by the fourth Lord Wharton as a Dissenters Chapel, however the first congregation was formed in 1662. Over the years the

⁵ 6" WSXXXIX surveyed 1858, published 1862-63; 25" WXXIX.8 surveyed 1857, published 1859.

⁶ 6" WSXXXIX surveyed 1858, published 1862-63; 6" WSXXX surveyed 1857, published 1862.

⁷ 6" WSXXX surveyed 1857, published 1862; 25" WXXX.9 revised 1897, published 1898.

⁸ 6" WSXXX.SW revised 1896-97, published 1899.

⁹ 6" WSXXX.SW revised 1913, published 1920.

¹⁰ 25" WXXX.9 revised 1913, published 1920.

chapel has been Independent, Presbyterian, Congregational and United Reform (Morris per comms; RPHG per comms). This is partly reflected on map evidence – it is an ‘Independent Chapel’ in 1858¹¹, and was renamed ‘Congregational Chapel’ in 1897¹² (remaining the same in 1913¹³). The chapel was altered in 1868, which reduced the number of openings, and the new windows were taller and round-headed (see Figure 2). The chapel closed for worship in 2006 and was converted into the Community and Heritage Centre.

3.29 The Grammar School was endowed in 1668 by Thomas Fothergill (Master of St John’s College, Cambridge, who was born in nearby Brownber; RPHG per comms). It was rebuilt in 1873 by ‘R. Gibson Esq’ as commemorated on a date stone, and then extended in 1895 (commemorated with another date stone). The change in plan form can be seen from the first edition (1857-58 as ‘Grammar School’¹⁴) to second edition maps (1897 as ‘School’¹⁵). Until recently it was an Endowed primary school, but since 2014 it has been a nursery school.

3.30 The Reading Room was built in 1891, first appearing on the second edition 25-inch map revised in 1897¹⁶. It is not shown on later revised maps, however it remains in use as a reading room, lending library and games space (RPHG per comms).

3.31 The village has two pubs. Both of the buildings are present on the first edition six-inch map¹⁷, but are unlabelled. The ‘King’s Head (P.H.) is marked on the first edition 25-inch map¹⁸, however the sheet that might have shown the Black Swan is not available digitally. They are both labelled on subsequent revised maps. The King’s Head is likely 18th century in date, but it may have an older core, having been formed from the alteration of a number of former dwellings (MYS66224). Historically there were also other inns, of which little evidence now survives. This includes an ale

¹¹ 6" WSXXIX surveyed 1858, published 1862-63.

¹² 25" WXXX.12 revised 1897, published 1898; or as ‘Congl. Chap.’ on 6" WSXXIX.SE revised 1896-97, published 1900.

¹³ 25" WXXX.12 revised 1913, published 1914; and as ‘Chapel’ on the 6" WSXXIX.SE revised 1911-13, published 1920.

¹⁴ 6" WSXXIX surveyed 1858, published 1862-63; 25" WXXIX.8 surveyed 1857, published 1859.

¹⁵ 6" WSXXIX.NE revised 1897, published 1899; 25" WXXIX.8 revised 1897, published 1898.

¹⁶ 25" WXXIX.12 revised 1897, published 1898.

¹⁷ 6" WSXXIX and XXX, surveyed 1858, published 1862-63.

¹⁸ 25" WXXIX.8 surveyed 1857, published 1859.

house in one of the Town Head cottages – it didn't provide seating, instead ale was passed through the window (RPHG per comms).



Figure 3 Building shown on 6" map surveyed in 1858, a possible farmstead.



Figure 4 'P.H.' (Public House) shown on 6" map revised in 1896-97, with former floorplan.



Figure 5 'P.H.' shown on 6" map revised in 1913 following its rebuild.

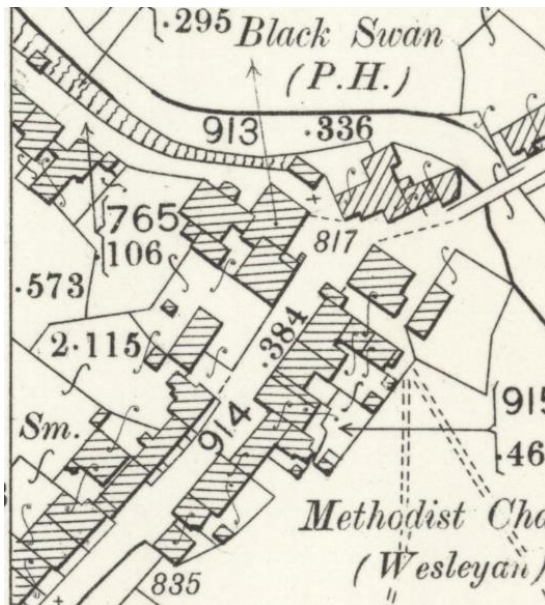


Figure 6 'Black Swan (P.H.)' shown on 25" map revised in 1897.

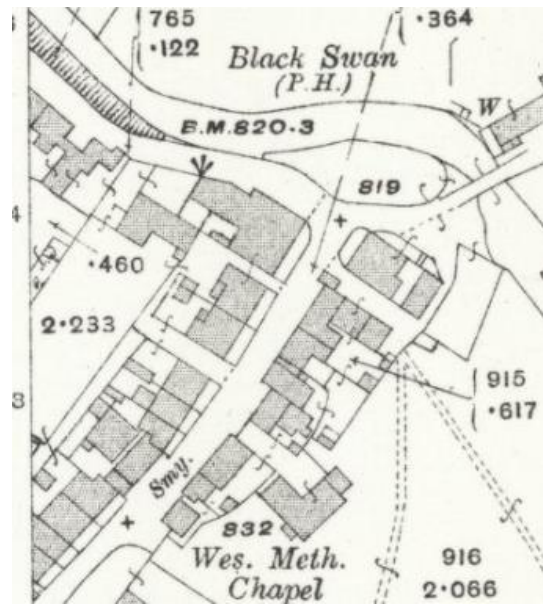


Figure 7 Black Swan shown on 25" map revised in 1913.

3.32 During the nineteenth and into the early 20th century, there was more development than is typical in a rural village of this type. John Carver was an investor in the village. Having spent much of his time in Manchester, he had links to the village as his mother was born in Ravenstonedale. He wanted to develop Ravenstonedale as a health resort, but died shortly into the project, and therefore it never reached his vision (RPHG per comms). As part of this project, he rebuilt a former public house into the Black Swan Hotel. A series of cottages running from the south of the Black Swan were built/rebuilt at around the same time, with the intention

that rooms would be let out to visitors. The development of these cottages can be seen on the 25-inch OS map, from the map revised in 1897 (see Figure 6) to the one revised in 1913 (see Figure 7). The following was published in the Building News in 1898: *Mr Carver, having bought a considerable portion of the village, has already built himself a house and stable, and is now building model cottages. A new hotel has to follow immediately, which will be made in a very substantial manner on the lines of the old “manor houses” in the neighbourhood. ... Homesteads and farm buildings for the estate will also be built. The work is in the hands of his architect, Mr Robert Walker...[from Windermere] who has been engaged for upwards of two years upon the work* (Building News 1898). The house and stable is likely ‘The Chantry’, which he built for his sister. With his brother Thomas, they renovated a number of other buildings including High Chapel and enlarged the burial ground in memory of their mother Elizabeth Airey (RPHG 2023 & per comms).

3.33 The Black Swan was built with ‘an open spinning gallery’, which has since been enclosed. Hyde suggests that it is perhaps echoing Scar Gallery next door (Hyde 2010). Two cottages of late 17th and 18th century date are linked by a “spinning gallery”, to which Hyde refers. However, there is no evidence to suggest it was used as such, but is instead in the style. A historic drawing dated to about 1890 shows that steps led up to the first floor level of the 18th century cottage, and is shown as a gallery in a drawing of about 1950 (RPHG Archive). The presence of false spinning galleries may be linked to the parish’s renown for producing knitted socks (see 3.36).

3.34 The possibility of a health resort in Ravenstonedale was linked to its proximity to a railway line. The South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway Line (MYD62215) opened in 1861. In 1877 the station was renamed ‘Ravenstonedale’, having previously been called ‘Newbiggin’ due to its proximity to this village. The station closed to passengers in 1952 before finally closing in 1962 (Kernahan 2022).

3.35 Another brother team that did a lot of building in the village in the Victorian period are the Potters. They built a number of farms and farmhouses in the parish, and Thomas Potter also built the Vicarage (RPHG per comms). In addition, there were a number of prominent families in Ravenstonedale, who had an impact on the built environment. This included the Metcalfe-Gibsons, who among other

developments, built Elm Lodge in 1887 as well as the Pump House at some point in the 1880s. This brought the first piped water into the village. The building is visible on a map revised in 1897¹⁹, however it is not labelled as a pump.

3.36 The agricultural nature of the village is evident with many farmsteads (predominantly loose courtyard and linear/row plans, but also several L-plan and a U-plan) as well as records for individual (field) barns. Historically, the village had a butter market, located near the present day Black Swan Hotel. Ravenstonedale and neighbouring Newbiggin-on-Lune were widely known for its butter, due to herds of shorthorn dairy cows (RPHG per comms). The market also traded bread, meat, groceries, and other dairy products (Morris per comms). Additionally, in the 1800s the parish was famous for knitting socks, and in 1810 the average quantity of socks was 1,000 pairs a week, which were being sent to Kendal. They were specifically known for knitting 'bump', coarse strong wool stockings knitted for soldiers during the Napoleonic wars (RPHG per comms).

3.37 A 'Corn Mill' is marked on the first edition OS maps²⁰, which also shows the mill race (A023). The mill had likely fallen out of use by 1897. The former mill was located in Coldbeck.

3.38 There were several shops in the village, and at one time there were many different trades in the village, including several shoemakers, a glazier, stonemasons, a hatter, tailors, grocers, and a confectioner. The shops were thriving until the later 1930s when transport improved, enabling people to travel further afield with cars. In the 1950s, there were less shops but more delivery vans (RPHG per comms).

3.39 There was also once a blacksmith in the village, with evidence for a smithy dating to at least 1752 (RPHG per comms). There has been a smithy on Main Street since at least 1897²¹ and is still in that location in 1913²².

¹⁹ 25" WXXIX.12 revised 1897, published 1898.

²⁰ 6" WSXXIX surveyed 1858, published 1862-63; 25" WXXIX.8 surveyed 1857, published 1859.

²¹ 25" WXXIX.9 revised 1897, published 1898.

²² 25" WXXIX.9 revised 1913, published 1914.

3.40 The post office has been in three different buildings on Main Street, although only one location is marked on any of the historic OS maps²³. One of the locations is where the modern letter box is now situated (A039; RPHG per comms). Many of the buildings in the village have fixed casement windows, with one pane that can be opened. It is reported that these panes were used to deliver the post (RPHG per comms).

3.41 At the south end of the village is Artlegarth Beck bridge (MYD64020). There is believed to have been a bridge on this site since the late 18th century, with the current bridge dating to this or the early 19th century. It is situated on a packhorse route that led to Sedbergh over and across the fells. The bridge is at a 16-degree angle across the river, which has enabled it to survive flood events that have washed away other bridges on this section of beck. It is thought that the southeast end was angled during the first half of the 20th century to allow motor vehicles crossing the bridge to turn sharp left, especially the milk lorry. The bridge was closed to motor traffic in 1973, and was recently saved by the village from demolition.

3.42 The Tebay to Kirkby Stephen Turnpike was designated by an Act of Parliament in 1760, opening to traffic a year later. The King's Head (see 3.31) is situated just off this road, which crossed Coldbeck Bridge. An old photograph of nearby Stepsbeck Bridge shows that it was originally a single arched stone bridge, that may have been constructed with the creation of the Turnpike (see 4.8; YDNPA 2023).

Place Name

3.43 The name Ravenstonedale is believed to mean 'raven-stone valley' with the Old English 'hræfn' for raven and 'stān' for stone, along with the Old Norse 'dalr' for valley (University of Nottingham, 2023).

3.44 Historically the village has been known as 'Ravingstonedale', 'Russendale', and 'Tonn', or variations of them. Using maps collated on the Lakes Guide website they appear as follows:

²³ That being south of High Chapel on the 25" WXXIX.12 revised 1897, published 1898, and still visible on the map revised in 1913, published 1914.

Name	Date	Map/source
Ravingstangdale	1579	Speed
Ravingstangdale	1595	Mercator
Ravingstangdale	1611	Speed
Ravingstagdale	1646	Jansson
Town Angle	1670	Hearth tax
Ravenstonedale	1675	Hearth tax
Ravingstondale or Russendale	1695	Morden
Russendale	1742	Badeslade
Russendale	1746	Simpson
Ravingstone. & Rissendale	1760	Bowen and Kitchin
Tonn	1770	Jefferys
Town	1789	Cary
Ravenstonedale	1808	Cooper
Ravenstonedale	1858 (and subsequent revisions)	Ordnance Survey

Table 1 Table showing place name evidence of Ravenstonedale on a series of maps and other sources (collated from the Lakes Guide 2023).

3.45 It was predominantly known as ‘Ravinstangdale’ in the 16th and 17th centuries, ‘Russendale’ in the first half of the 18th century, ‘Tonn’ in the second half, and ‘Ravenstonedale’ from the 19th century until today. The first two iterations are variations on the modern Ravenstonedale. However, ‘Tonn’ and ‘Town’ are linked to the fact that the parish was previously split into four angles, with the village being in ‘Town Angle’ (see 3.4).



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

4.3 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 Scraper	2	Lamp Posts	1
Bridge	2	Letter Box	2
Buildings (Black Swan and Elm Lodge)	2	Mill Leat	1
Canopy Porch	1	Mounting Block?	1
Cart Stops	2	OS Bench Mark	4
Carved Stone Lions	1	Pump House	1
Churn Stand	3	Quarry	1
Coffin Stand	1	Saw Mill	1
Cross Shaft	1	Sheep Smoot	2
Date Stone	9	Squeeze Stile	7
Arched Gateway	1	Step Stile	7
Dovecote	1	Stile	2
Ford	1	Tie Rings	1
Gate Piers (Pair)	3	Trough	1
Gate Stoop (Single)	18	War Memorial	1
Gate Stoops (Pair)	15	Water Gates	1
Hopper	1	Water Smoot	3
Kissing Gate	2	Wall Pier	6
Total Features			109

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

Commemoration

Date Stones

4.4 In Ravenstonedale nine date stones were identified during the survey. They differ in form and style, with the dates ranging from the 17th to 20th century. Five of these are on residential or agricultural buildings, four of which are in situ and one appears to have been repositioned.

4.5 A063 is located on what was once Back Lane Farm but was renamed at the turn of the 19th/20th century. It is dated to 1730 and has the initials 'I^BR' for John and Ruth Bousfield. It was previously a house and cottage, with the date stone being located at first floor level on the cottage (Grade II, 1326782). A079 is located on the former dame school. The house to which it is attached is a 16th century cottage (with

later alterations). According to the list description, the dame school was possibly an mid-19th century conversion of an earlier outbuilding, with the date stone commemorating this work (Grade II, 1145375). A house at the south end of the village is dated 1896 (A083) – which when built replaced a cottage and farmhouse. It has the intertwined initials of ‘JHC’, John Carver, who built several buildings on the sites of older ones (see 3.32).



Figure 9 Date stone (A063) of 1730.



Figure 10 Date stone (A079) of 1859.



Figure 11 Date stone (A083) of 1896.



Figure 12 Date stone (A036) of 1691.



Figure 13 Date stone (A047) of 1905.

4.6 The earliest date stone is of ‘1691’, and this is found on a disused agricultural building. The building itself certainly does not date to this period, and its position is unusual, located at quite a height up the wall near where the barn adjoins the house, as well as not being very visible tucked off to the side of Main Street. This would all suggest that the date stone has been reused. The other date stone located on an agricultural building is A047 which dates to 1905 and has the initials ‘T.A.M-G’ – the Metcalfe-Gibsons were a prominent family in the village (who owned Elm Lodge, see 3.35).

4.7 Only one date stone relates to a non-conformist chapel (see 3.27) - A041 is found on Low Chapel. It is inscribed with ‘WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL’ and the date ‘A.D.1839’, along with flowers. It is located above the door on the main elevation of the Methodist Chapel. 1739 was the date of the first Methodist Chapel

which was built by John Wesley and George Whitefield. In 1839 a commemorative medal for centenary of the Wesleyan tradition was designed by Carter – the obverse is a bust of John Wesley and the reverse is the façade of Centenary Hall (London; RADAR 2023). As a result of the centenary, the Wesleyan Methodists started an ambitious programme of chapel and school building.



Figure 14 Date stone (A041) on Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.

4.8 There are three date stones that are linked to rebuilding works. Both A011 and A026 are found on bridges that were widened by Westmorland County Council in 1967. The bridges are very similar in form, constructed of limestone and sandstone, with four scroll-shaped piers. The date stones are located on one of the parapets. They both appear on maps surveyed in 1858²⁴ (see 3.42). In addition, there is a date stone of '1970' (A015) in the church boundary wall, which is probably linked to the rebuilding of the wall.

4.9 The date stones located on the school building were not included in the survey. It includes a date on sandstone set into an "arch" niche which reads 'this school was rebuilt by R. Gibson. Esq. ... (in the year?) A.D. 1873.' and the date '1895' inscribed in a shield. See 3.29 for more information about the development of the school.

²⁴ 6" WSXXIX surveyed 1858, published 1862-63; 25" WXXIX.8 surveyed 1857, published 1859.

Memorials

4.10 A war memorial (A020) is located in the graveyard of St Oswald's Church. The memorial is an obelisk in shape and commemorates those that died in the First (four men) and Second (nine men) World Wars. It was designed and built by Christopher Parkin from Crosby Ravensworth, using Orton limestone from the firm's own quarry (the firm is now Parkin & Jackson and based in Kendal). It was unveiled in 1920 (RPHG per comms).

Communications

Letter Boxes

4.11 Two letter boxes were recorded in Ravenstonedale – A022 is located in the former hamlet of Coldbeck and A039 on the main street. Letter box A022 dates to the reign of Queen Victoria, bearing 'V R' for Victoria Regina. The box has a makers mark of 'W. R. Allen & Co London'; this London firm of founders was in operation from 1881 to 1955, which therefore dates the letter box from 1881 to 1901 (Grace's Guide 2023). The letter box is labelled on the second edition OS maps revised in 1897²⁵, narrowing the time frame from 1881 to 1897. A039, on the other hand, dates to the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, and the embossed 'ROYAL MAIL' indicates that it post-dates the early 1990s (Letter Box Study Group 2023). A022 is mounted into a wall whereas A039 is located on a black metal pole. They also differ in size with the VR box being 0.72m high and 0.26m wide, and the ER box being 0.61m high and 0.35m wide.

Travel

Black Swan

4.12 The Black Swan (A033a; 3.31 to 3.33) is a prominent building in the village. The building that stands today, was rebuilt by John Carver in 1899, and differs greatly to the previous building on the site. This previous building was much more vernacular in character (see Figure 15). The current building is typical of the late 19th century – it originally had dated hoppers (A033c) of '1899', but these have now been reused as planters on either side of the main doorway. This doorway has a canopy

²⁵ 6" WSXXIV.NE revised 1897, published 1899; 25" WXXIX.8 revised 1897, published 1898.

porch (A033d) over it. Due to the location of the hotel on the corner of Main Street, there are two iron cart stops (A035) on its eastern boundary wall.



Figure 15 The earliest known photographs of the former building before it was rebuilt, taken in the 1880s, photo supplied by RPHG.



Figure 16 Canopy porch (A033d) over the main entrance to the Black Swan Hotel.



Figure 17 Dated hoppers (A033c) that have been reused as planters.



Figure 18 Cart stops (A035) outside the Black Swan Hotel.

Coffin Stand

4.13 There are six slabs of brockram²⁶ (A014) outside the gate entrance to St Oswalds' churchyard. It is thought that this is where the coffin would be placed before entering, in lieu of a lychgate²⁷. Coffin stands are usually associated with corpse roads, which provided a practical means for transporting corpses, often from remote communities to cemeteries that had burial rights. However, coffin stones usually had some height, leaving the coffins when placed off the ground, and this one does not. Steppy Lane from Newbiggin-on-Lune is described locally as a coffin route, with coffins being brought to be buried in the consecrated ground at St Oswalds (YDNPA 2023). However, this route would be to the opposite side of the church.



Figure 19 Possible coffin stand (A014).

Stiles

4.14 A total of 16 stiles were surveyed, which included seven squeeze stiles, seven step stiles and two other. These vary in form.

4.15 All of the step stiles have at least one step created by a protruding throughstone. However, the configuration and number of the steps varies, and there is little uniformity in their form.

²⁶ Brockram is a type of rock found in northern England. It is a basal breccia of cemented limestone and sandstone fragments dating from the Permian period (298.9 to 251.9 million years ago), and forming part of the Appleby Group.

²⁷ Lychgates are roofed gateways to a churchyard, formerly used at burials for sheltering a coffin until the clergyman's arrival.



Figure 20 West side of step stile A072 - with two freestanding steps, which are possibly replacing a broken throughstone.



Figure 21 East side of A072 showing one protruding throughstone as step.

4.16 The squeeze stiles are of a fairly similar type. The majority of them consist of a V-shape formed by (dry) stone walls, with some of them flaring out to one side. However, two of them (A073 and A087) require a fairly significant step up to reach the crossing surface. The latter of these is now blocked as the PROW has been diverted.

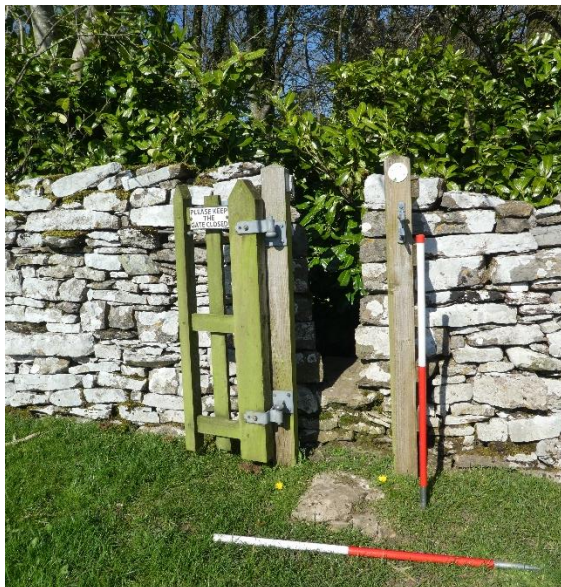


Figure 22 Squeeze stile (A090) with only a small step up to the crossing surface.



Figure 23 Squeeze stile (A073) that requires a more considerable step up.

4.17 Of the two 'other' stiles, they consist of a gap (A030) in the boundary wall of Elm Lodge and a blocked stile (A007) in the boundary of the playing fields. It

appears to be a squeeze stile with two steps leading to it. It was likely blocked when the field became a playing field at the millennium.

Kissing Gates

4.18 There are two near identical kissing gates that were surveyed in Ravenstonedale. They are both of a half-round design, with five horizontal railings going around the outside as well as on the gate. The gate post has a finial on top. They are located on PROWs.

Bridges

4.19 In addition to the Stepsbeck and Dalesbank bridges (discussed in 4.8), there were two additional bridges recorded in Ravenstonedale. A101 is a wooden footbridge located on a right of way, however footings of a former footbridge were visible underneath. A 'F.B.' is visible in this location from the second edition OS map revised in 1897²⁸. A094 is also a fairly modern bridge, constructed of concrete and possibly repurposed railway sleepers. Underneath the bridge, limestone blocks formed a revetment, which possibly indicate an earlier bridge. This bridge is not marked on historic OS maps, and does not appear to have been on a right of way, and instead would allow farmer access over the watercourse within the field.

Agriculture

4.20 Agriculture has historically been the mainstay of the economy and livelihood of Ravenstonedale parish. Evidence of this agricultural history is still visible in the buildings in the village but also by a number of churn stands, a remnant of the dairy industry.

Churn Stands

4.21 Three churn stands were recorded in Ravenstonedale, all of which were located outside farmsteads. They vary in form and size. Churn stand A074 is located outside of the village. It is positioned on the roadside outside of a farm, and is built into the corner of a dry stone wall, with it being deeper than the adjoining wall. The top is made out of a concrete slab. Churn stand A040, located in the centre of the

²⁸ 6" WSXXX.NW revised 1897, published 1899; 25" WXXX.5 revised 1897, published 1898.

village, appears to be entirely encased in concrete. It is probable that underneath is stone construction, but it is not impossible that it could be entirely made from concrete or similar products. Although not of identical size, they are of similar proportions. However, in contrast, A046 is much longer, being almost four metres. It was reportedly for communal use (or a number of farms). This churn stand is constructed from limestone with a concrete top.



Figure 24 Churn stand (A040) is encased in concrete.



Figure 25 Churn stand (A074) is built into a dry stone wall.



Figure 26 Churn stand (A046) which is 3.95m long.

Wall Furniture

4.22 Ravenstonedale parish has predominantly dry stone wall boundaries. As a result, 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 (like stiles).

Sheep Smoots

4.23 Two sheep smoots (otherwise known as sheep creeps, hogg holes or cripple holes) were found in boundary walls around Ravenstonedale. There are likely more of these openings that are located away from PROWs. Both of the sheep smoots have a thin limestone lintel. However, they do differ in height, with A095 being taller at 0.80m than A071 at 0.66m high. They both taper - A095 is 0.40m wide at the top and 0.32 at the base; A071 is 0.34m wide at the top and 0.29m at the base. They are both blocked, with one side of A095 blocked with metal sheeting and A071 blocked with stone infill. Unusually, A095 has four stone slabs leading up to it, almost like a pathway.



Figure 27 Sheep smoot (A071)



Figure 28 Sheep smoot (A095)

Gate Stoops

4.24 Gate stoops were the largest number of features surveyed in Ravenstonedale, with 18 pairs and 15 single gate stoops. The stoops were made from predominantly limestone or sandstone, and primarily relate to private properties and field access.

4.25 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.

4.26 A couple of gate stoops reveal former gateways that have since been blocked. This includes a pair of sandstone gate stoops (A049) that would have led to a former cottage doorway; they have since been blocked as the cottage has been amalgamated with its neighbour. A single sandstone gate stoop (A088) indicates a blocked gateway that would have given access to a private garden.

Piers

4.27 During the survey of Ravenstonedale, a number of wall piers and gate piers were included. However, it was a selective survey and not all gate and wall piers were recorded. The development that took place in Ravenstonedale towards the end of the 19th century resulted in distinct buildings, some of which have boundary walls with a distinctive character. In some cases, gate/wall piers can indicate the landholding, for example Bowberhead (located to the east of Ravenstonedale outside the survey area) has gate piers of the same type to fields connected to that farm.

4.28 The survey included two pairs of gate piers and three wall piers in the boundary wall of Elm Lodge. Elm Lodge (A089) is a Victorian manor house that was built in about 1887. One pair of gates (A001) relates to a pedestrian entry and are simpler in form when compared to A003 that are at the main entrance to the grounds. The piers are constructed from sandstone with ornamental, Gothic Revival caps, chamfered edges ending in decorative stops, along with the following inscriptions – ‘ELM’ on the left and ‘LODGE’ on the right.²⁹

²⁹ It is thought that the inscriptions were added in the 1970s.



Figure 29 A pair of gate piers (A003) located at the main entrance to Elm Lodge.

4.29 There are another pair of gate piers (A012a) that lead to a different private residence (a former farmstead), but had, according to a local resident, been relocated from down the road. They have been constructed from a mix of dressed sandstone and limestone, with chamfered edges and decorative stops. The piers are topped with carved lions holding a shield (with fleur-de-lis). There are a pair of cart stops (A012b) positioned with these piers.

4.30 On Low Lane, the road leading from Ravenstonedale to Bowber Head, is a pair of “flood gates(/defence)” (A097), which are situated on either side of a wall pier. They consist of sheets of corrugated iron on metal poles. They are flood management barriers, allowing flood water from the road to return to the beck on its south side.

Miscellaneous

4.31 There is one feature that is hard to categorise, and therefore will be discussed here.

Saw Mill

4.32 The concrete stands of a former saw mill (A027) was recorded in Ravenstonedale. This building is not visible on any of the historic OS maps, which might suggest that it post-dates 1913 when the last six and 25-inch maps were revised. There are photos surviving that show it was still in use in 2005, however the

concrete stands (in Figure 30) are not evident in the photos available on the Lakes Guide. Instead they show an open sided building with wooden post frame and corrugated sheet roof (Lakes Guide 2023).



Figure 30 Evidence of former saw mill (A027).

5. Condition

5.1 In Ravenstonedale, 78 (71%) features were identified as being in 'good'³⁰ condition, 27 (25%) were described as 'fair'³¹ and 5 (5%) features were identified as being in 'poor'³² condition.

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.

6.2 A revised conservation area appraisal is recommended.

³⁰ The form and structure of the feature survives and is clear. No evidence of significant damage.

³¹ Significant damage is visible, but it does not affect the integrity of the site/feature as a whole.

³² Significantly damaged, severely affecting the form/structure of the site.

7. Conclusion

7.1 The survey of Ravenstonedale took place over three and a half days on the 19th, 20th and 21st April, finishing on 15th June 2022. The survey recorded 105 features.

7.2 In many ways Ravenstonedale is a typical Westmorland village, with its origins in the medieval period, which has since developed, and is predominantly agricultural in character. However, a number of prominent families led to the development of the village in the 19th century, including plans to make it a health resort (even if they never came to fruition). A number of buildings and small-scale heritage features specifically relate to this development.

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Various maps accessed via National Library of Scotland, <https://maps.nls.uk/> (accessed 2023)

9. Appendix A: Historic Maps

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



Figure 31 Saxton's map of 1583 showing 'Ravingstangdale'.

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



Figure 32 Speed's map of 1610 showing 'Ravingstangdale'.

9.3 The 1662 map by Joan Blaeu shows the village of 'Ravingstangdale'. 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 33 Blaeu's map of 1662 showing 'Ravingstangdale'.

9.4 The Jeffery's 1770 map shows the village of Ravenstonedale as 'Tonn'. 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).



Figure 34 Jeffery's map of 1770 showing 'Tonn'.

9.5 First Edition Six Inch Westmorland Sheet XXIX surveyed 1858, published 1862-63



Figure 35 1st ed. 6" OS Map (XXIX), surveyed 1858.

9.6 First Edition Six Inch Westmorland Sheet XXX surveyed 1857, published 1862

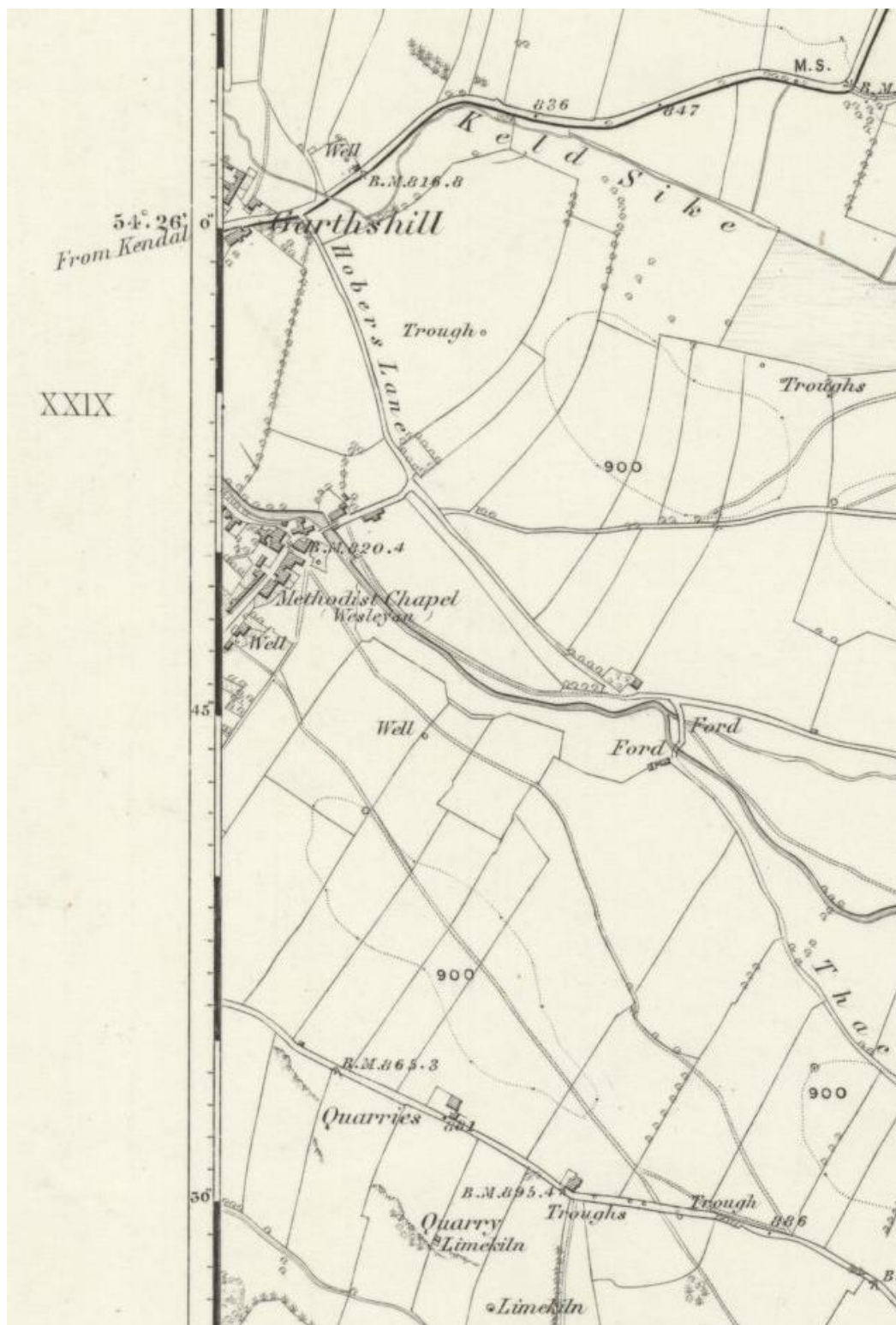


Figure 36 1st ed. 6" OS Map (XXX), surveyed 1858.

9.7 First Edition Twenty-Five Inch Westmorland XXIX.8 surveyed 1857, published 1859.³³ This map covers Coldbeck.

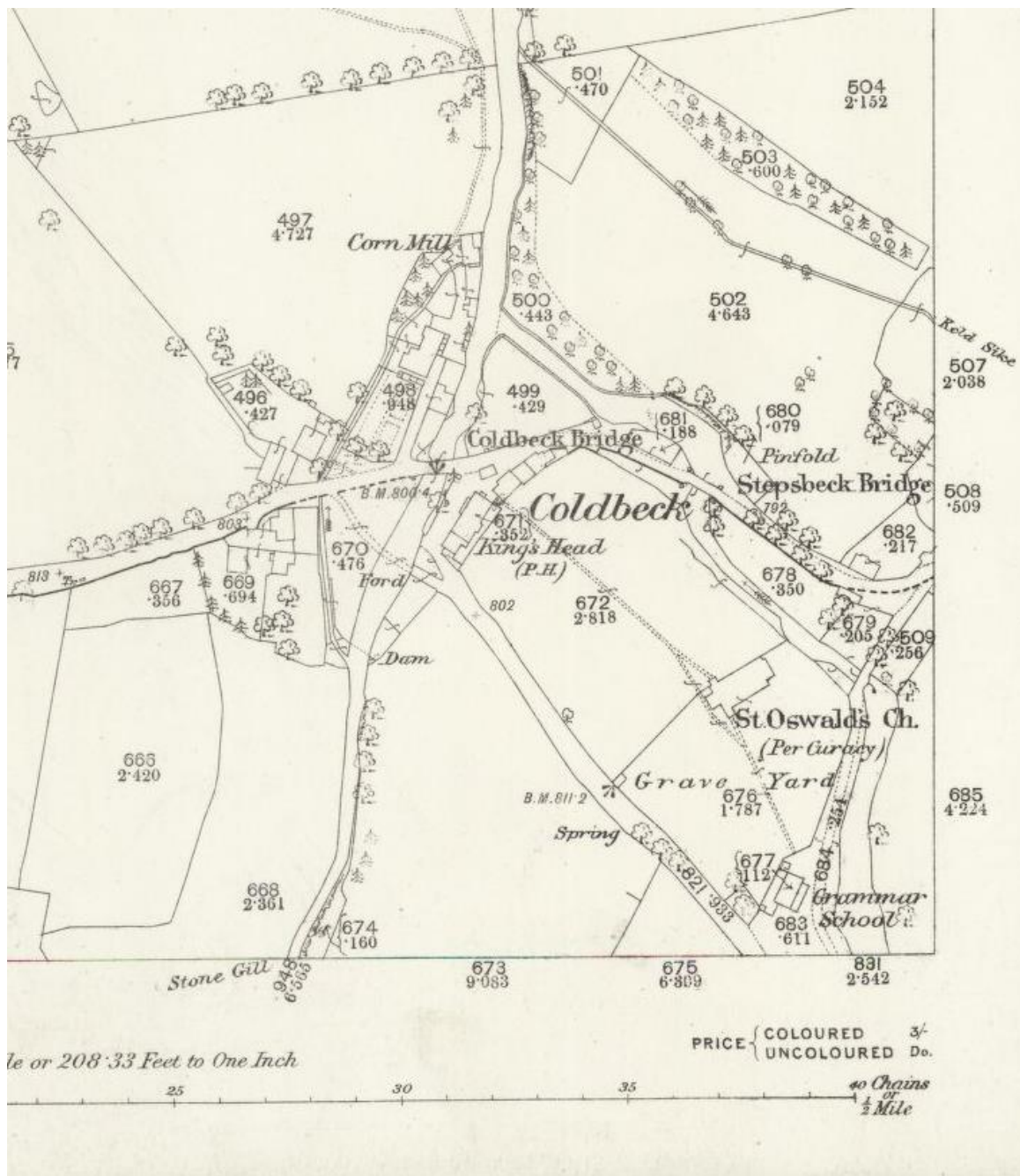


Figure 37 1st ed. 25" OS Map (XXIX.8), surveyed 1857.

³³ The first edition of the other three sheets that cover Ravenstonedale are not available.

9.8 Second Edition Six-inch OS map revised 1896-97, published 1899-1900

Figure 38 WSXXIX.NE rev. 1897, pub. 1899.

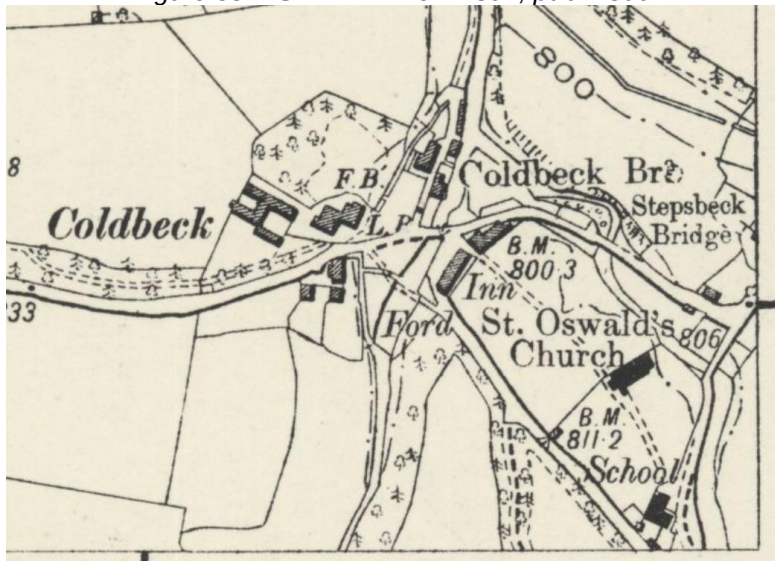


Figure 39 WSXXX.NW rev. 1897, pub. 1899.

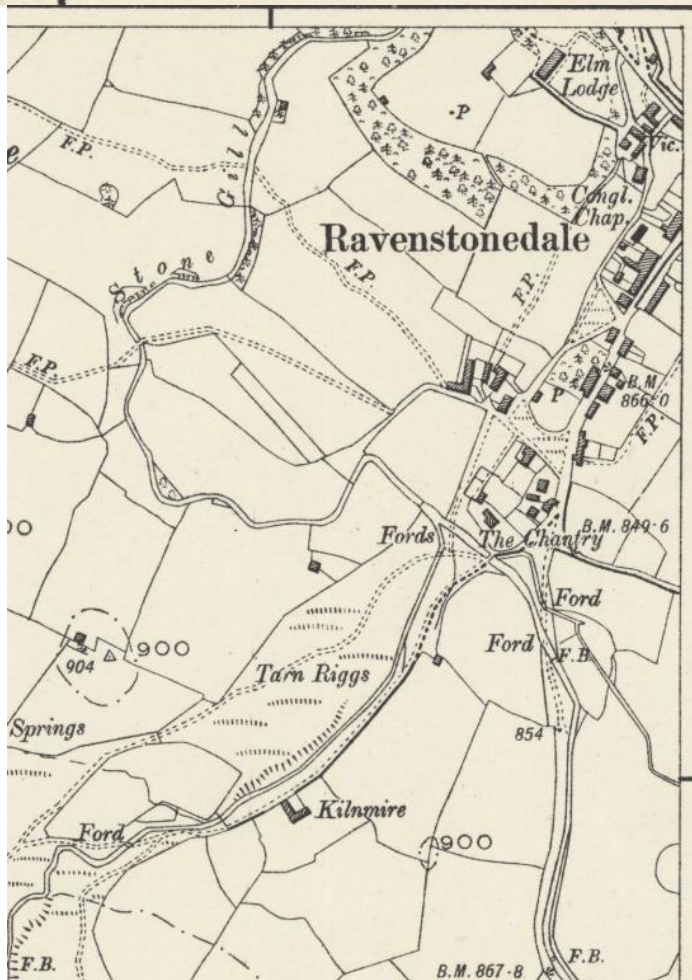


Figure 40 WSXXIX.SE rev. 1896-7, pub. 1900.



Figure 41 WSXXX.SW rev. 1896-97, pub. 1899.

9.9 Second Edition Twenty-Five Inch OS map revised 1897, published 1898

Figure 42 Westmorland XXIX.8

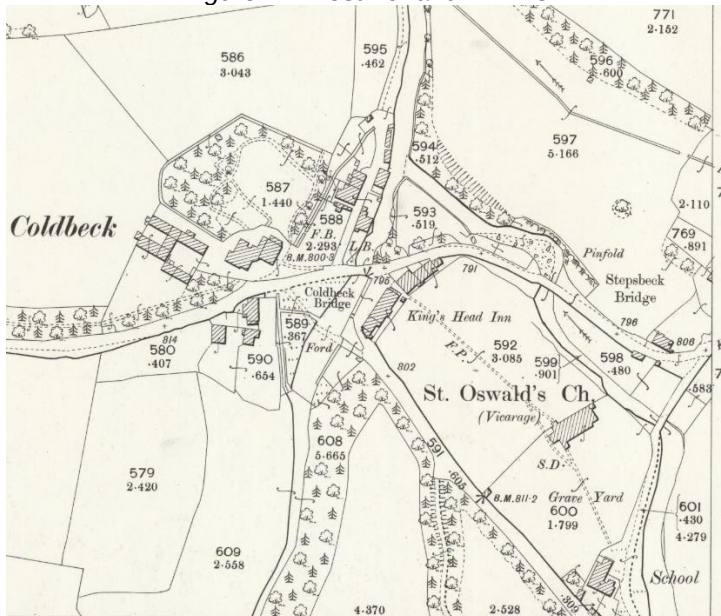


Figure 43 Westmorland XXX.5

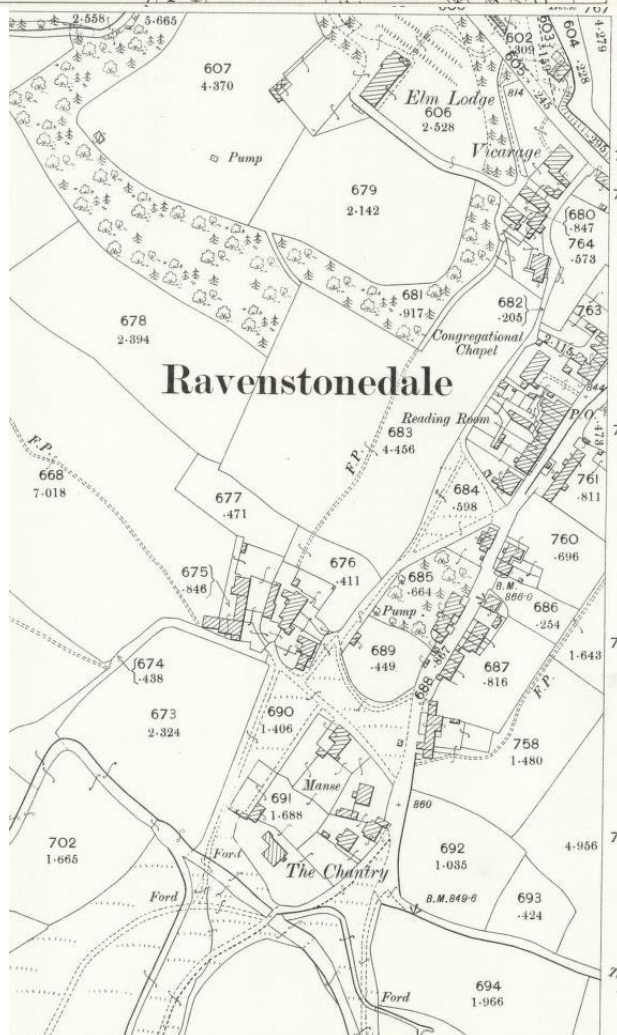


Figure 44 Westmorland XXIX.12

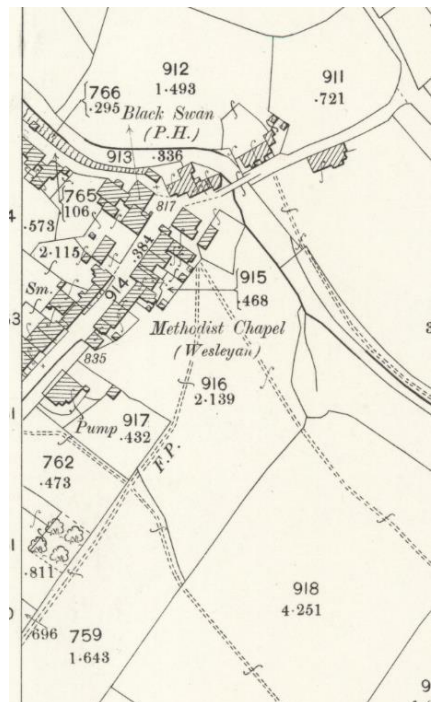


Figure 45 Westmorland XXX.9

9.10 Third Edition Six Inch OS map revised 1911-13, published 1920

Figure 46 WSXXIX.NE rev. 1912-13, pub. 1920.

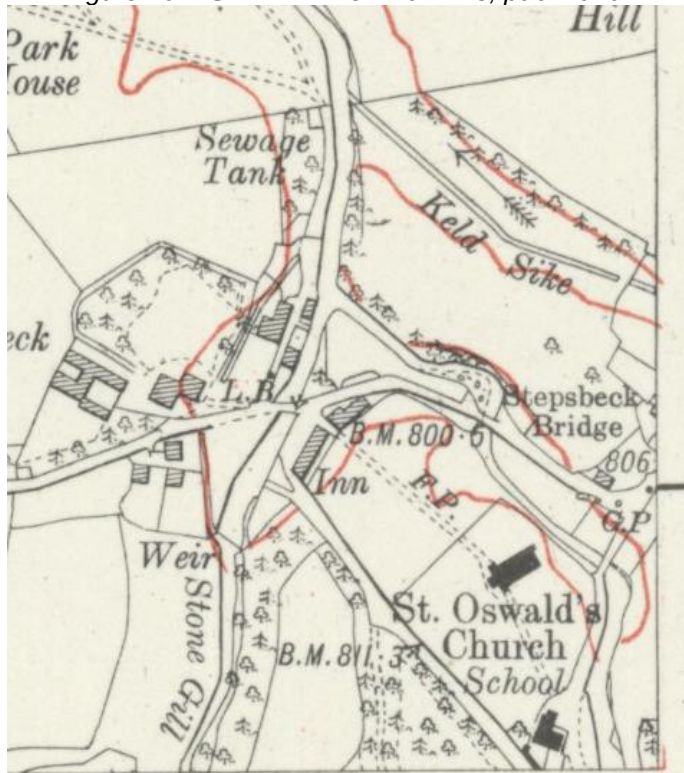


Figure 47 WSXXX.NW rev. 1913, pub. 1920.



Figure 48 WSXXIX.SE rev. 1911-13, pub. 1920.

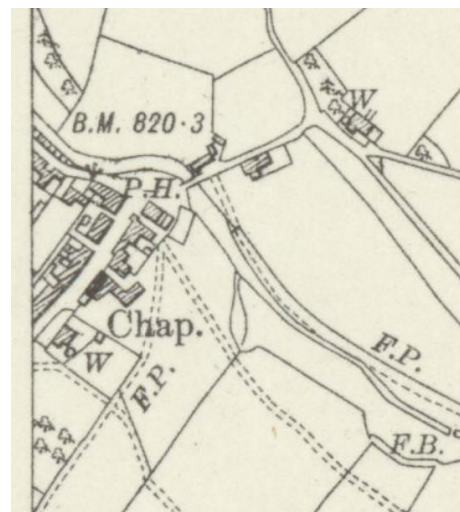


Figure 49 WSXXX.SW rev. 1913, pub. 1920.

9.11 Bing map



Figure 50 Aerial map of Ravenstonedale.

9.12 1m LiDAR map

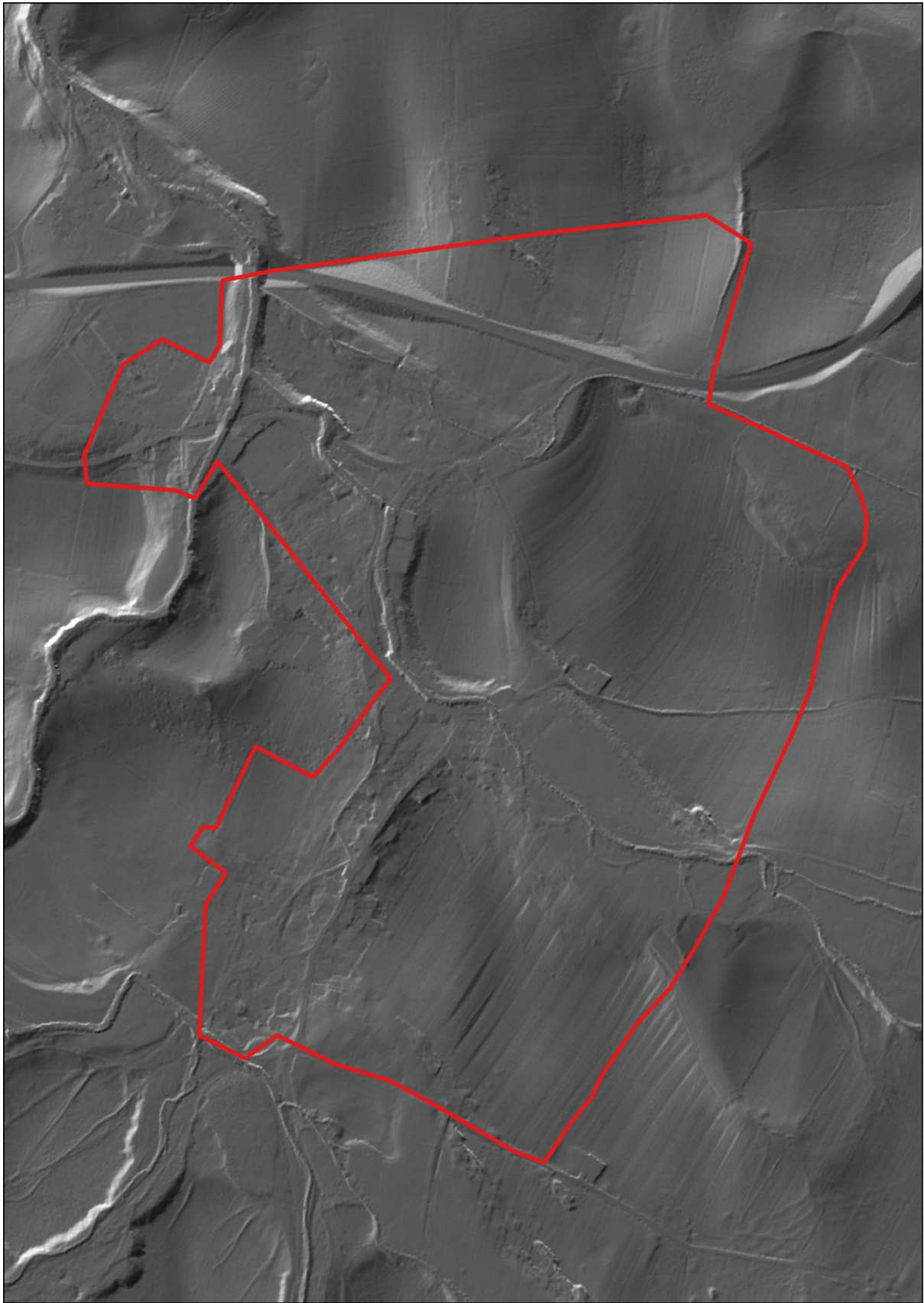


Figure 51 LiDAR image of Ravenstonedale.

10. Appendix B: Gazetteer and Map for Ravenstonedale

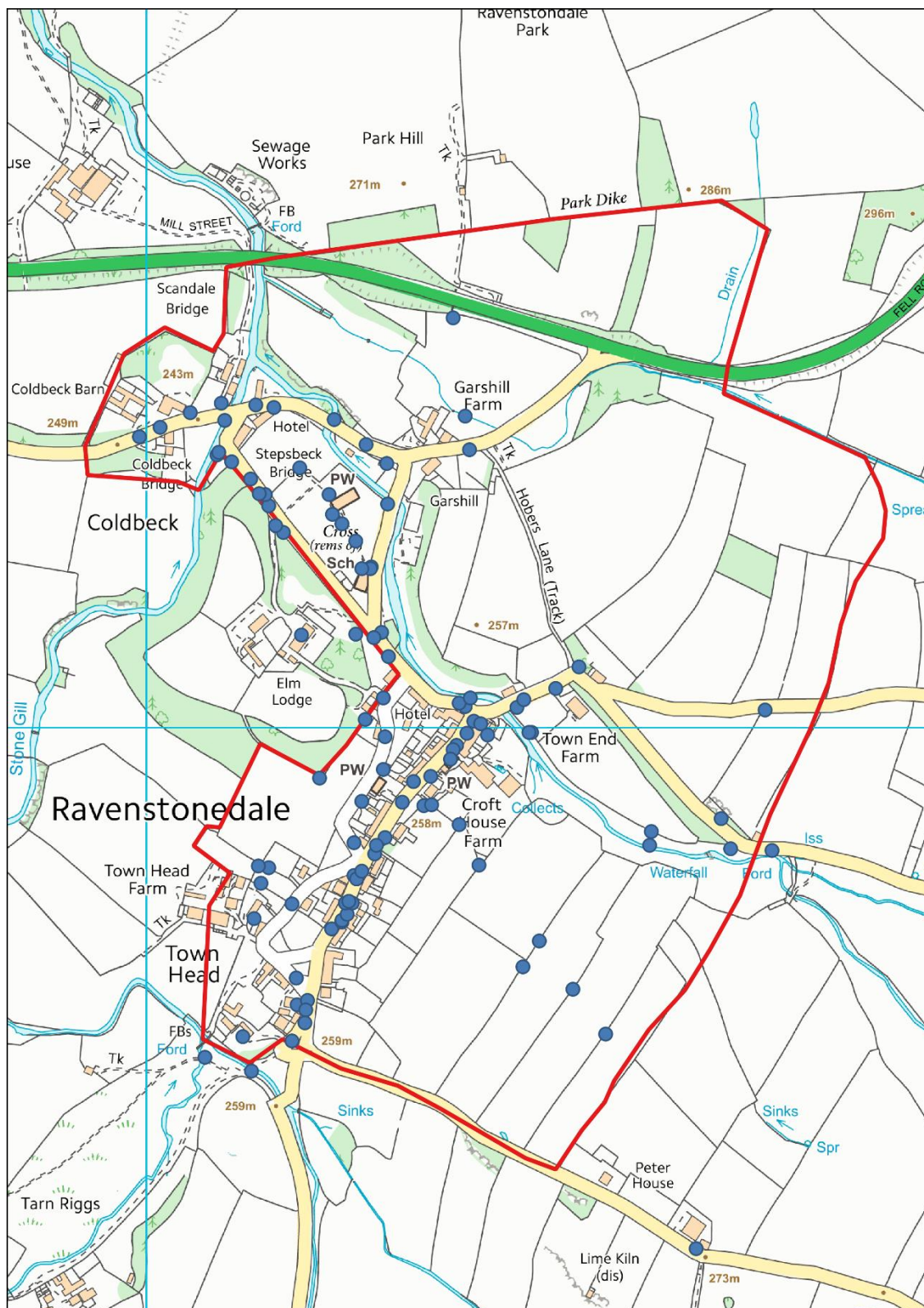
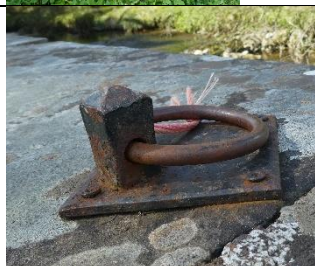


Figure 52 Features surveyed in Ravenstonedale plotted on a map.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photo
A001	Pair of Gate Piers	Pair of mixed limestone and sandstone gate piers, with a limestone plinth. Both piers have dressed sandstone and dressed ornamental caps. An iron railing is attached to the outside edge of each pier. The piers are located on either side of a gateway relating to Elm Lodge boundary.	Good	Vegetation	
A002	Wall Pier	Mixed limestone and sandstone gate pier, with dressed and rusticated limestone plinth and ornamental capstone (now out of alignment). Related to Elm Lodge boundary.	Fair	Vegetation	
A003	Pair of Gate Piers	Two sandstone gate piers at the main entrance to Elm Lodge. Both piers have ornamental (Gothic Revival) caps, with chamfered pillar edges ending in decorative stops. An iron gate is attached via two hinges on the inside face of the right pier with a gate catch on the inside face of the left pier (the gate was originally wooden). Left pier is inscribed "ELM"; right pier inscribed with	Good	Vehicles; vegetation	

		"LODGE", words painted/inlaid gold and added in 1970s.			
A004	Wall Pier	Mixed limestone and sandstone gate pier, with dressed and rusticated limestone plinth and ornamental capstone with an iron railing and wall on either side. Related to Elm Lodge boundary.	Good	Vegetation. Capstone beginning to be lifted by rusted railings	
A005	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone (or gritstone?) gate stoops with curved tops and slight tapers. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face (not in use), right stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached. Located at gateway to field.	Good		
A006	Water Smoot	Water smoot in the base of the limestone wall on Elm lodge boundary with raised gully in front of the opening.	Good	Vegetation/debris	

A007	Steps	Two steps by wall to field for unknown purpose (possibly linked to playing field but unclear).	Good	Vegetation – moss	
A008	Wall Pier	Mixed limestone and sandstone gate pier, with ornamental capstone and an iron railing on one side. No evidence of a plinth. Related to Elm Lodge boundary.	Good	Vegetation	
A009	Tie Ring	Four iron tie rings fixed to the boundary wall above Coldbeck/Stone Gill in front of the Kings Head pub (Inn shown on the 6" map). Associated galvanised steel trough adjacent to the rings (built into the wall).	Good		

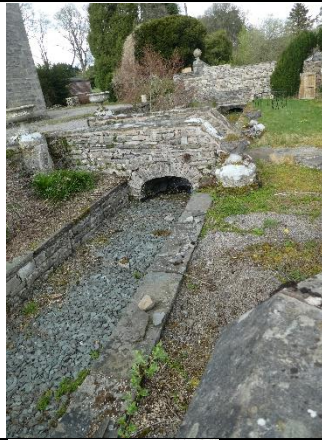
A010	Wall Pier	Limestone wall pier with rusticated cap stones, a hole on the front face and an adjoining wall to the left (right site wall possibly a later edition); potentially linked to a water gate or the former ford shown on historic OS maps.	Good	Flooding	
A011	Date stone	Limestone and sandstone bridge over Stone Gill. The bridge has four scroll-shape piers which were reused when the road was widened. The top of some of the scrolls and parapet edges have a concrete (?) covering. A date stone is situated on the internal face, in the centre of the north parapet and is engraved with "W C C COLDBECK BRIDGE 1967" over three lines (WCC = Westmorland County Council). Coldbeck bridge is labelled on some of the historic maps.	Good		
A012a	Gate Piers	Pair of mixed sandstone and limestone gate piers with plinth. Both piers have dressed stone with chamfered pillar edges ending in decorative stops and ornamental caps and finials in the shape of a lion (holding a shield, possibly with fleur-de-lis on). Piers relocated from "down the road from the east" according to local resident.	Good	Vehicles; Erosion	

A012b	Cart Stops	Pair of sandstone cart stops located around the front-internal corner of the gate piers (A012a). They appear to be a separate piece of stone, rather than a continuous carving of the plinth.	Good	Vehicles	
A013	Wall Pier	Limestone rusticated wall pier with chamfered edges and stops. Ornamental sandstone globe(?) finial on the top. Iron railing and wall attached to the pier. The railings have similar globe(?) finials. Similar pier and finial on feature A023. Some cracking and weathering to the capstone.	Good	Weathering	
A014	Coffin Stand	Six slabs of possible Brockram stone positioned in a line outside the church gate entrance. Place where the hearse would unload the coffin onto a stand.	Good	Vegetation	

A015	Date stone	Date stone engraved with “1970” in church boundary wall, close to gate. Probably linked to (re)building of the wall.	Good		
A016	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops, with rounded tops and some rustication/tool marks leading to former school. Both stoops have hinges on the inside face with gate attached.	Good		
A017	Three Lamp Posts	Three lamp posts relocated from elsewhere in the village (possibly back lane and Elm Lodge) to the Churchyard. Now electric.	Good – paint rusting	Weathering	

A018	Cross Shaft	Base of cross shaft. Sandstone base plinth and unknown stone base and shaft. Evidence of previous attachment on top of shaft.	Poor – plinth cracked, cross missing	Weathering	
A019	OS Benchmark	Copper flush bracket OS benchmark in side of church close to Gilbertine ruins.	Good		

A020	War memorial	Limestone obelisk and plinth with some rustication in St Oswald's Churchyard commemorating those who died during WW1 and WW2.	Good		
A021	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gritstone (?) gate stoops in churchyard boundary wall some tool marks and partially rounded tops. Additional iron bolts on right post.	Good		
A022	Letter Box	Red cast iron letter box dating from 1881-1995. Embossed letters and words 'V R' (Victoria Regina) are located at the top of the box, with "POST OFFICE" above the opening and "W. T. Allen & Co London" on the base. Box located in wall of private house and still in use.	Good	Removal; neglect	

A023	Mill Leat	Remains of mill-leat lined with limestone, now a garden feature in front of Coldbeck Farmhouse. Went out of use in late 19 th century.	Fair/Poor	Removal; neglect	
A024	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single gritstone gate stoop on the left side of gateway leading to private residence with a rounded pointed top and chamfered edges. An old metal gate catch is located on the inside face, with two newer plate hinges also attached to the inside face with a gate attached.	Good		

A025	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops leading to private garden, rounded tops and some tooling marks on the front face. Left stoop has an iron gate catch on the inside face along with one/two holes; right stoop has two iron hinges on the inside face with gate attached, along with some lettered graffiti.	Fair	Erosion	
A026	Date stone	Stepsbeck Bridge. Bridge has four piers in scroll shape, piers reused following the road being widened. Bridge top covered in concrete (?). A date stone inscribed with "W C C STEPSBECK BRIDGE 1967" (WCC = Westmorland County Council) is located in the centre of the bridge. "Stepsbeck Bridge" is labelled on the first edition 6" OS map (surveyed c. 1858).	Good		
A027	Saw Mill	Concrete stands of former saw mill that was in use until the late 20 th century, but is not shown on the historic maps.	Poor	Non-use	

A028	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop with rounded pointed top, located adjacent to a small building, marking the right side of former gateway. At least one metal hinge on the inside face.	Fair	Erosion; vegetation; removal	
A029	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops on footpath entrance to churchyard. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached, right stoop has gate catch on the inside face.	Fair	Erosion	

A030	Squeeze stile	Squeeze stile in limestone and sandstone wall created by two wall heads on either side (the left has a rail attached to it). There is an iron bar built into the stile near its base and a metal gate on the rear face. The stile marks a private entrance to Elm Lodge gardens and is not on a PROW.	Good	Vegetation	
A031	Wall Pier	Mixed sandstone and limestone gate pier with tool marks, with a small plinth and ornamental capstone, metal rail attached to the right face. There wall to the right of the pier is part of the Elm Lodge boundary, with the wall abutting the left side of different ownership.	Good	Vegetation	

A032	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with shoulders and pointed arch tops and tool marks leading to private residence. Left stoop has a broken hinge on the inside face, right stoop has three metal bands around it for support due to cracking and a gate catch on the inside face.	Fair	Erosion; Vehicles	
A033a	Black Swan Pub	Black Swan hotel/pub built on former farmhouse/pub site built in the late 1890s. Limestone with sandstone quoins/lintel, with decorative dated hops (A033c) and stylised porch (A033d) over the front entrance.	Good		

A033b	OS Benchmark	OS Benchmark on quoin of former doorway at the front of the Black Swan Pub, now blocked. Benchmark only shown on the third edition of the 6" and 25" OS maps.	Good	Erosion	
A033c	Hopper	Four metal decorative hoppers with date 1899 and flower and fleur-de-lis design, now repurposed as planters, located at the front entrance to the Black Swan Inn (A033a).	Good	Removal	

A033d	Canopy	Stone/stucco(?) decorative canopy over the main entrance to the Black Swann Inn (A033a). Doorway of a Corinthian design with an architrave, frieze below the canopy.	Good	Removal; erosion	
A034	Water Smoots	Four water smoots, two with lintels, two with concrete pipes located above Scandal Beck opposite Black Swan Pub. Probably for road water run-off.	Fair		
A035	Cart Stops	Two iron cart stops on external wall of Black Swan (slightly damaged) and on corner of garden wall.	Fair	Erosion	
A036	Date Stone	Red sandstone date stone with "1691 WC" inscribed in it, has probably been reused from elsewhere. Located high on side of (agricultural?) building.	Good	Removal	

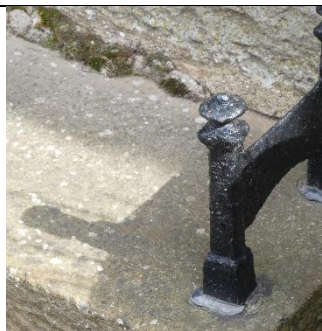
A037	Decorative Arched Gateway	Gateway with decorative arch and some chamfering on the left side leading to private garden. The stone may have been reused from elsewhere.	Fair	Vegetation; Removal; neglect	
A038	Carved Stone Lions	Two carved sandstone lions. The left is a yellow sandstone and shows a lion in profile sitting on a plinth and is located next to a door. Red sandstone lion's head is mounted at the top of the wall by a window to the right of the door. Not on PROW.	Fair	Erosion/disuse	
A039	Letter Box	Red letter box on black metal pole located in front of the old post office. "Royal Mail" is embossed and riveted to the top of the box, below the opening is a silver plaque with a crown on the left and "E II R" on the right side. A date token and information panel is below this.	Good	Vehicles	

A040	Churn Stand	Churn stand located outside of farm, is rectangular and covered in aggregate/concrete. Some damage to the top right side.	Fair	Vehicles; removal; neglect	
A041	Date Stone	Date stone inscribed with "WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL A.D. 1839" and flowers in a frame painted cream located above door of Methodist Chapel. Unknown material.	Good	Erosion	
A042	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with pointed top and tool marks on the front face, located on the left side of gateway to private house. A bolt(?) going through the stoop probably to the wall is at the top inside face, with two hinges below it and gate attached.	Good		

A043	Water Trough	Sandstone water trough with tool marks and drain channels at either end. Likely moved from elsewhere, now used as a garden feature.	Good		
A044	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of grit stone (?) tapered gate stoops with pointed tops. Both stoops have two hinges on the inside face with gate attached and railings on the outside face and top. Located at the entrance to High Chapel.	Good		
A045	Pump House	The pump house housed the first water supply to the village. Has ornamental roof ridges and fascia board. Not labelled but shown on the 2 nd edition OS maps.	Good	Removal; neglect	
A046	Churn Stand	Limestone churn stand, with concrete/aggregate top and some damage to the front right side. Was reportedly for communal use.	Fair	Vehicles; vegetation; removal	

A047	Date Stone	Date stone with relief carving showing "T.A.M-G 1905" located at the top of the gable end wall of barn, above double Churn Stand (A046). TAMG = Thomas Atkinson Metcalf-Gibson.	Good		
A048	Mounting Block	Possible limestone mounting block. Made from four steps on the left which lead up from road to a flat surface, with steps leading down into walled area on the right side. Possibly now a garden feature. Located adjacent to converted barn (Townhead).	Good	Vehicles	
A049	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops in limestone wall on either side of a blocked gateway outside a private residence, former doorway (now blocked) can be seen opposite the blocked gateway.	Fair		
A050	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops and taper. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached; right stoop has a gate catch on the inside face. Located outside of private residence.	Fair – Right broken	Erosion	
A051	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops. Left stoop has at least one hinge on the inside face with gate attached; right stoop is broken at the top and has a gate catch on the inside face. Located outside of private residence.	Fair	Erosion	

A052	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single gate stoop made from a rough block of sandstone with a broken top. Located on the right side of driveway to private house. Stoop has two hinges on the inside face.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	
A053	OS Bench Mark	OS benchmark inscribed into sandstone block located to the left of the door of private house. Shown on historic 6" OS map.	Good		
A054	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with curved tops. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached; right stoop has a gate catch on the inside face. Located outside of private residence.	Good		

A055	Boot Scraper	Painted iron boot scrape in H shape with finials on the top. Located on the first step of private house (former barn).	Good	Removal	
A056	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops, tapered, with rounded tops. Stoops cut at an angle (parallelogram) to be parallel to the road. Left stoop has a gate catch on the inside face; right stoop has two hinges on the inside face. Located outside of private residence.	Good	Erosion	
A057	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops, tapered with curved tops. Tooling evident on external face. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face; right stoop has a gate catch on the inside face. Located outside of private residence.	Good	Erosion	

A058	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gritstone (?) gate stoops with shoulders and a rounded-pointed top, chamfered external edges and evidence of tool marks (chamfering and tool marks also visible on house lintels and quoins). Left stoop has a gate catch, with a hook above it; right stoop has two hinges with gate attached. Located outside of private residence.	Good		
A059	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gritstone (?) gate stoops with shoulders and a rounded top, chamfered external edges and evidence of tool marks. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face; right stoop has a gate catch on the inside face and railing attached to the outside face. Located outside of private residence.	Good		
A060	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops and alternate hatch tool marks on front face of stoop. Both stoops have hinges on the inside face with gate attached. Located at the rear entrance to the former rectory.	Fair	Erosion; vegetation	

A061	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop, unworked with flat top. Two hinges present on the inside face. Located on Back Lane, behind private house on the left side of gateway.	Good	Erosion; vegetation	
A062	Gate Stoop (Single)	Sandstone gate stoop with an irregular flat top. Metal strap around the top of the stoop with hinge attached and a second hinge below. Stoop located on the right side of former gateway giving access to the back lane from a private garden.	Good	Erosion	
A063	Date Stone	Sandstone date stone, a decorative frame inscribed around the outside of the stone, with an oval inside it. Inscribed within the oval are "I ^B R" (John & Ruth Bousfield) "17 30" over two lines. Located on the front of a private residence.	Good		

A064	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop which tapers with a rounded top and tool marks. The stoop is located on one side of a gateway abutting a gate pier and has two hinges on the inside face with an iron gate attached.	Fair	Erosion	
A065	Kissing Gate	Iron kissing gate painted black in a half round design with five horizontal railings going around the outside and on the gate. The gate post has a final at the top.	Good	Removal	
A066	Kissing Gate	Iron kissing gate (now rusting) in the same half round design as A065, with five horizontal railings going around the outside and on the gate. The gate post has a final at the top. Located on PROW.	Good	Erosion	

A067	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single rough limestone gate stoop on former gateway between fields, which tapers with a flat top. Two hinges on the inside face with remains of a former wooden gate attached, empty hole below first hinge.	Good	Removal; erosion	
A068	Squeeze stile	Squeeze stile in limestone wall, with one limestone step on the west side and two limestone steps on the east side. Stile fans out horizontally and is wider on the east side.	Good	Removal	
A069	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile in limestone wall. With stepping surface in the centre and one step on the ground on the west side.	Good	Removal	
A070	Step Stile	Step stile in limestone wall, with stepping surface on the top of the wall, two steps on the ground on the east side and one step on the ground on the west side.	Good	Removal	

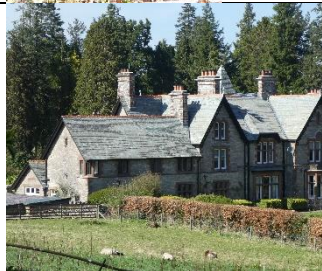
A071	Sheep Smoot	Sheep smoot with lintel in limestone dry stone wall, now partially blocked.	Fair		
A072	Step Stile	Step stile in limestone drystone wall. Two steps on the ground on the west side (possibly replacing a broken through stone). One step (through stone) on the east side incorporated into the walling. Overhanging stone used as the stepping surface in the centre of the stile.	Good		

A073	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile in limestone drystone wall, with raised stepping surface. Some loose stones/packing stone on the ground.	Fair		
A074	Churn Stand	Limestone churn stand with concrete/aggregate top, built into limestone wall at the corner. Located outside of farm.	Fair	Vegetation, vehicles	
A075	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone block gate stoop on the right side of gateway to fields, full height of wall, with a semi curved top. Two hinges on the inside face with gate attached.	Good		

A076	Boot Scraper	Cast iron boot scraper in an “H” shape, painted black with finials on top of either side, C. 1850s.	Good	removal	
A077	Gate Stoop (Single)	Large limestone block with a shaped top to mirroring the wall capping. The stone abuts the wall head to the right and acts as a stoop for iron railings to attach to on the left side. Located outside of private house.	Good		
A078	Gate Stoop (Single)	Large limestone block with a shaped top to mirroring the wall capping. The stone abuts the wall head to the left and acts as a stoop for iron railings to attach to on the right side. Located outside of private house.	Fair	Vegetation	

A079	Date Stone	Date stone inscribed with "S. W" "1859" over two lines, stone painted black and inscription painted white. Located on the former Dame School.	Good		
A080	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone(?) gate stoop tapered from base to pointed top with plinth/stop at base. Two hinges on the inside face with gate attached. Located on the left side of gateway to private residence.	Good		
A081	OS Bench Mark	OS bench mark with metal rivet located on the pack horse bridge. Probably repurposed and reoriented from elsewhere, as the bench mark is not shown on historic OS maps.	Good		
A082	Ford	Ford over Wyegarth Gill, still in use as part of farm track. Ford shown on historic OS maps.	Good		

A083	Date Stone	Date stone on The Chantry, visible from PROW. Stone cared in relief, showing a shield with the letters JHC intertwined with "1896." date below it.	Good		
A084	Step Stile	Limestone step stile in limestone dry stone wall. Three steps on either side incorporated into the wall. Crossing point on the top of the wall.	Good	Removal	
A085	Step Stile	Limestone and sandstone step stile, in dry stone wall, two steps on either side.	Good	Removal	

A086	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single gritstone (?) gate stoop with a square top and two iron hinges on the inside face. Possibly built on the base of an older wall? Located on the left side of gateway between fields.	Good	Removal	
A087	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile in mixed limestone and sandstone wall. Now blocked and public footpath diverted.	Fair		
A088	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop with a rounded top. Located on the left side of former gateway (now blocked) and would have given access into private garden.	Good	Vegetation	
A089	Elm Lodge	Elm Lodge – A Victorian manor house built late 19 th century (C. 1895).	Good		

A090	Squeeze Stile	Limestone squeeze stile in limestone dry stone wall. Three limestone steps on north side.	Good	Vegetation	
A091	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile in limestone dry stone wall, created by two wall heads on either side forming a gap, with a stone on the ground forming a stepping surface.	Good		
A092	Step Stile	Step Stile in limestone wall, with a vertical limestone partition and horizontal limestone through stone acting as step. Some loose wall and packing stone.	Fair	Neglect; removal	
A093	Water Smoot	Water smoot with limestone lintel. Base stone on left under lintel repurposed from elsewhere (has metal fittings). Located adjacent to A092.	Fair	Neglect	

A094	Bridge	Concrete bridge with possibly repurposed railway rails. Limestone blocks forming revetment underneath the bridge on both sides, potentially older bridge remains? Bridge not on PROW, but "FB" (foot bridge) shown on the 6" and 25" OS maps.	Good	Removal	
A095	Sheep Smoot	Sheep smoot with limestone lintel in predominantly limestone wall, with limestone blocks on ground on either side. Blocked on north side with corrugated iron.	Good	Removal; collapse	
A096	Squeeze Stile	Squeeze stile, created by two walls that are out of alignment (southern wall starting to lean). Ground on the west lower than the ground on east, with two steps in the centre of the stile.	Fair	Neglect; removal	
A097	Water Gates	Two sheets of corrugated iron on metal poles, attached to three wall piers and located on the southern side of the road. Used as flood management barriers.	Good	Vehicles	

A098	Quarry	Former quarry, probably for limestone. Quarry faces visible. Wall enclosing area with a gap, gap flanked by wall heads. Quarry shown on the third edition 6" and 25" OS maps.	Poor	Vegetation; neglect	
A099	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop with a flat top. Two iron hinges on the inside face, with two holes on the rear face. Located on the left side of gateway to farm.	Good	Removal	 
A100	Step Stile	Mixed limestone and sandstone step stile at end of dry stone wall on PROW. Two steps on south side and three steps (one concrete) on north side and incorporated into the wall (through stones).	Good	Removal; vehicles	 
A101	Bridge	Footings of former footbridge visible beneath current wooden footbridge on PROW, footbridge shown on historic 6" and 25" OS map. Footings probably limestone and consist of two stones on the south side.	Fair	Erosion; removal; flooding	

A102	Step Stile	Stone step stile cemented(?) into mixed limestone and sandstone dry stone wall. Three steps on the south side and three steps on the north tied into the wall (through stones).	Good	Erosion	
A103	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops. Left stoop has large hole on upper quarter of inside face with a second hole located below it and used as a bolt hole. Broken metal hinge/bolt at the base. Right stoop has modern metal gate attached. Below top modern gate attachments are four holes, possibly for former gate attachment. Located at driveway to private house.	Fair	Removal; erosion	
A104	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops. Left stoop has metal catch on inside face. Right stoop is broken, with one leaded hinge on the inside face. Located at entrance to field.	Poor	Erosion; removal; vehicles	
A105	Water Smoot	Water smoot with lintel in the base of a dry stone wall, opening blocked by two large bricks.	Fair	Vegetation; flooding	

A106	Dovecote	Dovecote located in gable end of outshot of former farm building (now private residence). Consists of three holes (one, over two) with a wide opening below it, probably for a further three openings.	Good	Removal	
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