

Small-Scale Heritage Features Survey

Technical Report: Tebay
November 2023



WESTMORLAND DALES



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Heritage
Fund

Acknowledgements

Thank you to the apprentices who helped to undertake this survey.

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

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In addition, acknowledgement to the provision of the Historic Environment Record data for Tebay from what was then Cumbria and is now Westmorland and Furness Council.

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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 Tebay took place over three days on the 3rd, 4th and 5th May 2022. The survey was undertaken by staff which consisted of three apprentices, one ranger, the Cultural Heritage Officer, and the Cultural Heritage Trainee.

Tebay is located to the south of Orton. The parish was formerly predominantly farming in character, but later become industrial in character. Although there are features that date to the Roman and medieval period, it is likely that more evidence for these periods has been lost with development in the 19th and 20th centuries. On the Historic Environment Record there were few records that related to what would be defined as small-scale heritage features.

The survey recorded 84 features during the project, most of which reflect the development of the village from the mid-19th century.

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 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 3rd, 4th and 5th May 2022, principally by the apprentice team 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 Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted.¹

2.3 The late 19th and early 20th century six-inch and 25-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (National Library of Scotland 2022-23) 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 that were deemed at risk (such as kissing gates) were recorded during the survey. However, larger more common features (such as

¹ Tebay is located within the WDLP Scheme area, however it falls outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary.

gates and railings) were excluded from the study due to time constraints. Similarly, concrete items were not included in this study.²

2.7 Compared to other villages surveyed as part of this project, Tebay is situated on a more major road, which in some cases impacted the accessibility of features for recording. This was particularly the case in Old Tebay where footpaths were not present along the entire roadside.

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 the case of Tebay, the area deemed part of the medieval core were much smaller than in other villages. As such, the survey area for Tebay was extended to include the main settlement areas within both Old and New Tebay to better reflect its development over time. See Figure 1.

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

² Exceptions to this was made in some villages where it was not possible to tell the features material e.g. paint/location.

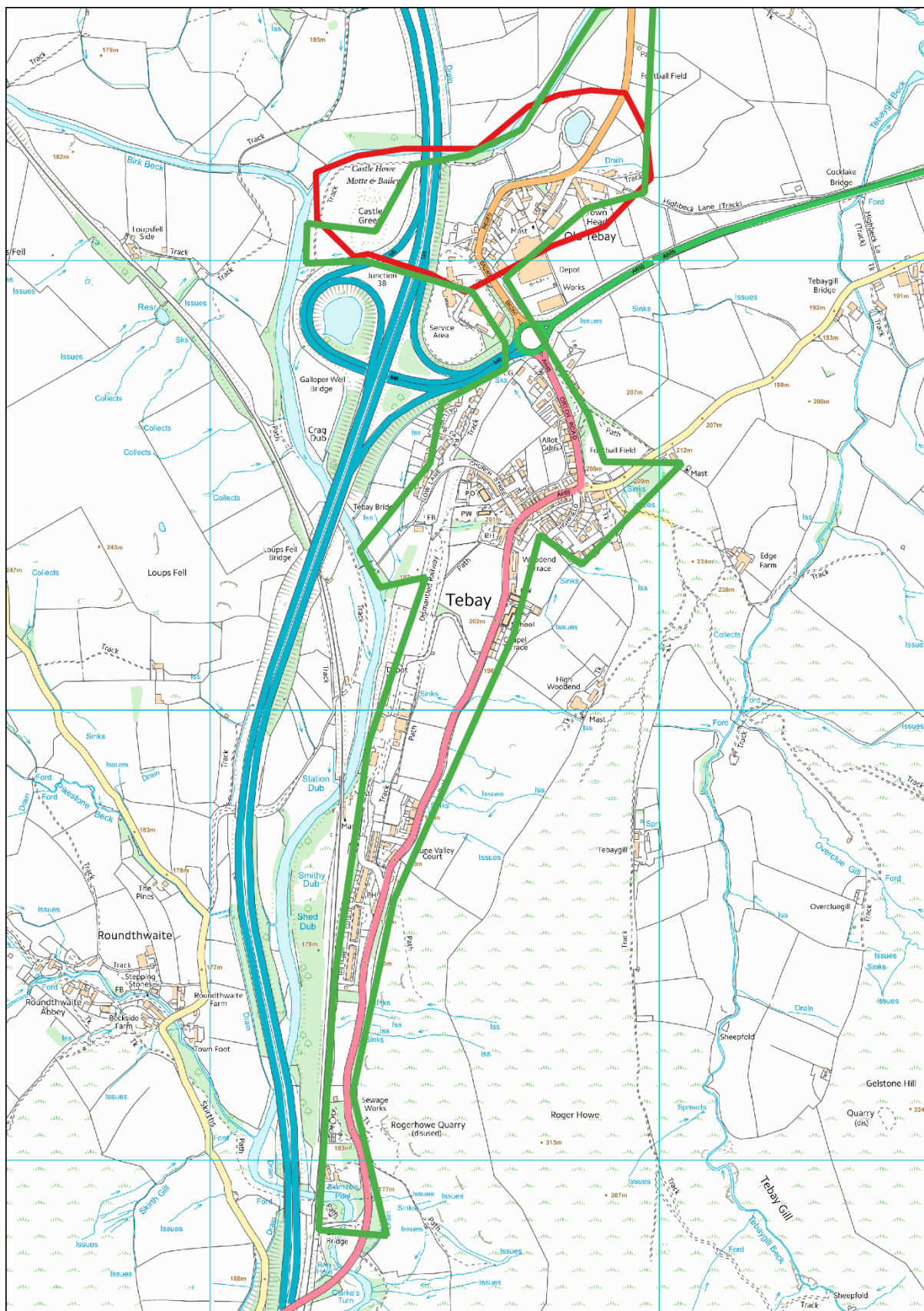


Figure 1 The red outline marks the medieval 'core', the data is © Cumbria HER. The green outline marks the survey area.

3. Background

Location

3.1 Tebay (NY618 045) is in the Eden district of the county of Cumbria (historically Westmorland). Tebay was formerly a township in Orton Parish, but became a separate civil parish in 1897. It is located between the Yorkshire Dales and Lake District National Parks.

Geology

The bedrock geology of the village is Bannisdale Formation of siltstone and mudstone, which was formed between 427.4 and 423.6 million years ago during the Silurian period. This sedimentary bedrock is overlain with a number of different superficial deposits all formed during the Quaternary period, including Alluvial Fan Deposits of sand and gravel (formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present), Devensian Glacial Till (formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago), and Alluvium of clay, silt, sand and gravel (formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present day; British Geology Survey 2023).

Landscape Character and Use

3.2 The parish comprises of 2,744 hectares. Originally this was a small village, with a predominantly (hill) farming character. The parish includes 493 hectares of registered common land on Tebay Fell and 383 hectares at Roundthwaite Common (Cumbria County History 2023).

3.3 However, the village dramatically changed with the coming of the railway. The population stood at about 400 in the mid-19th century, but following the arrival of the railway it grew rapidly to 684 by 1871, peaking at 1,093 in 1903. During the 20th century the population declined to a low of 594 in 1981, and rising slightly to 728 in 2001 (Cumbria County History 2023).

3.4 With the development of the railways in the 19th century, the planform of Tebay greatly changed. The site of the medieval village lay alongside the Orton Road (B6260) approximately opposite to the start of the footpath to Castle Howe. At the beginning of the 19th century, the settlement here was Tebay; however, it is now

known as Old Tebay. By the mid-19th century Mount Pleasant and “New” Tebay had begun to develop, and by the end of the century it had grown into a village of some size. This is reflected in the maps in Appendix A.

Known Archaeological Sites

3.5 Cumbria County Council records 18 known heritage assets within a 1km radius of Tebay. Much of this information relates to the post-medieval development of the village, principally in relation to the railway.

3.6 Within the survey area there are four listed buildings at Grade II, these consist of the church (1326774), its gates (1145353), a bridge (1145354) and a linear farmstead (1326773). Within the parish there is also a Grade II listed farmstead in Roundthwaite (1145352), along with a Scheduled Monument site (Castle Howe motte and bailey castle, 1007130).

3.7 With regards to small-scale heritage features, a number are labelled on historic OS maps. These include a number of wells, pumps and bench marks, two letter boxes, a couple of quarries and troughs, a guide post, a sheepfold and a drinking fountain. The Cumbria HER shows a boundary stone (MYD4214), two lime kilns (MYD14891 and 14892), two bridges (MYD14896 and 14923), and a quarry (MYD14912).

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

Archaeological and Historical Background

3.9 There is no evidence of prehistoric activity in the Tebay area. However, there is Roman activity in its vicinity, with a Roman road, a marching camp and a fort. In the medieval period there are references to certain features, as well as a motte and bailey site. But the development of Tebay did not come until the arrival of the railways in the mid-19th century. As a result, what is now the settlement of Tebay was substantially built in this period. The next major change was the construction of the M6 in the mid-20th century. It is possible that certain activity has been lost with the

construction of both the railway and the M6, as this was built on and divided former farm land.

Romano-British (43-410)

3.10 The Lune Gap was a crucial inland route for Rome's conquering armies early on as they made their way north to defeat local tribes. The route which was established passed through the Lune Gap and over Crosby Ravensworth Fell; it is known as Fairmile south of Tebay and then Wicker Street as it crosses northwards. The route connected the Roman fort at Ribchester with the one at Kirkby Thore. The building of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway and the M6 destroyed the line of the Roman road as it passed west of Tebay.

3.11 There is no direct evidence of Roman activity in Tebay itself. However, there was a marching camp on Loups Fell, to the east. The marching camp was discovered in 2011 using LiDAR imagery. These temporary camps were thrown up by soldiers as overnight accommodation while on campaign. The fact that the fort resects the line of the Roman road suggests that there was at least a tactical road there before the camp was built (YDNPA, 2020). To the south of Tebay there was a Roman fort at Low Borrowbridge. The remains of the fort and civilian settlement are extensive and well-preserved. The fort is aligned roughly north-south and is parallelogram-shaped in plan. It is surrounded by a rampart and multiple ditches. To the south of the fort are the remains of the vicus, which are preserved as cropmarks and below ground archaeological deposits. Both of these sites have recently been excavated by Lunesdale Archeology Society. In addition, a 4th century coin of Solidus of Valens was found in Tebay in 1926, although the exact find spot is unknown (MYD19103).

Medieval (410-1540)

3.12 The Brandreth Stone is of unknown date, but is described as an 'ancient granite stone'. It is thought to have been destroyed when the motorway was built. Its former location is also disputed, with suggestions at what is now the parking area at the back of the Junction 38 Truckstop as well as set against a field-wall near to the 'modern church'. The location of the Brandreth Stone is marked on historic OS maps and is located on a field boundary south of Old Tebay, in an area that is now the

truck-stop (see Appendix A). There were little indications of working, apart from one or more small crosses. It is reputed to have been a boundary stone, at one time, between the English and the Scots. However, it is thought to have more likely been a waymarker for travellers, particularly Scottish drovers, heading for Tebay and the Lune Gorge (YDNPA 2023; BHO 2023).

3.13 In the vicinity of Old Tebay is Castle Howe, a motte and bailey. Not much is known about the castle except that it was probably built soon after the Norman conquest in the 11th century in order to control a crossing of the River Lune and also watch over long-distance routes through the Lune Gorge. It appears to have been a short-lived structure, with the original wooden castle on top of the earthen motte never replaced by a more permanent stone building (YDNPA 2023). The site is not in a good condition. The motte is thought to have been partly carried away by the river and is now of irregular form, rising to only about nine feet above the bailey. There are traces of a rampart on the south side, along with a ditch between it and the bailey (BHO 2023).

3.14 Lunes Bridge (MYD14923) is situated to the south of Tebay, allowing those travelling to and from Kendal across the River Lune. The first bridge dates from at least 1379 when it was mentioned in the Patent Rolls, however the present structure dates from the early to mid-19th century. It is thought to have been built by the Appleby to Kendal Turnpike Trust, who took over the route in 1761. The bridge was marooned by the railway and then the motorway, and the new A685 bypasses it on a concrete bridge (Roger Howe Bridge; YDNPA 2023).

3.15 In addition to Lunes Bridge, there is Salterwath Bridge near to Low Borrowbridge. Its name implies that the Roman road became an early medieval trade route for salt amongst other things. There are also records from as early as 1377 mentioning Tebay Bridge, which carries the road over the Lune just to the north of Old Tebay (YDNPA 2023).

Post-Medieval (post-1540)

3.16 The Cross Keys Inn dates to at least the 16th century. It lies alongside what was once a droving route from the annual cattle fair at Appleby to southern grazing

and fattening grounds. It may have also been a stopping place for packmen on their way to Kendal (see 3.29).

3.17 The settlement that is now Old Tebay once had a saw mill and smithy. They are first shown on the second edition maps that were revised in 1897/1898³, with only the smithy still present on maps revised in 1911-1913⁴.

3.18 The first recorded endowed school dates to 1672. The schoolhouse at Old Tebay was replaced by a new school at Mount Pleasant in 1863, which was then enlarged in 1892 and closed in the 1960s (Cumbria Country History 2023). This is now known as the 'Old School' and is a guesthouse. Following its closure, it was 'bought by John Laing to use as officers and later a hostel for workers' (George Horn in YDNPA 2023). The first endowed school is thought to have been lost when the M6 was built (MYD14900, CCC 2022). This earlier school is depicted on the first edition six-inch map, surveyed when it was still in use in 1858⁵. This location is now under the M6 motorway.

3.19 By the early 1910s⁶, in addition to the school at Mount Pleasant, there was a Sunday School to the rear of the Methodist Chapel and an Infant School in a separate building directly to the south. The infant school that was built in the early 20th century is now Tebay Primary School.

3.20 The arrival of the railway had the biggest impact. It has been described as once being the 'beating heart' of Tebay, providing many employment opportunities, being the convergence of several lines. The Lancaster and Carlisle Railway line (through the Lune Gap) opened in 1846, to carry manufactured goods, raw materials and passengers. The South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway (from Kirkby Stephen to Tebay) followed, opening in 1861, to carry minerals from the east to the west coasts, and became known as the Stainmore Line. The Lancaster and Carlisle still runs as the West Coast mainline, but the Stainmore line closed in 1962. The

³ 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.NE, revised 1897-98, published 1899; 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 revised 1897, published 1898.

⁴ 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.NE, revised 1911-13, published 1920; 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 revised 1912-13, published 1915.

⁵ 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII surveyed 1858, published 1863.

⁶ 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.SE revised 1912, published 1920; 25" Westmorland XXVIII.12 revised 1912, published 1915.

railway station (opened in 1852 and closed in 1968), big engine sheds and their sidings have been removed, replaced by a modern industrial estate (YDNPA 2023; Cumbria County History 2023).⁷

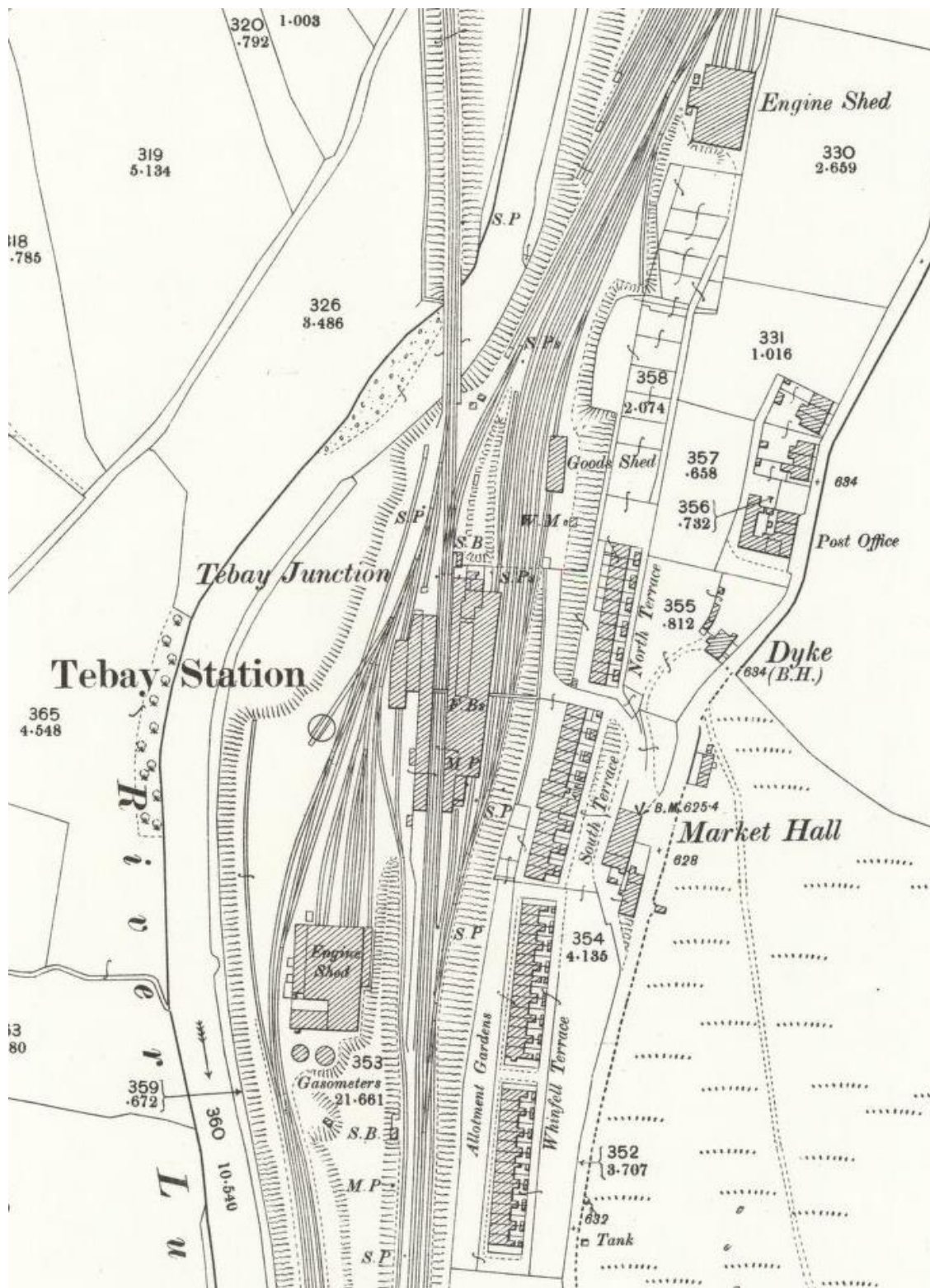


Figure 2 Second edition 25-inch OS map⁸ showing Tebay Station and Sidings.

⁷ The WDLPS office was in a unit on this industrial estate.

⁸ 25" Westmorland XXVIII.12 revised 1897, published 1898.

3.21 The foundation stone for St James' Church (1326774) was laid in 1878, and construction was completed in 1880.⁹ Up until it was built, Church of England worshippers had to travel to Orton. It was very much a 'railway church', built on land donated by the North Eastern Railway Company, and with donations from railway company shareholders as well as local people. The exterior is of stone and the interior of London Midland Railway red and yellow bricks. The font and pulpit were carved from single pieces of Shap Pink Granite, the font cover in the style of an engine wheel, and the pews were in the form of railway waiting room benches. By 1897¹⁰ a Parsonage has been built, that was later known as the Vicarage¹¹.

3.22 John Wesley, founder of the Methodists visited nearby Roundthwaite as early as 1764, establishing Methodism in this area (CTFC 2023). With the development of the railway, the first Methodist Chapel at Tebay was opened in 1865. However, a new Methodist Chapel was built in 1885 to cater for the growing population. It is unclear where the first chapel was exactly located. The date stone of 1865 is now located at the end of Chapel Terrace, in a building that is slightly offset.¹² It is therefore unclear if this was the original location, or whether Chapel Terrace was named after its proximity to the 1885 chapel. Unfortunately, the historic OS maps were not revised between 1865 and 1885.



Figure 3 Methodist Church built in 1885 (J043).

3.23 The development of the railway led to an increase in jobs and an influx of people, people that needed to be housed. The first terrace to be built was 'Railway

⁹ It first appears on second edition OS maps - 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.NE, revised 1897-98, published 1899; 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 revised 1897, published 1898. It is labelled as 'St James's Church' on the 25-inch maps only, and as 'Ch.' on six-inch maps.

¹⁰ 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 revised 1897, published 1898.

¹¹ 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 revised 1912-13, published 1915.

¹² If this was the original chapel building, evidence has been hidden by external render, and the openings have likely been changed.

Terrace' (by 1858¹³), later known as South Terrace, which was built by the North Eastern Railway Company. However, this was not sufficient, despite many farmers taking in lodgers. As a result, more houses were needed by the end of the 19th century. Railway/South Terrace was followed by North Terrace and a row on Church Street in 1862. Woodend Terrace, a row of tiny cottages, was an early railway-related investment by local land owner James Wharton (originally called Wharton Cottages after him), who built the houses in 1865 to rent out to newly arrived railway workers. The London and North Western Railway built Whinfell Terrace of brick in 1898. In the middle of the terraces a larger house was built, designed to be used as a lodging house for railway workers who finished their shift in Tebay before they returned to their home depot the next morning (YDNPA 2023). All these terraces are present on the second edition OS maps revised in 1897-98¹⁴. They¹⁵ also show Allotment Gardens near Whinfell Terrace and the terrace on Church Street.

3.24 In addition to this, a hotel was also constructed. In 1898 Mathew Croft bought a piece of land, on which the Junction Hotel was built, which opened in 1900. It was the largest building in Tebay – on the ground floor it had a dining room, smoking room, commercial room, bar and two sitting rooms; on the first floor there were two further sitting rooms and 11 bedrooms; outside there was stabling for six horses. It has now been converted into private flats.

3.25 The Junction Hotel Public House was built onto Dyke Beer House, as shown by the second and third edition OS maps. The second edition maps do not show the Junction Hotel as they were revised in 1897-98¹⁶ when it was being built. However, by the early 1910s¹⁷ it is clear that the Hotel was built onto the former beer hall, and as a result it closed.

3.26 Three small cottages were converted into the Co-op in 1864. Railway workers were able to become Co-operative and Industrial Society members, and received an

¹³ 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII surveyed 1858, published 1863.

¹⁴ 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.NE & SE, revised 1897-98, published 1899; 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 & .12 revised 1897, published 1898.

¹⁵ The second edition 25-inch OS maps - 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.NE & SE, revised 1897-98, published 1899; 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 & .12 revised 1897, published 1898.

¹⁶ 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.SE, revised 1897-98, published 1899; 25" Westmorland XXVIII.12 revised 1897, published 1898.

¹⁷ 25" Westmorland XXVIII.12 revised 1912, published 1915.

annual dividend on their purchases of food and clothing (YDNPA 2023). It later became a pub, the Barnaby Rudge, which is likely when the mock-timber framing was added. The pub has since closed.

3.27 A market was established in Tebay by the 1880s, and a market hall was located near the station. The market hall is shown on maps revised in 1897/98¹⁸, and appears to be behind and to the right of the co-op. This building is no longer extant.

3.28 There were other buildings that developed in Tebay as a result of the growing population. This included the following – a reading room present on a revised map of 1897¹⁹ but appears to have fallen out of use by about 1912²⁰; a post office present by 1897²¹; and then by the early 1910s²² a police station, a club and an Institute. The Police Station has a date stone of 1906 (J054) and the Conservative Club has a date stone of 1889 (J074). The building is present on the second edition 25" map²³, and is probably the building labelled as the Reading Room.

3.29 The routeways through and past Tebay have changed over the course of several centuries. There were two main packhorse routes over Tebay Fell, which are now fossilised in the landscape as holloways, often zigzagging and braiding. This transport came to an end with the building of the Appleby to Kendal and the Tebay to Kirkby Stephen turnpike roads, which both opened in 1761 (YDNPA 2023).

3.30 In the 18th century the Penrith to Kendal Turnpike road carried most of the long-distance north-south traffic over the fells west of Tebay via Shap. (The A6 follows this route.) The M6 was opened in 1967 on a new route through the Lune Gorge, which was a remarkable feat of civil engineering.

3.31 Tebay is perhaps best known for its service stations. The northbound services were built in 1972, and the southbound in 1993.

¹⁸ 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.SE, revised 1897-98, published 1899; 25" Westmorland XXVIII.12 revised 1897, published 1898.

¹⁹ 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 revised 1897, published 1898.

²⁰ 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 revised 1912-13, published 1915.

²¹ 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.SE, revised 1897-98, published 1899; 25" Westmorland XXVIII.12 revised 1897, published 1898.

²² 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.NE revised 1911-13, published 1920; 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 & .12 revised 1912/13, published 1915.

²³ 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 revised 1897, published 1898.

Place Name

3.32 The first spelling of Tebay can be found on Jeffery's map of 1770; prior to this it had been spelt 'Tybay' (see Appendix A). The name is believed to come from the Old English personal name 'Tib(b)a' and 'ĕg' meaning island (Ancestry 2023).

4. Survey Results

4.1 The survey of Tebay took three days to complete and identified 84 features over 82 records (Figure 4, see Appendix B for full gazetteer).

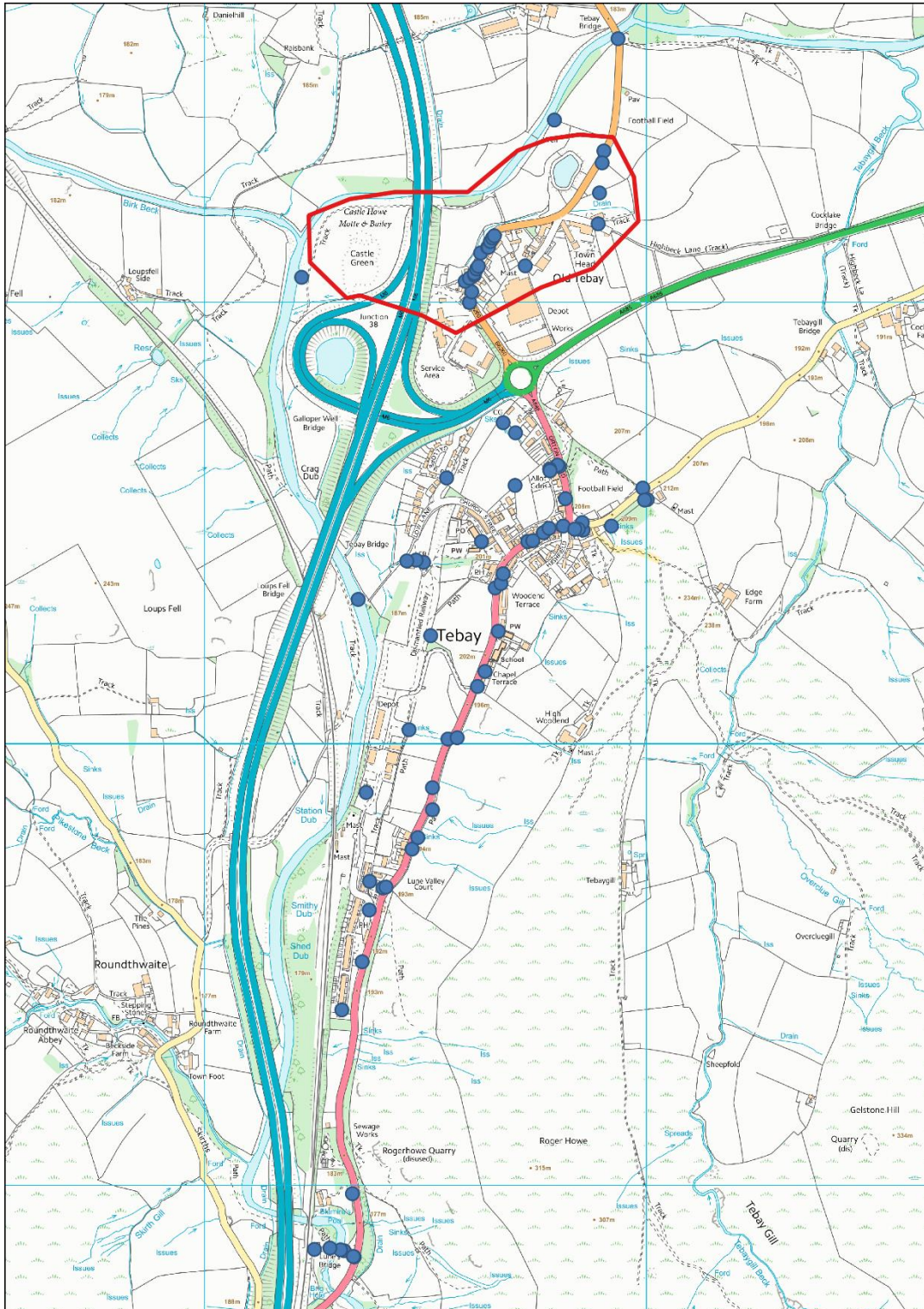


Figure 4 Spatial distribution of features recorded in Tebay.

4.2 Gate stoops were the most numerous feature identified during the survey, around 40% of all features surveyed. There were also high numbers of date stones and features relating to water management (culverts and water smooths).

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
Coal Chutes	1	Litter Bin	5
Churn Stand	2	Memorial	2
Clapper Bridge	1	OS Bench Mark	1
Culvert	7	Railway Carriages	1
Date Stone	6	Railway Hotel	1
Footbridge	1	Squeeze Stile	2
Gate Stoop (Single)	10	Step Stile	3
Gate Stoops (Pair)	23	Telephone Box	3
Kissing Gate	1	Unknown	2
Lamp	3	Vertical Slab Wall	1
Letter Box	3	Water Smooths	5
Total Features			84

Table 1 Table showing the breakdown of feature types identified during the survey of Tebay.

Commemoration

Date Stones

4.5 Six date stones were identified across Tebay and Old Tebay during the survey. The date stones differ in form and style, with the dates ranging from the 19th to the 21st centuries. However, the majority of them are linked to buildings with a community use.

4.6 Two date stones were found on domestic buildings. J025 is located in Old Tebay, with the initials 'I. and H. S.' and the date 1876. There is decorative tooling around the outside, creating a border, which is the same as the original opening surrounds on the house. The other date stone (J032) is on a new build and dates to 2014.

4.7 There are two date stones that relate to Primitive Methodist Chapels, with J041 dating to 1865 and J043 dating to 1885. J041 is found on the porch of a house, and there is debate as to whether it has been moved from its former location (see

3.22). J043 is located on the front gable of Tebay Methodist Church. The construction of a new Methodist chapel after only 20 years, is probably due to the need for greater capacity linked to the development of the railway. The earlier date stone is much plainer when compared to the latter.



Figure 5 Date stone (J041) located on porch of house.



Figure 6 Date stone (J043) located on gable end of chapel.

4.8 There are two further public buildings with date stones (see 3.28). There is a date on the former Conservative Club dated to 1889 (J074). The political club movement flourished from the mid-19th century until the early 20th century (Stevens, 2001). The clubs could vary from working men's clubs to constitutional clubs, and could offer a wider range of facilities. It is unclear what type of club there was in Tebay; it has been converted into a house. However, on the second edition map²⁴ it is labelled as a 'Reading Room'. J054 is inscribed with 'WESTMORLAND COUNTY COUNCIL / TEBAY POLICE STATION' and the date 1906. This is located on the road-facing side of the porch, on what is now a private house. The police station was formerly located in Orton (Tebay was once part of Orton parish), but due to the railway the population size of Tebay exceeded that of Orton, and was likely a factor in the relocation of the station.

²⁴ 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 revised 1897, published 1898.



Figure 7 Date stone (J074) of 1889 on the former Conservative Club.



Figure 8 Date stone (J054) of 1906 on the former Police Station.

Memorials

4.9 There are two memorials in Tebay. Firstly, a granite fountain (J072) that commemorates the Diamond Jubilee (1837 to 1897) of Queen Victoria, which was erected by subscription. The fountain itself is now broken, so it is unclear if there was anything sculptural on its top, however the base of the fountain (with inscription) and the attached trough survives. The fountain is located on an area of green in the 'centre' of Tebay, opposite the former school. It was likely erected following the second edition map revision, and therefore does not appear on a map until about 1913²⁵, as a 'D. Fn. & Trough' (Drinking Fountain and Trough). Secondly, a Shap granite memorial stone (J079) with a plaque commemorating the workers who were killed maintaining the railway in 2004. It is located on Lunes Bridge.



Figure 9 Memorial fountain (J072) commemorating Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

²⁵ 25" Westmorland XXCIII.8 revised 1912-13, published 1915.

Travel

4.10 Tebay is situated in the Lune Gorge, a significant route of travel from the time of the Romans. During the 19th and 20th centuries, the development of several railway lines and the construction of the M6 changed Tebay from a small agricultural village to a larger railway village. As a result, there are several features in Tebay that relate to travel and especially the railway.

Railway

4.11 The Junction Hotel (see 3.24, J035) was recorded as part of this survey, as it was not on the HER and it had several small-scale heritage features on its roadside elevation. These included a lamp over the main door and decorated hoppers. The former hotel has since been converted into flats, but it does retain some of its original character. In addition to the features mentioned, some of the original window framework survives, along with a stained glass fanlight over the main door and decorated ridge tiles. The front elevation is symmetrical with an additional wing to the south in the same style, and a more vernacular wing to the north (that has a crow step gable; the “rear” of which shows a house). It is therefore possible that the more vernacular part preceded the hotel, which was built abutting the earlier structure. Map evidence shows that this was Dyke Beer House (see 3.25).



Figure 10 The front elevation of the former Junction Hotel.



Figure 11 Former goods wagons, now used as outbuilding in field.

4.12 In one of the fields to the north of the village are two disused railway carriages (J016). They are joined by a wooden lean to and is used for storage. These goods wagons can be found around the countryside, being used as outbuildings in fields once they were obsolete. Although it is not clear if the goods wagons were used on

the railways line that travelled through or to/from Tebay, it is a visual reminder of the traffic that would have once been very common.

4.13 There are several small-scale heritage features linked to the terraces constructed for the railway workers (see 3.23). There is a line of coal chutes (J004) in the back wall of North Terrace – seven chutes still have their wooden door and 11 chutes are now blocked. There is an unknown feature, situated to the rear of South Terrace (J002). It consists of a low dry stone wall with four large slabs of limestone on the top. The top blocks have depressions in the centre, with the end blocks also having possible drill holes on the top. To the rear there is a rectangle of unknown purpose with stone settings around three of its edges (the “wall” being the fourth).

4.14 The gateway to St James' Church consists of cast iron double gates and a kissing gate (J012). It is reported that these were paid for by the railway workers (the church itself was paid for by donations, see 3.21; YDNPA 2023). The kissing gate is in a half-round design, with decorative finials on the rail and posts.



4.15 There were three lamps recorded in the village (four including the one on the Junction Hotel). According to a local resident, one of these (J020) was relocated from the railway station.

Figure 12 Gates outside St James' Church.

Bridges

4.16 Two of the features recorded are bridges, with a third unknown feature (J033) possibly being the footings of a former bridge; a ford is marked at about this location on revised OS maps from 1897/98²⁶.

4.17 A clapper bridge (J008) consists of two large limestone slabs laid parallel over a stream. It is possible that there was a third stone that is now missing.

²⁶ 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.NE, revised 1897-98, published 1899; 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 revised 1897, published 1898; 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.NE revised 1911-13, published 1920; 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 revised 1912/13, published 1915.

4.18 A steel footbridge (J010) on sandstone plinths crosses the River Lune. The girders forming the base of the bridge are stamped, and are from the Lanarkshire Steel Company (Scotland). There are metal railings, with curled ends at either side of the bridge. There was formerly a ford²⁷, then stepping stones were added alongside²⁸, which were replaced by a footbridge²⁹. Prior to the metal bridge, a wooden bridge was erected to replace the stepping stones (Local resident per comms).



Figure 13 Footbridge (J010).

Stiles

4.19 There are five stiles – three step stiles and two squeeze stiles. All but one (J078) are located on public rights of way, with this squeeze stile providing access to the Tebay Angling Club. All three step stiles are of similar form, with a number of step throughstones. Two of the stiles (J015 and J060) have a vertical partition on the

²⁷ 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII surveyed 1858, published 1863.

²⁸ 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.NE, revised 1897-98, published 1899; 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 revised 1897, published 1898.

²⁹ 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.NE revised 1911-13, published 1920; 25" Westmorland XXVIII.8 revised 1912/13, published 1915.

crossing surface, and the other (J078) has topstones of a shorter height. Both squeeze stiles (J017 and J061) are formed by two rough limestone slabs placed vertically.



Figure 14 Step stile (J015).



Figure 15 Squeeze stile (J017).

Communications

Telephone Boxes

4.20 Three BT telephone boxes (J003, J028 and J046) can be found in Tebay and Old Tebay. They are all of the KX100 series and date from 1991 to 2003, indicated by the new 'Piper' logo that introduced a red moulded handle (The Telephone Box, 2023). It consists of a stainless steel back panel, with the other three sides glass separated by a small plastic panel, one of which has the moulded plastic handle. They have all been repurposed to hold a defibrillator.



Figure 16 Telephone kiosk (J028) situated in Old Tebay. Letter box (J029) is situated to its right.

Letter Boxes

4.21 Three letter boxes (J029, J034 and J047) can be found in Tebay and Old Tebay. J047 is the only one built into a wall, with the other two on black poles. J034 also has 'ROYAL MAIL' embossed on a plaque. This therefore dates from the early 1990s when the Post Office Counters Limited and Royal Mail separated as separate companies. There is a fourth letter box located at the Truck Stop, which was not surveyed.

Agriculture

4.22 Tebay was historically a hill farming area of predominantly sheep. Despite the development linked to the railways and the M6, it is still a rural area of which agriculture plays an important part, and is still in evidence.

Churn Stands

4.23 Two churn stands are located on or nearby to Lunes Bridge (see 3.14). The churn stand located on the bridge itself (J076) dates to when the road over this bridge was in use. It is constructed of stone, with a concrete top. Churn stand J080 likely replaced J076 when the A685 was rerouted over the Roger Howe Bridge (built by 1970). This churn stand has a larger capacity, and also has a lower platform on one side. It is also constructed from stone with a scree top, and the taller platform has a metal band around its top edge. Churn stands typically fell out of use in the 1970s when milk was collected by tanker (instead of by milk cart/lorry), therefore J080 was likely not used for long.



Figure 17 Churn stand (J076) located on the former Lunes Bridge.



Figure 18 Churn Stand (J080) located on A685 roadside.

4.24 It is possible that there were once more churn stands in Tebay 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.

Wall Furniture

4.25 Tebay parish has a mixture of dry stone wall and hedgerow boundaries. 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.

4.26 A section of walling was also surveyed (J064). This comprised of around 24 vertical slabs (in two groupings) running in a line, which would have formed a former boundary. They appear to be Silurian rocks, either mudstones or siltstones. The stones are not very high, so would therefore have limited stock proof function. It also survives in poor condition, with some stones tilting and/or broken. It is now situated next to a post and wire fence. This vertical slab wall type is not common in the Westmorland Dales, however similar walls can be found in the Lake District, especially around Coniston, Hawkshead and Ambleside (Conservation Handbook 2023). A field boundary on this line is visible from the first edition six-inch OS map, first surveyed in 1858³⁰.



Figure 19 Vertical slab wall (J064) situated in a field on the outskirts of Old Tebay.

Gate Stoops

4.27 Gate stoops were the largest number of features surveyed, with 23 pairs of gate stoops and 10 single gate stoops³¹ surveyed. The stoops were made from predominantly limestone or sandstone, and primarily relate to private properties and field access.

³⁰ 6" Westmorland Sheet XXVIII surveyed 1858, published 1863.

³¹ One stoop (J026b) has been recorded as a single gate stoop, when in fact it has railings on one side and a dry stone wall on the other.

4.28 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.

4.29 Some of the gate stoops surveyed may have been concrete. J021b comprises of four pairs of gate stoops. It was not possible to survey them in more detail due to their position on the roadside, however Google Streetview has provided further detail. Two of the pairs have rounded tops and appear to be sandstone; whereas the other two with sub-rounded tops, might be concrete, with one painted white.

5. Condition

5.1 In Tebay, 55 (65%) features were identified as being in 'good'³² condition, 24 (29%) were described as 'fair'³³ and 5 (6%) features were identified as being in 'poor'³⁴ condition.

6. Recommendations for Further Work

6.1 It would be useful to carry out further investigations into the "wall" (J064), including a more detailed survey, and documentary research.

³² The form and structure of the feature survives and is clear. No evidence of significant damage.

³³ Significant damage is visible, but it does not affect the integrity of the site/feature as a whole.

³⁴ Significantly damaged, severely affecting the form/structure of the site.

7. Conclusion

7.1 The survey of Tebay took place over three days on the 3rd, 4th and 5th May 2022. The survey recorded 84 features over 82 recordings.

7.2 Tebay has a different character to the other villages in the Westmorland Dales. Without the development that resulted from several railway lines through or to/from Tebay, it is unlikely that Tebay would have been included in the survey, being of too small a size. However, due to this development the agricultural village of Old Tebay became superseded by the new village of Tebay. This settlement is dominated by buildings that relate to the railway – the terraces, the hotel, the new larger chapel, the new larger school, and St James' Church itself.

7.3 A number of the small-scale heritage features reflect this later development, along with its continued connectedness (junction of the M6 and A685, although it no longer has a train station). This includes three late 20th century telephone kiosks and five litter bins.³⁵ These features are never (or rarely) found in the other villages surveyed.

³⁵ The litter bins are made from glass reinforced plastic, and are all of an identical form.

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9. Appendix A: Historic Maps

9.1 The 1583 edition of the Saxton Atlas of England and Wales (Figure 20) shows the location of .. (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 map of 1583, showing 'Tybay'.

9.2 The 1610 map by John Speed (**Error! Reference source not found.**) shows the village of 'Tybay'. The symbol next to the village name represents a settlement, it is unclear if it is meant to represent a church.



Figure 21 Speed map of 1610, showing 'Tybay'.

9.3 The 1662 map by Joan Blaeu (**Error! Reference source not found.**) shows the village of 'Tybay'. Blaeu used Speed's map as a base.



Figure 22 Blaeu map of 1662, showing 'Tybay'.

9.4 The Jeffery's 1770 map (Figure 23) shows the settlement of Tebay. This is now known as Old Tebay, as this map precedes the expansion of Tebay following the railways. 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).

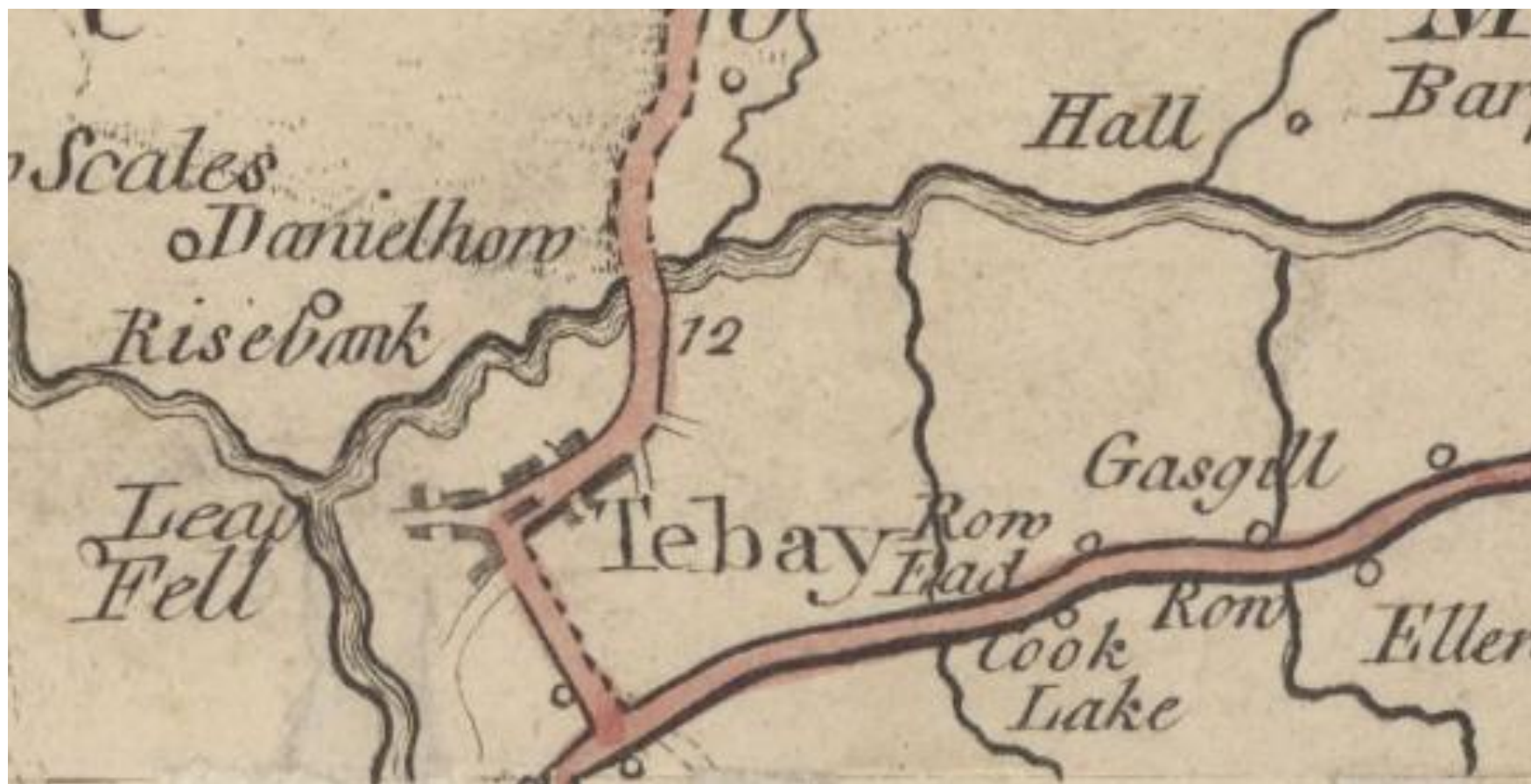


Figure 23 Jeffery's map of 1770, showing 'Tebay'.

9.5 The 1844 tithe map

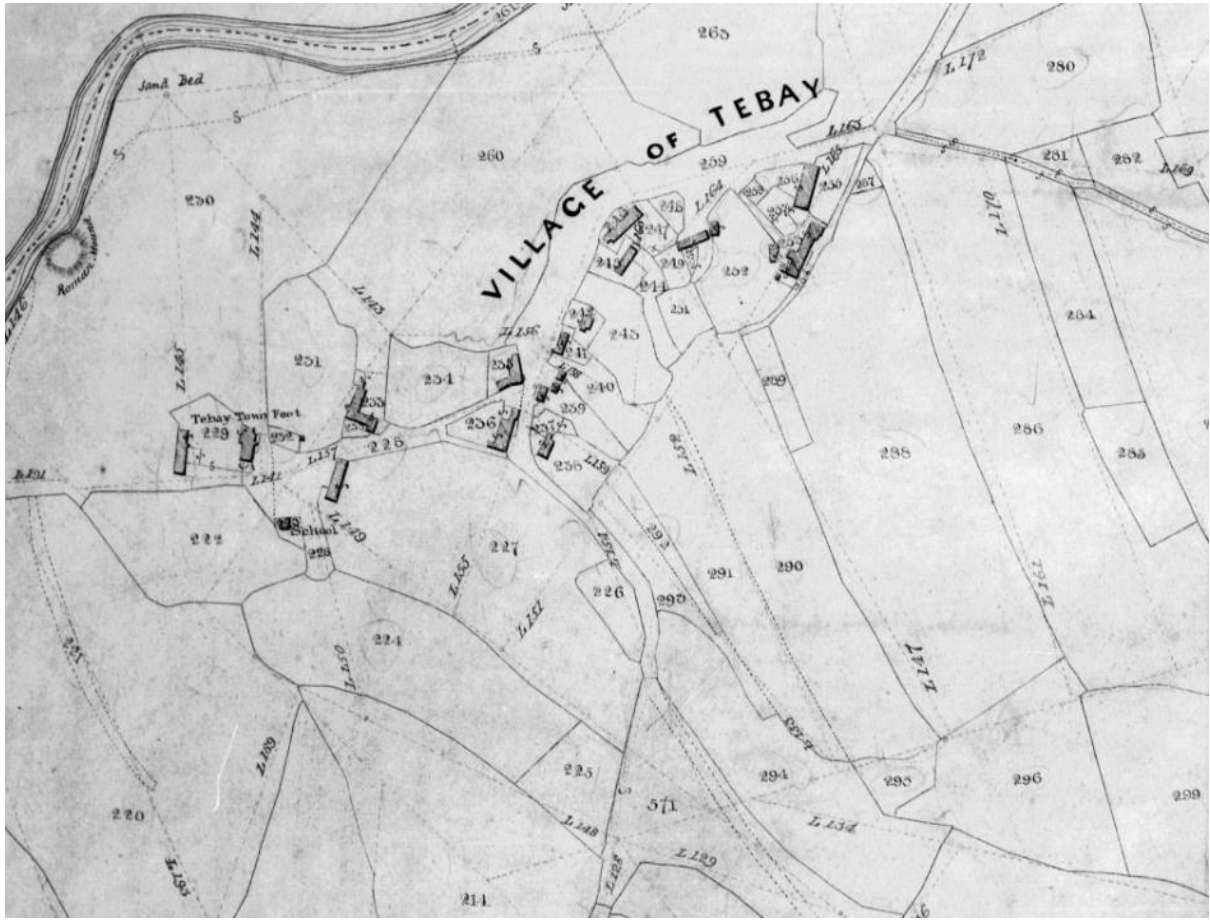


Figure 24 1844 tithe map, showing the 'village of Tebay'.

9.6 First Edition Six Inch Westmorland Sheet XXVIII surveyed 1858, published 1863 – from Tebay Bridge in the north to Lunes Bridge in the south

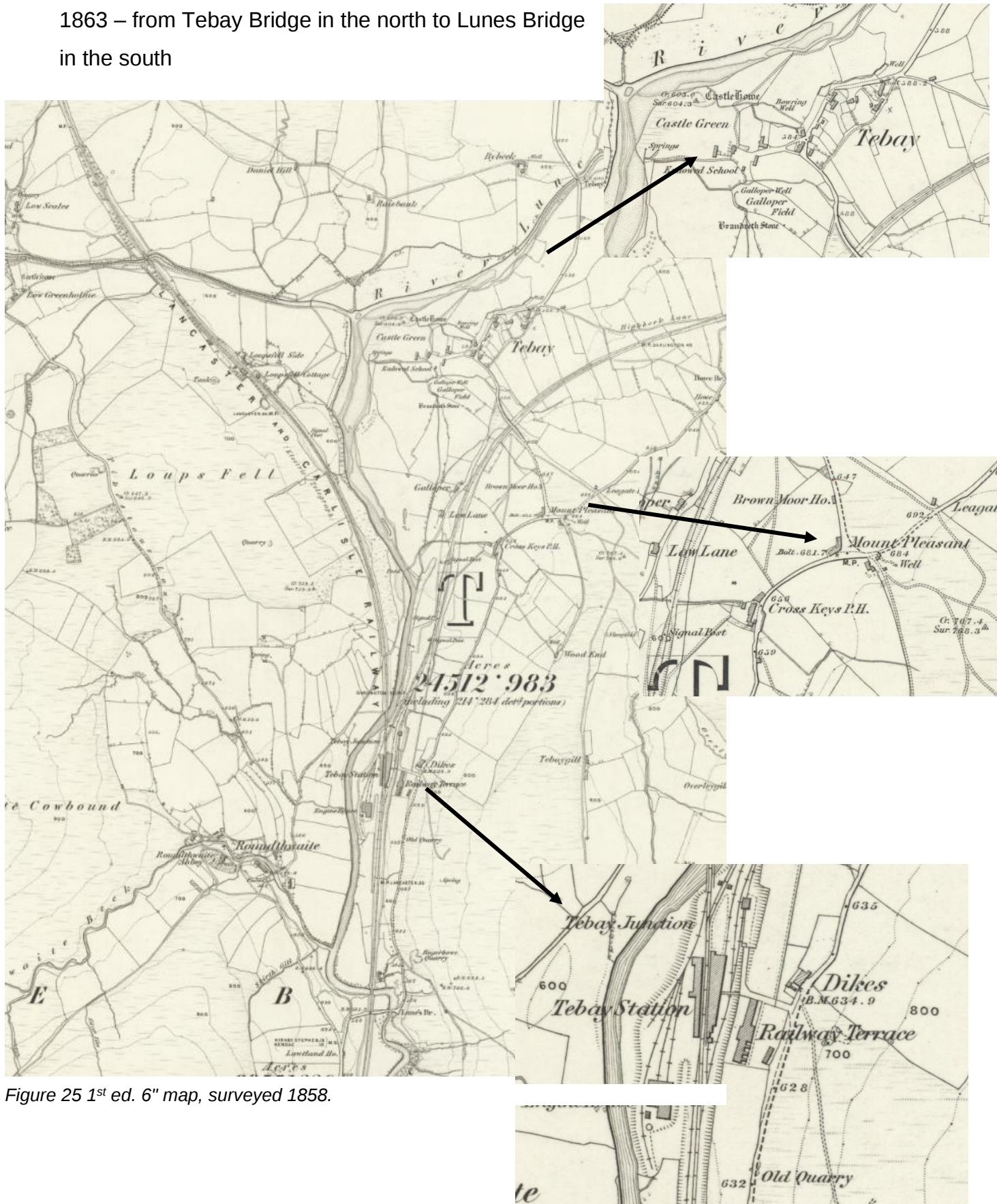


Figure 25 1st ed. 6" map, surveyed 1858.

9.7 Second Edition Six Inch Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.NE, revised 1897-1989, published 1899

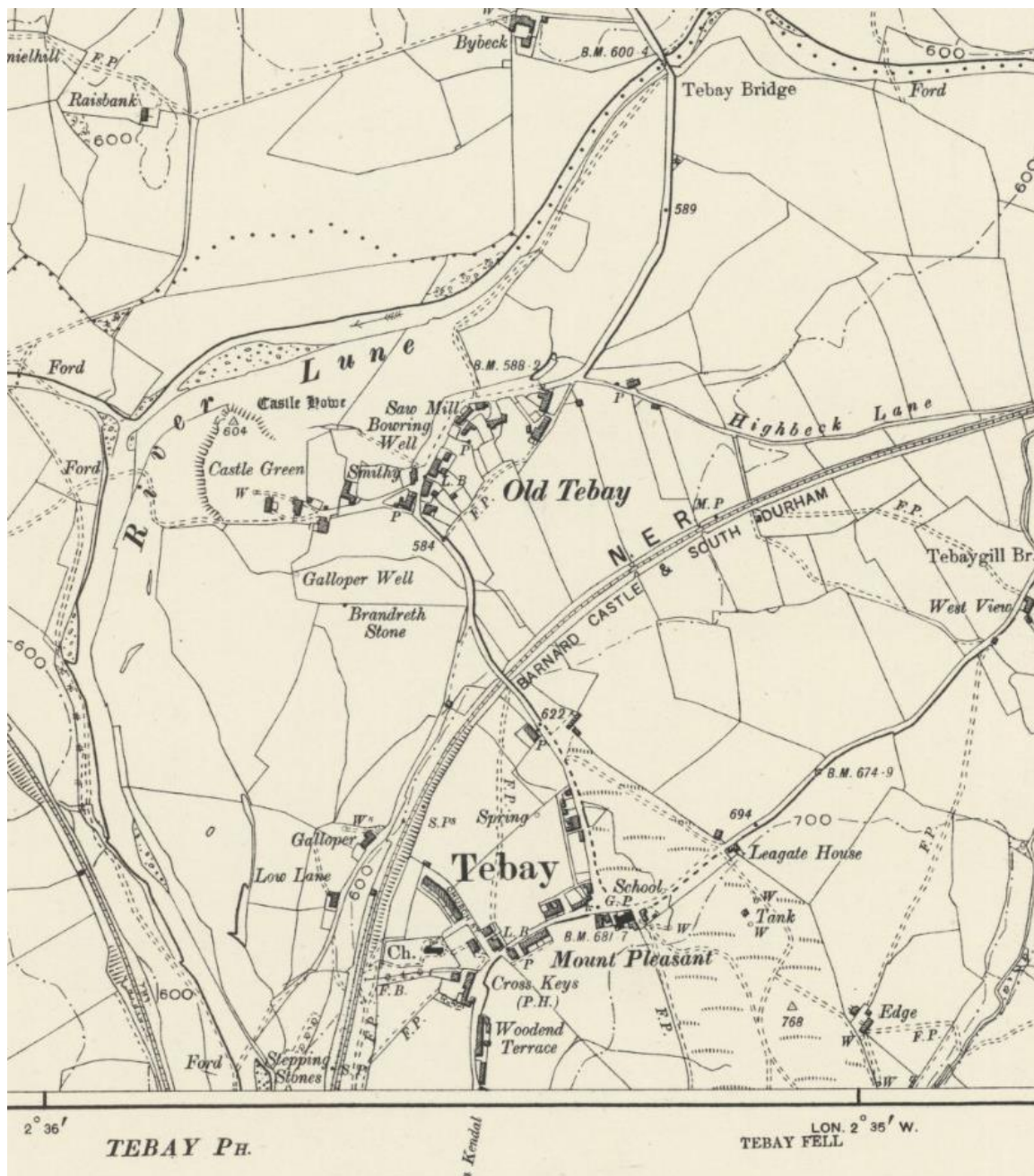


Figure 26 2nd ed. 6" map, revised 1897-8.

9.8 Second Edition Six Inch Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.SE, revised 1897,
published 1899

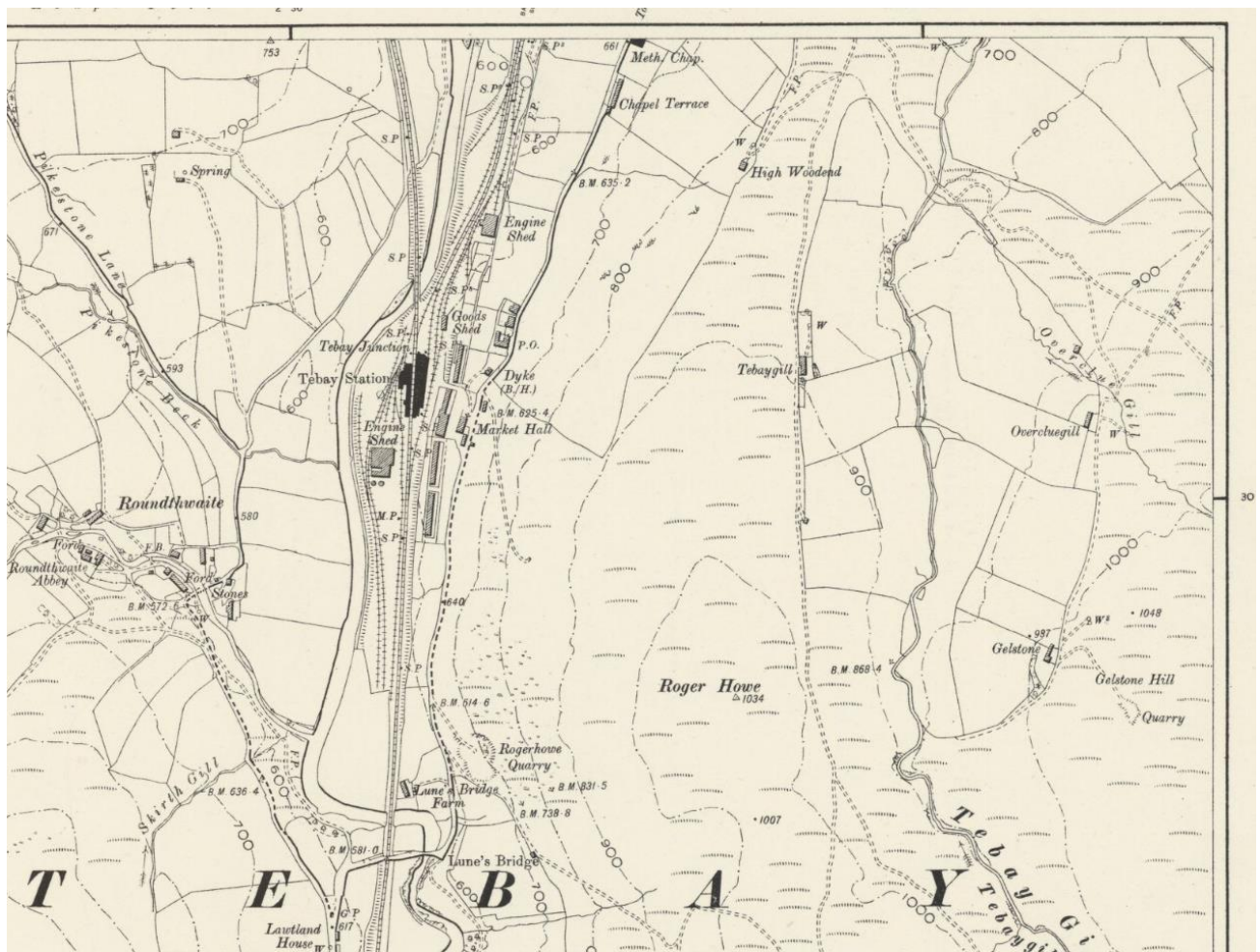


Figure 27 2nd ed. 6" map, revised 1897.

9.9 Second Edition Twenty-Five Inch Westmorland XXVIII.8 revised 1897,
published 1898



Figure 28 2nd ed. 25" map, revised 1897.

9.10 Second Edition Twenty-Five Inch Westmorland XXVIII.12, revised 1897,
published 1898

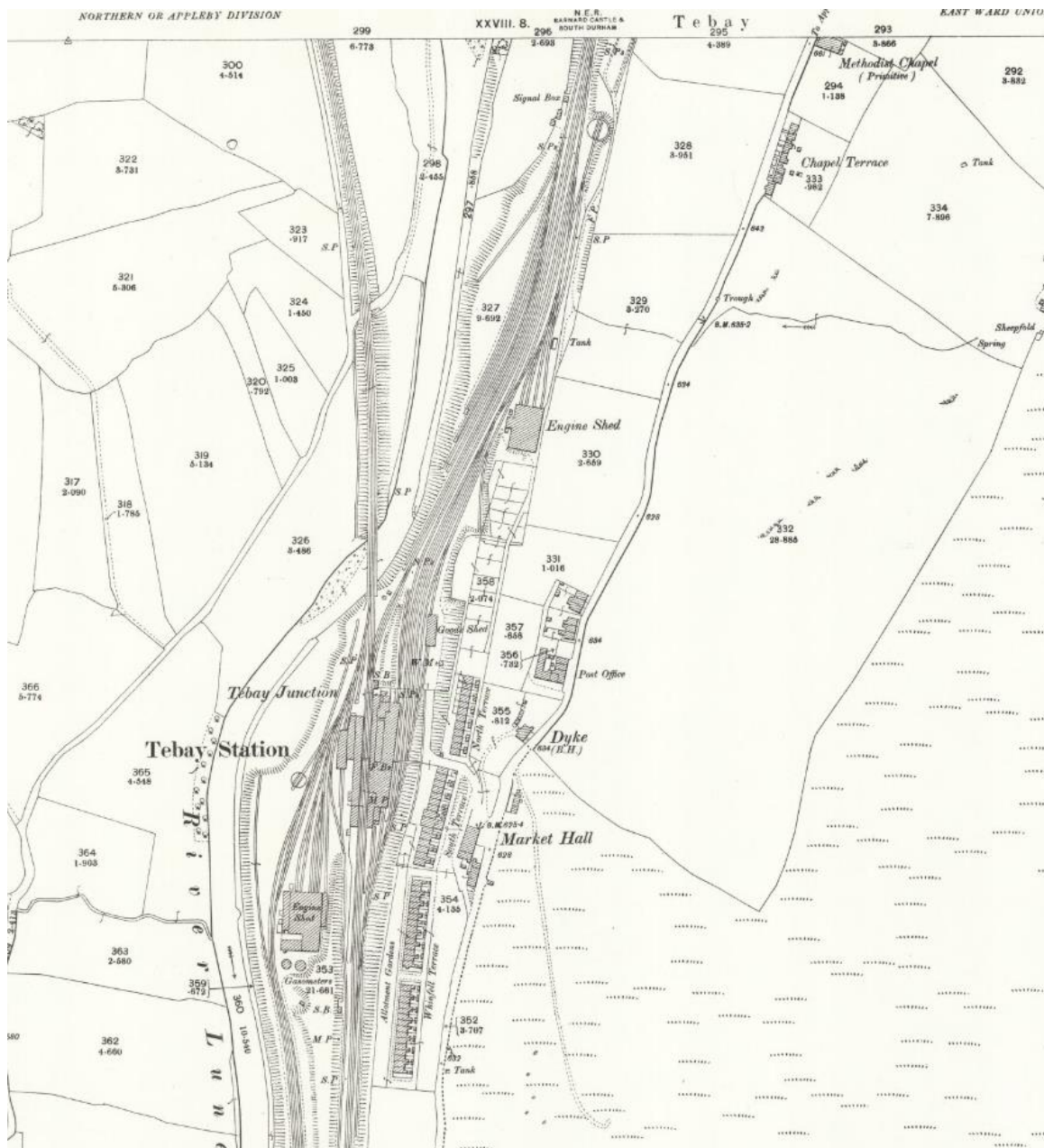


Figure 29 2nd ed. 25" map, revised 1897.

9.11 Third edition six inch Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.NE, revised 1911-13, published 1920

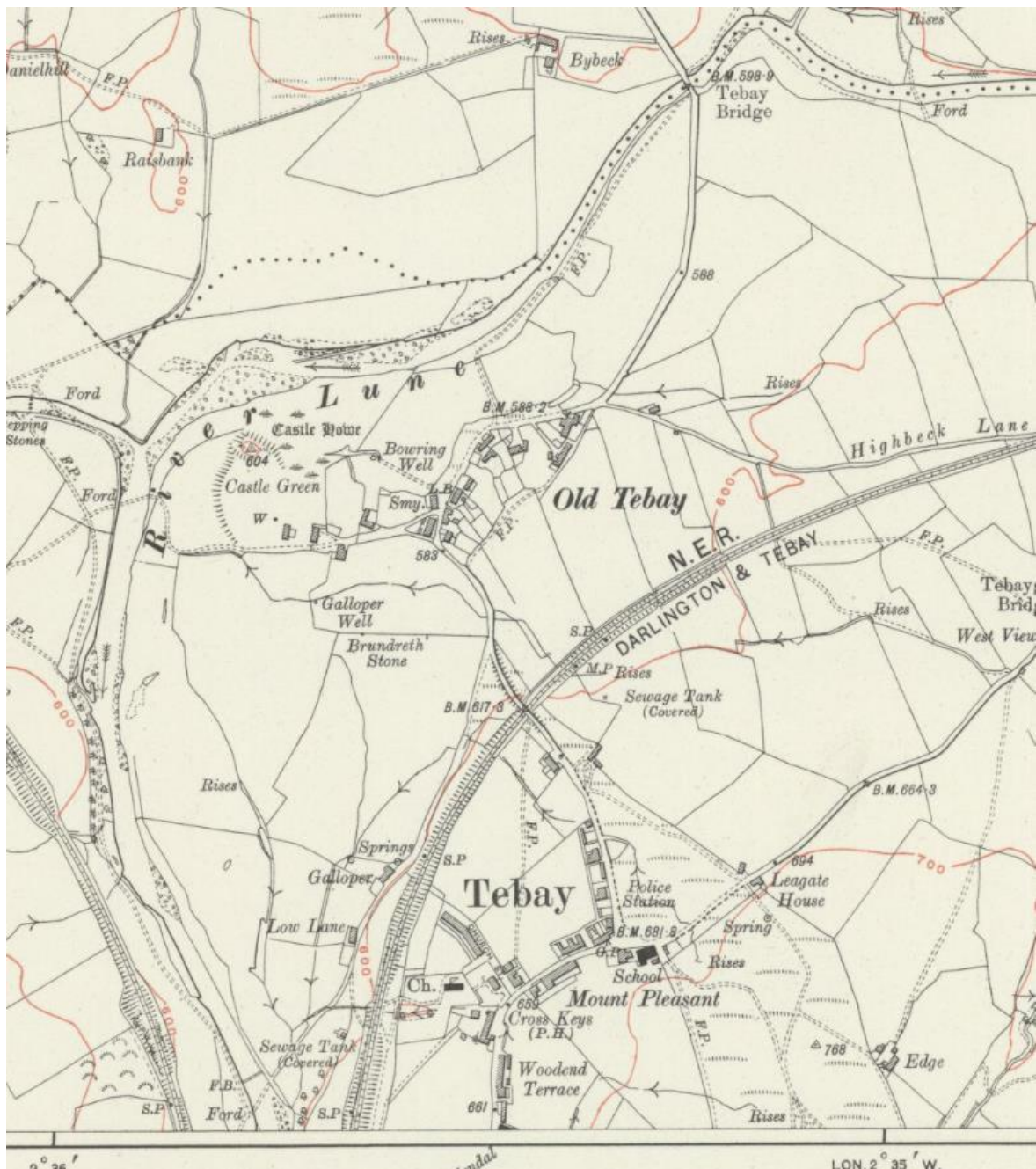


Figure 30 3rd ed. 6" map, revised 1911-3.

9.12 Third Edition Six Inch Westmorland Sheet XXVIII.SE, revised 1912, published 1920

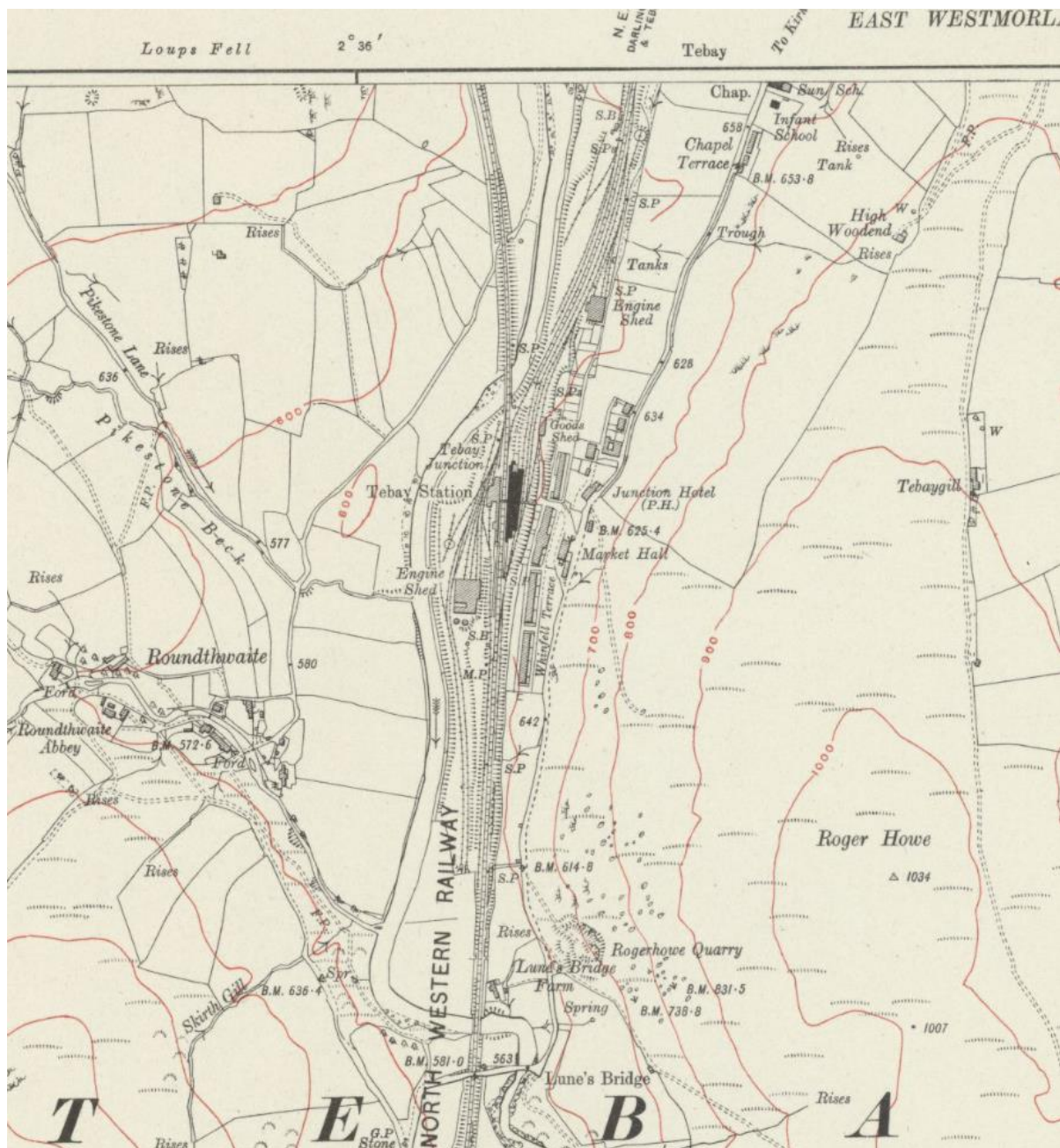


Figure 31 3^d ed. 6" map, revised 1912.

9.13 Third Edition Twenty-Five Inch Westmorland XXVIII.8, revised 1912-13, published 1915

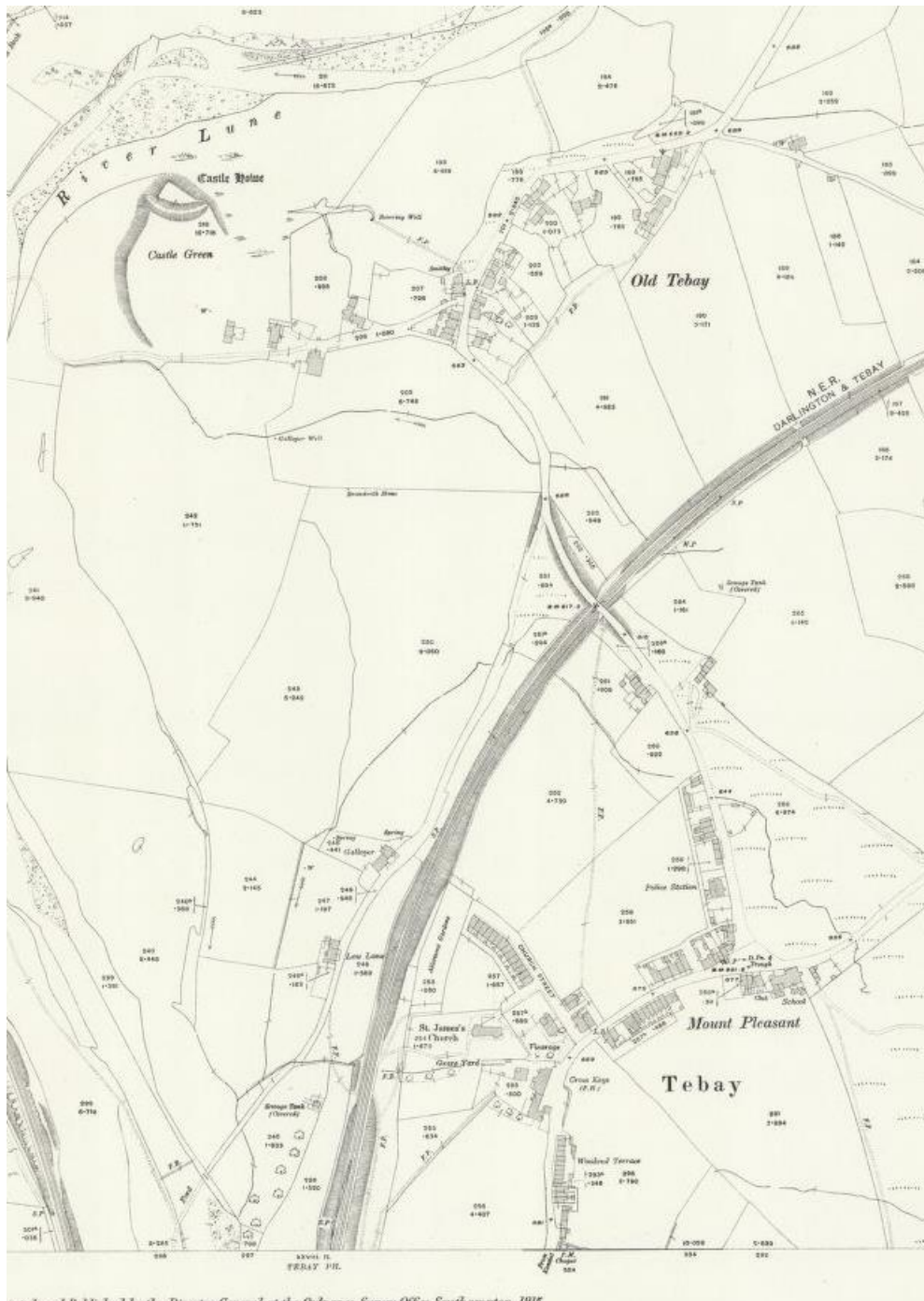


Figure 32 3rd ed. 25" map, revised 1912-3.

9.14 Third Edition Twenty-Five Inch Westmorland XXVIII.12, revised 1912,
published 1915

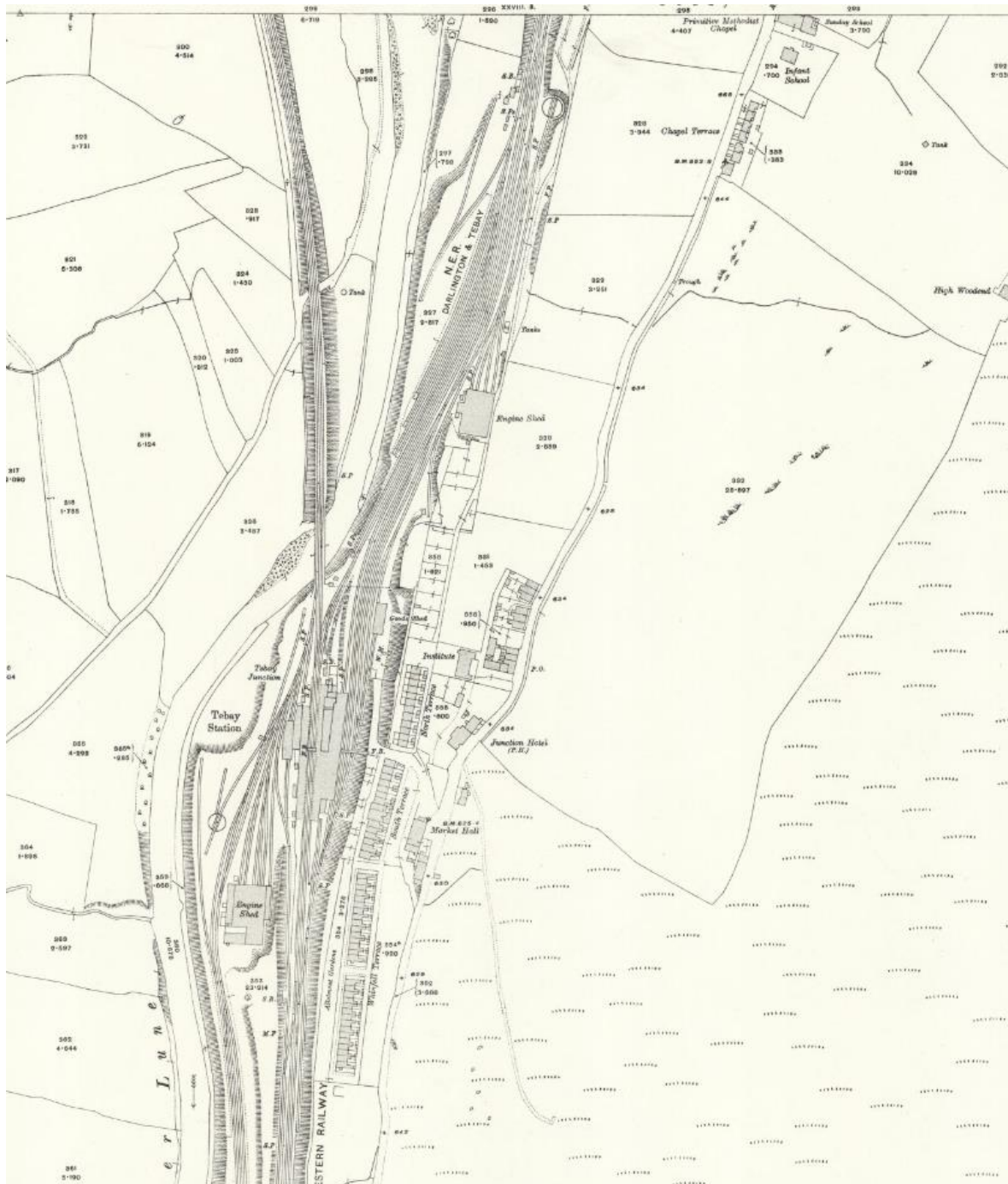


Figure 33 3^d ed. 25" map, revised 1912.

9.15 Ten-mile Planning Maps of Great Britain, 1944-60 – OS Ten Mile, Railways, 1946; with Tebay outlined in black

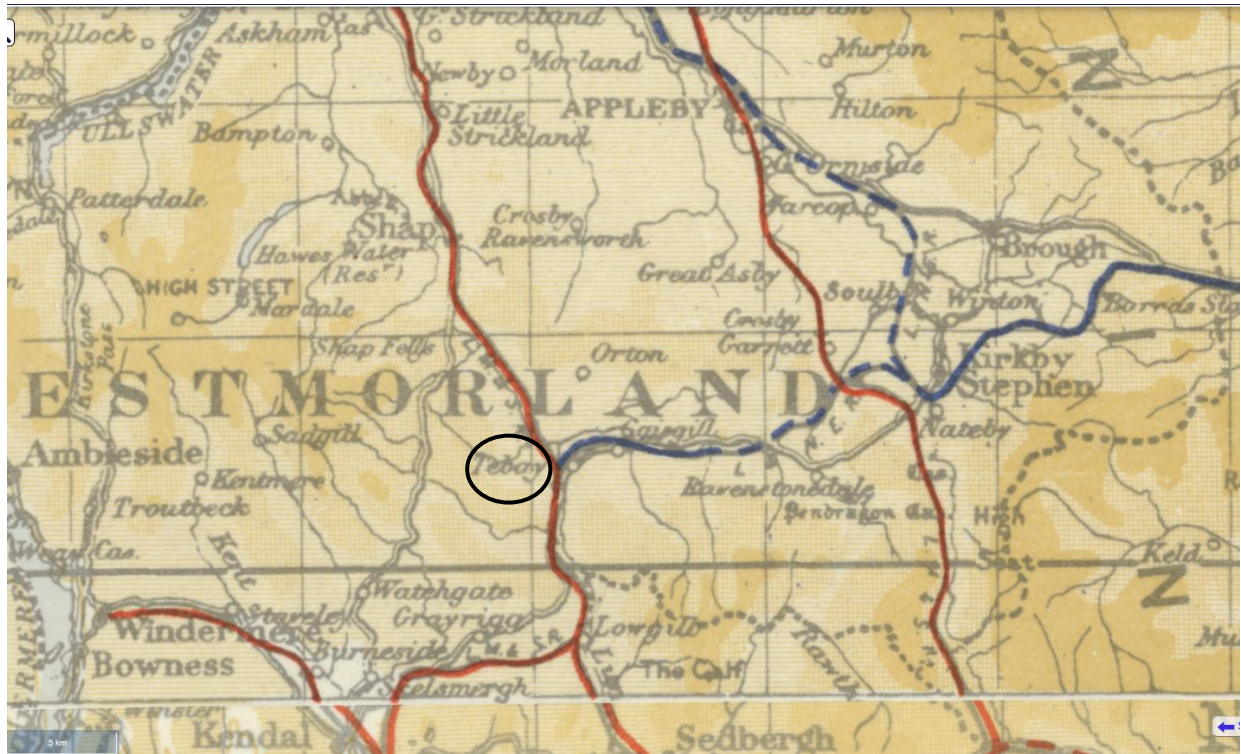


Figure 34 Ten-Mile Planning Map, of Railways, 1946.

9.16 Bing map

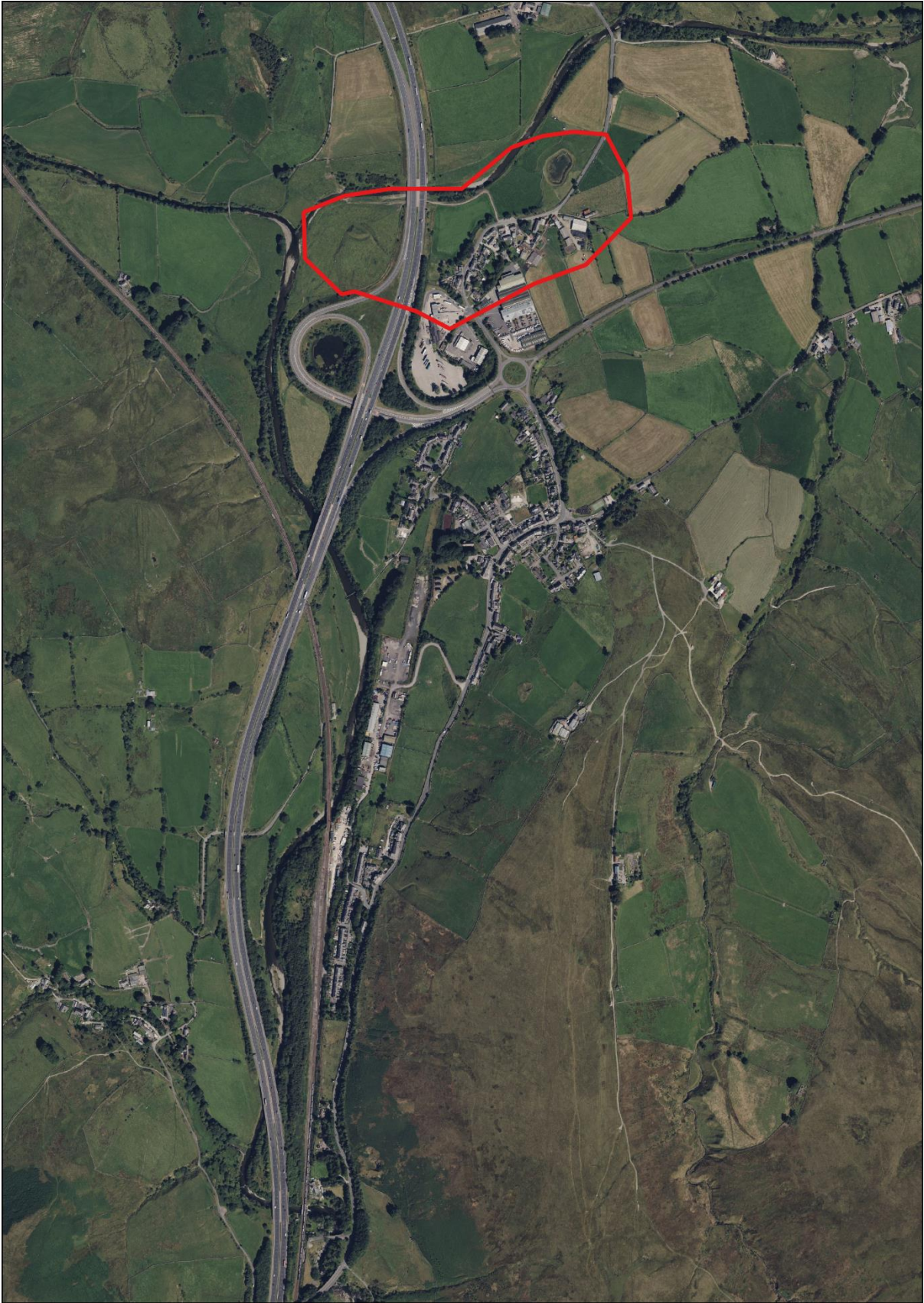


Figure 35 Aerial map of the village of Tebay.

9.17 1m LiDAR map – development linked to the railway and M6 are very prominent.

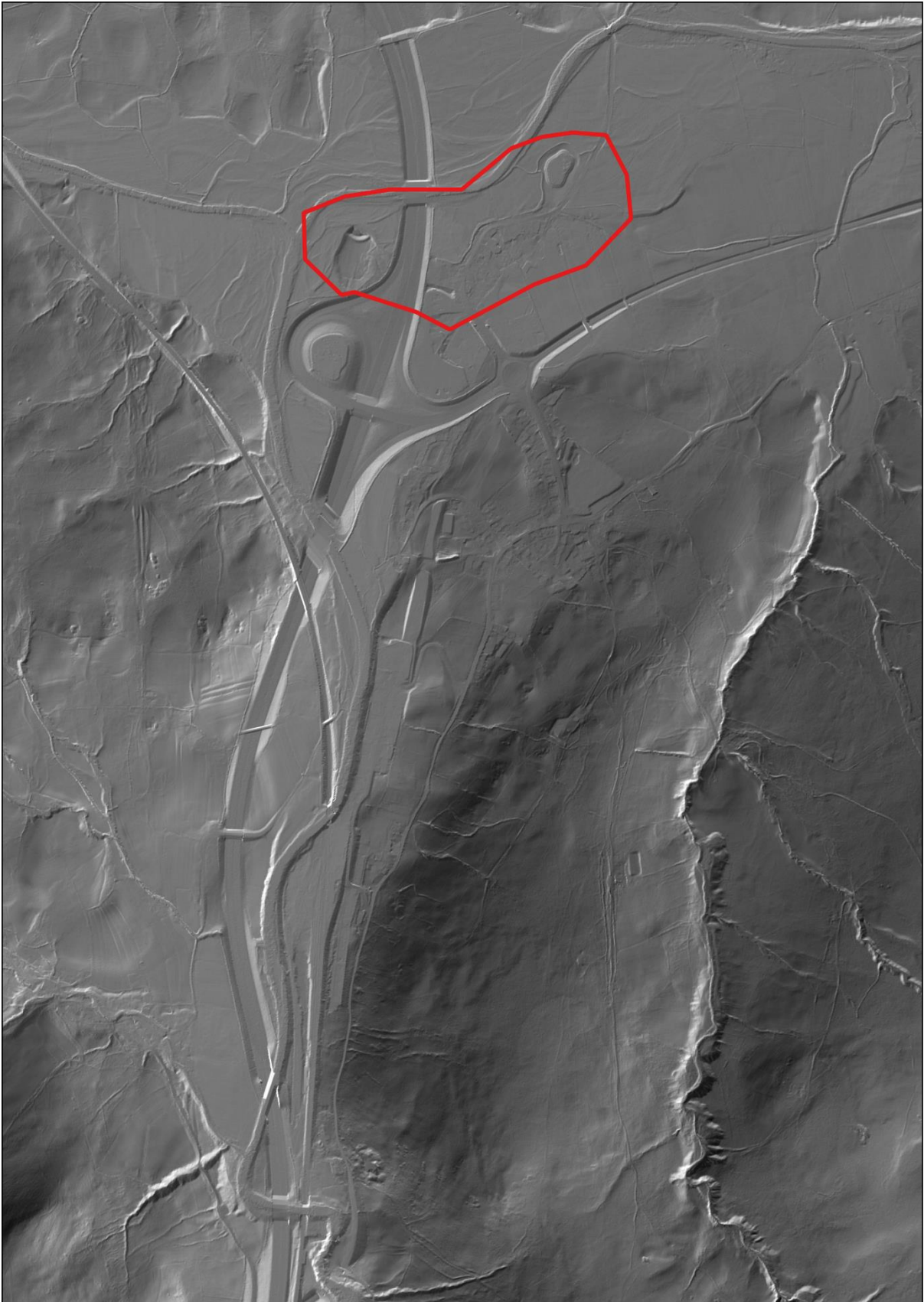


Figure 36 LiDAR map of Tebay.

10. Appendix B: Gazetteer and Map for Tebay

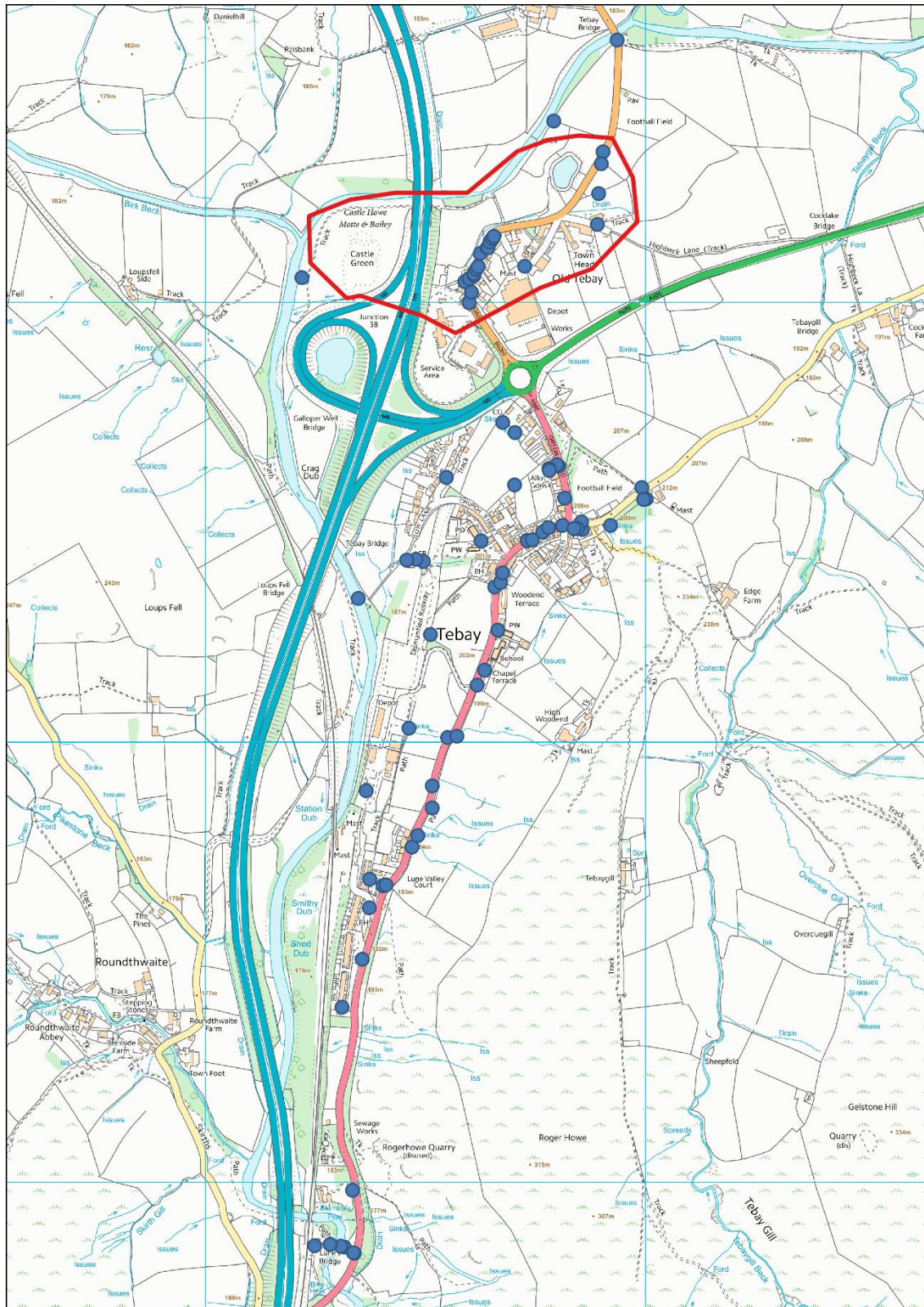


Figure 37 The features surveyed plotted on a map.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J001	Lamp	Iron(?) metal lamp post, in the grounds of a private residence. The post is a hexagonal shape and painted black. A ladder arm is located beneath the lamp.	Good	Movement	
J002	Unknown	Four large limestone blocks on top of slate(?) stone wall. The top of blocks have depression, with end blocks having (drilled?) holes on the top. Behind the blocks is a series of stone sets on three sides set in the ground which forms a rectangle (using the limestone blocks for the fourth side). Feature of unknown purpose.	Fair	Vegetation	
J003	Telephone Box	BT telephone box (KX100 series, post 1991 date), now repurposed to hold a defibrillator. Back panel is stainless steel, other three sides of the box are glass separated by a small plastic panel with a moulded plastic handle.	Good	Ventilation, disuse	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J004	Coal Chutes	Line of coal chutes in outbuilding walls along the back of North Terrace. Seven chutes still have wooden door; 11 shoots are now blocked.	Fair	Disuse; neglect	
J005	Culvert	Limestone culvert on the edge of a field, possibly linked to stream in field above. Multiple other drains converging on the same place. Potentially historic crossing point above but unclear.	Poor	Erosion, vegetation, sediment	
J006	Culvert	Culvert running under pathway. The field side entrance has a metal grate covering it, with an opening on the opposite side made from concrete.	Fair	Erosion, sediment, vegetation	
J007	Culvert	Dressed limestone arch acting as culvert for stream. Chamfering visible on some of the arch stones, some of which have possibly been damaged.	Fair	Erosion, flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J008	Clapper Bridge	Two large limestone stones laid parallel over a stream, no vertical support. Potential third stone, now missing. Stream walled/revetted in places.	Fair	Vegetation, erosion	
J009	Culvert	Stone culvert with concrete pipe for stream. Downstream is a second small concrete culvert (NY6144304413) stream diverted due to road.	Good	Vegetation, sediment	
J010	Footbridge	Modern steel footbridge on sandstone plinths. Embossed wording is located on the metal girders and probably refers to the Lanarkshire Steel Co Ltd., but is unclear. Metal railings with curled ends at either side of bridge, 2 ends broken on east side, 1 end broken on west side. Steps replaced on east side, original remain on west. Ford and stepping stones marked on 25" OS map. Works were carried out to this footbridge following the survey.	Fair	Neglect, vegetation	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J011	Gate Stoop (Single)	Limestone gate stoop which tapers with a rounded top. Two hinges on the inside face. Located next to a dry stone wall adjacent to a road that forms part of the old railway line. The stoop might be related to one of the former trackways visible around Galloper/Low Lane labelled on the historic 2 nd ed. 6" OS map.	Good		
J012	Kissing Gate	Cast iron kissing gate in a half-round design adjacent to contemporary double gates, both painted black and located outside of St James's Church. Decorative finials on the rail and posts. Kissing gate on pathway and is slightly shorter than the main gate.	Good	Traffic, neglect	
J013	Water smoots	Thirteen water smoots made from predominately plastic piping (with some concrete pipes) incorporated into the base of the wall along the A685. Probably related to water run-off from the road.	Fair	Vegetation, sediment	
J014	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop on the left side of gateway with two hinges on the inside face. Wooden gate post on the right side of gateway. Part of dry stone wall.	Good	Farm vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J015	Step stile	Sandstone step stile in mixed stone drystone wall. South side has one step on the ground (possible throughstone) and two steps in the wall; north side has one step on ground and three in wall. Sandstone vertical partition in the centre of the top crossing threshold. Potential tool marks on some of the steps.	Good	Vegetation, erosion, livestock	
J016	Railway carriages	Two disused railway carriages joined by wooden lean to. Now used for storage.	Fair	Erosion, disuse	
J017	Squeeze Stile	Two rough limestone slabs (orthostats) placed vertically creating squeeze stile located on PROW. Situated in post and wire fence.	Good	Erosion, replacement	
J018	Litter Bin	Black glass reinforced plastic bin in a (inverted) trapezoid shape, with two openings at the top on the front and back face. Below each opening is a raised profile in silver splitting the side into two sections, with "LITTER" embossed in the top section. Access for opening on one side.	Fair	Vegetation, Removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J019	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gate stoops leading to private residence. Left stoop is sandstone and is broken (but is built into the wall at its current height), with a hole on the inside face; right stoop is limestone with two metal hinges on the inside face with a gate attached. Both stoops have concrete/cement on the outside face.	Fair	Erosion	
J020	Lamp	Metal (mixed copper and iron) lamp repurposed from the former (Victorian) railway station according to resident. Now located on the NW corner of house. No longer works.	Fair	Erosion; replacement	
J021	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of rusticated sandstone gate stoops leading to private residence with sub-rounded tops. Left stoop has a gate catch and wooden support attached to the inside face due to a crack; right stoop has two hinges and gate attached to the inside face. Both stoops have metal railings attached to their outside face and abut a wall. Four other pairs of gate stoops in a similar design (with rounded tops, forming gateways leading to private properties with metal railings on their outside face and abutting short sections of wall) but were not recorded due to being on the road (B6260).	Fair – Poor – left has crack through it	Erosion, vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J022	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop, with (shallow) pointed top, a metal gate catch is on the inside face and a hole near the base. Stoop potentially repositioned, now at edge of railings, part of private residence.	Good	Erosion, vehicles	
J023	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single sandstone gate stoop which tapers, with a rounded top. Metal hinge and hole possibly for gate attachments on the inside face. Wall built around the stoop, leading to private driveway.	Good	Erosion	
J024	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops and some tool marks. Left stoop has a gate catch on the inside face; right stoop has two hinges on the inside face, and a tie on the front face. Both stoops have metal railings (and low wall) on the outside face and located outside of private house.	Good		

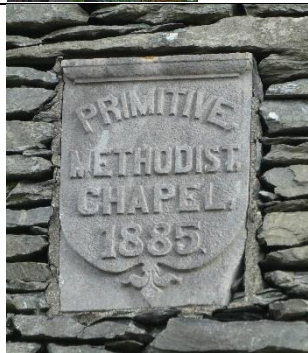
Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J025	Date Stone	Rectangular sandstone date stone with decorative tooling around the outside located on the front elevation of the house. Letters and date "I. and H.S." "1876." inscribed over two lines in the centre and painted black. The tooling is the same as on original opening surrounds.	Good	Erosion	
J026a	Gate Stoops (Pair)	A pair of gate stoops with rounded tops and rusticated detail painted white. Right stoop has one iron hinge on the inside face and hole/recess. Both stoops have railings attached to the outside face. Located outside private house.	Good	Erosion	
J026b	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single stoop with a rounded top and rusticated detail, painted white with railings on the left inside face connecting it to the right stoop of J026a. Dry stone wall on right side. Located outside private garden.	Good	Erosion	
J027	Litter Bin	Black glass reinforced plastic bin in a (inverted) trapezoid shape, with two openings at the top on the front and back face. Below each opening is a raised profile in silver splitting the side into two sections, with "LITTER" embossed in the top section. Access opening on one side.	Good	Erosion, vegetation	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J028	Telephone Box (former)	BT telephone box (KX100 series, post 1991 date), now repurposed to hold a defibrillator. Back panel is stainless steel; other three sides of the box are glass separated by a small plastic panel with a moulded plastic handle. Located next to letter box (J029).	Good	Removal	
J029	Letter Box	Cast iron red letter box on black pole with "POST OFFICE" embossed at the top above the opening and "E I I R" embossed below the opening. "NEXT COLLECTION" is embossed to the left of the day token.	Good	Removal	
J030	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with rounded top and gate catch on the inside face. Located on private driveway.	Good	Vehicles; erosion	
J031	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops rounded at the top with rustication, leading to private residence. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached, right stoop has gate catch on the inside face.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J032	Date Stone	Sandstone date stone inscribed with “2014” on porch of house with slate(?) border.	Good	Erosion	
J033	Unknown	Ford marked on the second edition 25" OS map. Large limestone(?) blocks in river course possibly indicating the footings for a former bridge, but unclear.	Poor	Erosion, river maintenance	
J034	Letter Box	Red metal letter box on black posted. “ROYAL MAIL” (legend appears from early 1990s, so this letter box post-dates 1990) is embossed on a plaque riveted to the top above opening, with a silver plaque located below the opening with a crown and “E II R” cut into it.	Good		
J035	Former Hotel	Building marked as 'DYKE (B.H)' (Beer Hall) on second edition 6' OS map and then as 'Junction Hotel (P.H)' (Public House) on the third edition 6" OS map. The front elevation is symmetrical with an additional wing to the south in the same style, and a more vernacular wing to the north (that has a crow step gable; the “rear” of which shows a	Good	Neglect	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
		house). It is therefore possible that the more vernacular part preceded the hotel, which was built abutting the earlier structure. Building has metal lamp over main door, decorated hoppers and drainpipes, decorated ridge tiles, some original windows remain, including stained glass fanlight over doorway.			
J036	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops marking two different gateways with railings outside a private residence. The stoops have rusticated detail; the left stoop has two hinges with gate attached to the inside face; the right stoop has two hinges with gate attached to the inside face.	Good	Vehicles; erosion	
J037	Culvert	Culvert for watercourse (Tebay Gill?) off fell, with metal bars over opening and stone/concrete at the front.	Fair	Vegetation/flood event	
J038	Litter Bin	Black glass reinforced plastic bin in a trapezoid shape, with two openings at the top on the front and back face. Below each opening is a raised profile in silver splitting the side into two sections, with "LITTER" embossed in the top section. Access opening on one side.	Fair	Erosion; vegetation; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J039	Gate Stoop (single)	Single limestone gate stoop, with two metal hinges on the inside face and gate attached. Right stoop is concrete.	Good	Vegetation; erosion	
J040	Culvert	Culvert for watercourse (Tebay Gill?), metal bars over opening.	Fair	Vegetation; flooding	
J041	Date Stone	Sandstone date stone located on porch of a private house at S end of Chapel Terrace inscribed with "PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL 1865". This building was apparently the first Methodist Chapel in Tebay, and was replaced by the later one (J046) following an increase in membership by the arrival of railway workers. This chapel is not labelled on the historic OS maps. According to resident the house was also formerly a shop.	Good		

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J042	Lamp	Cast iron (?) lamp, with one iron arm at the top, positioned in front garden of private house. Unknown if in original position or repositioned. Iron work at base embossed (not all legible) - "IRON FOUNDERS" "DANIEL OWEN?" "ECCLES". Been converted to electric, was previously gas.	Good	Erosion; Erosion	
J043	Date Stone	Date stone of unknown stone type, located on the front gable (road side) of Tebay Methodist Chapel with "PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL 1885" in raised text over our lines. This chapel reportedly replaced an earlier Methodist Chapel (J041) following a membership increased because of the railway. Some damage to the lower right corner.	Good	Erosion	
J044	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rounded tops, giving access to field. Left stoop has gate catch on the rear face; right stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J045	Litter Bin	Black glass reinforced plastic bin in a trapezoid shape, with two openings at the top on the front and back face. Below each opening is a raised profile in silver splitting the side into two sections, with "LITTER" embossed in the top section. Access for opening on one side. Some damage (hole) on south side.	Poor	Damage; erosion	
J046	Telephone Box	BT telephone box (KX100 series, post 1991 date), now repurposed to hold a defibrillator. Back panel is stainless steel, other three sides of the box are glass separated by a small plastic panel with a moulded plastic handle.	Good	Damage/vandalism	
J047	Letter Box	Iron red letter box built into limestone and sandstone wall in front of private house. Embossed with "POST OFFICE" above the opening, with "E II R" with a crown below the opening. "NEXT COLLECTION" is embossed to the left of the day token.	Good	Erosion; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J048	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone(?) gate stoop leading to private house with rusticated detailing (same style as J049 left stoop). Two hinges on the inside face. Stoop is broken at the base and held in position by being tied to metal railings.	Poor	Vehicle; existing damage	
J049	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gate stoops with rounded tops in front of private house. Left stoop has railings attached to the outside face, right stoop is rusticated with railings attached to the outside face (linked to J048).	Good	Vehicles; erosion	
J050	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops in front of private house, with tool marks/rustication. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached. Right stoop has gate catch on the inside face.	Good	Erosion	
J051	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops in front of private house with rounded tops. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face with some cracking. Right stoop has a gate catch on the inside face.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J052	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops and tool marks, located in front of private house. Left stoop has gate catch on the inside face, right stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached.	Good	Erosion; vegetation	
J053	OS Bench Mark	OS bench mark located on quoin of private house, painted white. Shown on historic OS maps.	Good	Erosion	
J054	Date Stone	Painted date stone inscribed with "1906" "WESTMORLAND COUNTY COUNCIL" "TEBAY POLICE STATION" over three lines at the top of porch on (what is now) a private house. Police Station shown on third edition 6" and 25" maps.	Good	Erosion	
J055	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rounded tops leading to private house. Left stoop has a hole on the inside face for metal bolt; right stoop has two hinges on the inside face.	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J056	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops with rusticated edges and rounded tops leading to private house. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face; right stoop has gate catch on inside face.	Good	Erosion	
J057	Culverts	Series of four drains on the east side of the road draining to a culvert with a metal grate. The culvert goes under the road and underground to the west. This was reportedly done at the end of the 19 th /beginning of 20 th century. The west side of culvert goes into a garden and is open so the stone lining is visible. The culvert was opened up in early 21 st century due to blockages. It is now part of garden feature (although still functional) and is culverted underground again further downstream. Culvert information gained from resident.	Fair – can block easily	Erosion; flooding events	
J058	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of rough limestone gate stoops. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached; right stoop has hole in the centre of the inside face for gate bolt. Stoops repurposed from farm/farmland on Tebay Fell according to house owner.	Good	Vehicles	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J059	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone/gritstone(?) gate stoops. Left stoop has wooden block attached to the inside face with a hole below it; right stoop has two bracketed hinges on the inside face with gate attached.	Good	Removal	
J060	Step Stile	Stone step stile in mixed dry stone wall. Both sides have two through stone steps, with a vertical partition in centre of the crossing threshold. Wall and stile cemented together in parts, located on PROW.	Good	Erosion; flooding	
J061	Squeeze Stile	Two rough limestone slabs (orthostats) placed vertically to create a squeeze stile. A modern lambing gate is situated on one side. Located adjacent to bridge.	Good	Erosion	
J062a	Water Smoot	Large water smoot a mixed drystone wall, possibly linked to field drainage or the reservoir.	Fair	Vegetation; erosion,	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J062b	Culvert	A reused gate stoop is located adjacent to a water smoot (J062a) on the east/road side of the wall. The stoop has one former metal hinge visible and is probably the top of a culvert linked to field drainage or the reservoir.	Fair	Vegetation; collapse	
J063	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of gate stoops. Left sandstone stoop tapers and has an unused metal attachments to the top; right stoop is a rough block of limestone with two hinges on the inside face and metal gate attached.	Good	Vehicles; removal	
J064	Vertical slab wall	A series of c. 20 stones (orthostats) placed vertically to create a wall. The wall is which is now in disrepair and in a bad condition with the stones falling over and broken/fragmented in places. A modern post and wire fence now runs behind the wall.	Poor	Erosion, removal, replacement	
J065	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single limestone gate stoop with square top. Two metal hinges on the inside face with a metal gate attached. Located on the left side of gateway leading to track, adjacent to a barn.	Good	Vehicles; removal	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J066	Gate Stoop (Single)	Single stone gate stoop with a hinge on the inside face and some damage on one side. Located on one side of former trackway (now PROW) shown on the first edition 6" OS map.	Fair	Removal, vegetation	
J067	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of rough sandstone gate stoops on the edge of field which taper to a point at the top. Right stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached. Left stoop has an eye(?) on the inside face with string attached, holding the gate shut. Some cracking visible.	Fair	Vegetation; erosion	
J068	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of sandstone gate stoops on gateway leading onto the fell. Left stoop has two holes on the inside face (one square, one round) and is cracking/delaminating; right stoop has two hinges on the inside face with metal gate attached.	Fair	Erosion; vehicles	
J069	Water Smoot	Water smoot located c. 1m high in stone wall, (probably for storm water run-off) with a culverted ditch under the wall.	Good	Sediment; vegetation; flooding	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J070	Water Smoot	Water smoot in dry stone wall (connected to same water course as J069).	Fair	Wall collapse; sediment; flooding; vegetation	
J071	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of dressed tapered sandstone gate stoops in stone wall to front of "The Old School" (now residential) with rounded tops. Tool markings visible on both stoops. Both stoop have metal handles installed to the inside face. The left stoop has a former hole on the inside face (showing signs of repair work). The gate latch is leaded into the inside face (no gate present), with a solar powered light(?) just behind it. House owner believes the stoops are original. School labelled on second edition 6" OS map.	Fair	Erosion	
J072	Fountain (Memorial)	Former stone (granite) water fountain with attached trough, commemorating the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The stone located above the water catchment section is polished and engraved with "VICTORIA REGINA DIAMOND JUBILEE 1837 1897 ERECTED BY SUBSCRIPTION" which is painted gold (gold is fading), a hole is visible between 1837 and 1897 but no pipe visible. The top of the fountain is broken and has	Fair – some damage but stable	Vandalism; replacement	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
		a metal bar going through some of the pieces, possible acting as stabilisation or used to link the pieces together. The trough is unpolished stone and is now being used as a planter. A hole visible in base of fountain that matches in size with the hole in the trough. "D. Fn. & Trough" (drinking fountain and trough) marked on the third edition 25" OS map (published 1915).			
J073	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rounded tops and some tool marks in garden wall, leading to private residence. Left stoop has two hinges on the inside face with gate attached, an unused hole is located above the top hinge. Right stoop has a gate catch on the inside face. Both stoops have some concrete on the tops and are concreted into the wall.	Good	Erosion	
J074	Date Stone	Date stone with raised text "TEBAY CONSERVATIVE CLUB 1889" over three lines. Set in gable end of building above the doorway. Building now in domestic residential use. Building labelled as "Reading Room" on the second edition 25" map (published 1898) and as "Club" on the third edition 25" map (published 1915)	Good	Erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J075	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rustication and rounded tops. Left stoop has gate catch on the inside face; right stoop has metal hinges with gate attached on the inside face. Evidence of former metal railings (no longer present) on the top of both stoops (and on adjacent wall).	Good	Erosion	
J076	Churn Stand	Stone constructed platform with plinth and concrete top in front of wall forming a probable churn stand. Situated next to parapet of bridge – former road.	Good	Erosion; vegetation	
J077	Water Smoot	Three water smoots built into mostly limestone wall of bridge. Two smoots are stone built with concrete bases; third smoot contains a plastic pipe cemented in place (pipe protrudes on other side of bridge).	Good	Sediment; vegetation.	
J078	Step Stile	Step stile in wall adjoining bridge parapet to allow access for the Tebay Angling Club. Concrete steps in limestone wall, top stones of wall are lower than the rest and mortared/concreted in place. 2 steps on road side; 2 steps on other side and step on ground – the concrete steps are through stones. Wall is of different construction to the	Good	Vegetation; erosion	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
		bridge parapet, suggesting they were not built of one phase.			
J079	Memorial	Shap granite memorial stone with plaque commemorating workers who were killed maintaining the railway in 2004.	Good	Vegetation	
J080	Churn Stand	Churn stand and step created from limestone located next to the road. The top of the main platform has a concrete/scree coating and protrudes slightly over the main support, it has a rusted metal band running around the edge; the step also has a concrete/scree coating on the top. It is possible that this replaces J076 when the road was rerouted.	Good	Vehicles; erosion; vegetation	
J081	Litter Bin	Black glass reinforced plastic bin in a trapezoid shape, with two openings at the top on the front and back face. Below each opening is a raised profile in silver splitting the side into two sections, with "LITTER" embossed in the top section. Access for opening on one side. Paint is slightly eroded.	Good	Vegetation	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Condition	Threats	Photograph
J082	Gate Stoops (Pair)	Pair of limestone gate stoops with rounded tops in stone wall leading to farm off the main road. Holes present on both sides but no gate attachments or gate. Both stoops have metal sign reading "LUNESBRIDGE FARM" screwed to them.	Good	Erosion; vehicles	

