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WALFORD  NELSON  TEALE

REGIONALISM IN RURAL SETTLEMENT IN THE PENNINES
OF NORTH WEST YORKSHIRE
(MAPS)

THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF M. LITT.

DATE SUBMITTED - MAY 5TH. 1958
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IN THE POCKET AT THE END
Section Sheet A
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Alluvium.
1. The data on which the maps are based is given in the Statistical Appendix referred to on the maps immediately under the number of the map.

2. Map 12 may be unfolded for comparison with any of the succeeding maps, without detaching it from the folder.

3. It should be unnecessary to extract any of the maps from the folder. Where it is desirable to have the maps side by side provision has been made for this in the arrangement of the maps and by hinging one map onto another.

4. Note 1 in Statistical Appendix 21 applies to maps 37, 42, 43, 47, 48 and 57.
CONTOURS & ALLUVIUM INCLUDING FLUVIO-GLACIAL DEPOSITS

NOTE HOW THIS MAP REFLECTS THE VALLEYS SHOWN ON MAP 5 OPPOSITE.

CONTOURS TRACED FROM 200 NUMBERS REPRESENT HUNDREDS OF FEET O.D.

ALLUVIUM — SEE MAP OF ALLUVIUM and fluvio-glacial deposits in the pocket at the back.
PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS INCLUDING MAJOR VALLEYS

SEE SECTION SHEET C IN POCKET

WIDER VALLEYS SHOWN BY LARGER LETTERING

KEY
1 MIDDLEHAM 7 LINTON
2 AYSGARTH 8 GRASSINGTON
3 HORTON 9 ELLINGTON
4 PATELEY BRIDGE 10 RICHMOND
5 BOLTON 11 ILKLEY
6 APPLETREEWICK 12 HELWITH BRIDGE
7 WHARFE GORGE

LOWER SWALEDALE FOOT LOWLAND

LOWER WENSLEYDALE

BEDALE BECK VALLEY

GILLING BECK VALLEY

UPPER WENSLEYDALE

UPPER RIBBLESDALE

UPPER WHARFEDALE

LOWER RIBBLESDALE

LITTONDALE

MIDDLE WHARFEDALE

LOWER WHARFEDALE

LOWER NIDDERDALE

WESTERN EDGE OF MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE

LOWER WHARFEDALE

4 MILES

LOWER WENSLEYDALE FOOT

LOWER WENSLEYDALE REGION

SWALEDALE

LOWER SWALEDALE FOOT LOWLAND
THE EASTERN MARGINS

(a) THE MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE ESCARPMENT
(See Section Sheet D)

(b) THE GLACIAL DEPOSITS

Based on 4334, 8373, 379, 378, 366, 5

KEY

WESTERN LIMIT OF MORAINIC DRIFT
MORAINES according to 5, 8
MORAINIC MOUNDS

NOTE: There are probably far more morainic features (lateral moraines or mounds) in the southern half of the morainic drift area (c.f. 4334).

GILLING BECK VALLEY
LOWER SWALEDALE FOOT LOWLAND

LOWER WENSLEYDALE FOOT REGION

NIDDERDALE

LOWER WHARFEDALE

KEY

1. JERVIALUX
2. GREWELTHORPE
3. KNARIESBROUGH

4. WEST TANFIELD
5. CRAYEAL
6. SNAIL
7. WINDERBURY MIRE
8. HABKEARTH
9. KILLERSEY HALL
10. KNARIESBROUGH
11. MASHAM
12. GREWELTHORPE
13. RIPON

4 miles
VEGETATION

NATURAL VEGETATION

- Fescue pastures
- Nardus fescue moor with rushes
- Molinia moor
- Molinia-nardus moor
- Heather moor
- Cotton grass moor

PERMANENT GRASS

- Fields chiefly agrostis - ryegrass, remainder agrostis
- Fields chiefly agrostis, remainder agrostis ryegrass
- Fields chiefly agrostis, a few fields only of agrostis ryegrass
- Fields chiefly agrostis, poor fields with rushes numbering in relation to quality of pasture
- Principal urban areas

HIGHLANDS

- Upper & Middle Wharfedale
- Millstone Grit Dipslope
- Craven
- Yoredale Dipside
- Yoredale Plateau

CERTAIN PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS FOR COMPARISON WITH VEGETATION MAP

[Map showing various vegetation and regions with a scale of 4 miles]
THE DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL GRASS ASSOCIATIONS - FESCUE & NARDUS FESCUE

FROM MAP 9

MAIN AREA OF NATURAL GRASS ASSOCIATIONS
RELATIONS BETWEEN THE LARGER PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE PENNINES & THE OTHER PHYSICAL ASPECTS

- PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS
  - YOREDALES PLATEAU
  - ADULT CRIMES
  - MILLSTONE GRIT DIPSLOPE
  - CRAYEN HIGHLANDS

- Boundaries of Physiographic Regions

- MAIN AREA OF NATURAL GRASS ASSOCIATIONS (from Map 10)

- APPROXIMATE AREA OF LIGHT LIMESTONE SOILS (209)

- MIXTURE OF NATURAL VEGETATION TYPES

- MAIN COTTON & 60+ INCHES OF ANNUAL RAINFALL WESTERN LIMIT OF HEATHER MOOR

- TRANSITIONAL BELT

- MAIN HEATHER MOOR WITH FEW AREAS OF NATURAL GRASSLAND TYPES

- 4 miles
PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

THIS MAP MAY BE UNFOLDED TO COMPARE WITH SUBSEQUENT MAPS

Wider Major Valleys underlined except in Eastern Region
T Transitional areas

NOTE - THE EASTERN REGION & THE CRAVEN LOWLAND TOGETHER CONSTITUTE "THE LOWLANDS"

Lower Swaledale
Foot Lowland

Semi-drift-free Magnesian Limestone
NEOLITHIC SITES

- Neolithic pottery sites
- Boundary of Craven Highlands

N

4 mls.
BRONZE AGE SITES

Sites of finds

Routes of cultural spread and movement of population

Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys with boundary of Lower Wensleydale Foot and Ure Plain

Early Bronze Age trade route between Ireland and Scandinavia

(based on 39, 36, 35(69))
PLACE-NAMES IN "LEAH"

(based on 90, 91)

- Place-name in "leah"
- Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

4 mls.
PLACE - NAMES IN "INGAS" & "INGAHAM"

(based on 90, 91, 89(419), 151, 119)

- Ingas
- Ingaham
X Early Anglian remains
1 Thornborough (6th Century)
2 Occaney (7th Century)
3 Aldborough 89(419)
 Boundary of Eastern Region

1 Occancy (7th Century 151)
2 Aldborough 89(419)

Great North Road

4 ml.

Aldborough

? Cowling

(Addingham)
PLACE-NAMES IN "INGATUN" & "HAM"

(based on 90, 91, 119)

\[ \text{Boundary of Eastern Region} \]

\[ \text{ingatun} \]

\[ \text{ham} \]

(see Appendix 34)
OLD ENGLISH PLACE- NAMES OF RELATIVELY LATE ORIGIN

(based on 90, 91)

-ley (O.E. leah)

+ -den (O.E. denu, denu)

△ -field (O.E. field)

O.E. Old English

→ Lines of movement

— Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

4 mls.
Place-names composed of a mixture of Old English and Old Norse elements are omitted from this map, except where the original place-name was Old English.

Dots represent Old English place-names.

1. Wensleydale route
2. Lower Wharfedale
3. Swaledale
4. Niddertale
5. Lower Airedale
6. Upper Wharfedale
7. Upper Ribblesdale
8. Cracoe Gap
9. Bishopdale
10. Coverdale
11. Wharfe gorge

Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

(based on 90, 91)
ANGLIAN (PRE-DANISH) SCULPTURED STONES

Based on SO 119150 130

- Sites of finds
- Lines of cultural spread
- Physical boundaries

WENSLEYDALE

Native school of Anglian sculpture

LOWER WHARFEDALE

4 miles
DANISH PLACE-NAMES

NB Place-names in "by" containing probable evidence of Norwegian influence are excluded as far possible. Old English elements occur in 1 Eastby 2 Kiverby (possibly)

- by
- thorp
- Clint (Danish)

Outwash
Plain

Lines of movement
Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys and Outwash Plain

Lower Airedale

4 miles
NORWEGIAN TESTWORDS AND OTHER EVIDENCE OF NORWEGIAN INFLUENCE

NOTE
1. The concentration of place-names in the Pennines away from the Major Valleys.
2. The grouping of the archaeological evidence round the foot of Wensleydale suggesting much movement down this dale.
3. The indications, from the distribution of place-names, of the use of the Craven Lowland route.

Norwegian testwords from 2 1/2 inch O.S. map
- gill
- scale
- slack
- breck

Archeological evidence of Norwegians (Stat. App. II)

Lines of Norwegian movement
1. Wensleydale route
2. Craven Lowland route

Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

4 mls.
One dot represents a half carucate

--- 600ft contour

Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

Eastern Region  Lowlands
Craven Lowland
Wider Major Valleys

1 Askrigg 2 Malham 3 Malham Moor

based on 60 II (98 toll)

N

4 mls.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OPEN-FIELD SYSTEM

Dots represent villages with open fields

Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

 Lynchets

4 mls.
FARMING REGIONS IN EARLY NORMAN TIMES

BASED ON MAP 25

Place name details based on Maps 21 and 24 and authorities 90, 91, 23 (718), 68 (94)

NOTE This map is indicative rather than precise
Farming regions
M - most intensive areas
Unoccupied - note very broad relation to pure Norse place-names

KEY TO NUMBERS
1 Lunds
2 Longstrothdale
3 Malham Moor

OLD NORMAN PLACE NAMES

PLACES ONLY

NAMES ONLY

ANGLIAN

COMMON
The distribution of carucates about 1300 A.D. according to Kirkby's Inquest, Knights' Fees etc.

Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

Eastern Region

Craven Lowland

Wider Major Valleys

One dot represents 1/2 carucate
MIXED FARMING REGIONS & PASTORAL AREAS: 1245-1307

THE DISTRIBUTION OF FORESTS & CHACES IN MEDIEVAL & LATER TIMES

Numbers refer to forests and chaces described in Stat. App. 13b. Boundaries are only approximate.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND HOLDINGS MENTIONED IN THE YORKSHIRE INQUISSIONS FOR THE EARLY 15TH. CENTURY

- One bovate or oxgang (A bovate or oxgang is 40 acres and can be used as a measure of the intensiveness of the farming see text page 57)
- 2 acres of land excluding meadow (These acres of land probably represent arable land - see StatApp note)

NOTE - THIS MAP SUGGESTS THAT THE LOWLANDS & MAJOR VALLEYS ARE STILL THE MOST INTENSIVE FARMING AREAS WITH MIXED FARMING

Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

4 mls
LAND USE ACCORDING TO LELAND, 1535-1543
(based on parts I-III (79-88), parts VII and VIII (20-32), parts IX-XI (138))

N

Some holly and oak in Wensleydale

Little corn grows — much grass in Swaledale

Little corn in Wensleydale except barley or oats — many beasts; plenty of common grass

Red deer — little corn

Deer — no corn

Pastures: Corn and pasture

Ling and moist ground

Moor — mosses

Approximate western limit of arable (mixed farming) region

4 miles
LAND USE IN THE EARLY 17TH. CENTURY

according to the Yorkshire Surveys

STAT. APP. 18
THE DISTRIBUTION OF ARABLE CULTIVATION IN THE LATE 18TH. CENTURY
based on 72, 76

Relative proportions of arable and grassland
- arable
- grass

Western limit of arable region in 16th Century (from Map 32)
1 site of Port 2 Carperby 3 Sawley 4 Lowerton 5 Green Field

Physical boundaries

Mostly grass

Little region

Little Arable region

Craven

Lowland

Skipton

Lower Wharfedale

Mostly grass

Knaresborough

Forest

Knaresborough

4 mls.
Relative proportions of land under arable cultivation and permanent grass

Arable Land (including fallow and temporary grass)

Boundary of Eastern Region

ARABLE & GRASS IN 1870

based on the Agricultural Returns of 1870

N

boundary

STAT. APP. 20

4 miles
THE DISTRIBUTION OF ARABLE - 1948

One dot represents 10 acres of arable land

(see Stat. App. 21 note 1)

Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

N
THE INTENSITY OF ARABLE CULTIVATION - 1948

Percentage of farm area in arable cultivation

- 50 and over
- 40-49
- 30-39
- 20-29
- 10-19
- 0-9

Boundary of Eastern Region
--- 30 in annual isohyet

STAT. APP. 21
(see note 2)
REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN THE IMPORTANCE OF WHEAT AMONGST THE CEREALS IN THE LATE 18TH CENTURY

NOTE THE RELATIONS BETWEEN WHEAT CULTIVATION & THE EASTERN REGION

The proportion of land under wheat in this parish is actually greater than is shown here (see Stat. App. 22 footnote).
REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN THE RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF LAND UNDER THE VARIOUS CEREALS IN 1870

NOTE THE RELATIONS BETWEEN WHEAT & BARLEY CULTIVATION & THE EASTERN REGION

Boundary of Eastern Region

4 miles
THE APPROXIMATE WESTERN LIMITS OF WHEAT 1937-1938

NOTE RELATIONS: TO EASTERN REGION

---

- Approximate western limit of wheat cultivation
- Boundary of Eastern Region

Based on dot maps in Land 
4000, 3(125)\nof Britain Reports

---

Scale: 4 miles
THE DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT - 1948
NOTE RELATIONS: TO EASTERN REGION

One dot represents 10 acres of wheat
Boundary of Eastern Region

N

4 mls.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF BARLEY - 1948

NOTE RELATIONS TO THE EASTERN REGION

One dot represents 10 acres of barley

Boundary of Eastern Region

4 mls. 
PARISHES (SHADED) IN WHICH WHEAT OCCUPIED A GREATER ACREAGE THAN OATS IN 1870

(NOTE RELATIONS TO EASTERN REGION)

FROM A SERIES OF SAMPLES OVER THE AREA AS A WHOLE)

Boundary of Eastern Region

4 miles
PARISHES in which Wheat occupied a greater acreage than Oats in 1948

Note relations to the Eastern Region

Boundary of Eastern Region

4 miles
PARISHES (TINTED) IN WHICH WHEAT & BARLEY TOGETHER OCCUPIED A GREATER ACREAGE THAN OATS IN 1948

NOTE RELATION TO EASTERN REGION

Boundary of Eastern Region
THE DISTRIBUTION OF OATS - 1948

One dot represents 10 acres of oats

Boundary of Eastern Region - note the spread of oats west of this region

4 mls.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR BEET - 1948

NOTE RELATION TO EASTERN REGION

One dot represents 10 acres of sugar beet

Boundary of Eastern Region

48
THE DISTRIBUTION OF STOCK FEEDING - 1948

NOTE RELATION TO EASTERN REGION

Numbers of "Other cattle" (in the Min. of Agr. classification), 2 years of age and older (representing stock feeding), as percentage of total numbers of cattle of all types.

- Boundary of Eastern Region

- 50 and over
- 40 - 49
- 30 - 39
- 20 - 29
- 10 - 19
- less than 10

4 mls.
(a) REGIONALISM IN CEREAL DISTRIBUTION

(b) REGIONALISM - ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

- Western limit of area over which wheat and barley added together occupy a greater acreage than oats (generalised from map 46)
- Western limit of parishes in which wheat occupies a greater acreage than oats (generalised from map 45)
- Western limit of main barley area (generalised from map 43)

- Area with over half the farmland in arable (generalised from map 38)
- Area over which wheat and barley added together occupy a greater acreage than oats (generalised from map 46)
- Western limit of sugar beet (generalised from map 48)
- Western limit of stock feeding area (generalised from map 49)
THE ARABLE REGION

THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOOD QUALITY LAND (TINTED)

ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL MAP OF LAND CLASSIFICATION 206

- Arable Region
generalised from limits shown on map 50b
- 30 - 30 inches annual isohyet
- Boundary of Eastern Region

TRANSITIONAL AREAS

A Harrogate-Harewood region
B Lower Wensleydale Foot region

30 - 30 inches annual isohyet

Lower Wensleydale Foot Region

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

EASTERN REGION

Lower Wharfedale

rainy slopes
cloud

4 miles
AREAS OF FARM HOLDINGS AS PROPORTIONS OF PARISH AREAS

Farm area expressed as a percentage of parish area

%  
60-79  
40-59  
20-39  
less than 20

N

4 mils.
RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ARABLE REGIONS & LAND MAINLY IN FARM HOLDINGS

Approximate western limit of the area in which farmland occupies 90% or more of parish area (based on Map 52)
Average number of workers per farm in each parish (excluding the occupier's wife but including sons and daughters over school age and working partners).

- 3 or more (2·8 and over)
- 2½ (2·3-2·7)
- 2 (2·2-2·7)
- 1½ (1·8-1·7)
- 1 (1·7-1·6)
- ½ (1·6-1·2)
- ⅓ or less (1 or less)
RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ARABLE REGIONS & DISTRIBUTION OF AVAILABLE LABOUR SUPPLIES

Approximate western limits of the main areas with a good labour supply (based on map 54)

Lower Wensleydale
Foot
Transitional Arable Region

Good labour supply in eastern part of Craven
Lowland

Harrogate-
Harewood
Transitional Arable Region

4 mil.
REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN THE AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS

AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS IN ACRES

- 200 or more
- 160-199
- 120-159
- 80-119
- 40-79
- less than 40

Scale: 4 miles
THE DISTRIBUTION OF ARABLE CULTIVATION IN 1870 (SAMPLE PARISHES)

NOTE THAT THE WESTWARD SPREAD OF ARABLE CULTIVATION INTO THE PENNINES CORRESPONDS WITH THE WIDER VALLEYS (NAMED)

One dot represents 10 acres of arable land

Sample parishes

Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

Sample parishes

Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys
CATTLE DENSITY IN 1870 (SAMPLE PARISHES)

NOTE HIGHER DENSITIES CORRESPOND WITH LOWLANDS AND WIDER MAJOR VALLEYS (NAMED)

NUMBERS OF CATTLE (ALL TYPES) PER 100 ACRES

20 or more
15 - 19
10 - 14
Less than 10

Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

4 miles

STAT. APR. 20
CATTLE - SHEEP RATIOS - 1948

NOTE GREATER RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF CATTLE IN LOWLANDS AND MAJOR VALLEYS (ESPECIALLY WIDER MAJOR VALLEYS)

Numbers of sheep per head of cattle to nearest unit

- Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

C Crane Lowland W Wider Major Valleys

MAP: 4 mls.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE - 1948

DOTS SPREAD OUT EVENLY OVER THE PARISHES

One dot represents 100 cattle

Boundary of Lowlands and Wider Major Valleys

4 miles
THE CATTLE AREAS (TINTED)
BASED ON MAP 60

WENSLEYDALE

VERY HIGH DENSITY

NIDDERDALE

LOWER DENSITY

LOWER WHARFEDALE

4 mls.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE - 1948

DOTS PLACED ON LOWER GROUND

One dot represents 10 cattle

Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys
Eastern Region
Craven Lowland
Lowlands
Wider Major Valleys
Narrower Major Valleys

4 mls.
CATTLE DENSITY IN THE PENNINES
1948

Numbers of cattle per mile of valley
see App. 71
SHEEP DENSITY - 1948

NOTE HIGHEST DENSITIES CORRESPOND WITH REGIONS MENTIONED IN KEY

Numbers of sheep per 100 acres

- 100 and over
- 80-99
- 60-79
- less than 60

Physical boundaries:
1. Craven Lowland
2. Upper and Middle
3. Wharfedale
4. Wensleydale

CRIT AREA
MILLSTONE
MILK PRODUCTION - 1948

Note: Relations to regions mentioned in Key.

Numbers of cattle concerned with milk production as percentages of total numbers of cattle in each parish.

- 50 and over
- 40-49
- 30-39
- 20-29
- 10-19
- 0-9

Boundary of Craven Lowland and Major Valleys

Scale: 4 miles
DIVISIONS OF THE MAIN CATTLE AREAS

Main cattle areas
A Very high cattle density from map 61
B Lower

Approximate western limit of area with highest cattle/sheep ratio (1 cow or more per head of sheep) from map 59.
THE MORE INTENSIVE PASTORAL REGIONS - 1948

Compare with MAP 12 (PHYSICAL DIVISIONS)

More Intensive Pastoral Regions
(generalised from distributions shown on Map 66)

A...Higher cattle density than dip slope (B)
(from Map 67)

NOTE: Major Valleys are named
THE MORE INTENSIVE PASTORAL REGIONS: SUBDIVISIONS

NOTE CONTRASTS BETWEEN THE MORE INTENSIVE PASTORAL REGIONS CORRESPONDING APPROXIMATELY WITH THE WIDER MAJOR VALLEYS (see Map 12) & THOSE CORRESPONDING WITH THE NARROWER MAJOR VALLEYS

---

Map showing different levels of cattle density with regions demarcated for very high, high, and very high cattle density areas. Legend includes symbols for boundaries, main milk production, milk production and rearing, and areas with high cattle densities (excluding Lowlands and Dipsole).
FARMING REGIONS - 1948

COMPARE WITH MAP 12 - PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

MORE INTENSIVE PASTORAL REGIONS

- Major areas
- Minor areas

T transitional region

Craven Lowland Cattle Region
(highest stock densities)

Upper Wensleydale Cattle Region

Lower Wensleydale Cattle Region

Lower Wharfedale Cattle Region

MARGINAL CATTLE REGION

Craven Lowland Cattle Region

Middle Wharfedale Region

Lower Nidderdale Region

MILLSTONE GRIT

DIPSLOPE

Lower Wensleydale Foot Transitional Arable Region

Horrogate-Howell Transitional Arable Region

MAP 12 - PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

4 mls.
Note that the other important area with over half the cattle concerned with milk production (Upper Wensleydale) has much smaller numbers of cattle.

Average cattle densities: lower in major valleys (see App.73).

Main dairying area in the area under review (from map 65)
High cattle densities (based mainly on map 60)
High sheep densities (based on map 64)
Highest stock unit density
NOTE THE LARGEST AREA SHAD ED THIS IS THE CRAVEN LOWLAND CATTLE REGION. THE SMALLER AREAS WITH THIS TYPE OF SHADING HAVE LOWER CATTLE DENSITIES — see map 60

— Boundary of Craven Lowland Cattle Region (from Map 70)

"STOCK UNIT" DENSITY

Boundary of Craven Lowland Cattle Region

Note the largest area shaded thus is the Craven Lowland Cattle Region. The smaller areas with this type of shading have lower cattle densities — see map 60.
LAND CLASSIFICATION

According to quality. Enlarged from the 10 miles to 1 inch sheets
"Land Classification," based on land use etc.

A GOOD QUALITY LAND
1. general purpose farmland
2. heavy land

B MEDIUM QUALITY LAND
1. general purpose farmland
2. light land (unsuitable for ploughing)

C POOR QUALITY MOUNTAIN LAND & MOORLAND

Intimate intermixtures of these types are indicated by hyphens. Mixtures including C are not coloured.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF DOMESDAY VILLS

VILLS ARE PLACES LISTED IN STAT APP. 12

- VIII
- Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys
- Eastern Region
- Craven Lowlands
- Wider Major Valleys

4 miles
THE RELATIVE SIZES & DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES IN 1379 A.D.

POLL TAX POPULATIONS, 1379 A.D.

- less than 30 taxpayers
- 31 - 60
- 61 - 90
- over 90

Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys
- Eastern Region
- Lowlands
- Craven Lowland
- Wider Major Valleys

N

- Scale: 4 miles
THE REGIONAL PATTERN OF MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT

NOTE THE CONTRAST BETWEEN THE MAJOR VALLEYS & LOWLANDS (NAMED) WITH VILLS & THE OTHER PENNINE AREAS WITH MERE VACCARIES OR LODGES

- Forests and chases (based on Map 30)
- V vill
- L lodge
- Vills (based on Map 75)
PLACES WITH MORE THAN 100 TAXPAYERS IN THE 14TH. CENTURY

Places with 100+ taxpayers
Boundary of Lowlands and Wider Major Valleys

4 miles
EXTENT OF SETTLEMENT IN THE MANOR OF WENSLEYDALE
& THE LORDSHIPS OF MIDDLEHAM & RICHMOND

(a) ABOUT 1300 A.D
from Map 77

(b) EARLY 17TH. CENTURY
ACCORDING TO YORKSHIRE SURVEYS
Stat.App. 32

NOTE POPULATION INCREASE SUGGESTED

KEY
V - vacary
   i.e. hamlet or isolated farm
L - lodge

- areas surveyed excluding outlying parts
- one dot represents one house

NOTE HAMLETS HAVE BECOME VILLAGES
Surveys not comprehensive—actual sizes of settlements
would be even larger than this map suggests.

FORESTS

MANOR OF WENSLEYDALE 1614 A.D.

LORDSHIP OF MIDDLEHAM 1605 A.D.

LORDSHIP OF RICHMOND 1605 A.D.

SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF LOWER WENSLEYDALE
ROADS ACCORDING TO MOLL'S MAP OF 1724 A.D.

NOTE SCARITY OF ROADS IN THESE AREAS
AGGLOMERATIONS MARKED ON EARLY MAPS-(I)-1573 A.D.

Leland's market towns:
1 Richmond  2 Grinton  3 Wensley
4 Middleham  5 Masham  6 Bedale
7 Knaresbrough

AGGLOMERATION
--- Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

- Richmond
- Grinton
- Wensley
- Middleham
- Masham
- Bedale
- Knaresbrough
AGGLOMERATIONS MARKED ON EARLY MAPS - (III) - 1626, 1643

- Agglomeration
- Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

[Map showing agglomerations and boundary]
Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

E = Eastern Region
C = Craven Lowland
W = Wider Major Valleys

Hamlet
Less than 50 inhabitants
50 - 99
100 - 199
200 - 399
400 - 799
800 - 1599
1600 - 3199
3200 and over

1. 2757
2. 2259
THE LARGE VILLAGES & TOWNS - 1801

- Lead and coal-mining villages
- Lead mining
- Textile industries

- Large agglomerations (200 or more inhabitants) (from Map 86)
- Boundary of Lowlands and Wider Major Valleys

1. Aysgarth
2. Bainbridge
3. Hawes
4. Ingleton
5. Clapham
6. Settle
7. Gargrave
8. Skipton
9. High Bentham
CHANGES IN THE DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1801-1951

BASED ON A COMPARISON OF DATA LISTED IN STAT. APPENDICES 37 & 38

- Increase
- Steady
- Decline
- Marked decline (to less than half 1801 density)

Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

4 mls
The Wensleydale & Nidderdale railways are no longer used for passenger services, but this is only a recent change.

NOTE THE RELATIVE ISOLATION OF MUCH OF THE CENTRAL PENNINE AREA. COMMUNICATIONS MAINLY SERVE THE LOWLANDS AND MAJOR (ESPECIALLY THE WIDER) VALLEYS.

wider valleys named on map
Density of Population - 1951

- Over 15 persons per 100 acres
- 11-15 persons per 100 acres
- 6-10 persons per 100 acres
- 0-5 persons per 100 acres

Boundary of Lowlands and Wider Major Valleys
Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

E Eastern Region  } Lowlands
C Craven Lowland
W Wider Major Valleys

Hamlet
• less than 200 inhabitants
• 200 - 399
• 400 - 799
• 800 - 1599
• 1600 & over
• over 4000

Settlements - 1931

4 mils.
REGIONALISM IN SETTLEMENT - THE PRIMARY DIVISIONS

COMPARE WITH MAP 12 - PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

VILLAGE REGIONS

Large village area (villages often with over 200 inhabitants)

Small village areas

Occasional hamlets and isolated farms

Scale: 4 miles
THE MORE INTENSIVE FARMING REGIONS

FOR COMPARISON WITH MAP 92

More Intensive Farming Regions

Millstone Grit Dipslope Marginal Cattle Region

Excluding Millstone Grit Dipslope Marginal Cattle Region

4 mls.
The figure in brackets shows the corresponding percentage of the total parish dwellings which occurs in nucleated settlements.
One dot represents one public house, excluding those in large towns.

Boundary of Village Regions (from Map 92)
"SQUARE PLAN" VILLAGES

based on 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) inch O.S. maps
and field observations
STREET VILLAGES
based on 2½ in.O.S. maps
and field observations

• Street villages
W West Witton

Large Village Area
(from Map 92)

4 mils
(a) SETTLEMENT REGIONS CORRESPONDING WITH THE CRAVEN LOWLAND & ADJACENT AREAS

- Boundary of the Large Village Area (part) (from Map 92)
- Line of large agglomerations
- Transitional regions (letters d, e) etc. refer to text opp.
- Limits of Craven Lowland Cattle Region with highest stock densities (from Map 70)

Grassington area of large villages

- Small settlements on Millstone Grit Dipslope
- Grassington and large agglomerations
- Transitional regions (letters d, e etc.) refer to text opp.
- Limits of Craven Lowland Cattle Region with highest stock densities (from Map 70)

(b) THE LARGE VILLAGE AREA CORRESPONDING WITH WENSLEYDALE

- Physical boundary between Upper & Lower Wensleydale
- Eastern settlement region

- Villages with over 200 inhabitants
- Upper Dale settlement region
- Lower
- S street village

LESS INTENSIVE FARMING / MORE INTENSIVE FARMING
THE LOWER MILLSTONE GRIT DIPSLOPE

SETTLEMENT & FARMING

- Lower Millstone Grit Dipslope Settlement Region ("Hamlets" Region) (from Map 70)
- Lower Millstone Grit Dipslope Marginal Cattle Region -
- Western limit of cattle farming on an important scale on the Millstone Grit Dipslope (from Map 62)

- Market 3(I50)
- Bishop Thornton

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

- Eastern Region
- Millstone Region
- Nidderdale
- Grit Dipslope
- Lower Wharfedale
SETTLEMENT REGIONS (PRESENT DAY)

COMPARE WITH MAP 12 — PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

1. LARGE VILLAGE AREA: INCLUDING TRANSITIONAL REGIONS
2. SMALL VILLAGE AREAS

REGIONS OF HAMLETS & ISOLATED DWELLINGS.

LINE OF LARGE AGGLOMERATIONS IN CRAVEN LOWLAND
T. TRANSITIONAL AREAS

NOTE:
THE FIGURES & LETTERS ON THIS MAP & IN THE KEY CORRESPOND WITH THOSE GIVEN IN TEXT PAGE 131 FOL. & IDENTIFY THE REGIONS THEREIN DESCRIBED.
SECTIONS SHOWING THE 1300FOOT Erosion SURFACE
AND STRUCTURE OF THE CRAVEN HIGHLANDS
Sections across the central Pennines showing geological structure & the 2000 foot summit plane
CROSS PROFILES OF WIDER MAJOR VALLEYS

CROSS PROFILES OF NARROWER MAJOR VALLEYS

THALWEGS DRAWN ALONG THE PENNINE VALLEYS

Note the more gentle gradients of the major valleys (coloured red) and valleys numbered 1-8.

Key to cross profiles & thalwegs

Legend:
1. Lower valley
2. Middle valley
3. Upper valley
4. Skirrid valley
5. Glyn valley
6. Knutsford valley
7. Warrington valley
8. Thornton valley
9. Horse valley
10. Gundy valley
11. Stockport valley
12. Altrincham valley
13. Hale valley
14. Knutsford valley
15. Warrington valley
16. Thornton valley
17. Horse valley
18. Gundy valley
19. Stockport valley
20. Altrincham valley
21. Hale valley

Thalwegs on map to 000 feet, at 000 scale. Cross sections at 000 feet, to scale to show


Thalwegs on map to 000 feet, at 000 scale. Cross sections at 000 feet, to scale to show


Thalwegs on map to 000 feet, at 000 scale. Cross sections at 000 feet, to scale to show