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### *Regionalism in rural settlement in the Pennines of north-west Yorkshire*

W. N. Teale

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WALFORD    NELSON    TEALE

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REGIONALISM IN RURAL SETTLEMENT IN THE PENNINES  
OF NORTH WEST YORKSHIRE

(MAPS)

THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF M. LITT.

DATE SUBMITTED - MAY 5 TH. 1958

# C O N T E N T S

1. General Relief (Drainage overlay).
2. Geology and Structure.
3. The Larger Physiographic Divisions.
4. Contours and Alluvium.
5. Major Valleys.
6. The Eastern Margins.
  - (a) The Magnesian Limestone Escarpment.
  - (b) The Glacial Deposits.
7. The Eastern Margins - Physiographic Divisions.
8. Climate.
  - (a) Rainfall - Annual Average.
  - (b) Average Annual Number of Days with Snow on Low Ground, 1912-1938.
  - (c) Actual Snowfall - Average Annual Number of Days with Snow on the Ground, 1912-1938.
  - (d) Average Floral Isophenes, 1891-1925.
  - (e) Physiographic Divisions (for comparison)
9. Vegetation.
10. The Distribution of Natural Grass Associations - Fescue and Nardus Fescue.
11. Relations between the Larger Physiographic Divisions of the Pennines and the other Physical Aspects.
12. Physical Divisions.
13. Mesolithic Sites.
14. Neolithic Sites.
15. Bronze Age Sites.
16. Roman Remains.
17. Place-names in "-leah".
18. Place-names in "-ingas" and "-ingaham".
19. Place-names in "-ingatun" and "-ham".
20. Old English Place-names of Relatively Late Origin.
21. Old English Place-names: All Types.
22. Anglian (Pre-Danish) Sculptured Stones.
23. Danish Place-Names.
24. Norwegian Testwords and other Evidence of Norwegian Influence.
25. Domesday Carucates.
26. The Distribution of the Open-field System.
27. Farming Regions in Early Norman Times.
28. The Distribution of Carucates about 1300 A.D. According to Kirkby's Inquest, Knights Fees etc.
29. Mixed Farming Regions and Pastoral Areas: 1245-1307.
30. The Distribution of Forests and Chases in Medieval and Later Times.

# CONTENTS

31. The Distribution of Land Holdings Mentioned in the Yorkshire Inquisitions for the Early 15th Century.
32. Land Use According to Leland, 1535-1543.
33. Land Use in the Early 17th Century.
34. The Distribution of Arable Cultivation in the Late 18th Century.
35. Arable and Grass in 1870.
36. The Distribution of Arable Cultivation in the 1930's.
37. The Distribution of Arable - 1948.
38. The Intensity of Arable Cultivation - 1948.
39. Regional Variations in the Importance of Wheat amongst the Cereals in the Late 18th Century.
40. Regional Differences in the Relative Proportions of Land under the Various Cereals in 1870.
41. The Approximate Western Limits of Wheat, 1937-1938.
42. The Distribution of Wheat - 1948.
43. The Distribution of Barley - 1948.
44. Parishes in which Wheat occupied a Greater Acreage than Oats in 1870.
45. Parishes in which Wheat occupied a Greater Acreage than Oats in 1948.
46. Parishes in which Wheat and Barley Together occupied a Greater Acreage than Oats in 1948.
47. The Distribution of Oats - 1948.
48. The Distribution of Sugar Beet - 1948.
49. The Distribution of Stock Feeding - 1948.
50. (a) Regionalism in Cereal Distribution.  
(b) Regionalism - Additional Evidence.
51. (a) The Arable Region.  
(b) The Distribution of Good Quality Land.  
(c) Transitional Areas.
52. Farm Holdings as Proportions of Parish Areas.
53. Relations between the Arable Regions and Land Mainly in Farm Holdings.
54. Labour.
55. Relations between the Arable Regions and Distribution of Available Labour Supplies.
56. Regional Variations in the Average Size of Farms.
57. The Distribution of Arable Cultivation in 1870 (Sample Parishes)
58. Cattle Density in 1870 (Sample Parishes)
59. Cattle-Sheep Ratios - 1948.
60. The Distribution of Cattle - 1948 (1)
61. The Cattle Areas.
62. The Distribution of Cattle - 1948 (11)

# CONTENTS

63. Cattle Density in the Pennines - 1948.
64. Sheep Density - 1948.
65. Milk Production - 1948.
66. Regionalism in the Pennines - Massed Evidence.
67. Divisions of the "Main Cattle Areas".
68. The More Intensive Pastoral Regions - 1948.
69. The More Intensive Pastoral Regions - Subdivisions.
70. Farming Regions - 1948.
71. The Craven Lowland Cattle Region.
72. "Stock Unit" Density.
73. Land Classification.
74. The Distribution of Domesday Villis.
75. The Distribution of Villis in 1316 A.D.
76. The Relative Sizes and Distribution of Villages in 1379 A.D.
77. The Regional Pattern of Medieval Settlement.
78. Places with more than 100 Taxpayers in the 14th Century.
79. Extent of Settlement in the Manor of Wensleydale and the Lordships of Middleham and Richmond.
80. Roads According to Moll's Map of 1724 A.D.
81. Agglomerations Marked on Early Maps -(1)- 1573 A.D.
82. Agglomerations Marked on Early Maps -(11)- 1607.
83. Agglomerations Marked on Early Maps -(111)- 1626, 1643.
84. Agglomerations Marked on Early Maps -(IV)- 1724.
85. Density of Population - 1801.
86. Size and Distribution of Nucleated Settlements - 1801.
87. Large Villages and Towns - 1801.
88. Changes in the Density of Population, 1801-1951.
89. Modern Main Roads and Railways.
90. Density of Population - 1951.
91. Size and Distribution of Nucleated Settlements - 1931.
92. Regionalism in Settlement - the Primary Divisions.
93. The More Intensive Farming Regions (for comparison with Map 92).
94. Relative Proportions of Nucleated and Dispersed Settlement - 1931 (overlay : Village Regions).
95. Major Gathering Centres.
96. Lesser Gathering Centres -(1)- Village Halls.
97. Lesser Gathering Centres -(11)- Public Houses.
98. Accessibility.
99. "Square Plan" Villages.
100. Street Villages.
101. Village Greens.
102. (a) The Eastern Settlement Region.

# C O N T E N T S

- (b) The Physical and Economic Basis.
- (c) Village Sites.
- 103. (a) Settlement Regions Corresponding with the Craven Lowland and Adjacent Areas.  
(b) The Large Village Area Corresponding with Wensleydale.
- 104. The Lower Millstone Grit Dipslope.
- 105. Settlement Regions (Present Day).

## IN THE POCKET AT THE END

Section Sheet A

Section Sheet B

Section Sheet C

Section Sheet D

Alluvium.

# FOREWORD

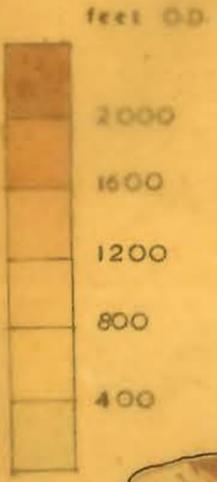
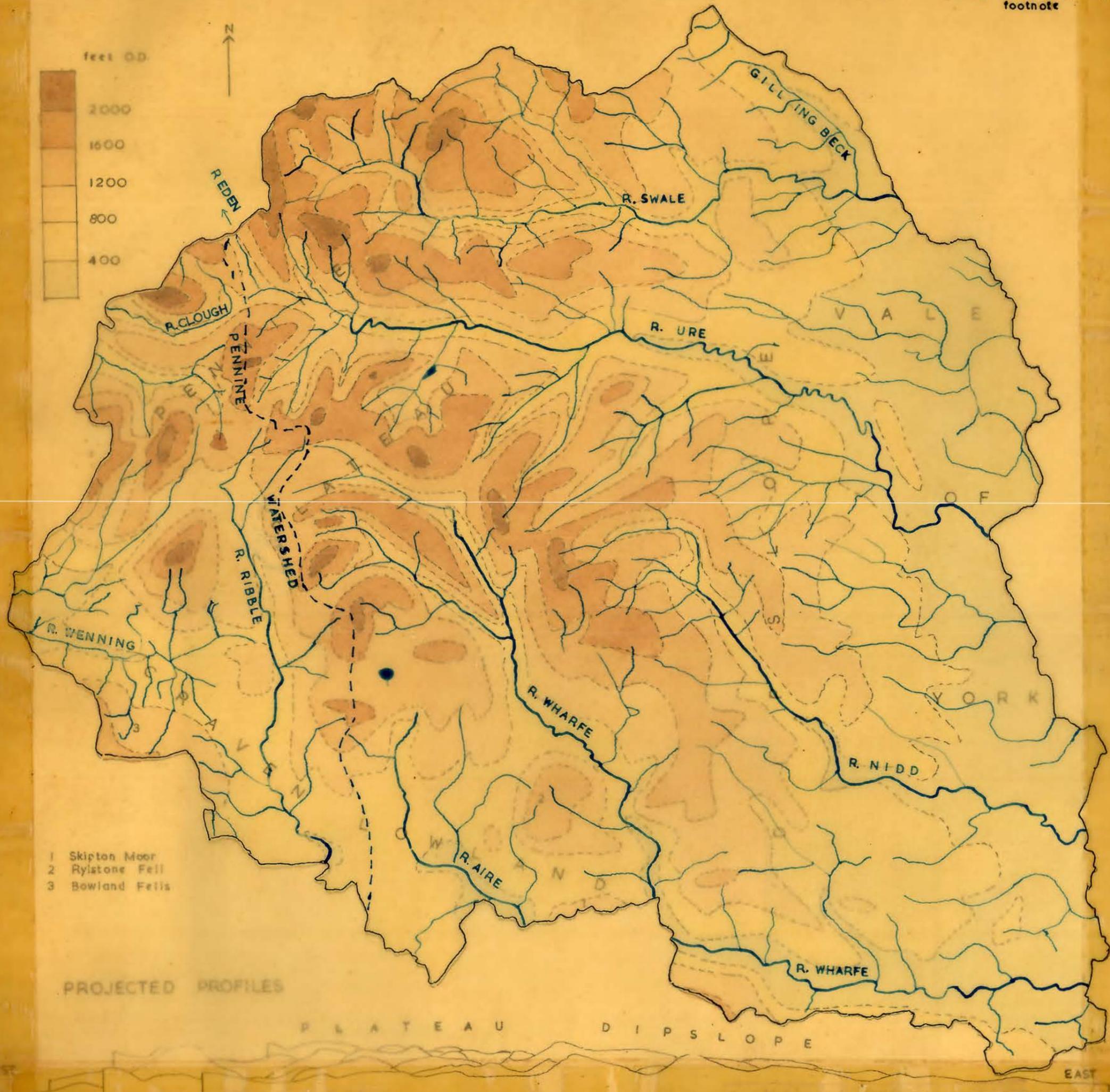
1. The data on which the maps are based ~~is~~ given in the Statistical Appendices referred to on the maps immediately under the number of the map.
2. Map 12 may be unfolded for comparison with any of the succeeding maps, without detaching it from the folder.
3. It should be unnecessary to extract any 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.

SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 MILE  
CONTOURS GENERALISED FROM  
200 (see text page 2 footnote)

# GENERAL RELIEF

# DRAINAGE

traced from 200 (text page 2 footnote)



- 1 Skipton Moor
- 2 Rylstone Fell
- 3 Bowland Fells

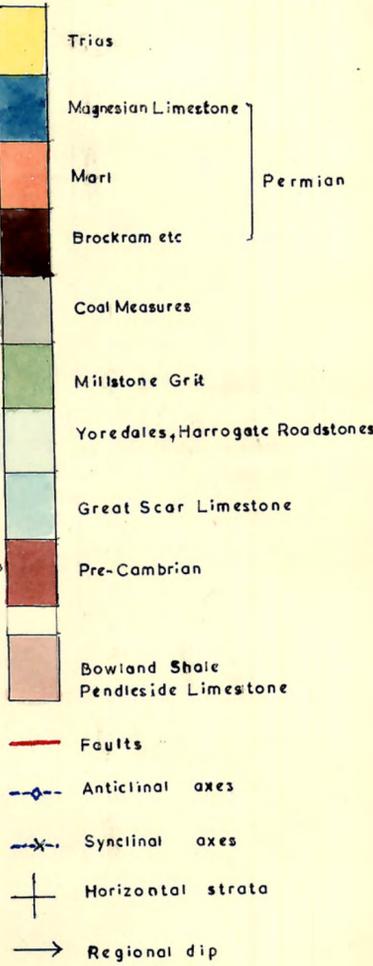
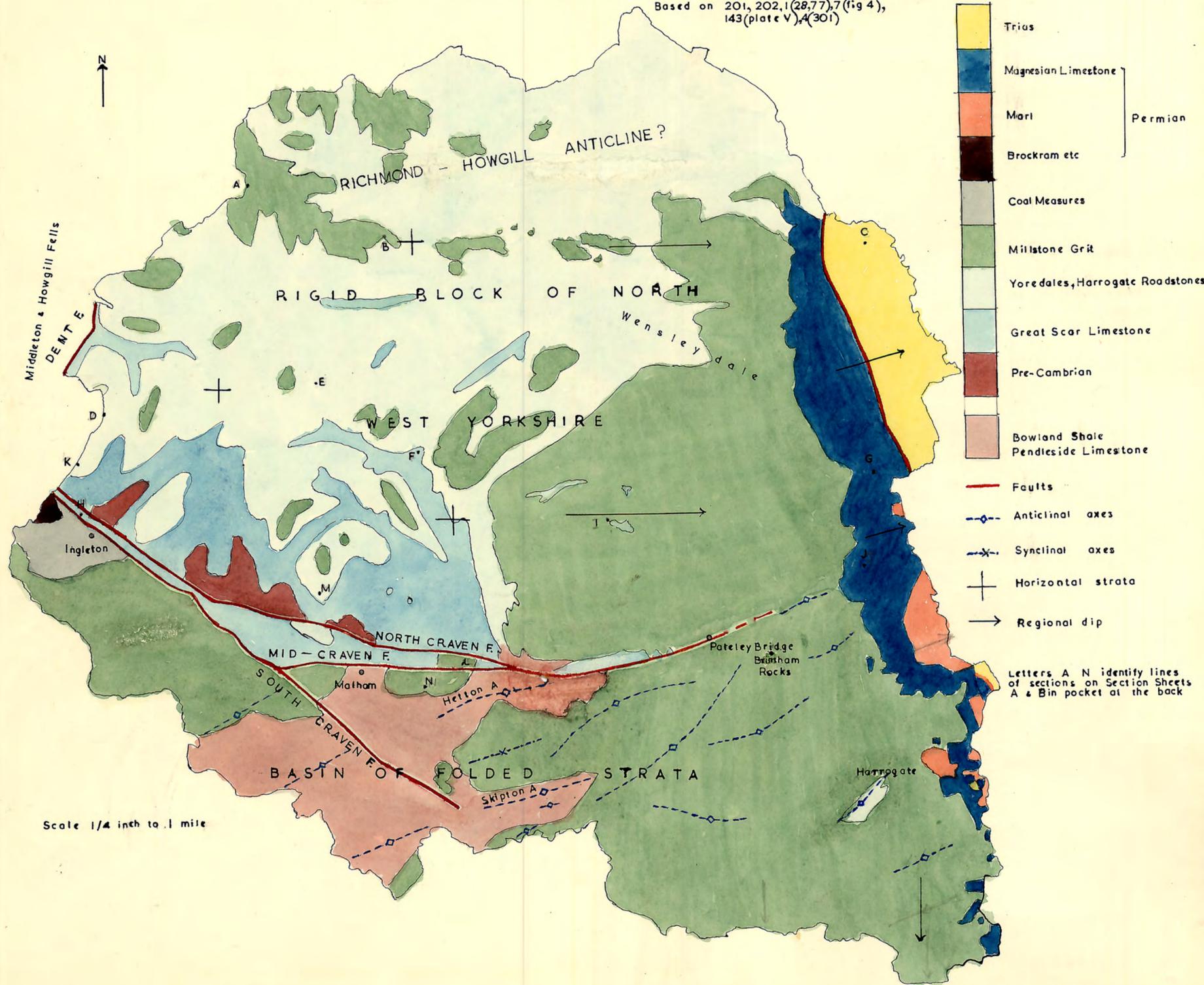
PROJECTED PROFILES

PLATEAU DIPS SLOPE

HORIZ. SCALE 1 INCH TO 4 MILES  
VERT. SCALE 1/20 INCH TO 200 FEET

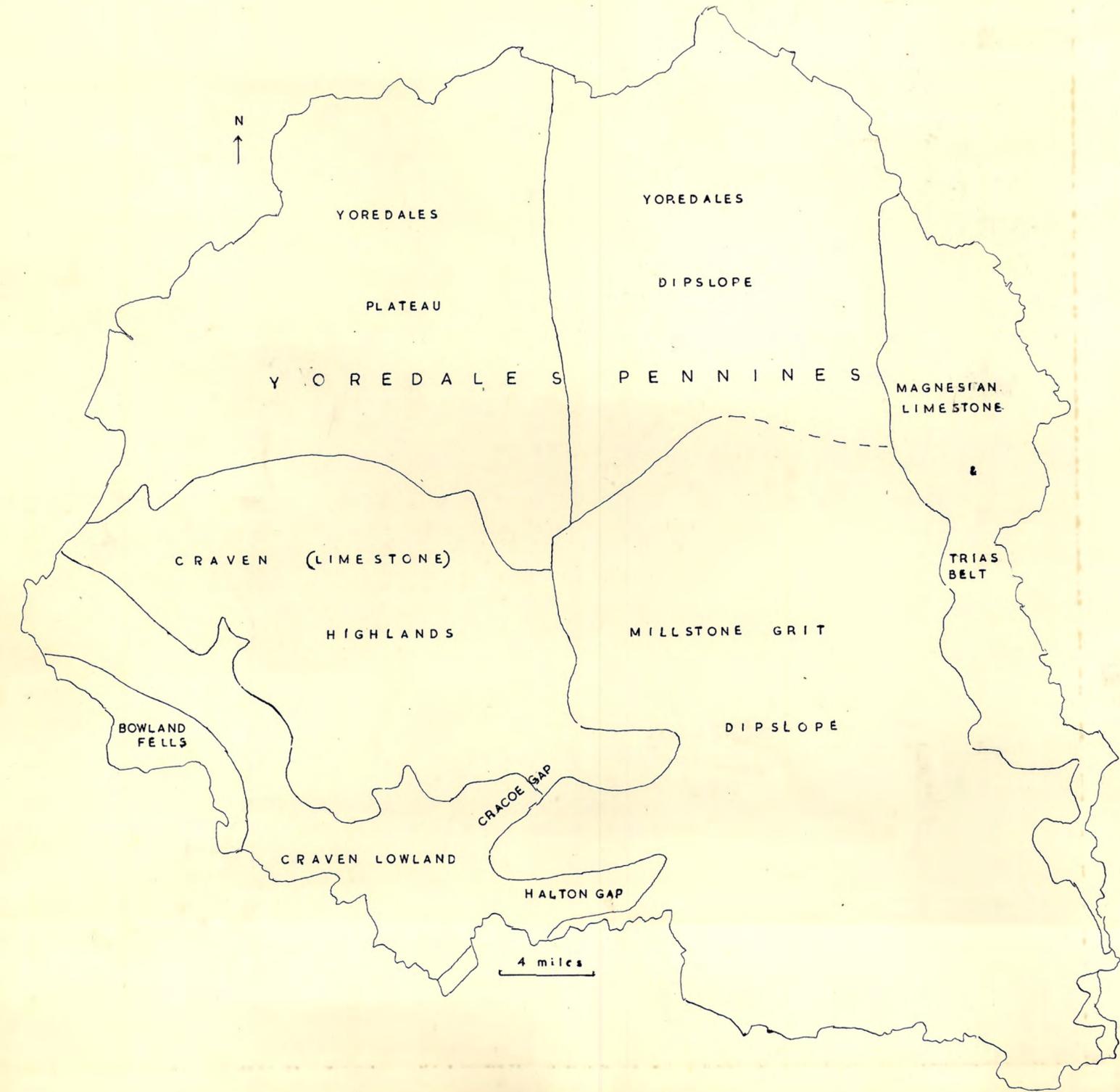
# GEOLOGY & STRUCTURE

Based on 201, 202, 1(28,77), 7 (fig 4), 143 (plate V), A(301)



Letters A N identify lines of sections on Section Sheets A & B in pocket at the back

# THE LARGER PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS



# CONTOURS & ALLUVIUM INCLUDING FLUVIO-GLACIAL DEPOSITS

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



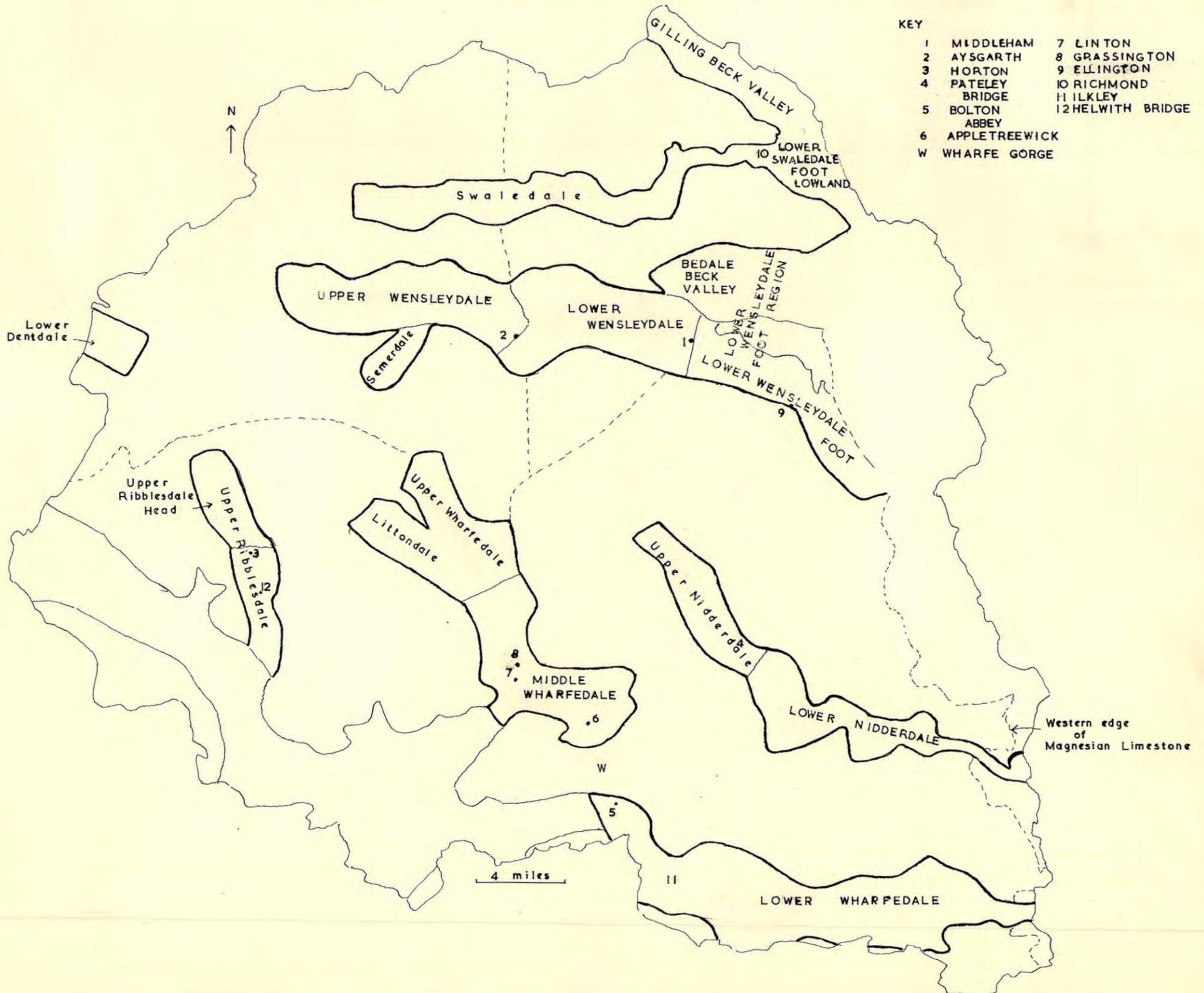
CONTOURS TRACED FROM 200. NUMBERS REPRESENT HUNDREDS OF FEET O.D.

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



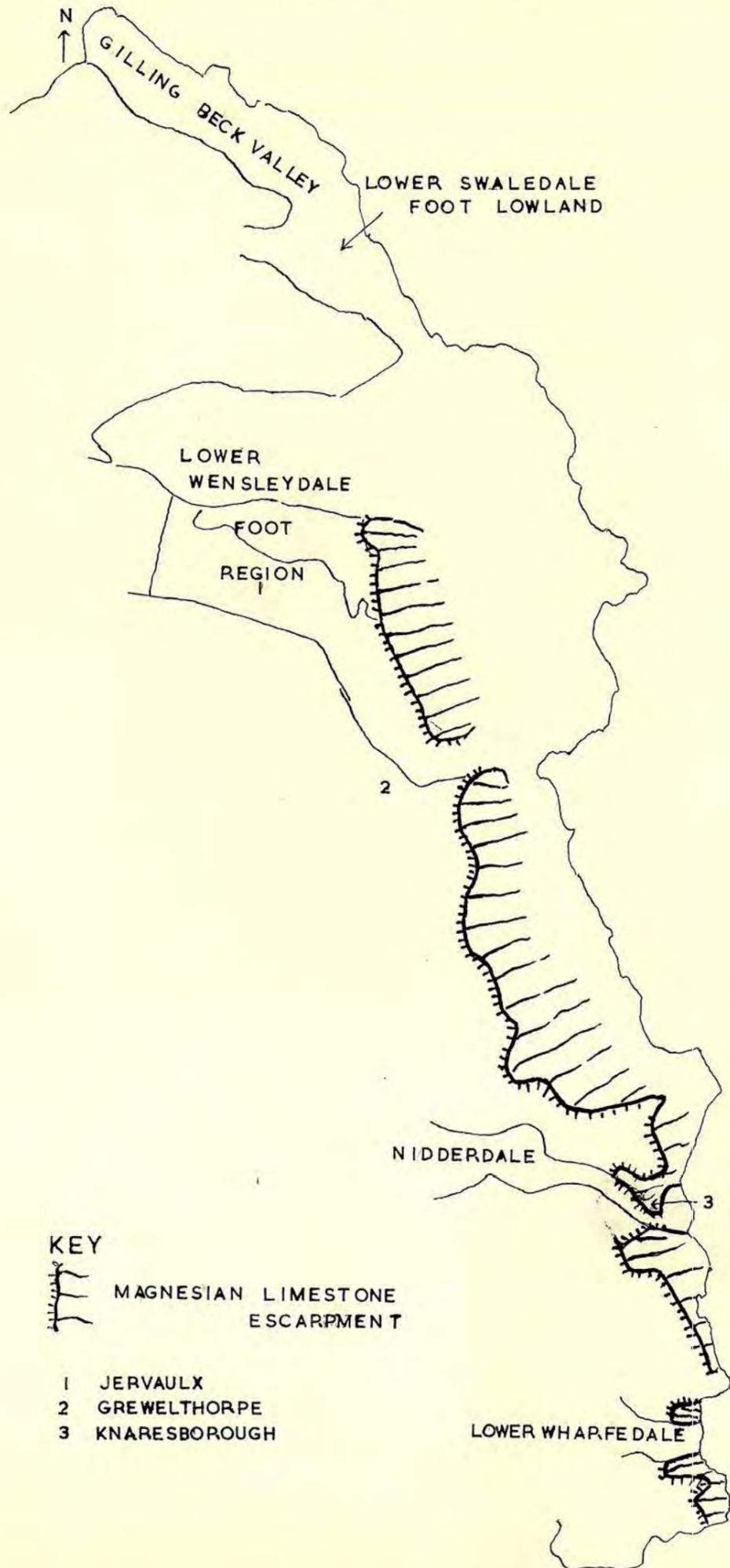
# THE EASTERN MARGINS

## (a) THE MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE ESCARPMENT

(See Section Sheet D)

## (b) THE GLACIAL DEPOSITS

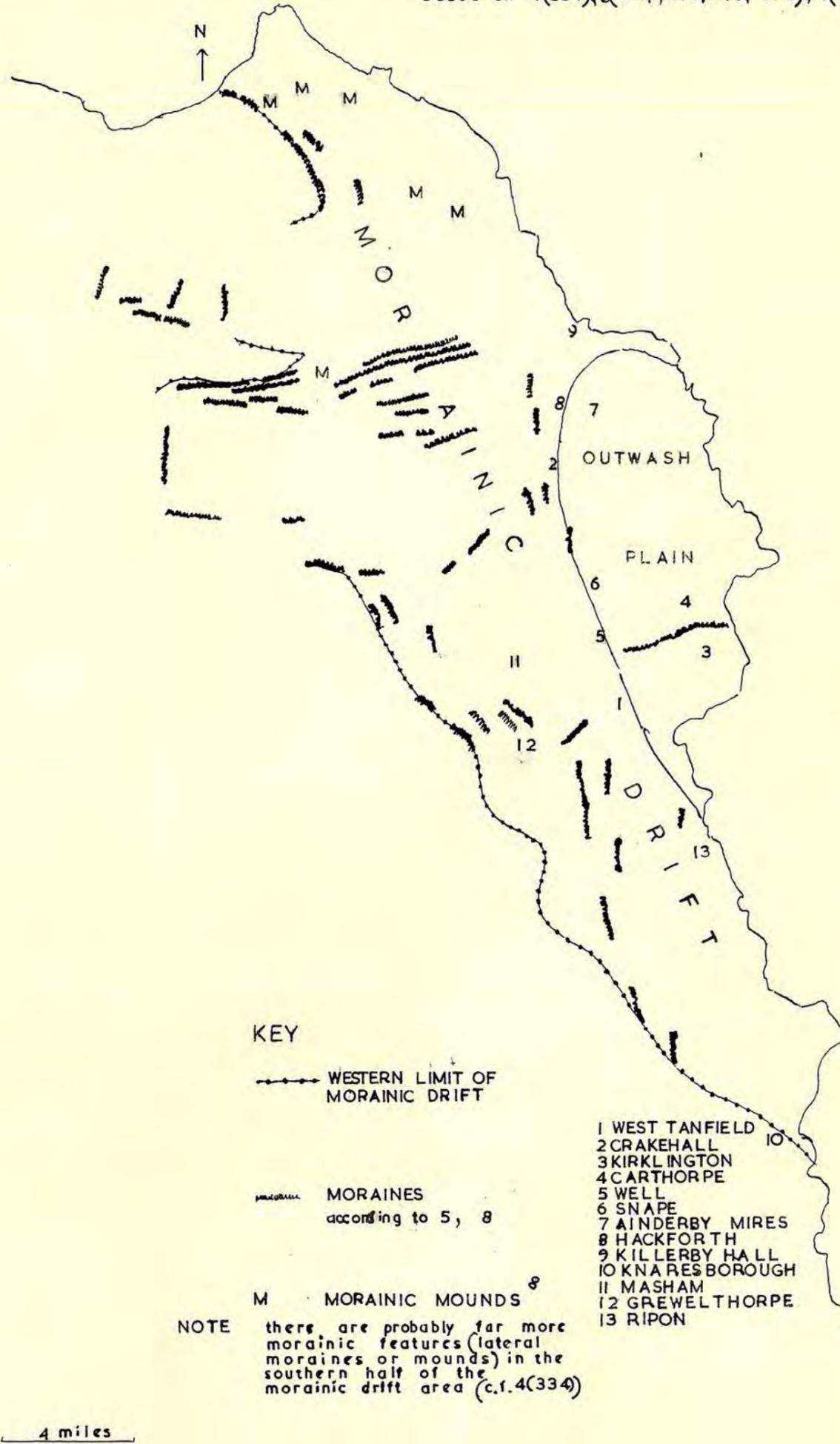
based on 4(334), 8(map, 373, 379, 378), 9(368), 5



**KEY**

MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE ESCARPMENT

- 1 JERVAULX
- 2 GREWELTHORPE
- 3 KNARESBOROUGH



**KEY**

WESTERN LIMIT OF MORAINIC DRIFT

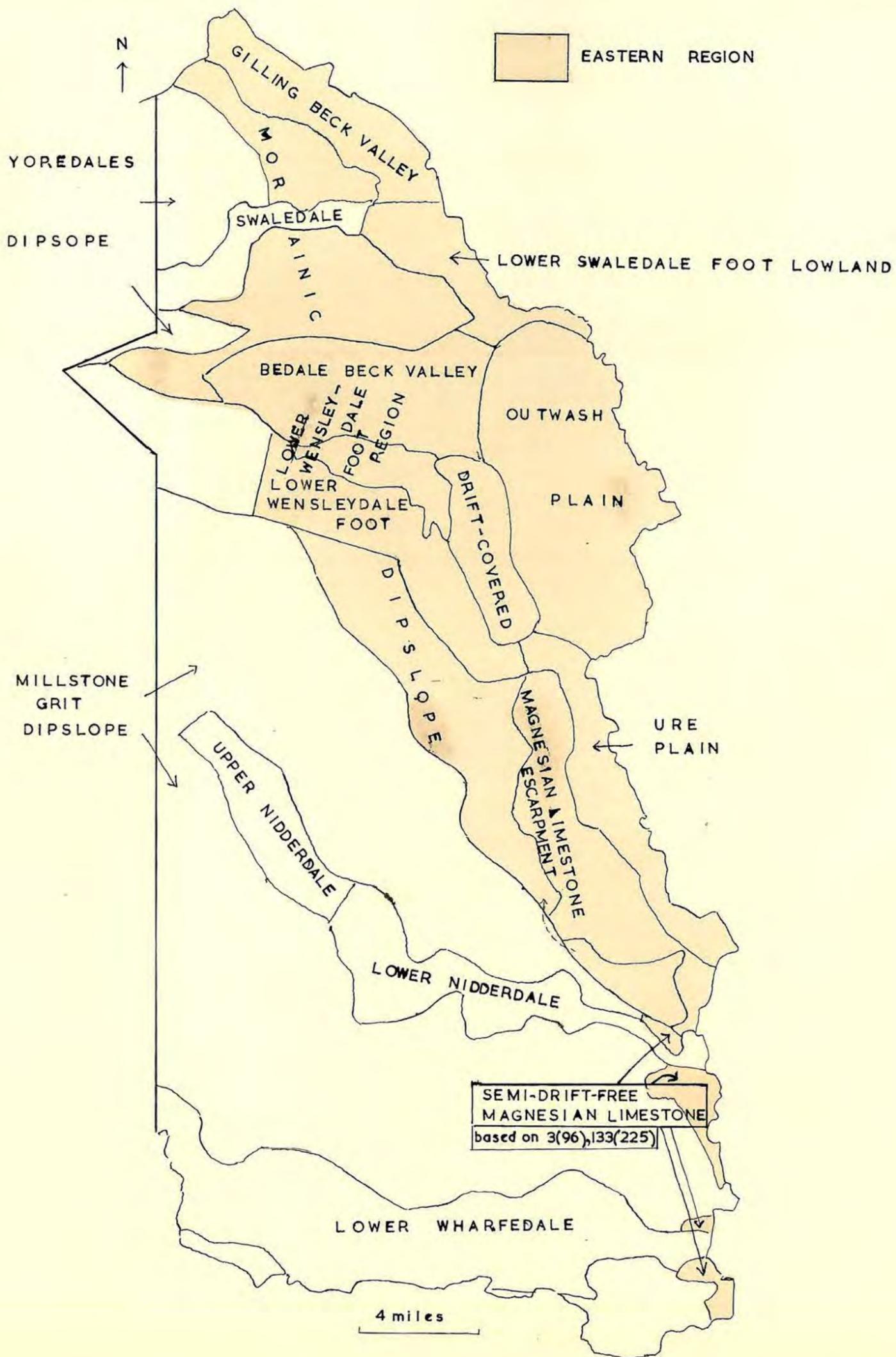
MORAINES according to 5, 8

M 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. 4(334))

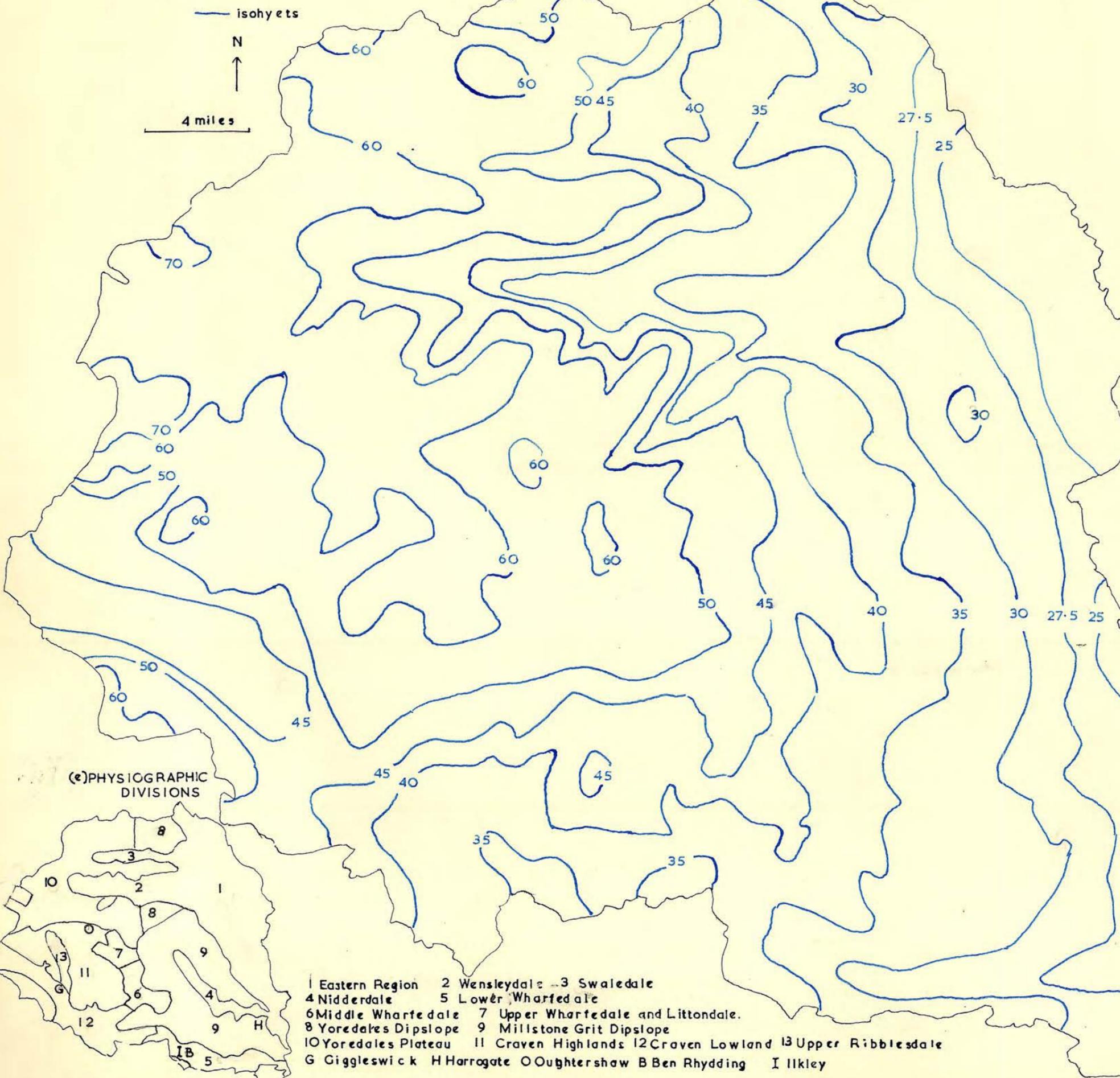
- 1 WEST TANFIELD
- 2 CRAKEHALL
- 3 KIRKLINGTON
- 4 CARTHORPE
- 5 WELL
- 6 SNAPE
- 7 AINDERBY MIRES
- 8 HACKFORTH
- 9 KIL LERBY HALL
- 10 KNA RESBOROUGH
- 11 MASHAM
- 12 GREWELTHORPE
- 13 RIPON

4 miles

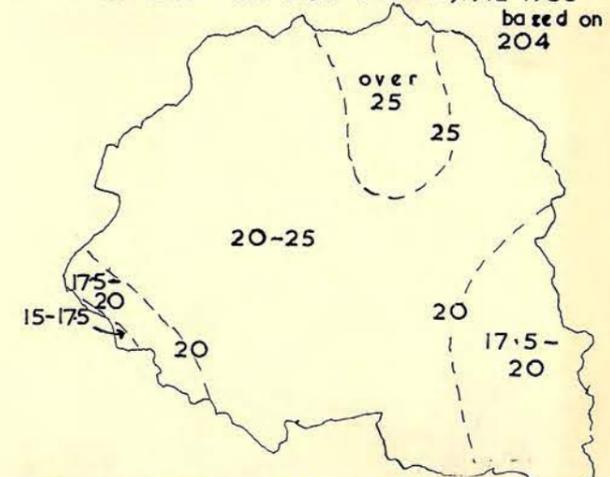


CLIMATE

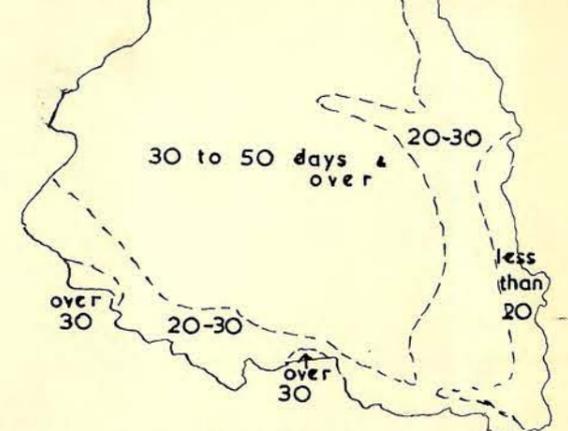
(a) RAINFALL—ANNUAL AVERAGE in inches enlarged from 205



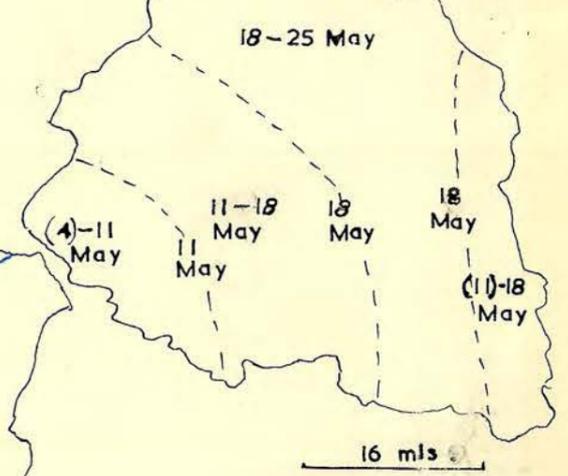
(b) AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SNOW ON LOW GROUND, 1912-1938 based on 204



(c) ACTUAL SNOWFALL—AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SNOW ON THE GROUND 1912-1938 based on 204



(d) AVERAGE FLORAL ISOPHENES, 1891-1925 based on 26(277)



(e) PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

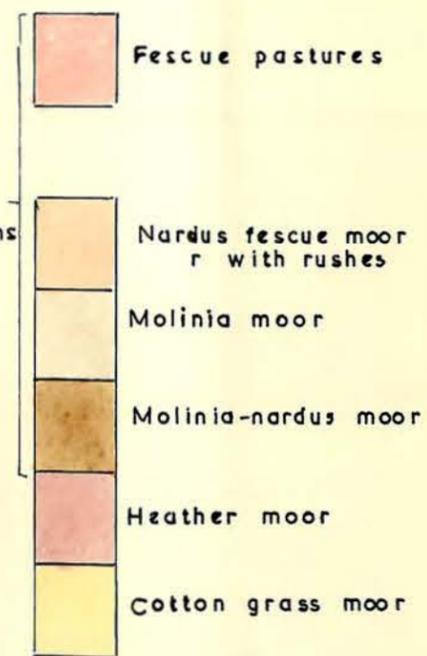


- 1 Eastern Region    2 Wensleydale    3 Swaledale
- 4 Nidderdale    5 Lower Wharfedale
- 6 Middle Wharfedale    7 Upper Wharfedale and Littondale.
- 8 Yoredales Dipslope    9 Millstone Grit Dipslope
- 10 Yoredales Plateau    11 Craven Highlands    12 Craven Lowland    13 Upper Ribblesdale
- G Giggleswick    H Harrogate    O Oughtershaw    B Ben Rhydding    I Ilkley

# VEGETATION

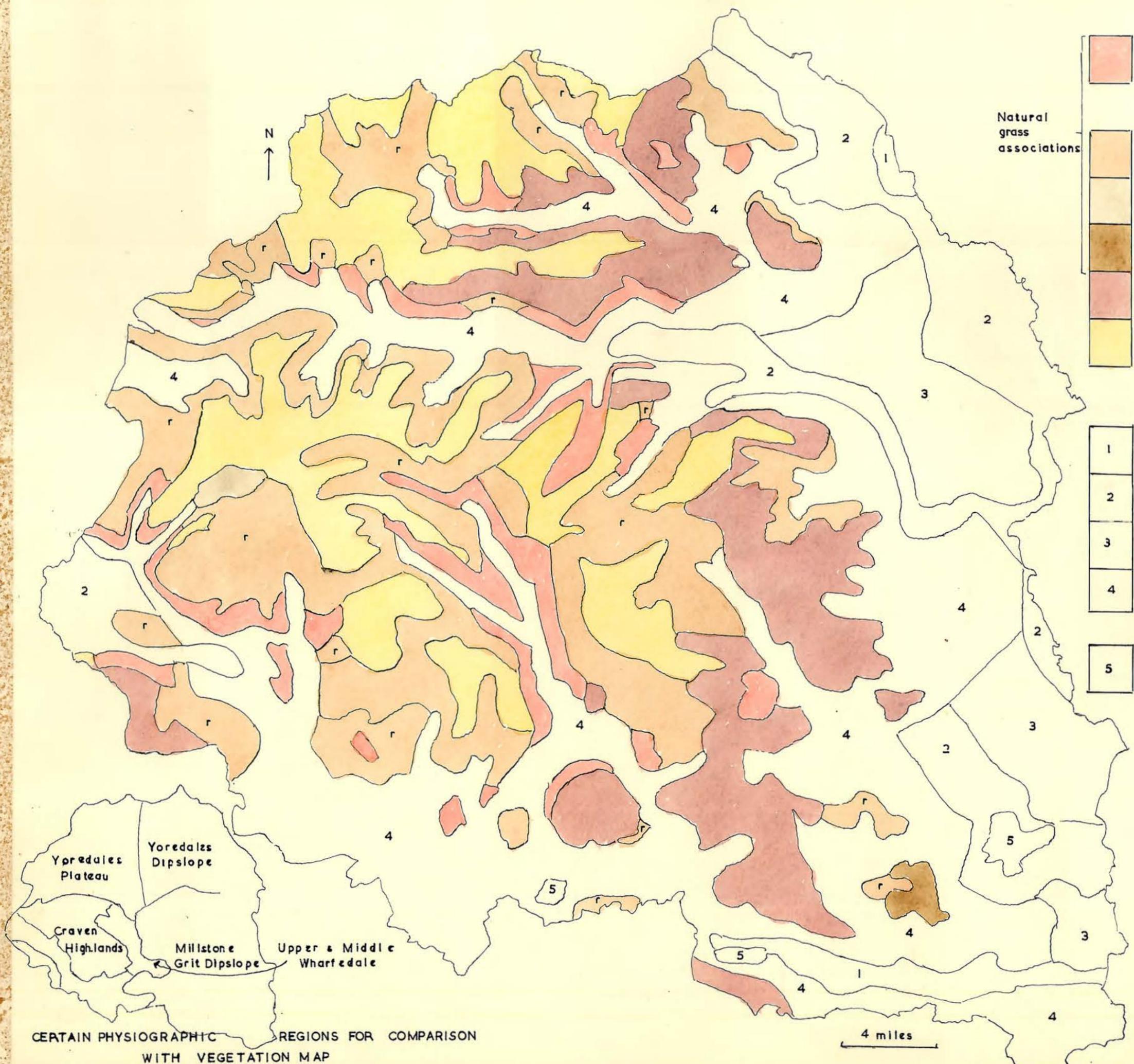
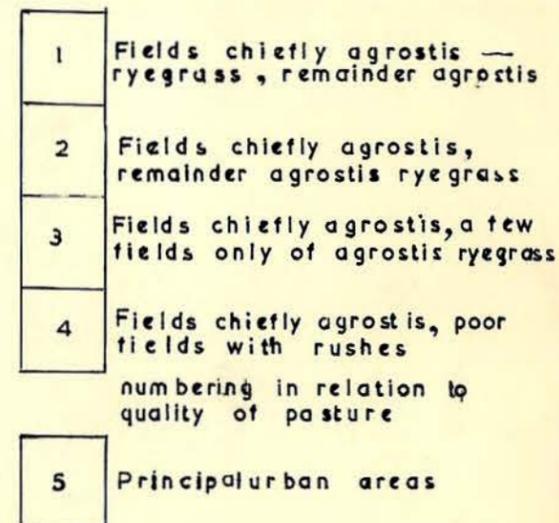
enlarged from 206

## NATURAL VEGETATION



Grass  
heath

## PERMANENT GRASS



Yoredales Plateau  
Yoredales Dipslope  
Craven Highlands  
Millstone Grit Dipslope  
Upper & Middle Wharfedale

CERTAIN PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS FOR COMPARISON WITH VEGETATION MAP

4 miles

# THE DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL GRASS ASSOCIATIONS - FESCUE & NARDUS FESCUE

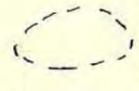
FROM MAP 9

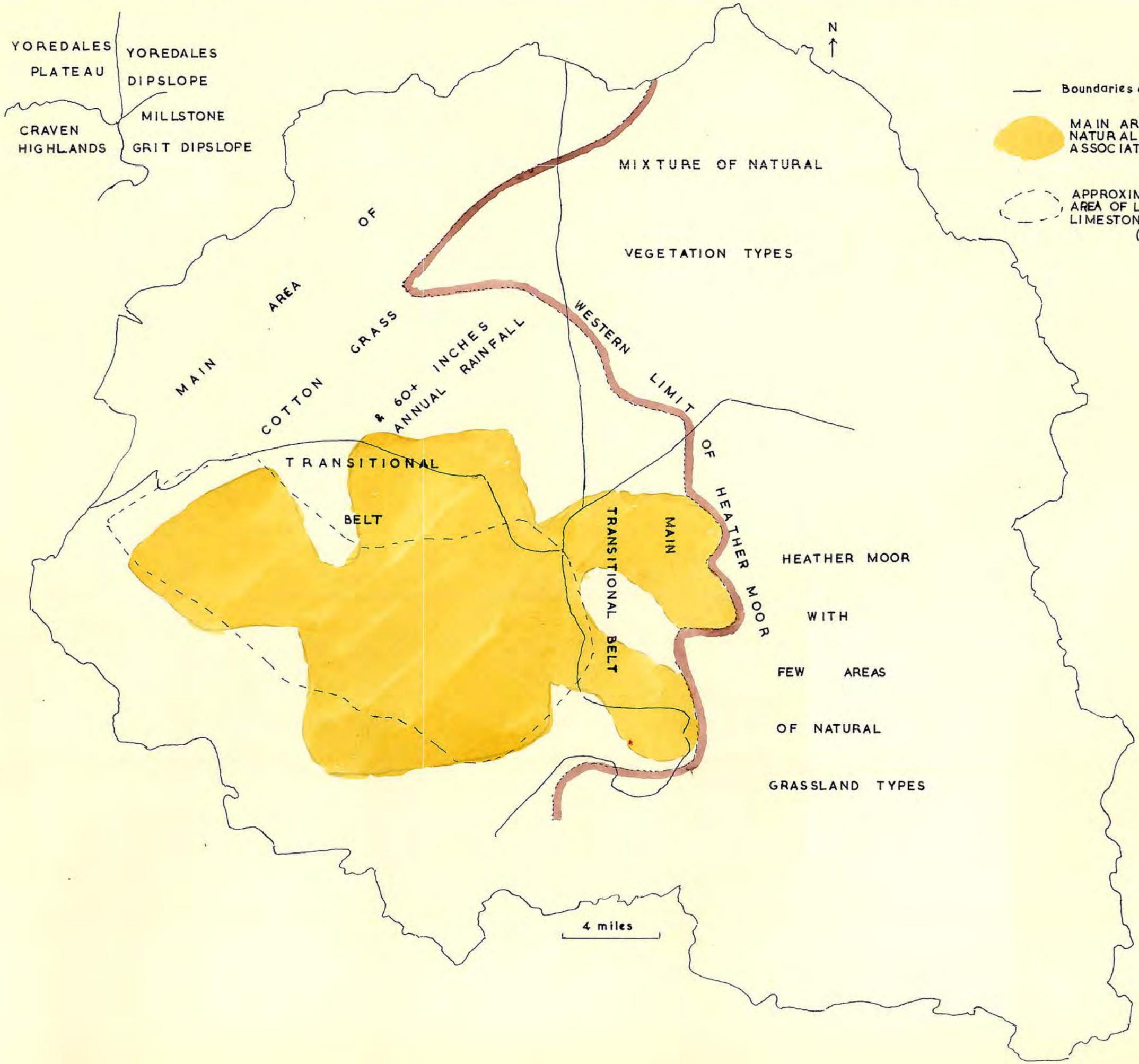


# RELATIONS BETWEEN THE LARGER PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE PENNINES & THE OTHER PHYSICAL ASPECTS

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS

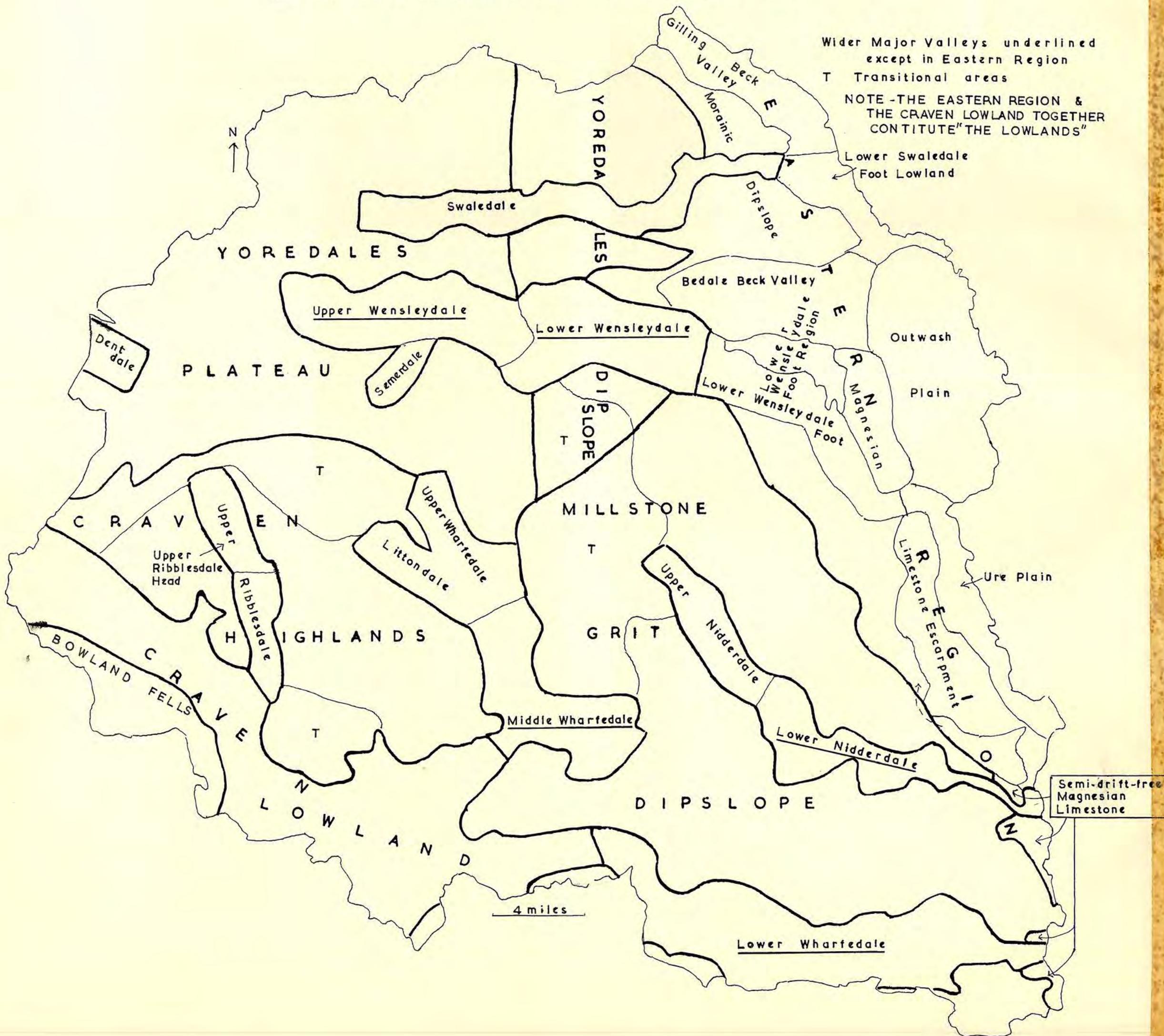
YOREDALES PLATEAU  
YOREDALES DIPSLOPE  
MILLSTONE GRIT DIPSLOPE  
CRAVEN HIGHLANDS

— Boundaries of Physiographic Regions  
 MAIN AREA OF NATURAL GRASS ASSOCIATIONS (from Map 10)  
 APPROXIMATE AREA OF LIGHT LIMESTONE SOILS (208)



# PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

THIS MAP MAY BE UNFOLDED TO COMPARE WITH SUBSEQUENT MAPS



# MESOLITHIC SITES

(based on 37)

● Mesolithic sites  
— Physical boundary

↑ N



C R A V E N   H I G H L A N D S

M I L L S T O N E

G R I T

D I P S L O P E

4 miles

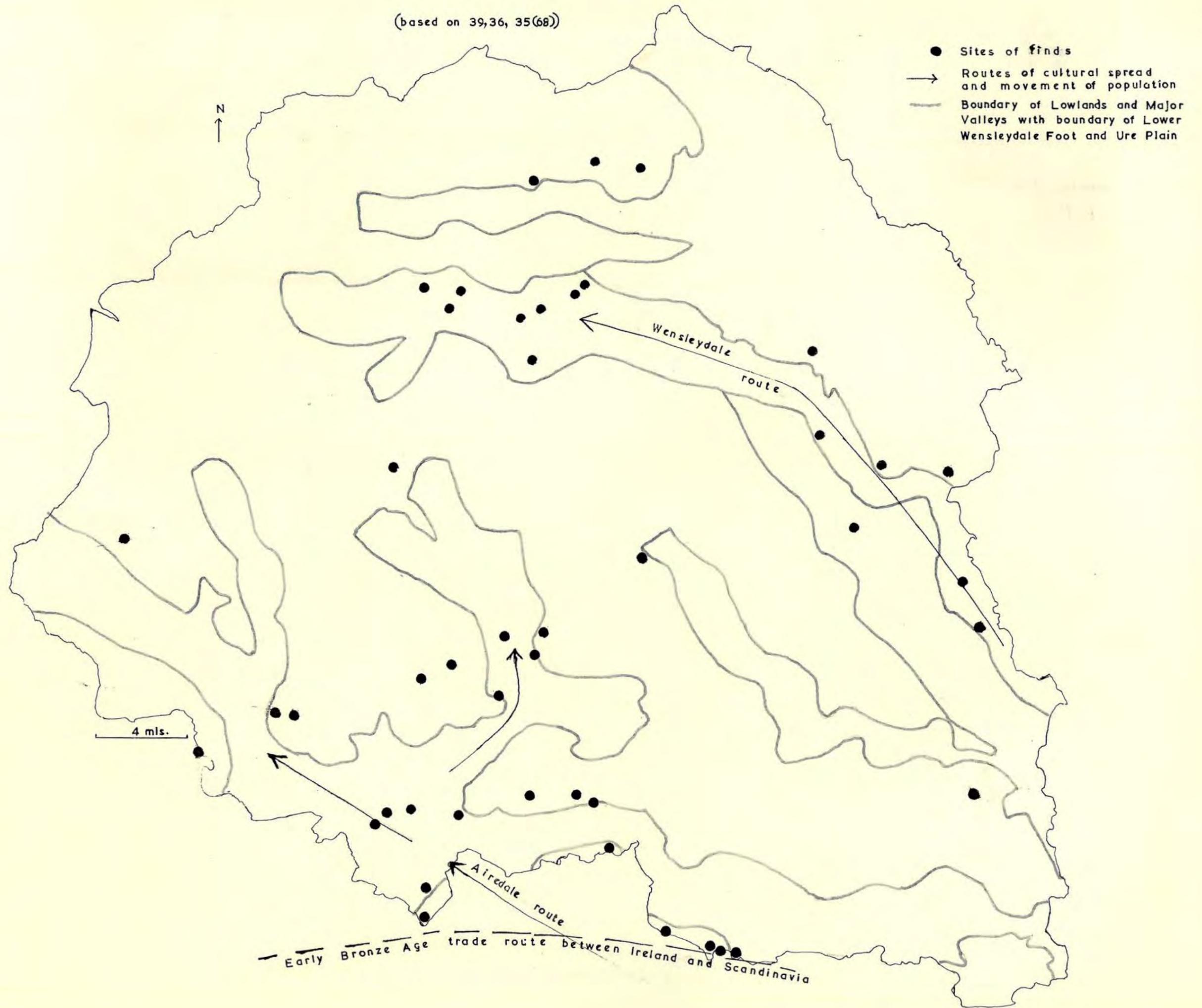
MILLSTONE  
GRIT DIPSLOPE

# NEOLITHIC SITES



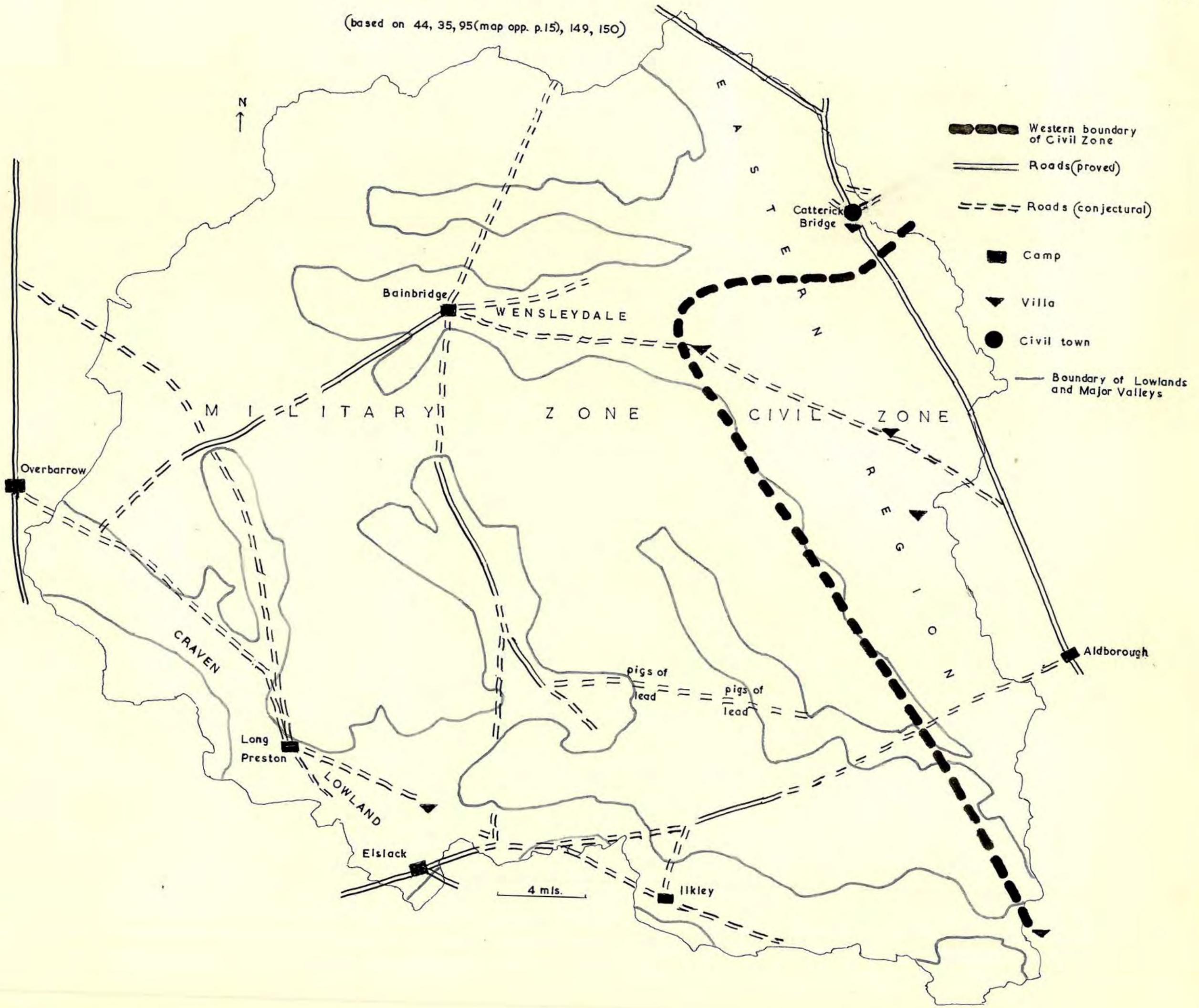
# BRONZE AGE SITES

(based on 39,36, 35(68))



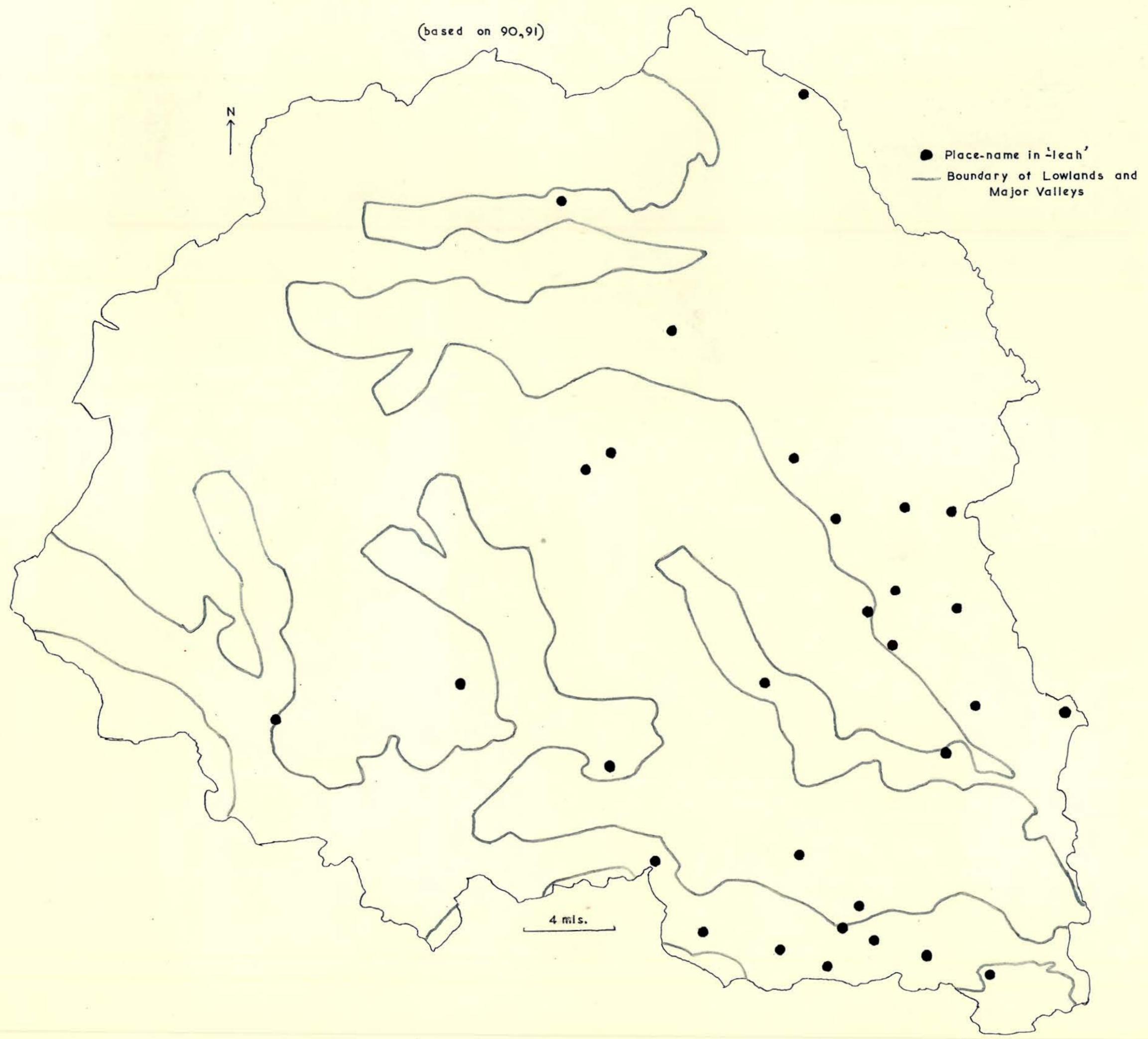
# ROMAN REMAINS

(based on 44, 35, 95 (map opp. p.15), 149, 150)



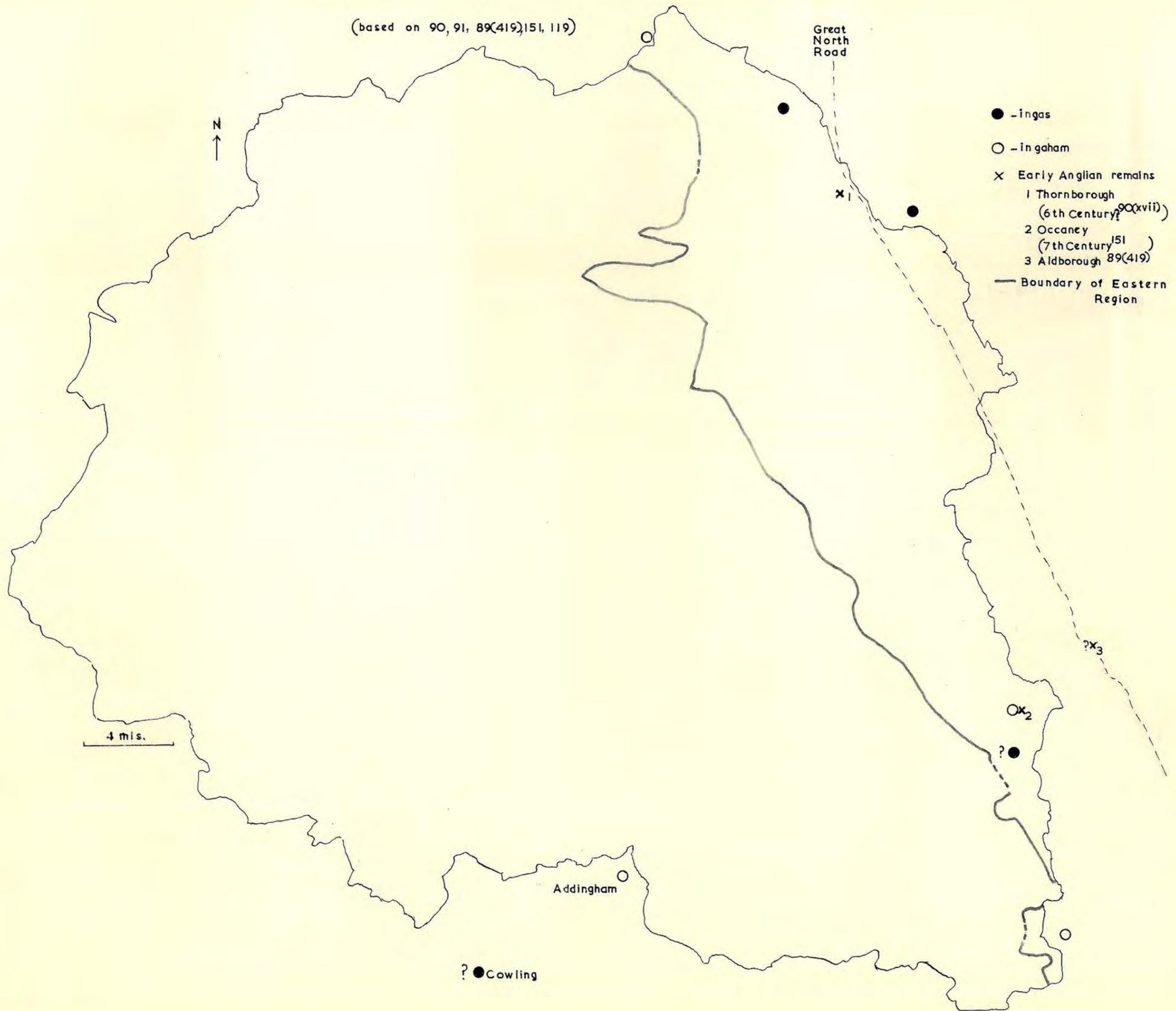
# PLACE - NAMES IN "LEAH"

(based on 90,91)



# PLACE - NAMES IN "-INGAS" & "-INGAHAM"

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



- -ingas
- -ingaham
- X Early Anglian remains
  - 1 Thornborough (6th Century? (xvii))
  - 2 Occaney (7th Century 151 )
  - 3 Aldborough 89(419)
- Boundary of Eastern Region

4 mis.

N  
↑

Addingham

? ● Cowling

Great North Road

X1

X2

? ●

?X3

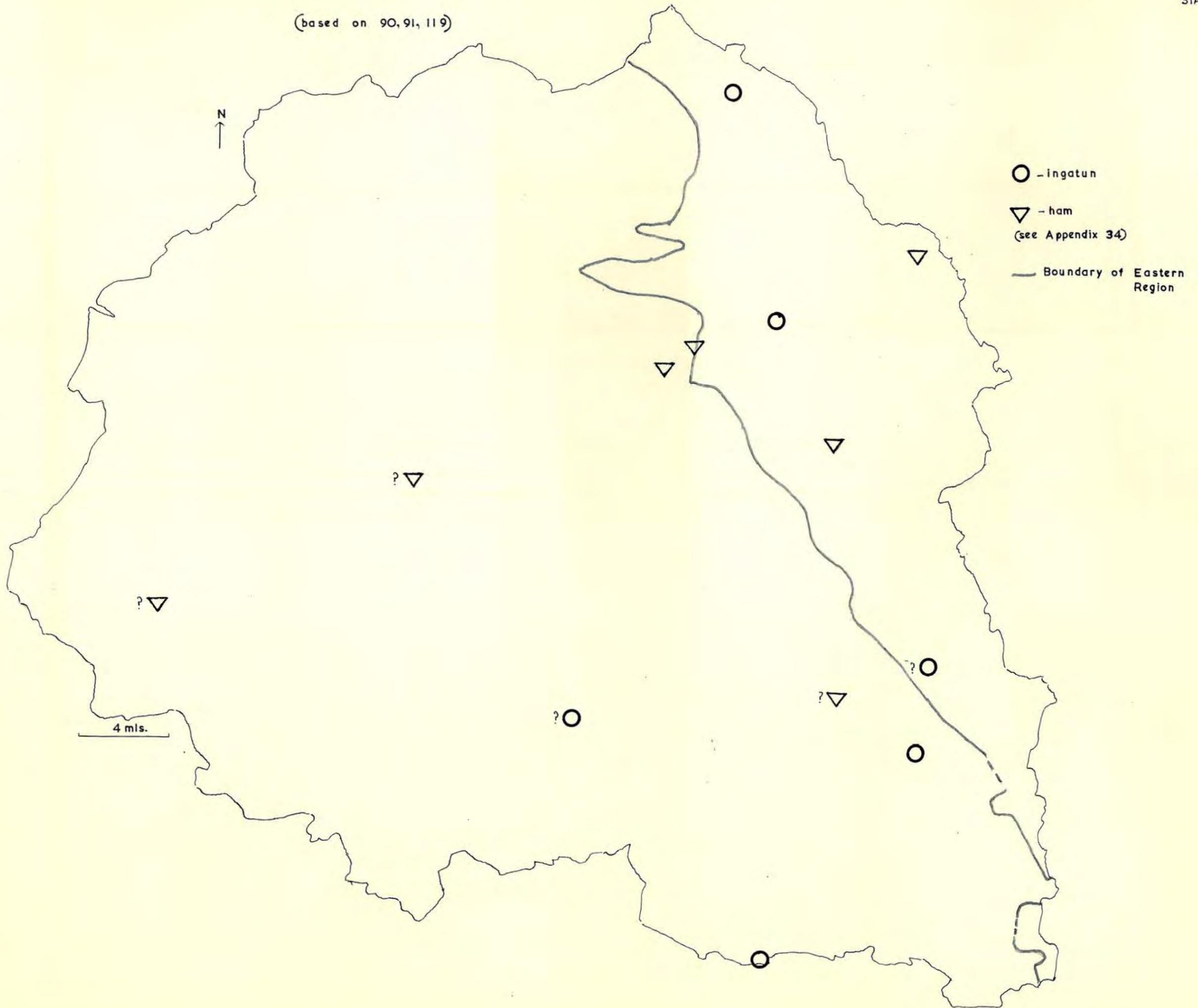
90(xvii)

151

89(419)

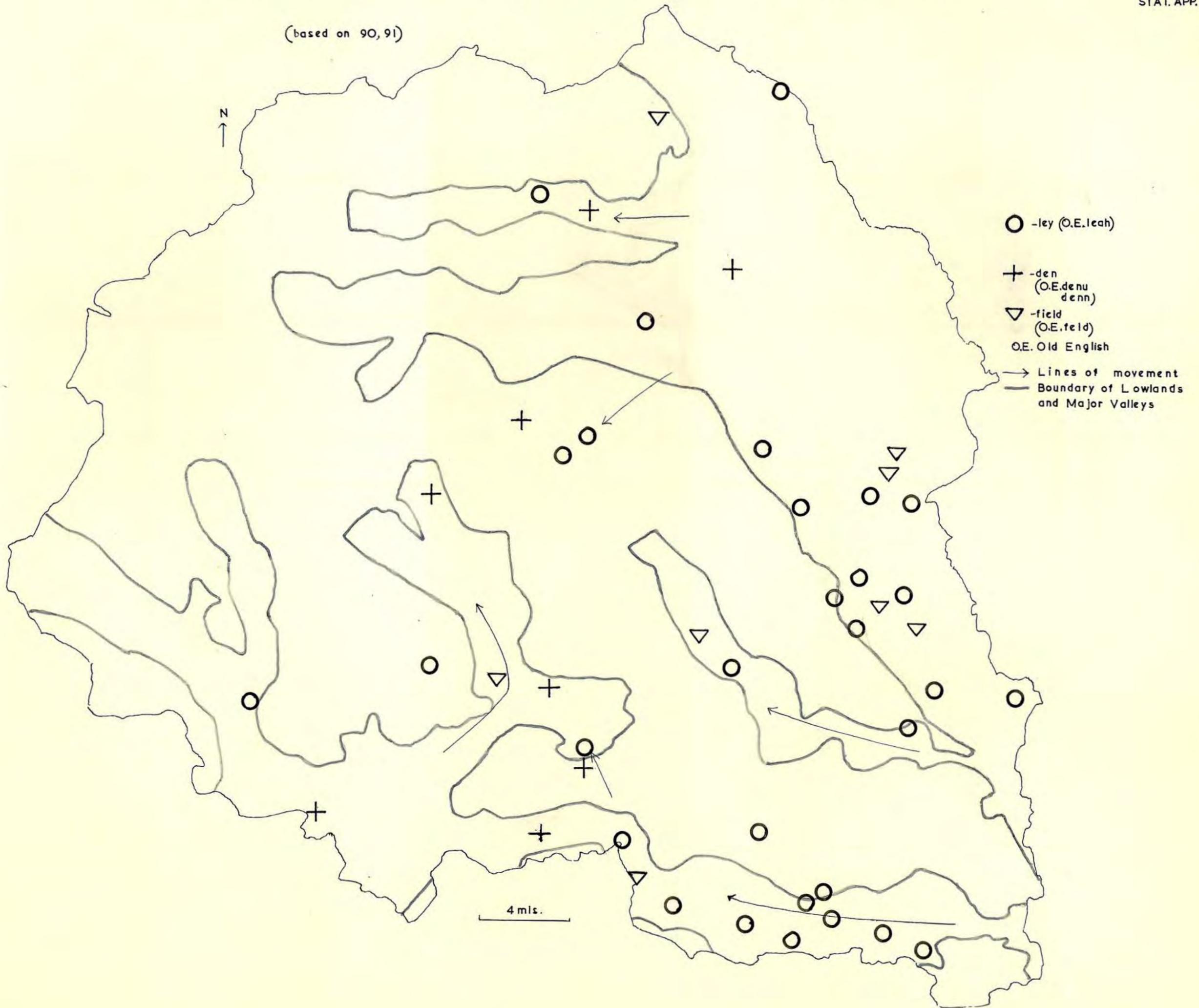
# PLACE-NAMES IN "-INGATUN" & "-HAM"

(based on 90, 91, 119)



# OLD ENGLISH PLACE-NAMES OF RELATIVELY LATE ORIGIN

(based on 90, 91)



# OLD ENGLISH PLACE-NAMES: ALL TYPES

(based on 90, 91)

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.

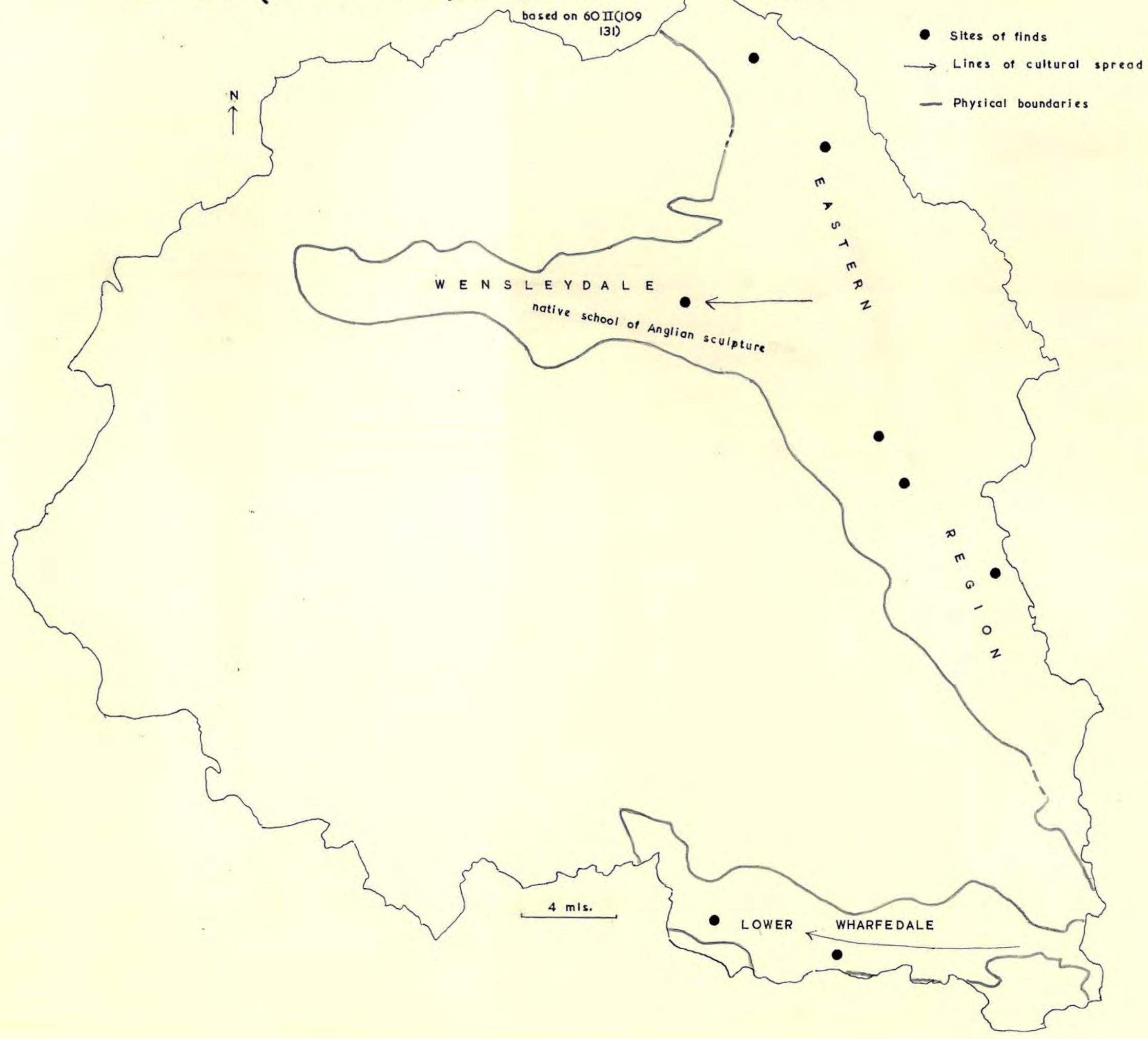
→ Lines of movement.

- 1 Wensleydale route
- 2 Lower Wharfedale
- 3 Swaledale
- 4 Nidderdale
- 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

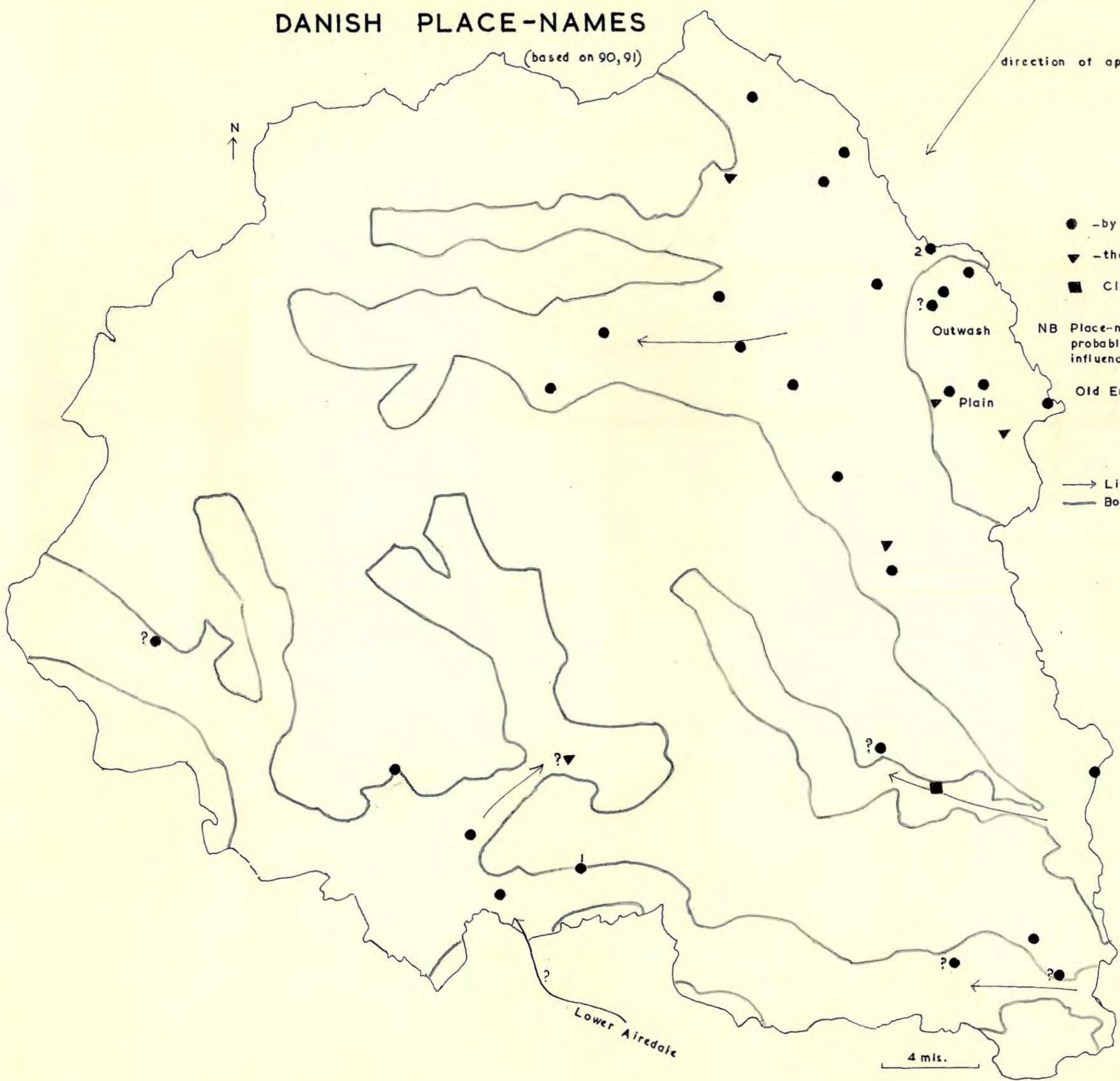


# ANGLIAN (PRE-DANISH) SCULPTURED STONES



# DANISH PLACE-NAMES

(based on 90,91)



- -by
- ▼ -thorp
- Clint<sup>91</sup>(Danish)

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

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

4 mls.

Lower Airedate

direction of approach ?

N

2

Outwash

Plain

?

?

?

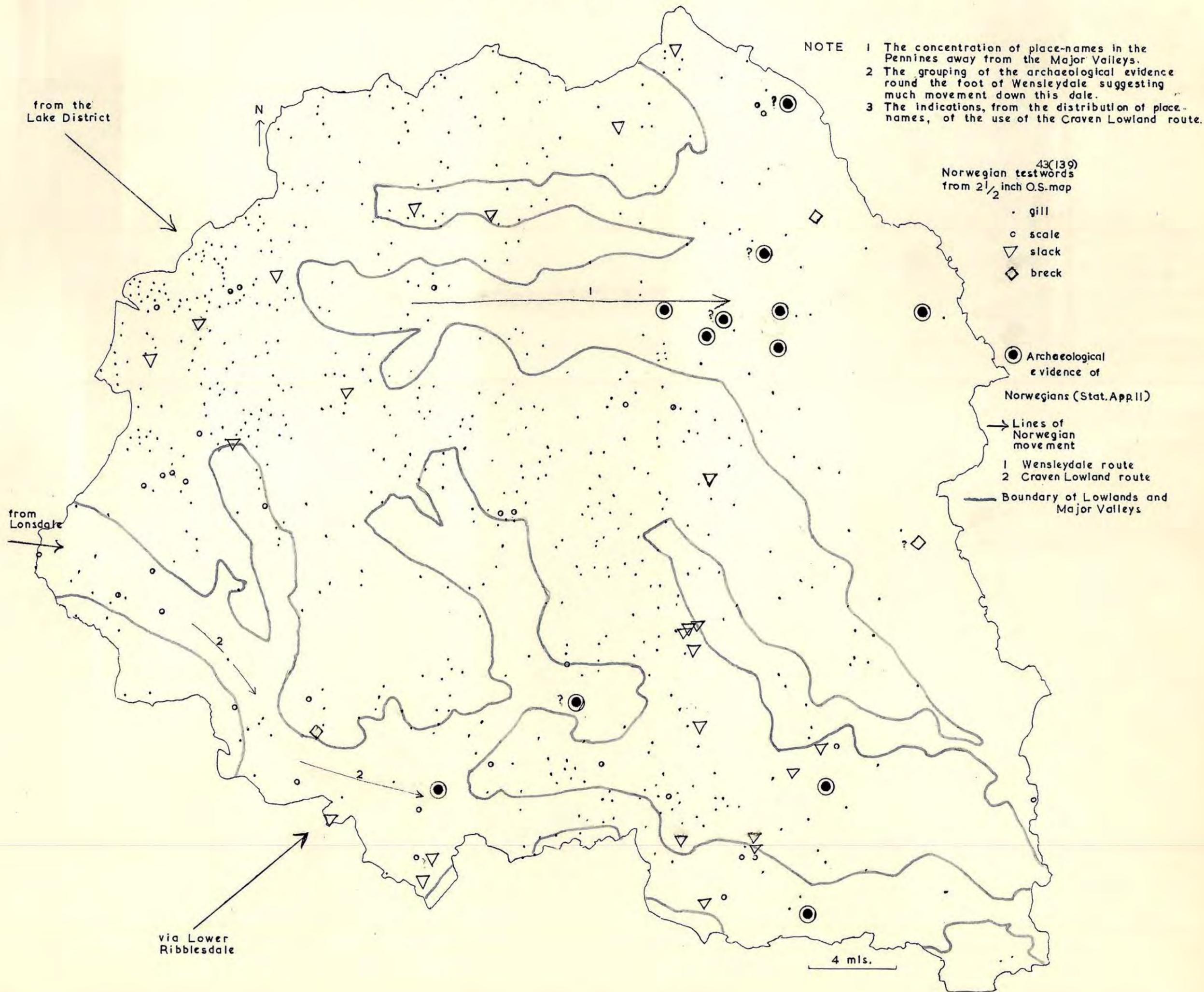
?

?

?

4 mls.

# 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.

43(139)  
Norwegian testwords  
from 2 1/2 inch O.S. map

- gill
- scale
- ▽ slack
- ◇ breck

● Archaeological evidence of Norwegians (Stat. App. II)

→ Lines of Norwegian movement

- 1 Wensleydale route
- 2 Craven Lowland route

— Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

from the Lake District

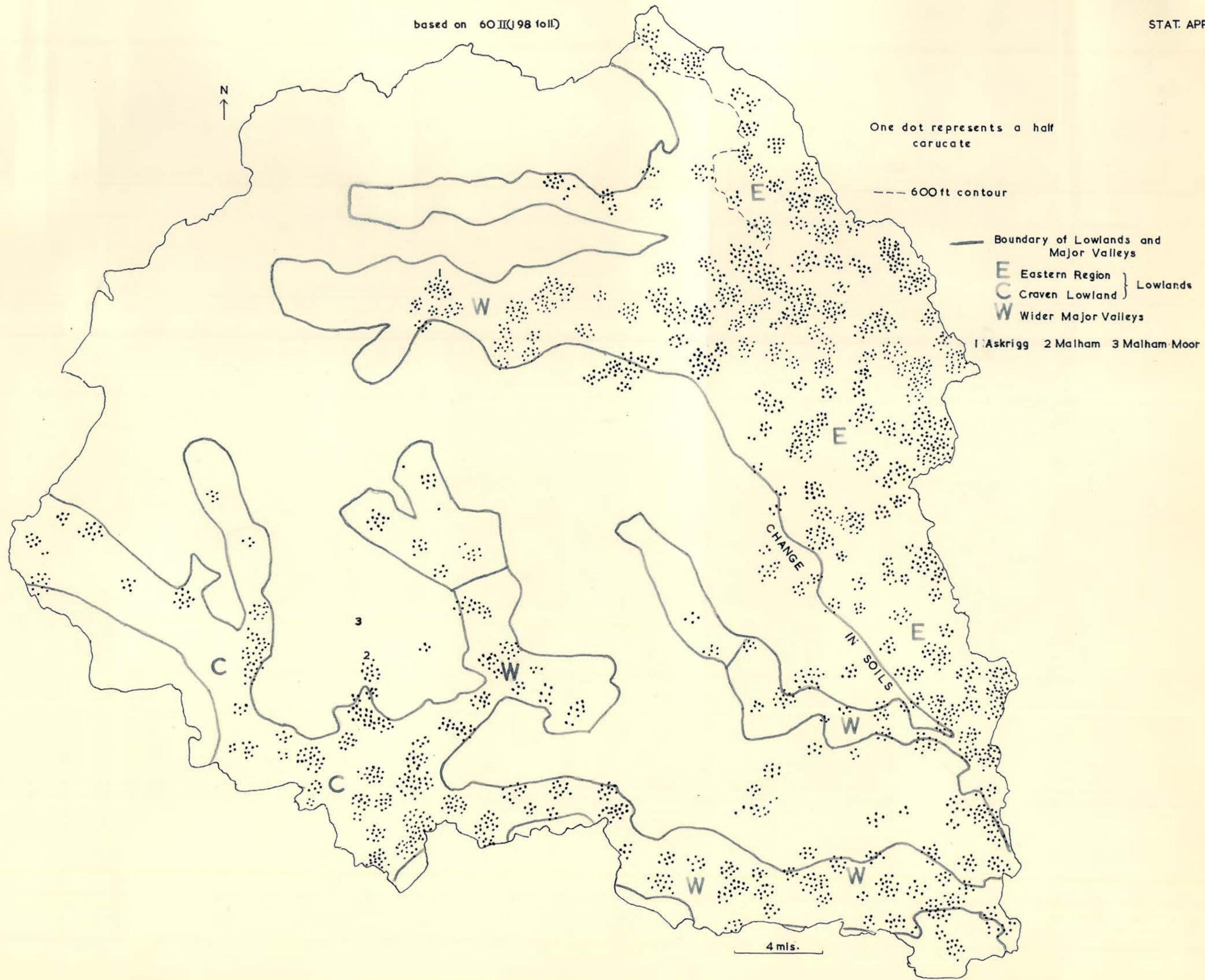
from Lonsdale

via Lower Ribblesdale

4 mls.

# DOMESDAY CARUCATES

based on 60 II (198 foll.)

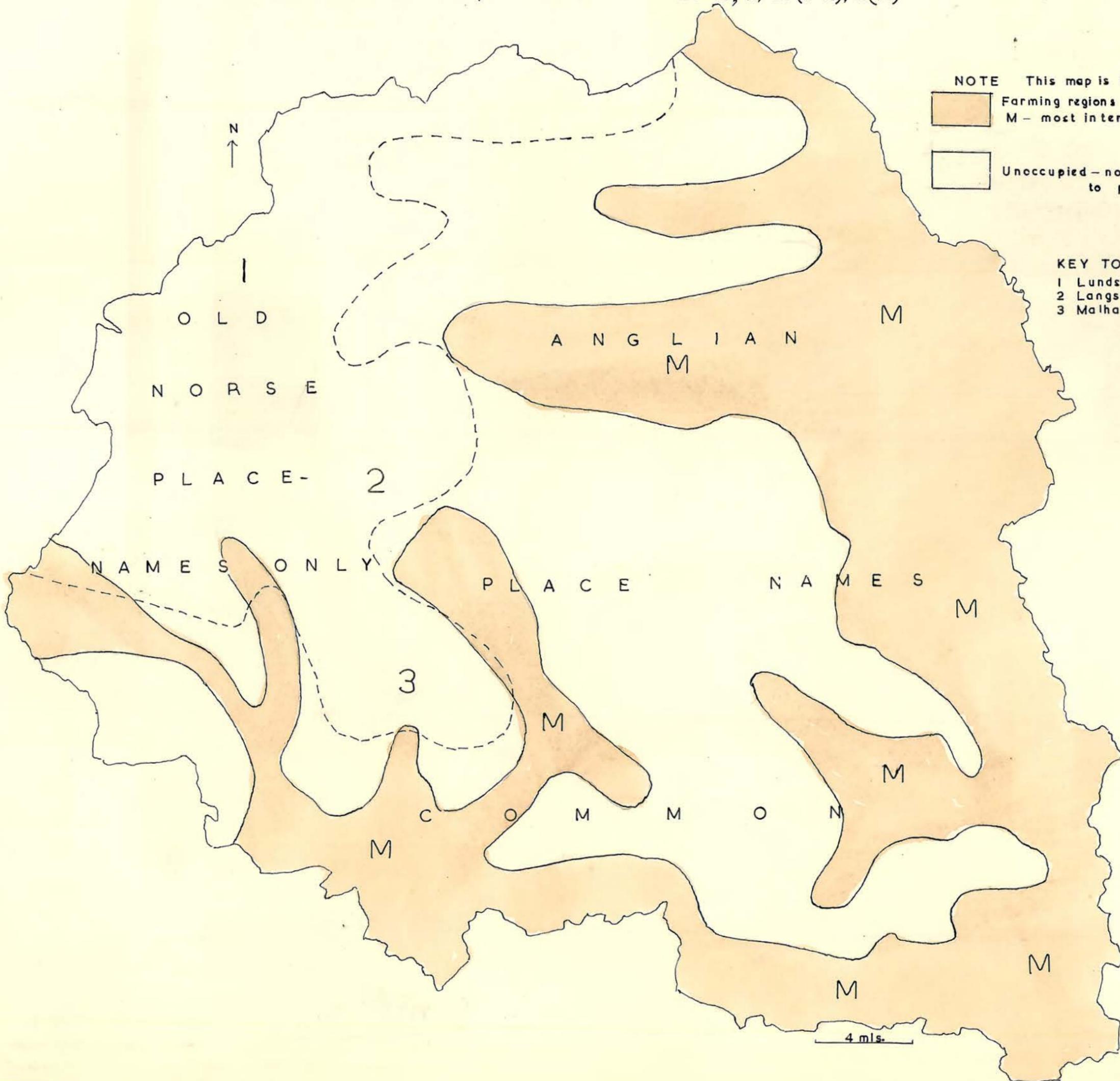




# FARMING REGIONS IN EARLY NORMAN TIMES

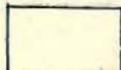
BASED ON MAP 25

Place name details based on Maps 21 and 24 and authorities 90, 91, 23 (17 18), 68(94)



NOTE This map is indicative rather than precise

 Farming regions  
M - most intensive areas

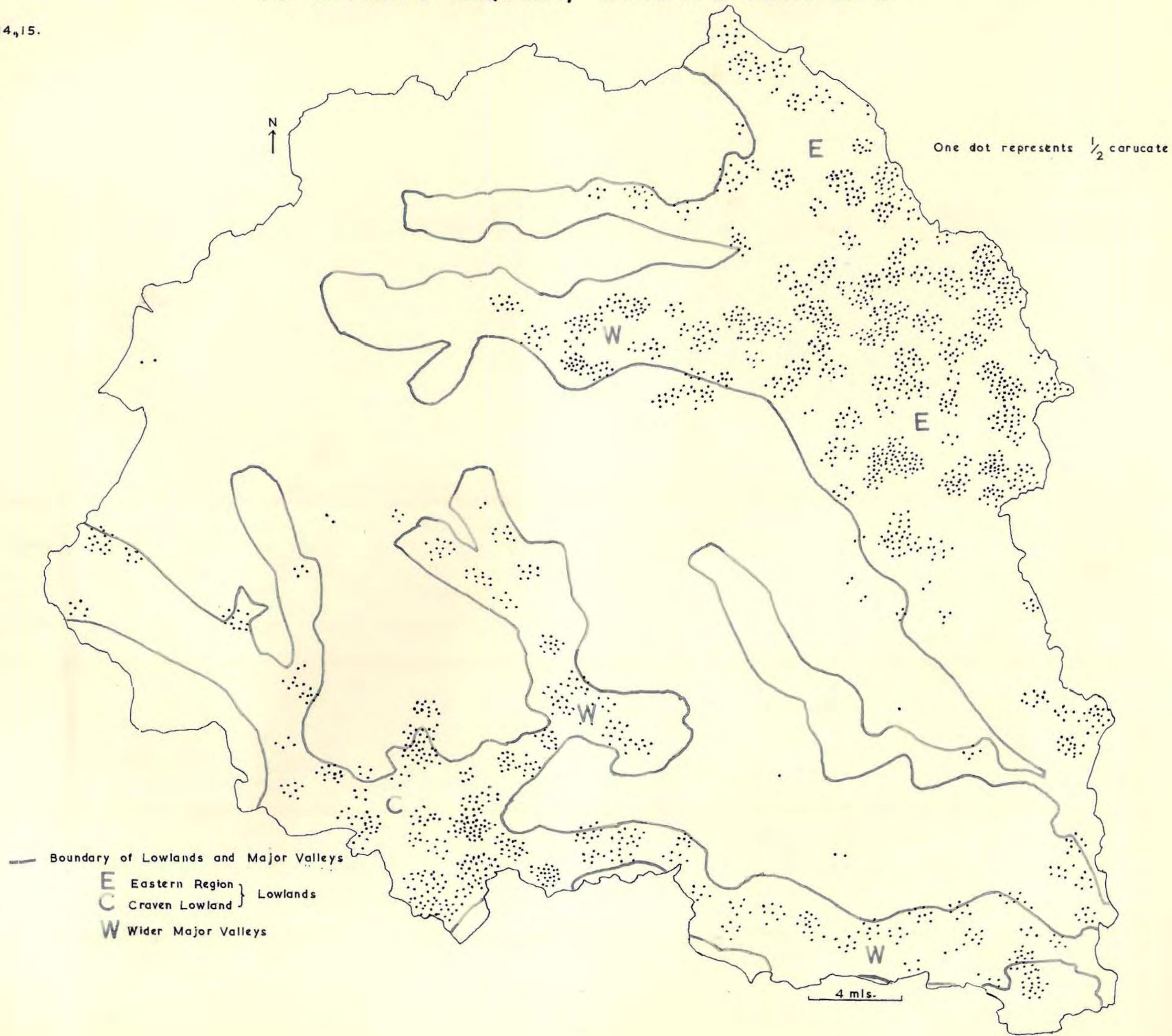
 Unoccupied - note very broad relation to pure Norse place-names

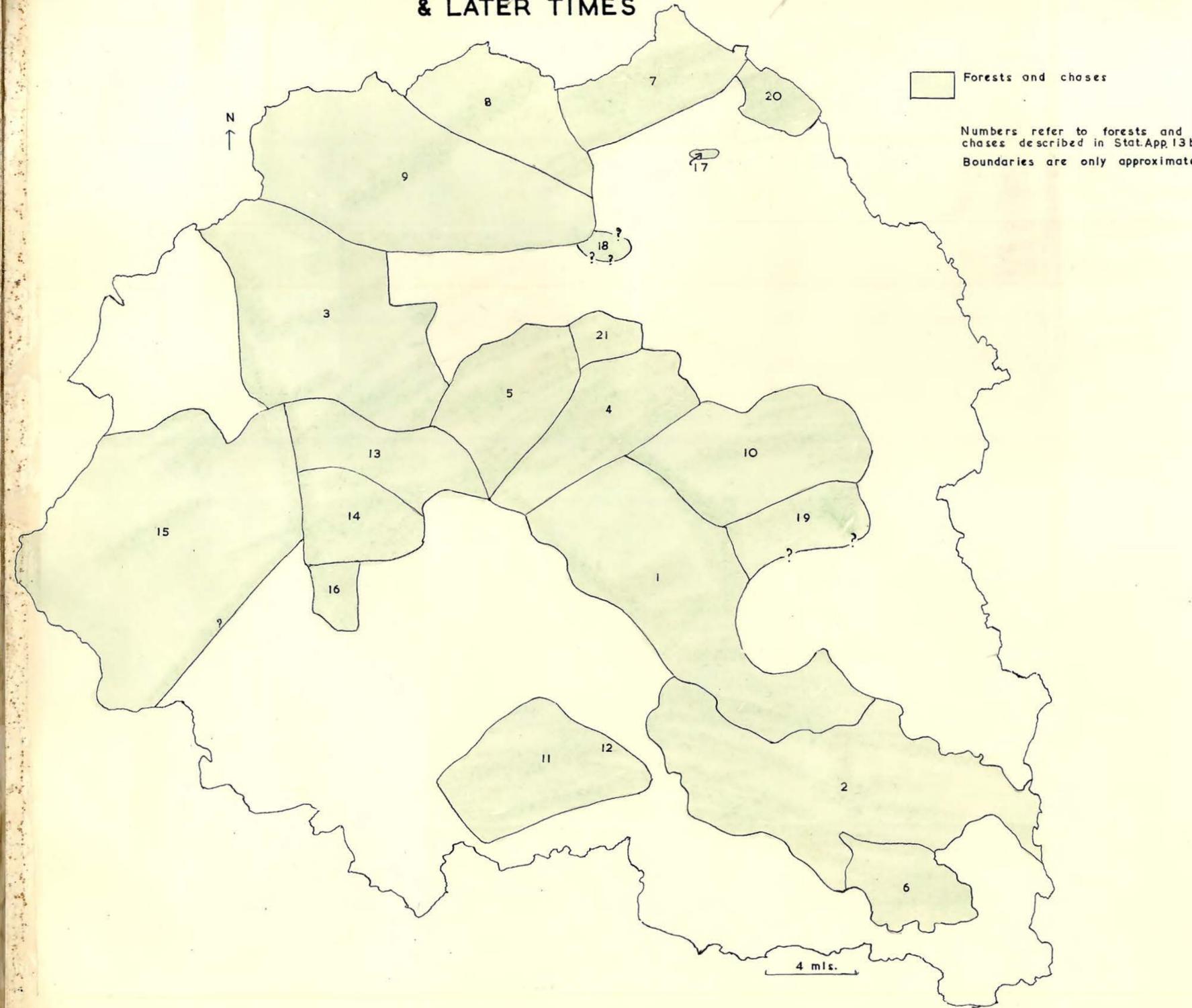
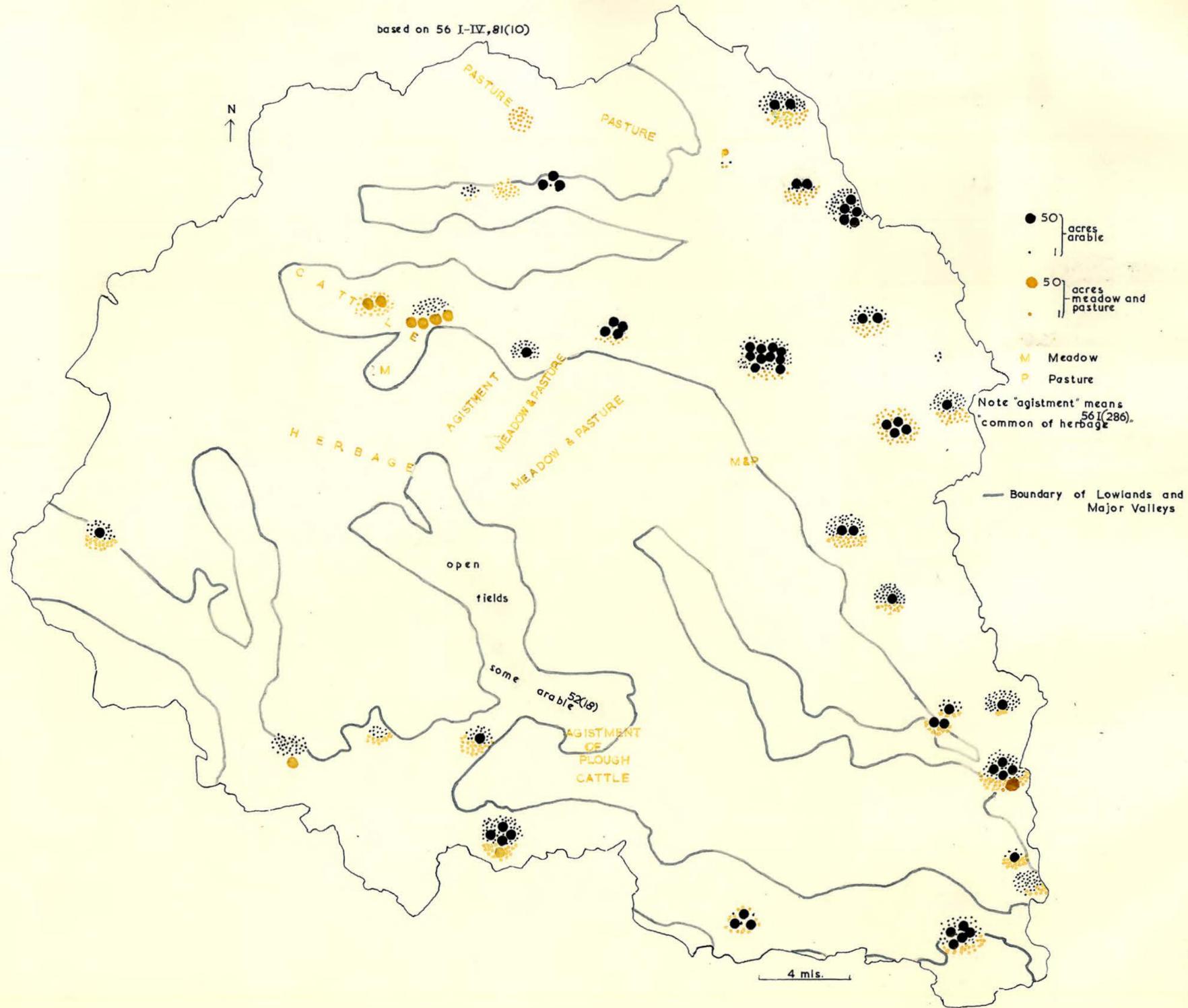
KEY TO NUMBERS

1 Lunds  
2 Langstrothdale  
3 Malham Moor

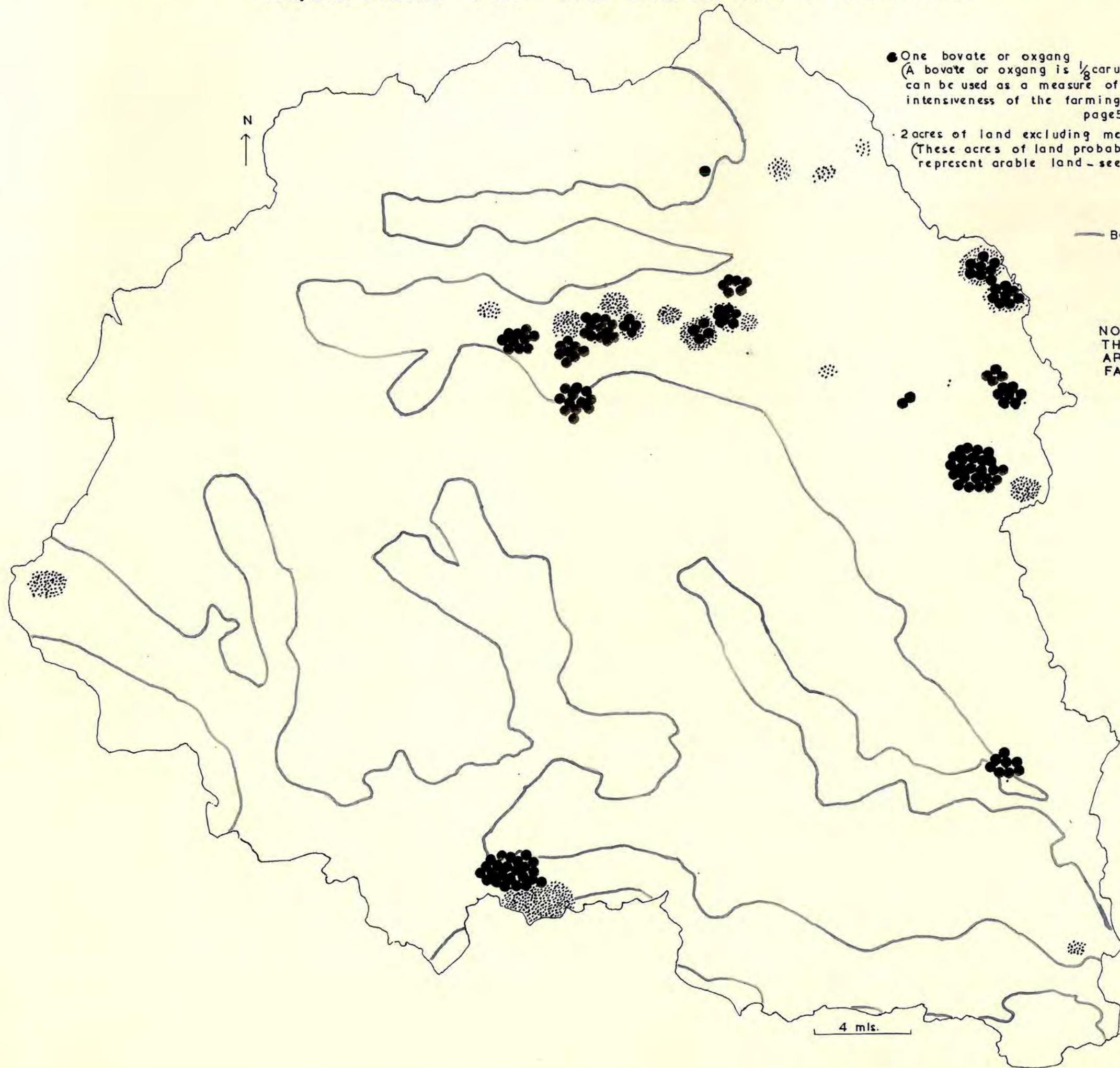
# THE DISTRIBUTION OF CARUCATES ABOUT 1300 A.D. ACCORDING TO KIRKBY'S INQUEST, KNIGHTS' FEES ETC.

STAT. APP. 14, 15.





# THE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND HOLDINGS MENTIONED IN THE YORKSHIRE INQUISITIONS FOR THE EARLY 15TH. CENTURY



● One bovat or oxgang  
(A bovat or oxgang is  $\frac{1}{8}$  carucate 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 Stat.App.7 note)

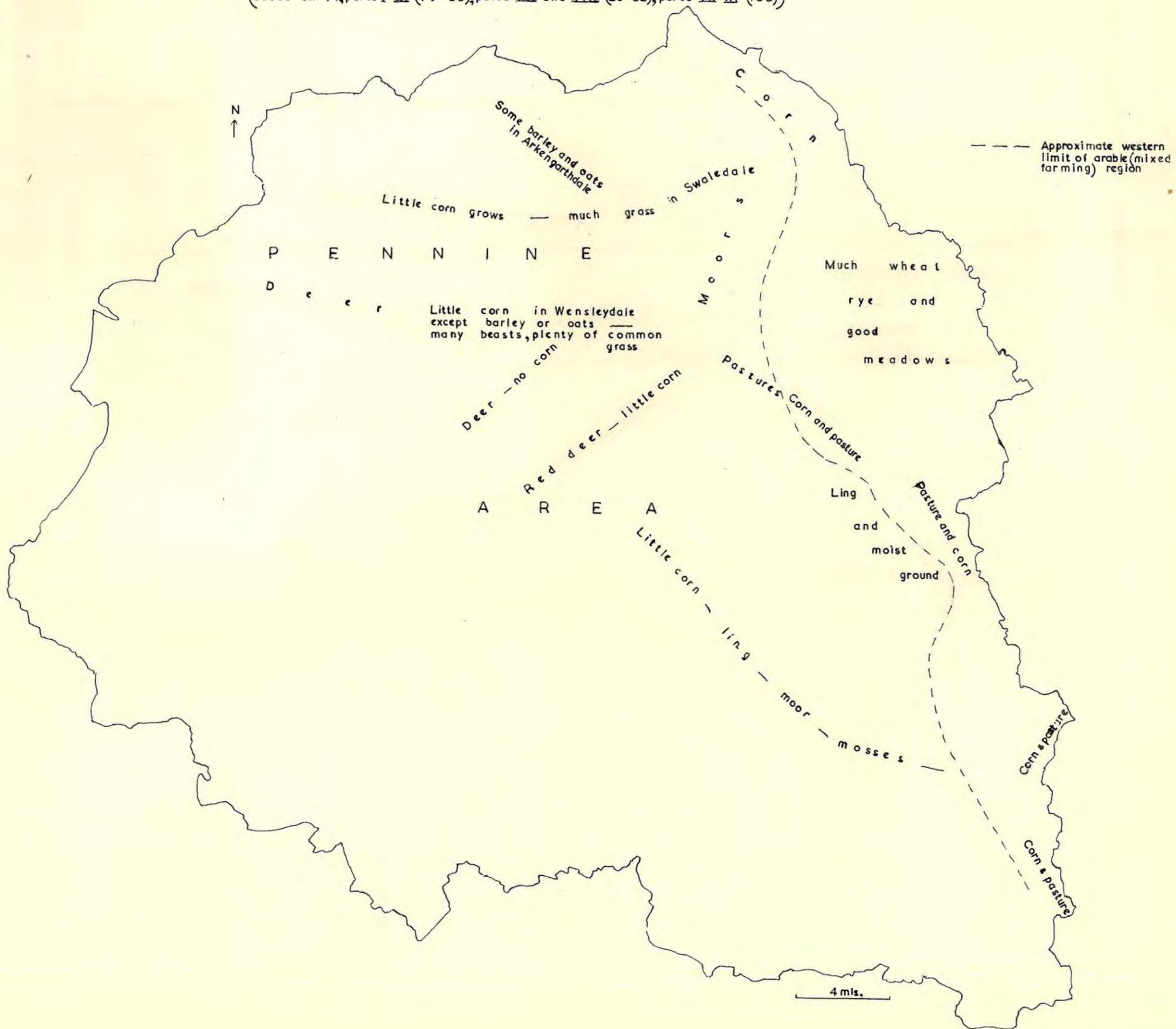
— Boundary of Lowlands and Major Valleys

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

4 mls.

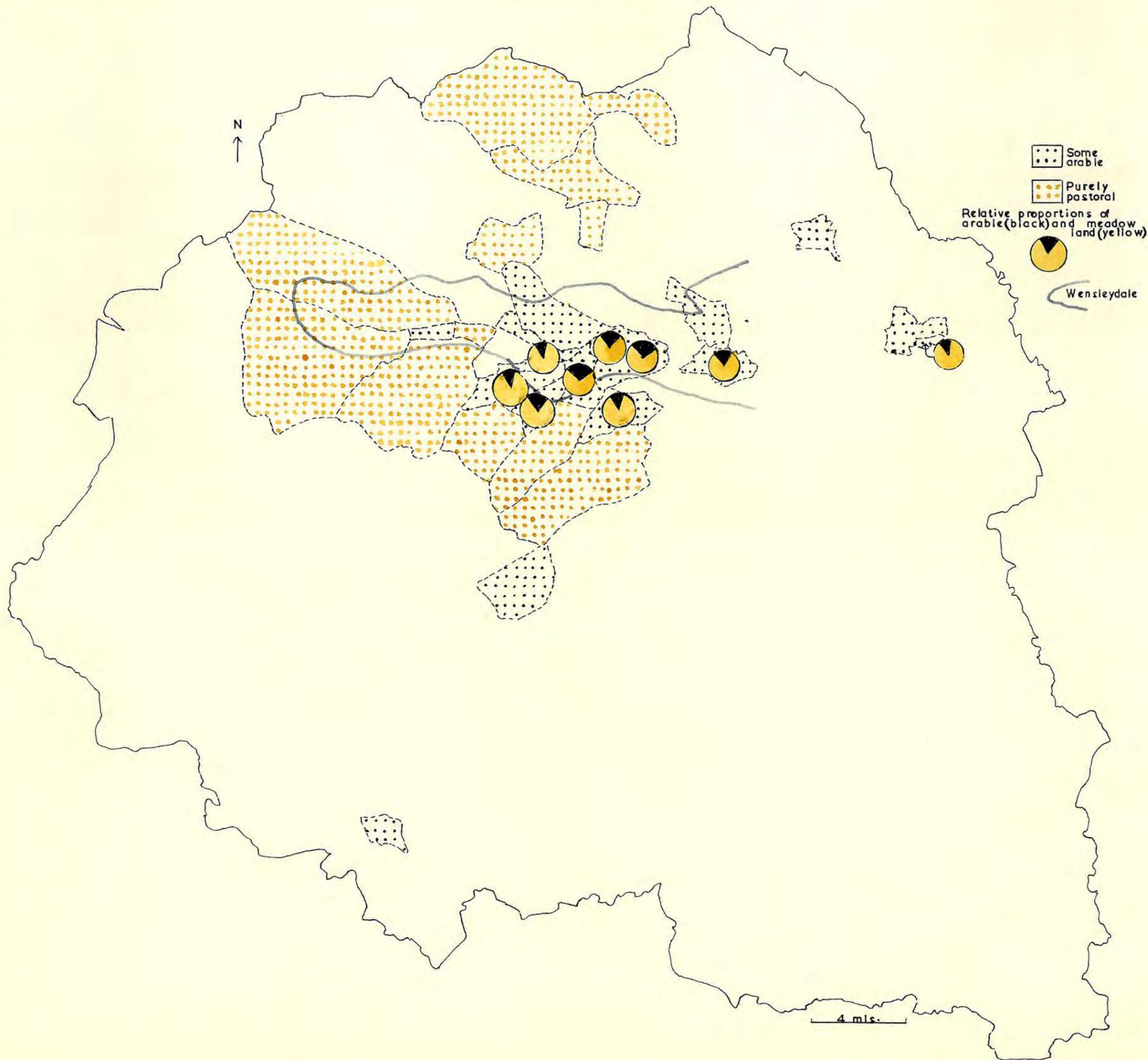
# LAND USE ACCORDING TO LELAND, 1535-1543

(based on 71, parts I-III (79-88), parts VII and VIII (26-32), parts IX-XI (138))



# LAND USE IN THE EARLY 17TH. CENTURY

77  
according to the Yorkshire Surveys



# THE DISTRIBUTION OF ARABLE CULTIVATION IN THE LATE 18TH. CENTURY

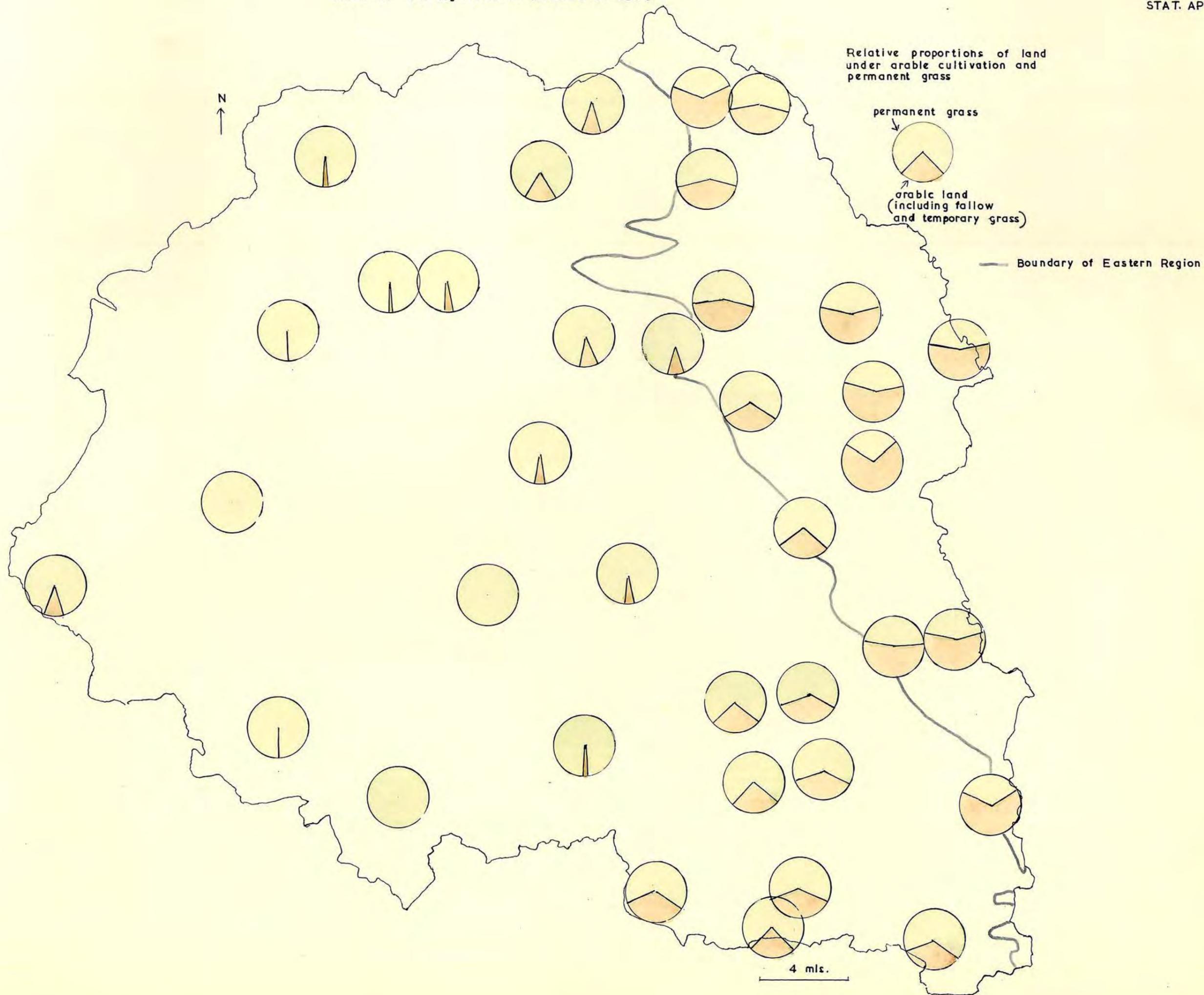
based on 72, 76



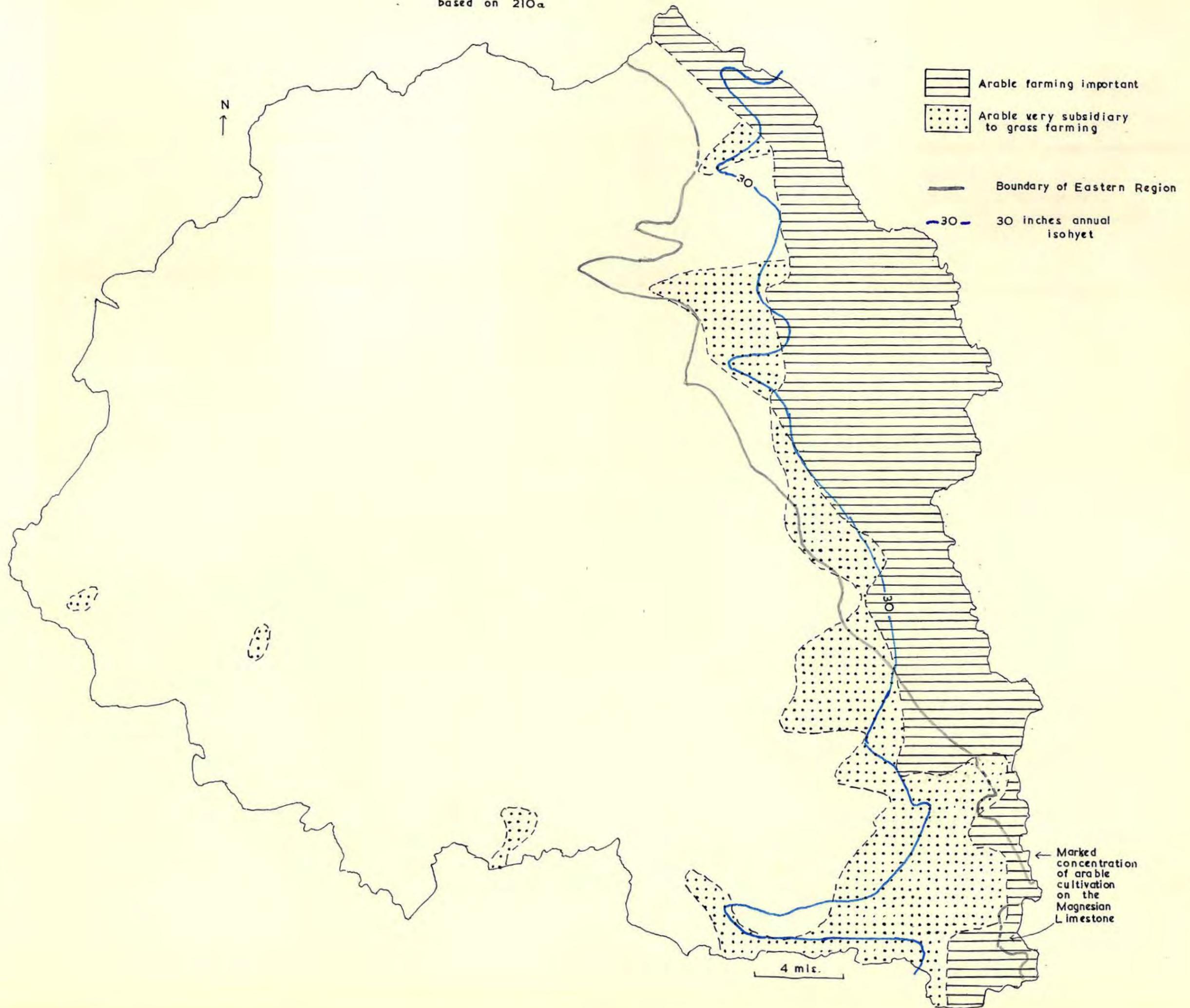
# ARABLE & GRASS IN 1870

based on the Agricultural Returns of 1870

STAT. APP. 20

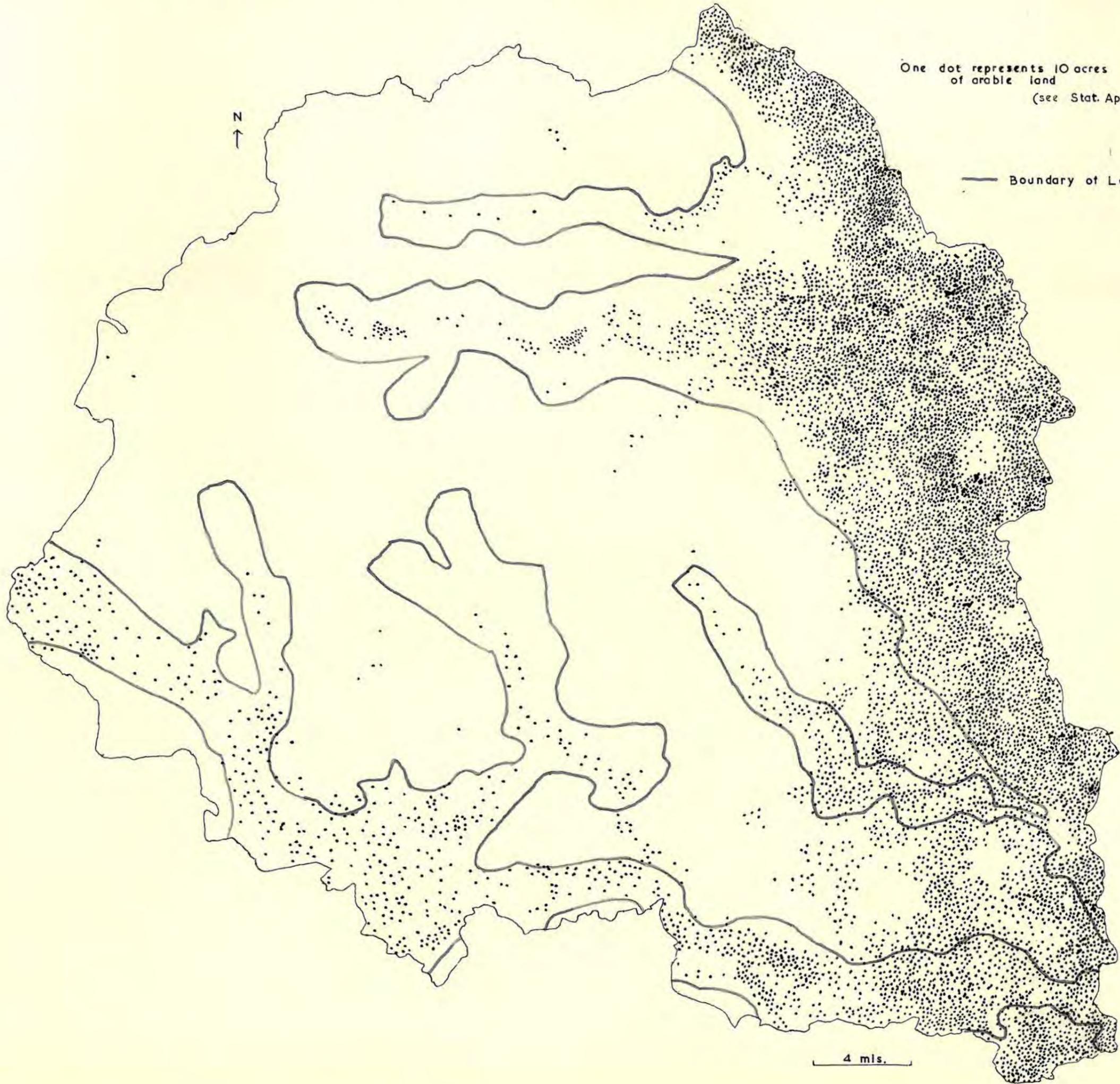


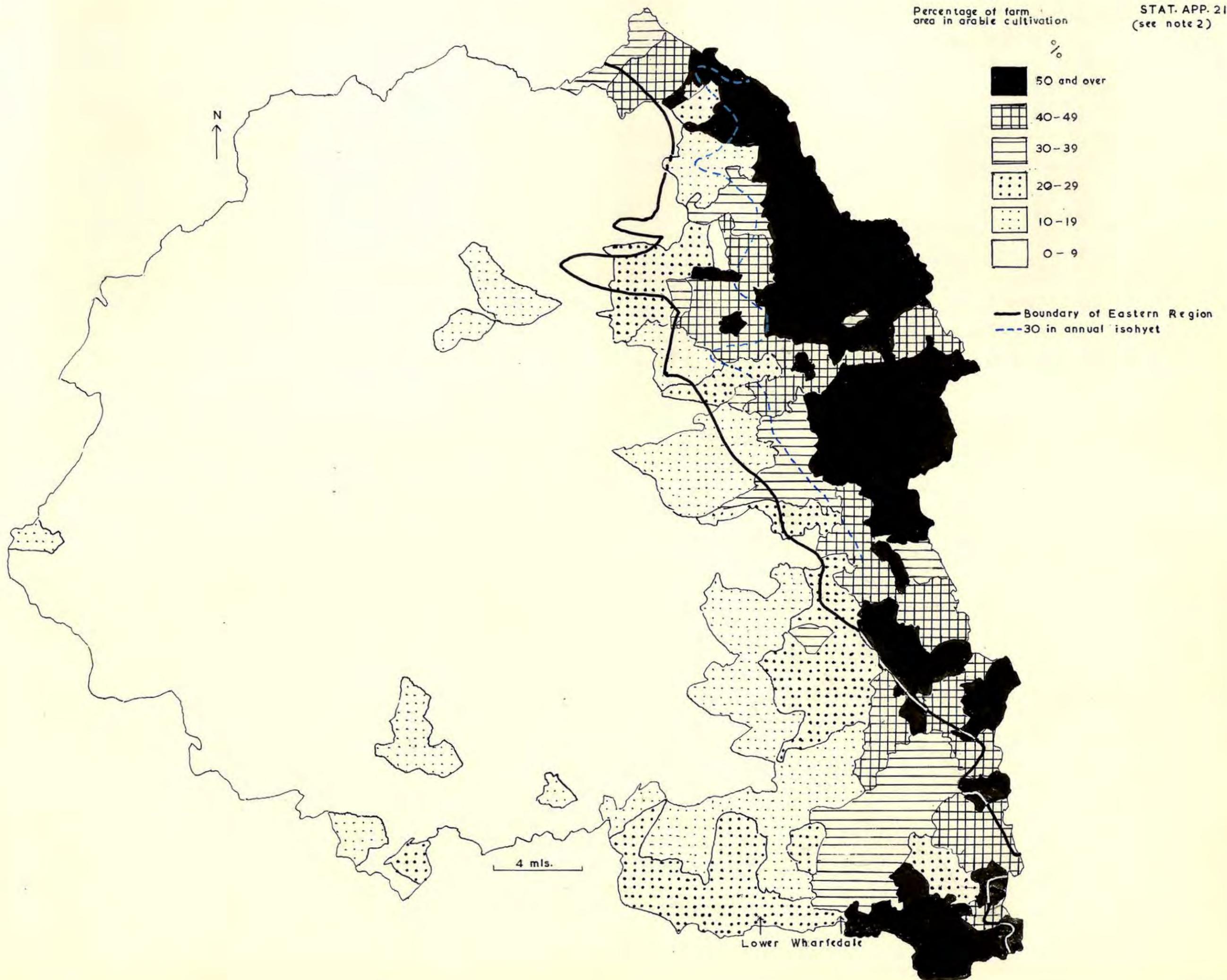
based on 210a



One dot represents 10 acres  
of arable land  
(see Stat. App. 21 note 1)

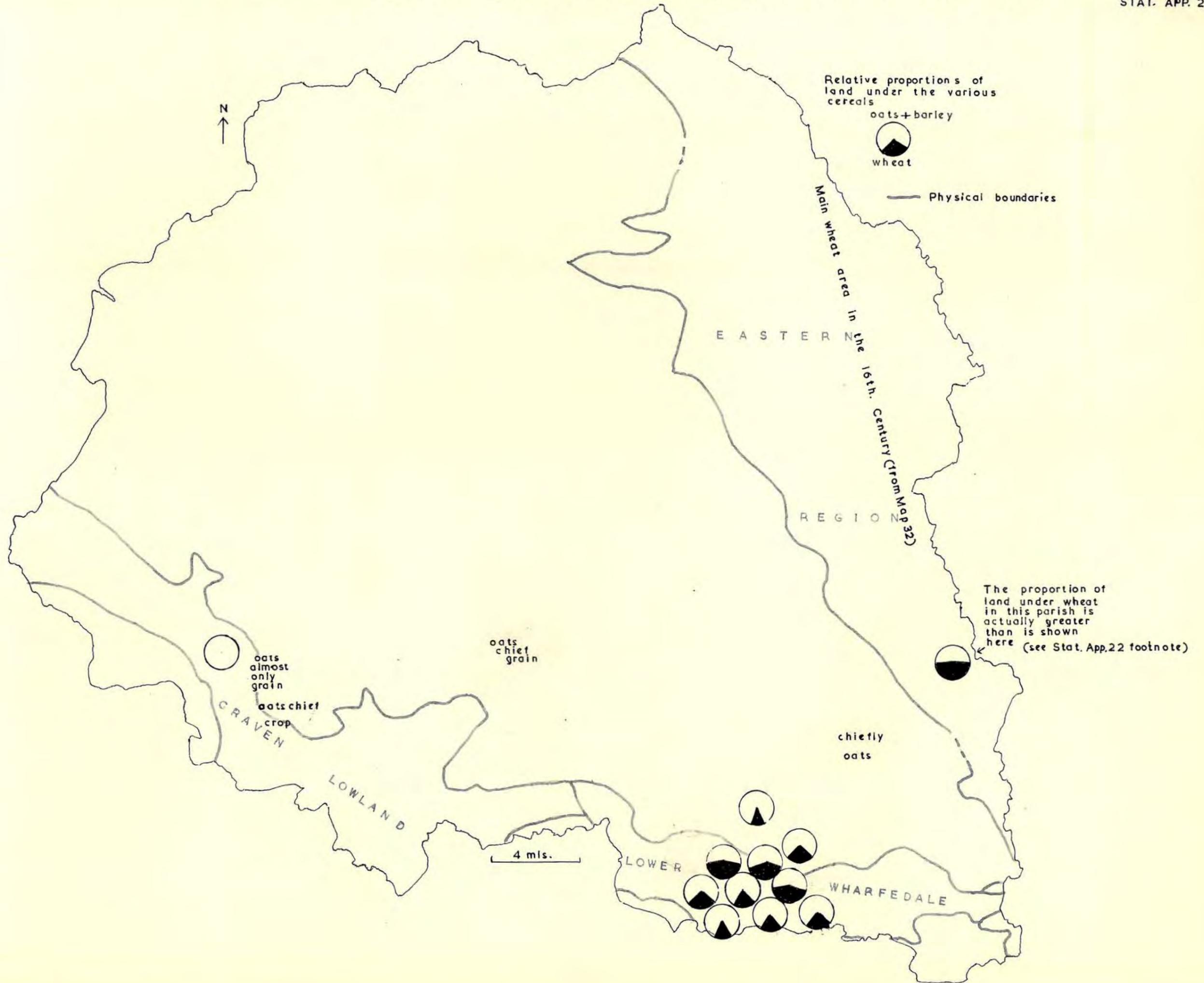
— Boundary of Lowlands and Major  
Valleys





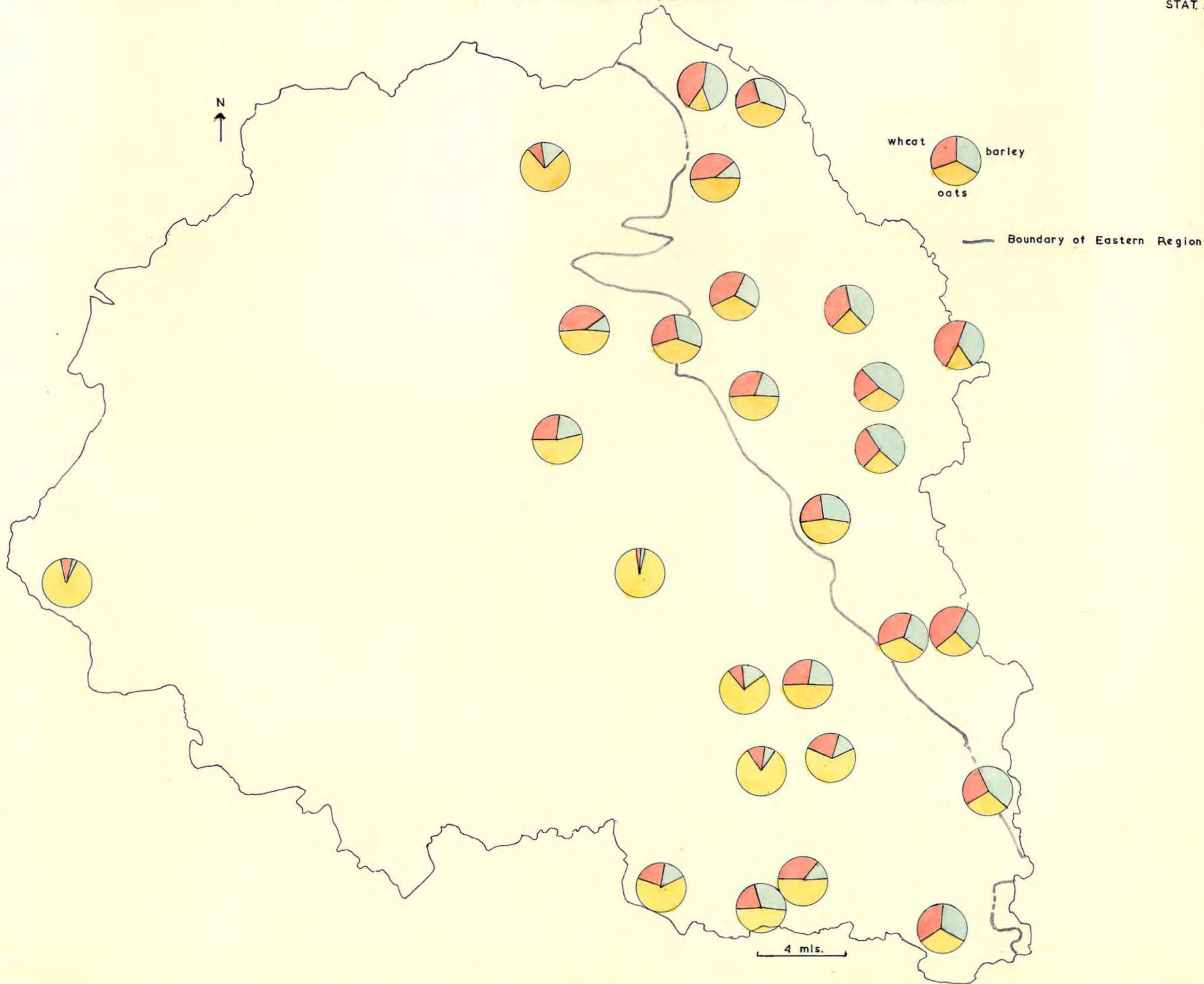
# REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN THE IMPORTANCE OF WHEAT AMONGST THE CEREALS IN THE LATE 18TH CENTURY

NOTE THE RELATIONS BETWEEN WHEAT CULTIVATION & THE EASTERN REGION



# REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN THE RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF LAND UNDER THE VARIOUS CEREALS IN 1870

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

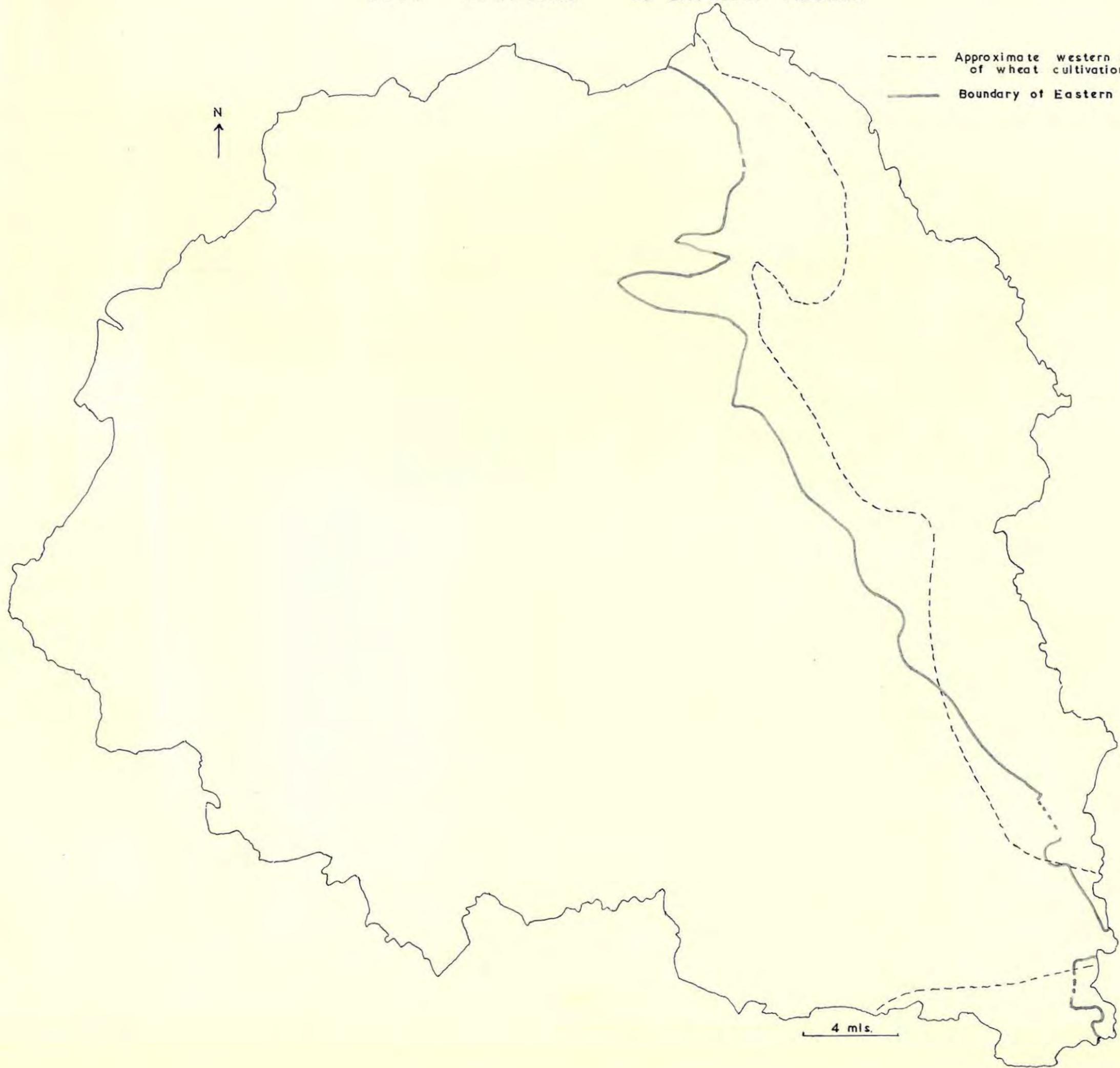


# THE APPROXIMATE WESTERN LIMITS OF WHEAT 1937-1938

based on dot maps in Land  
of Britain Reports 9(400), 3(125)

NOTE RELATIONS: TO EASTERN REGION

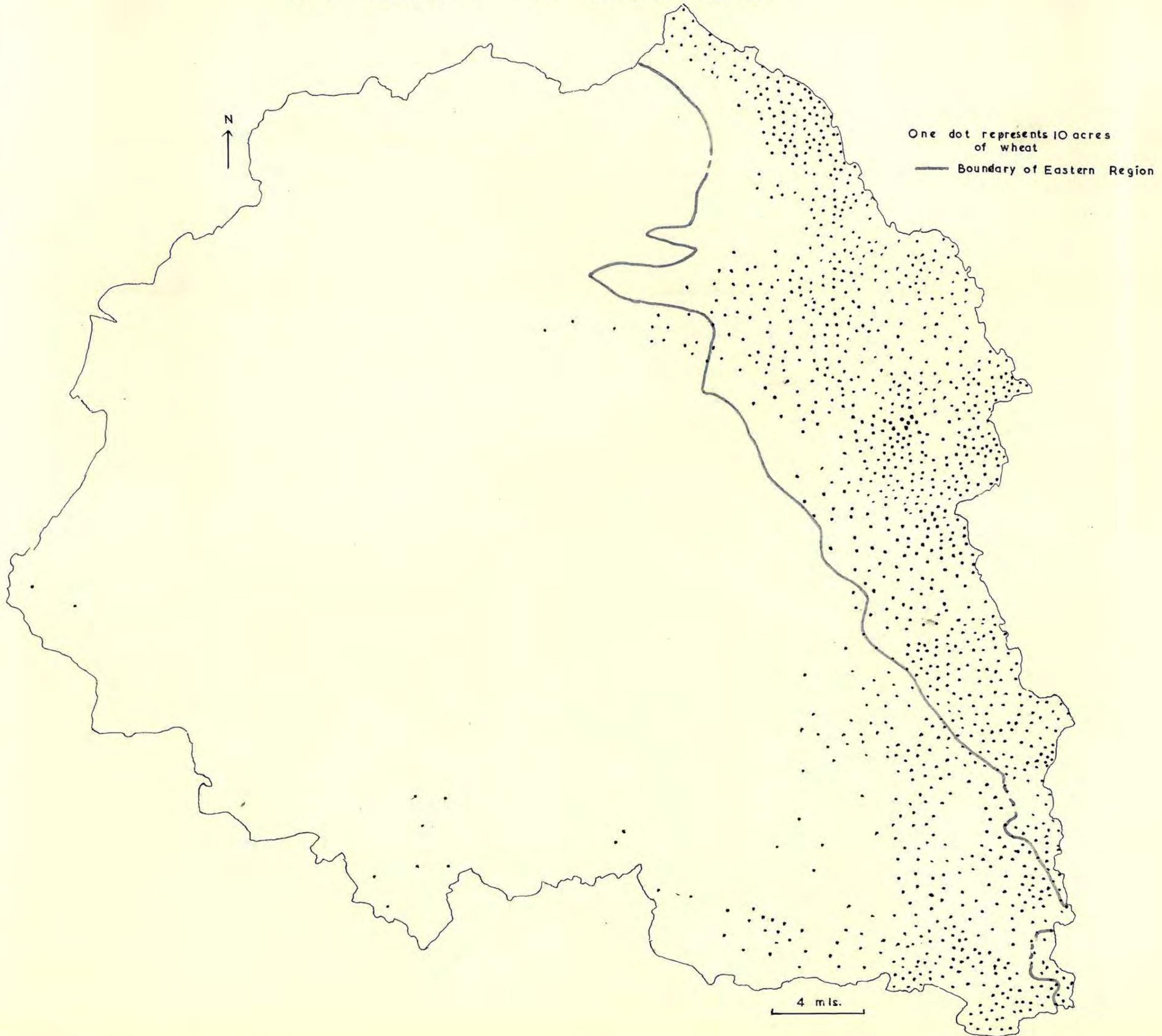
--- Approximate western limit  
of wheat cultivation  
— Boundary of Eastern Region



# THE DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT-1948

NOTE RELATIONS: TO EASTERN REGION

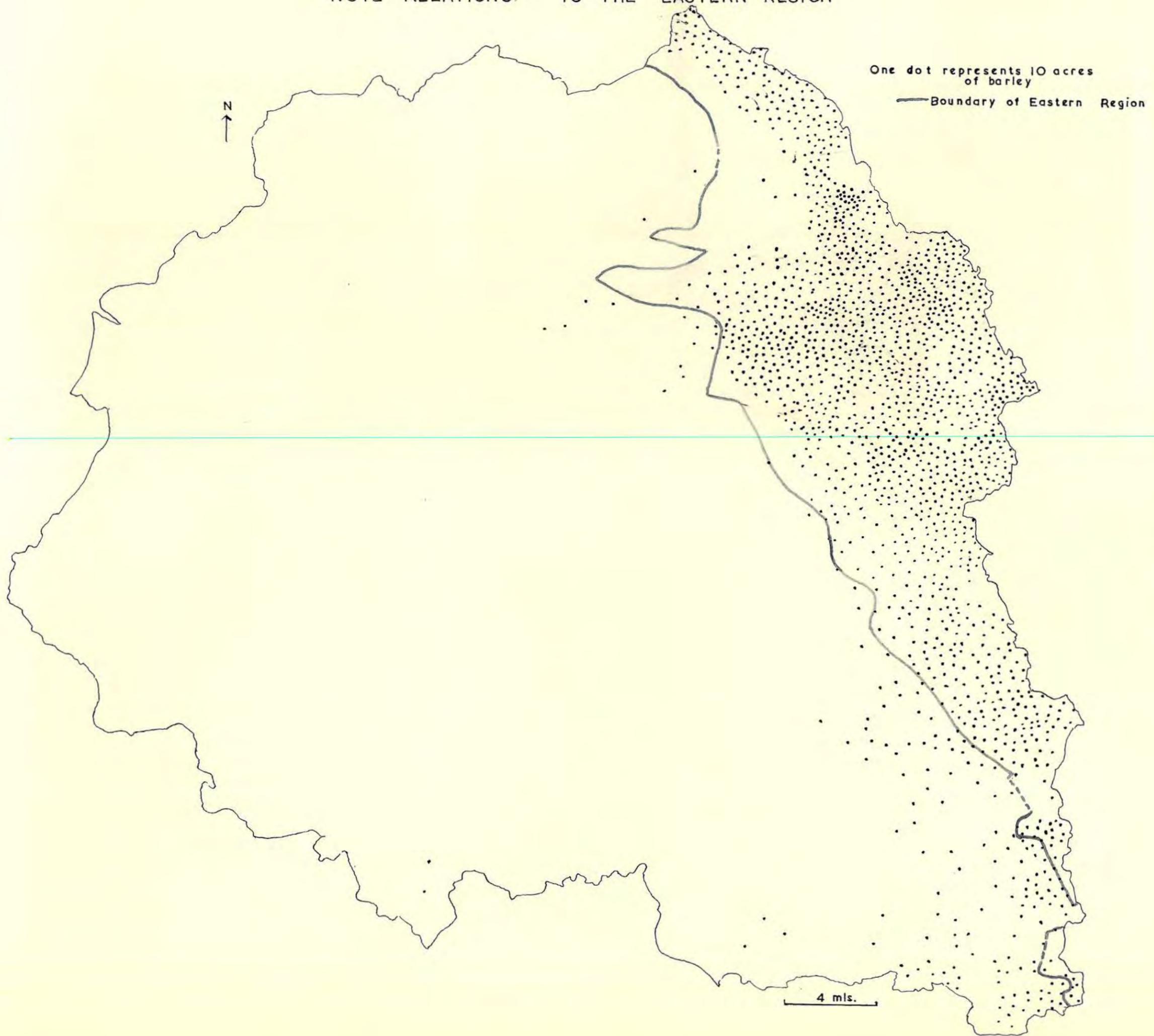
STAT. APR. 21



# THE DISTRIBUTION OF BARLEY - 1948

NOTE RELATIONS TO THE EASTERN REGION

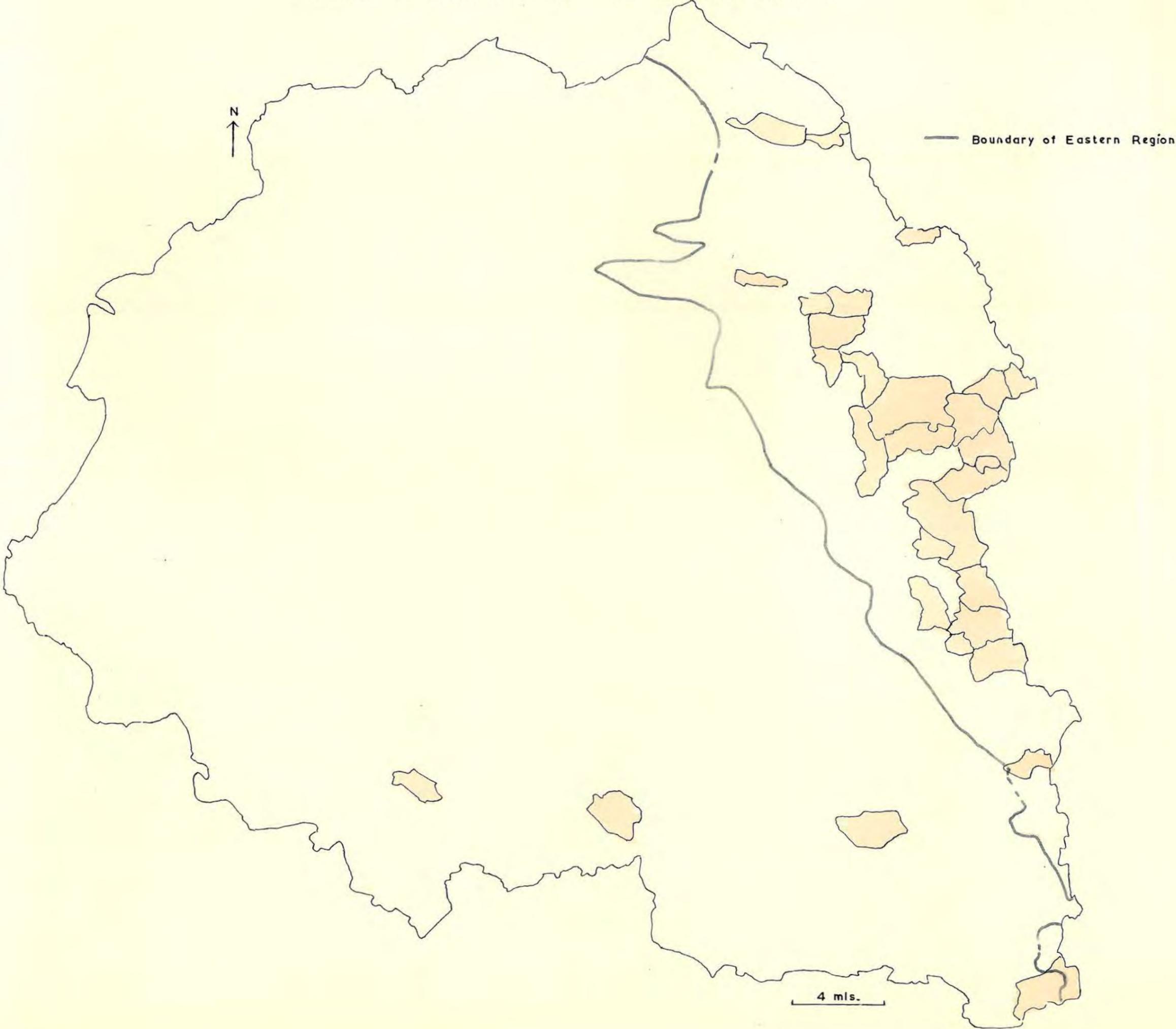
STAT. APR. 21





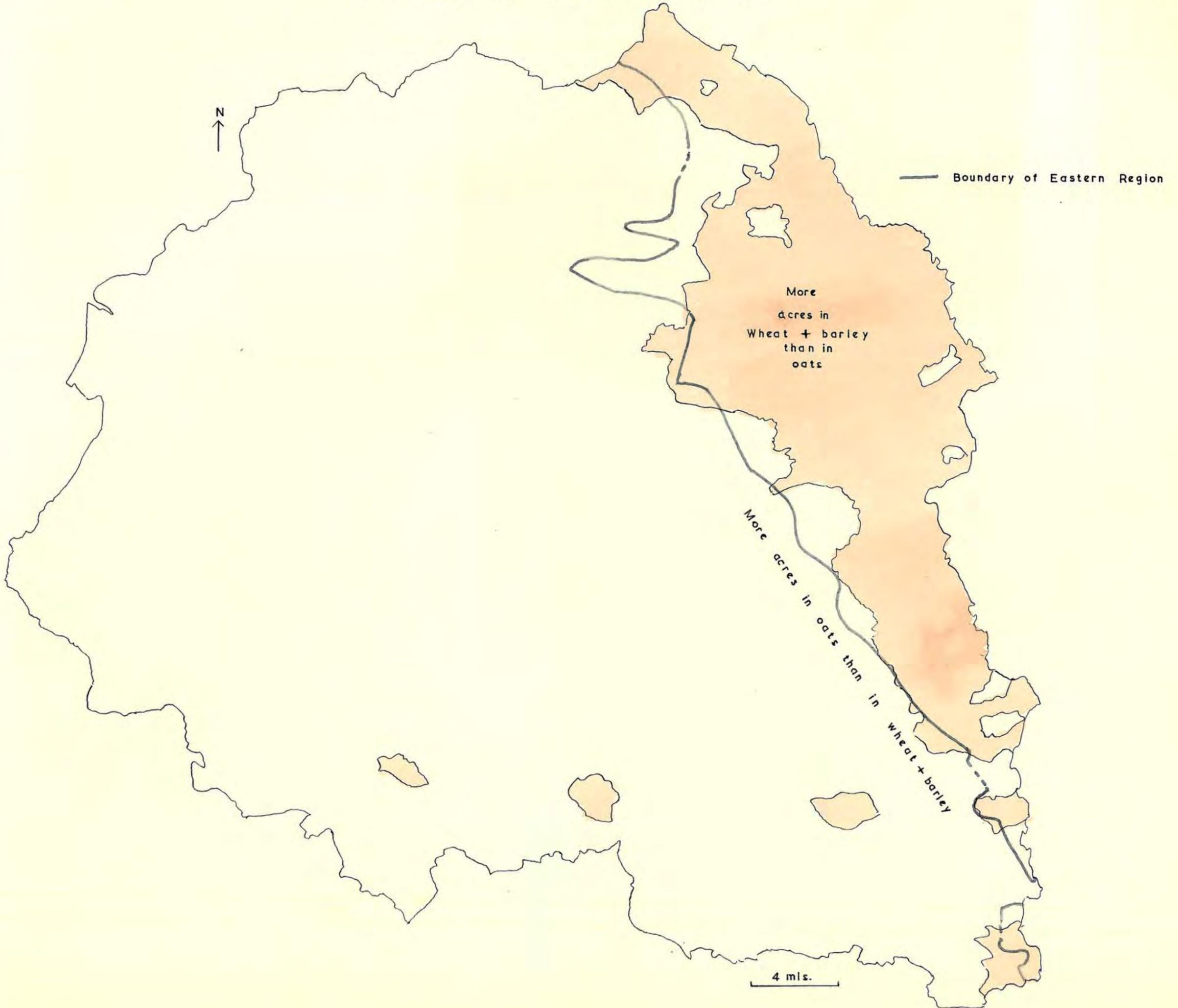
# PARISHES (TINTED) IN WHICH WHEAT OCCUPIED A GREATER ACREAGE THAN OATS IN 1948

NOTE RELATIONS TO THE EASTERN REGION

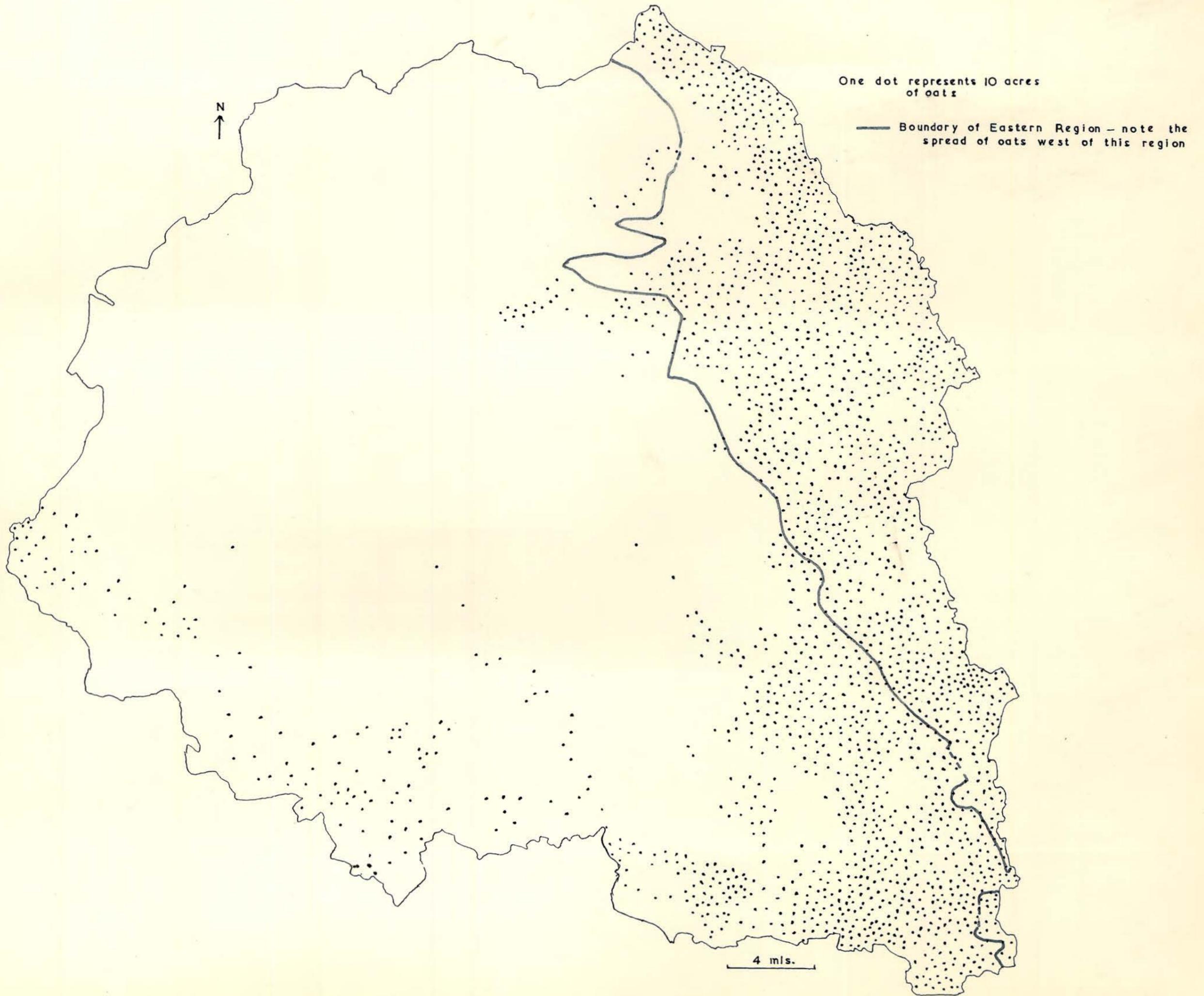


PARISHES (TINTED) IN WHICH WHEAT & BARLEY TOGETHER OCCUPIED  
A GREATER ACREAGE THAN OATS IN 1948

NOTE RELATION TO EASTERN REGION



# THE DISTRIBUTION OF OATS - 1948



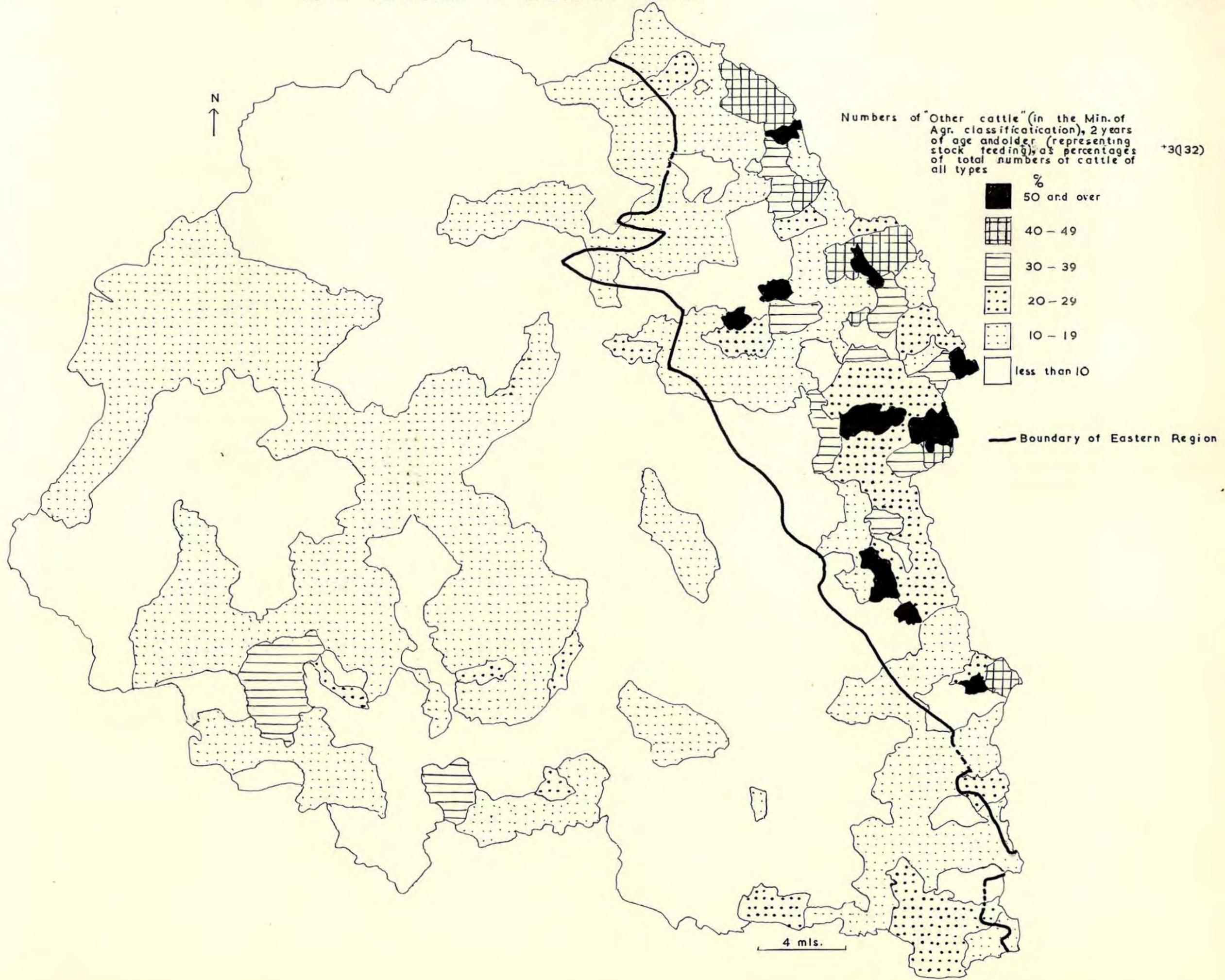
# THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR BEET - 1948

NOTE RELATION TO EASTERN REGION

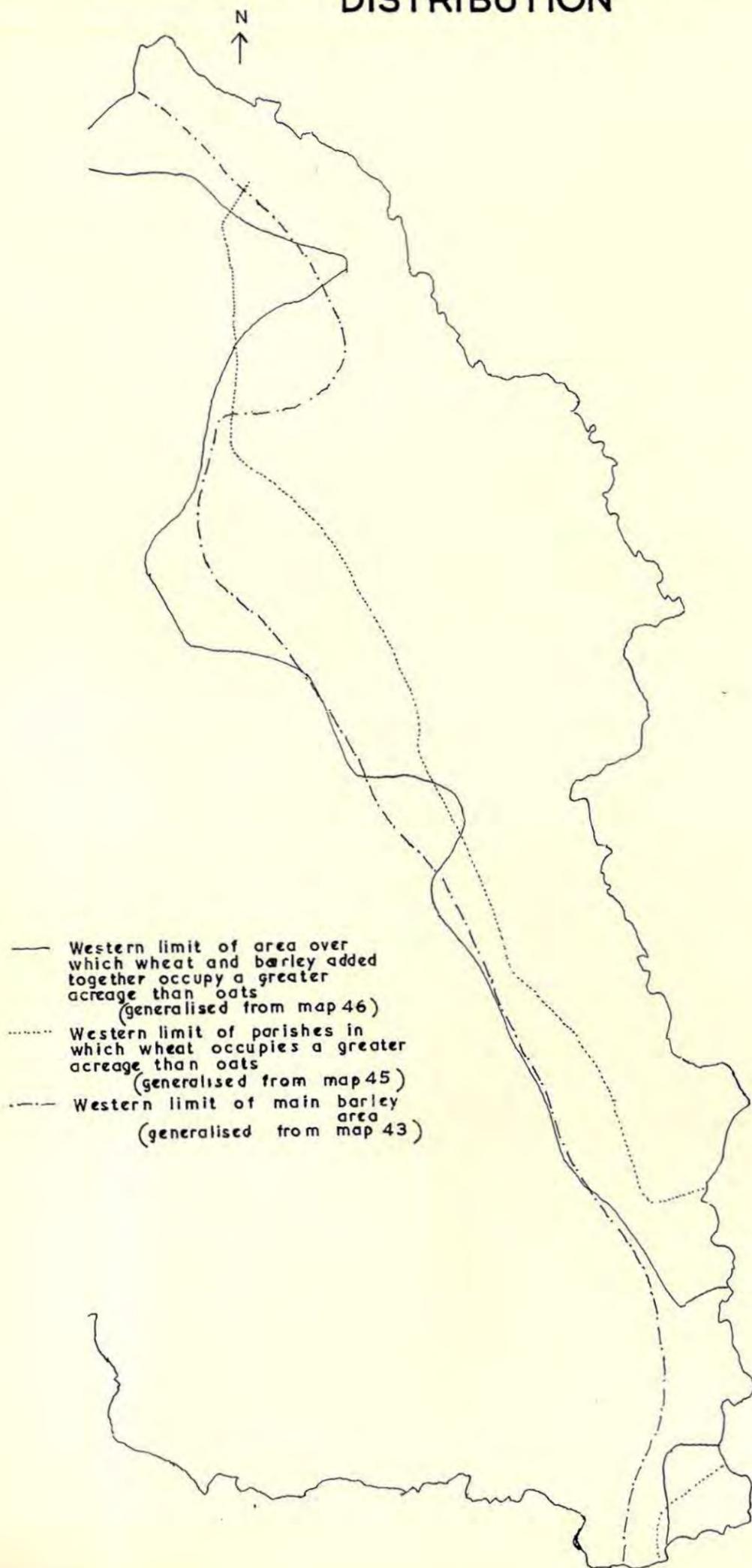


# THE DISTRIBUTION OF STOCK FEEDING - 1948

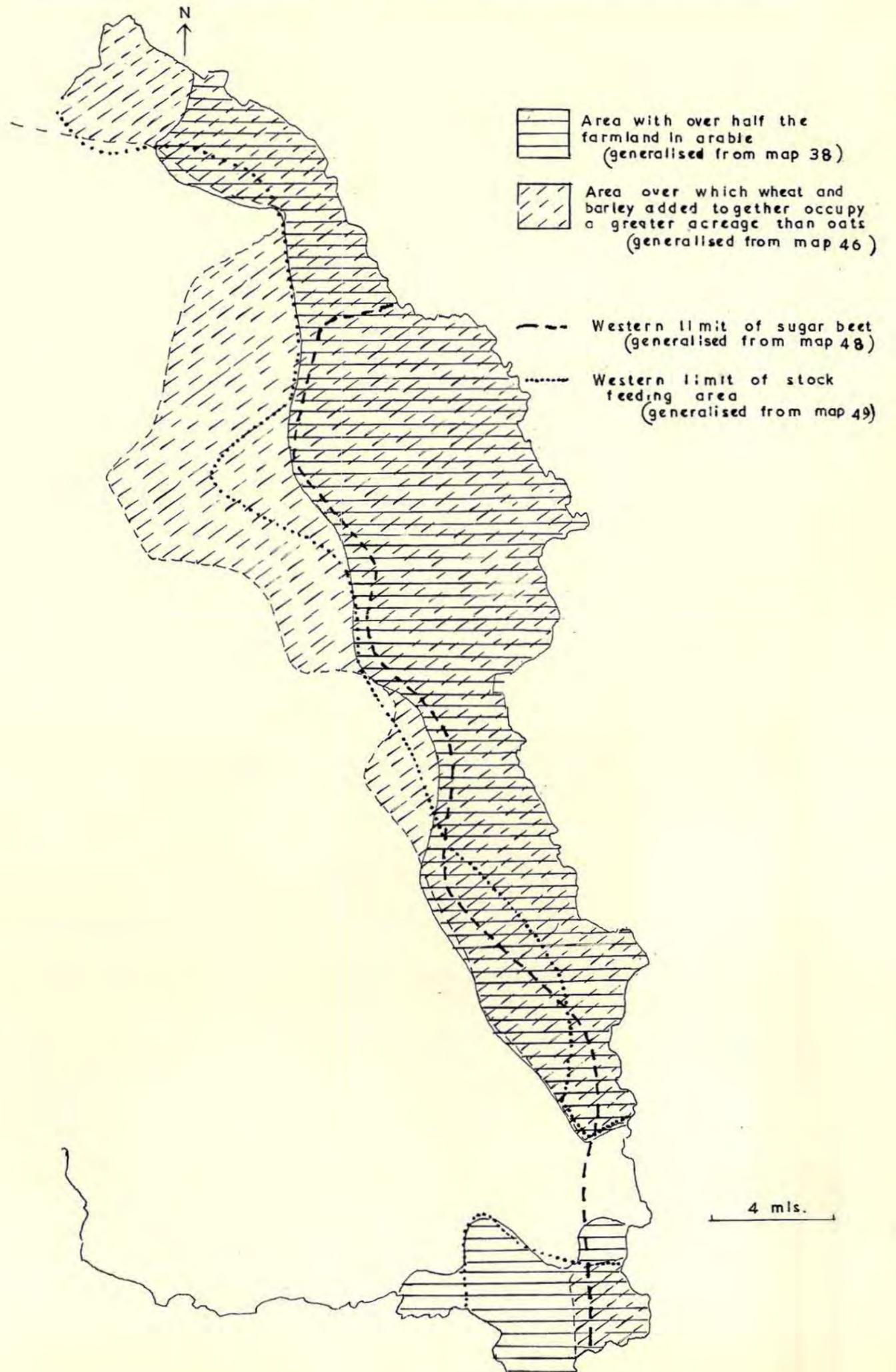
NOTE RELATION TO EASTERN REGION



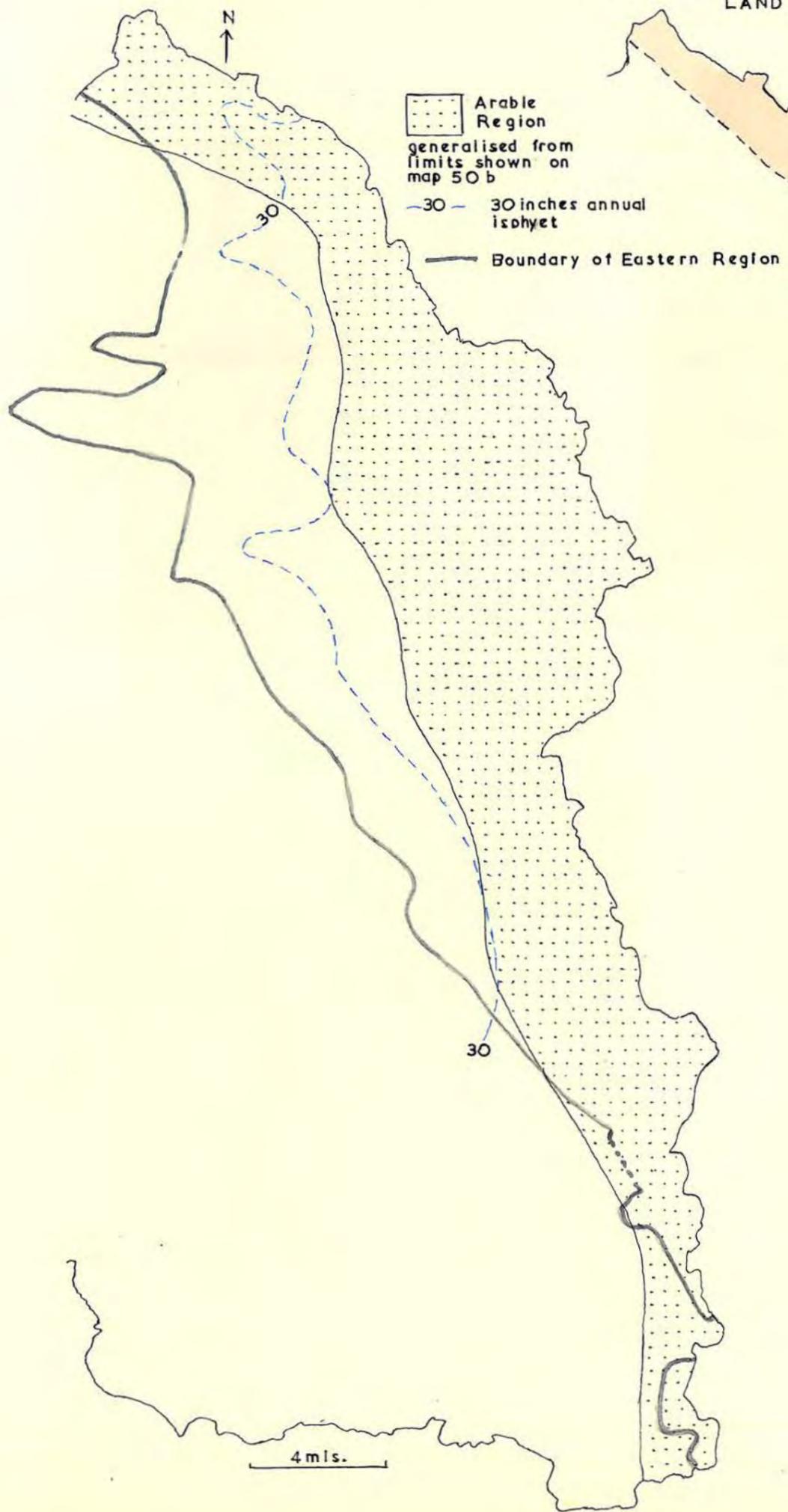
(a) REGIONALISM IN CEREAL DISTRIBUTION



(b) REGIONALISM - ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE



(a) THE ARABLE REGION

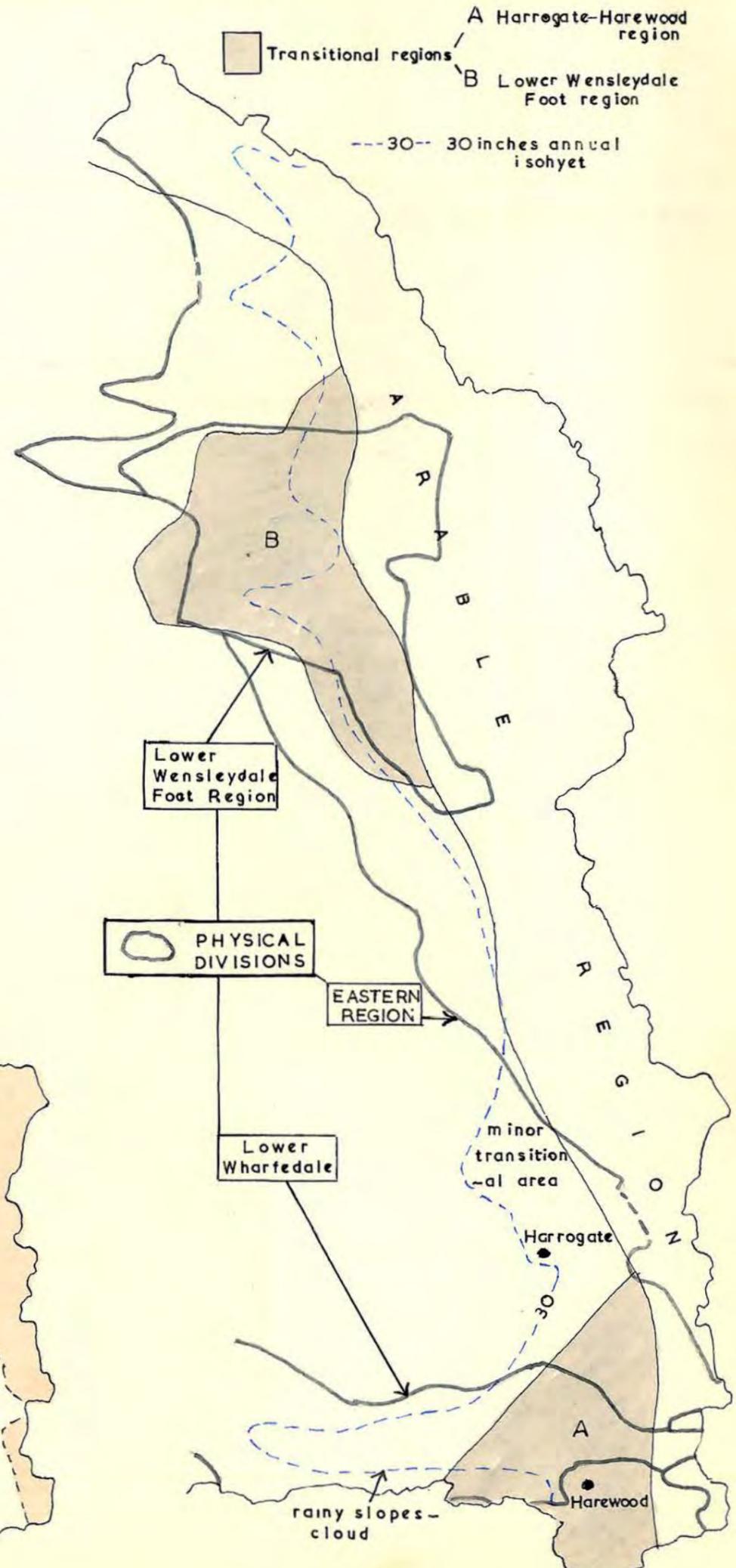


(b) THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOOD QUALITY LAND (TINTED)

ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL MAP OF LAND CLASSIFICATION 208

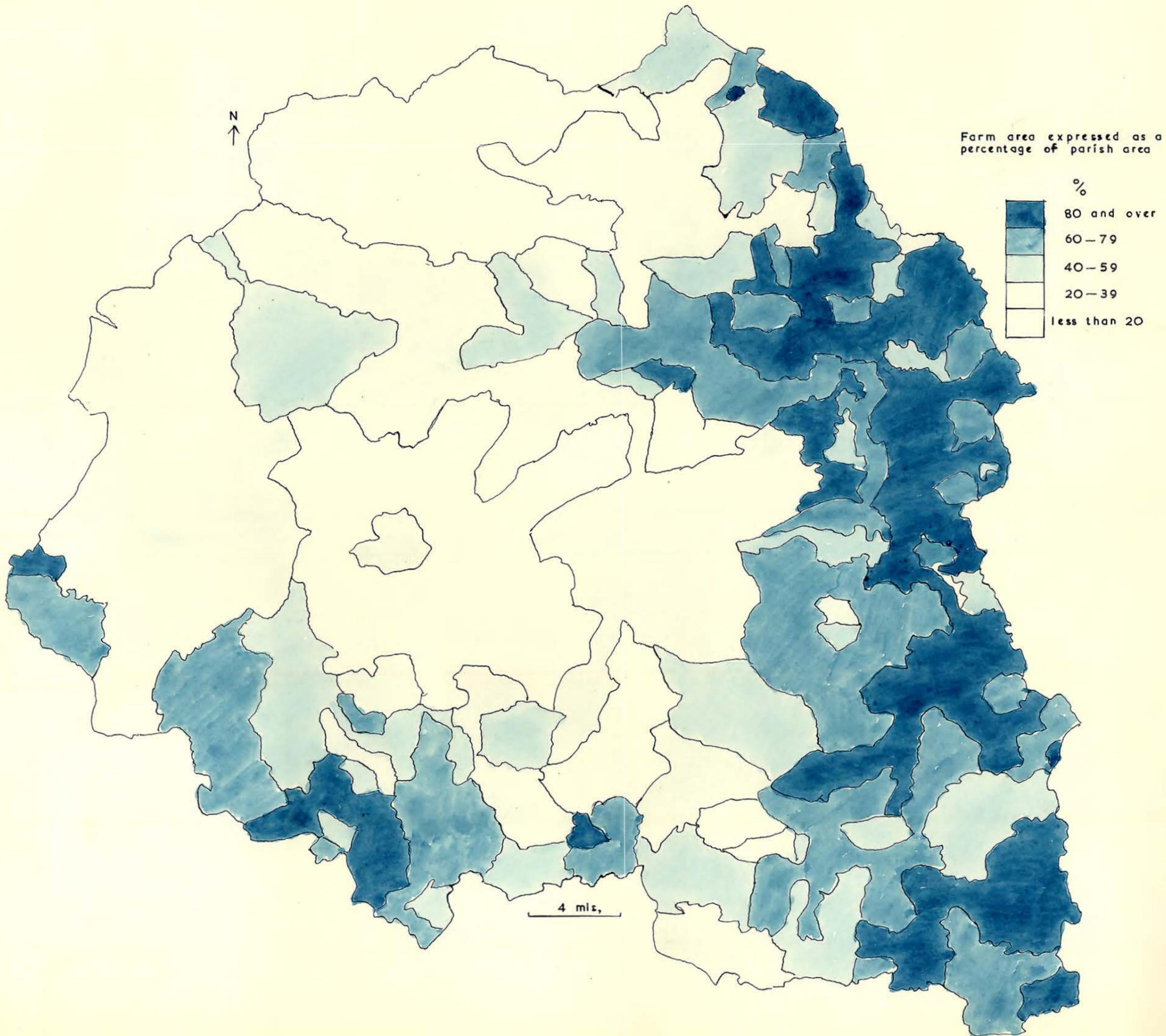


(c) TRANSITIONAL AREAS

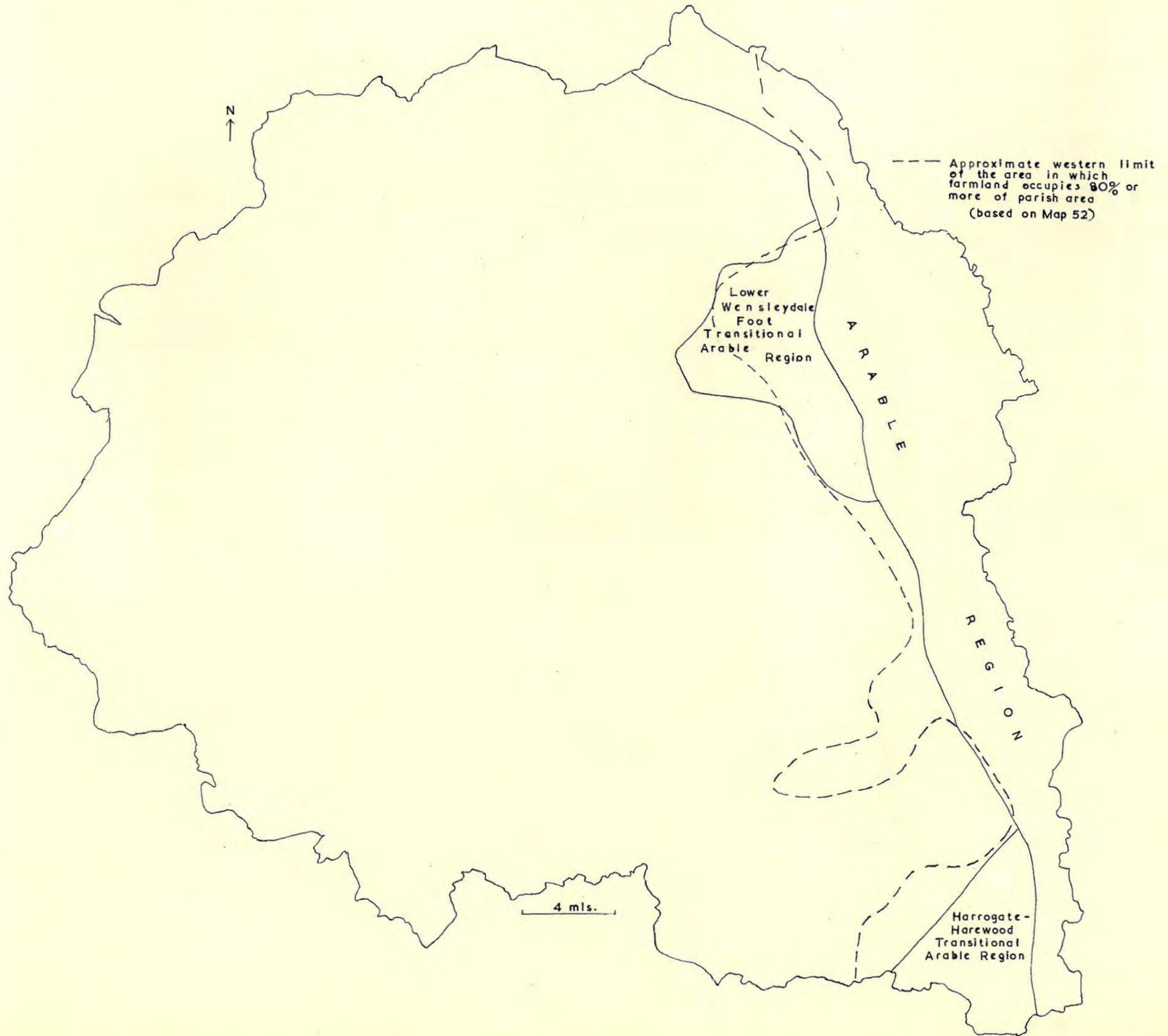


# AREAS OF FARM HOLDINGS AS PROPORTIONS OF PARISH AREAS

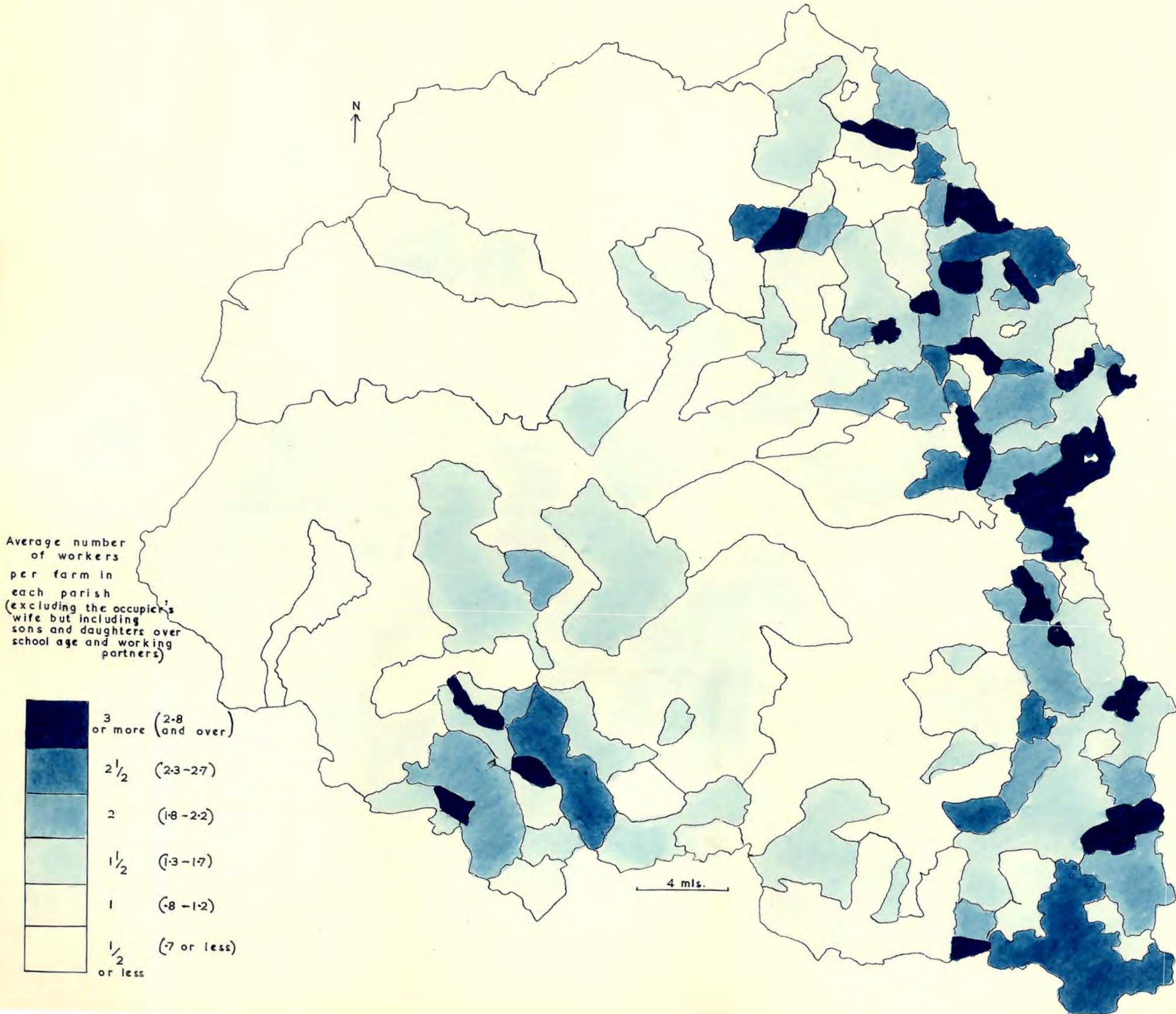
STAT. APP. 21  
see note 3



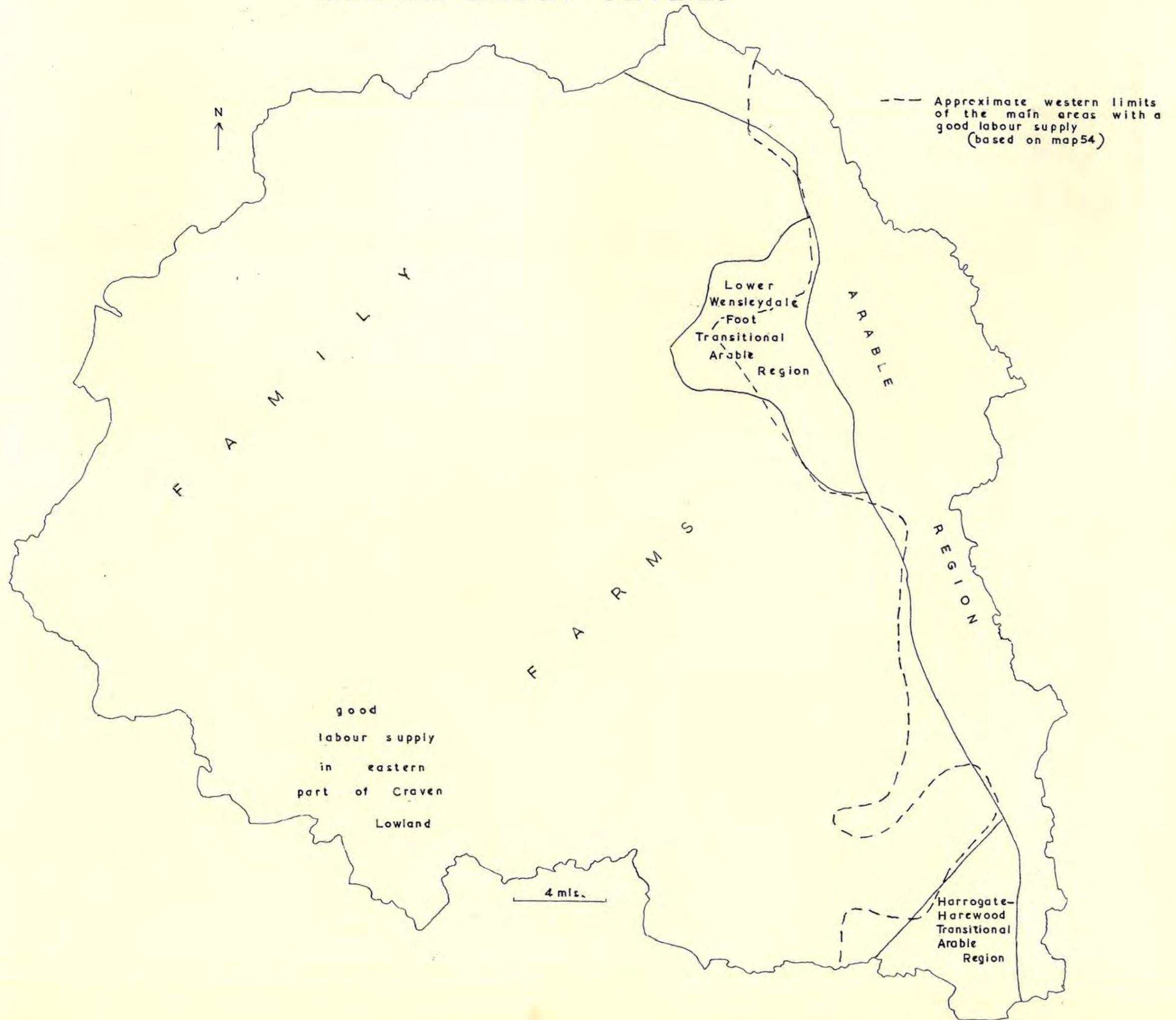
# RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ARABLE REGIONS & LAND MAINLY IN FARM HOLDINGS



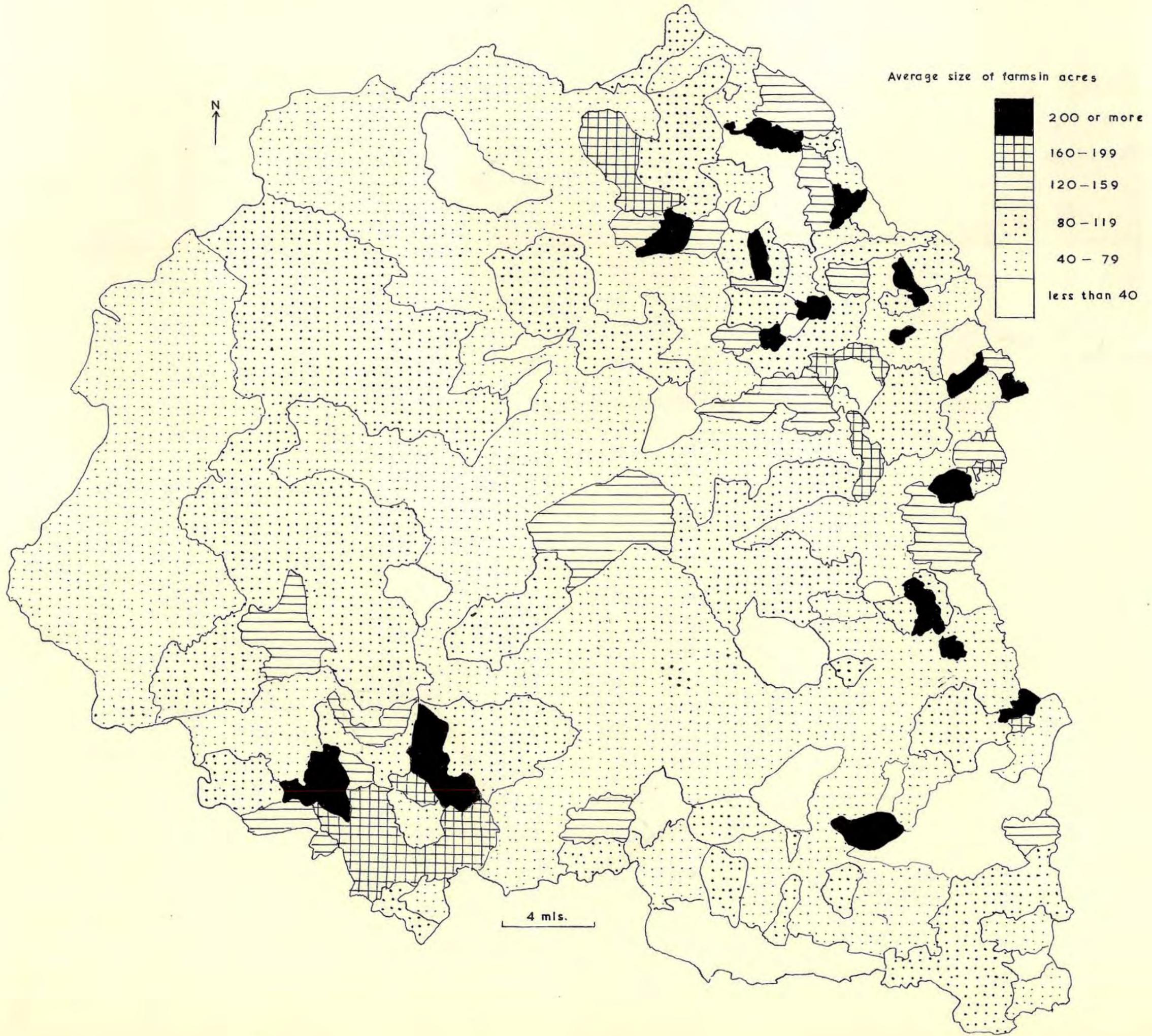
# LABOUR



# RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ARABLE REGIONS & DISTRIBUTION OF AVAILABLE LABOUR SUPPLIES

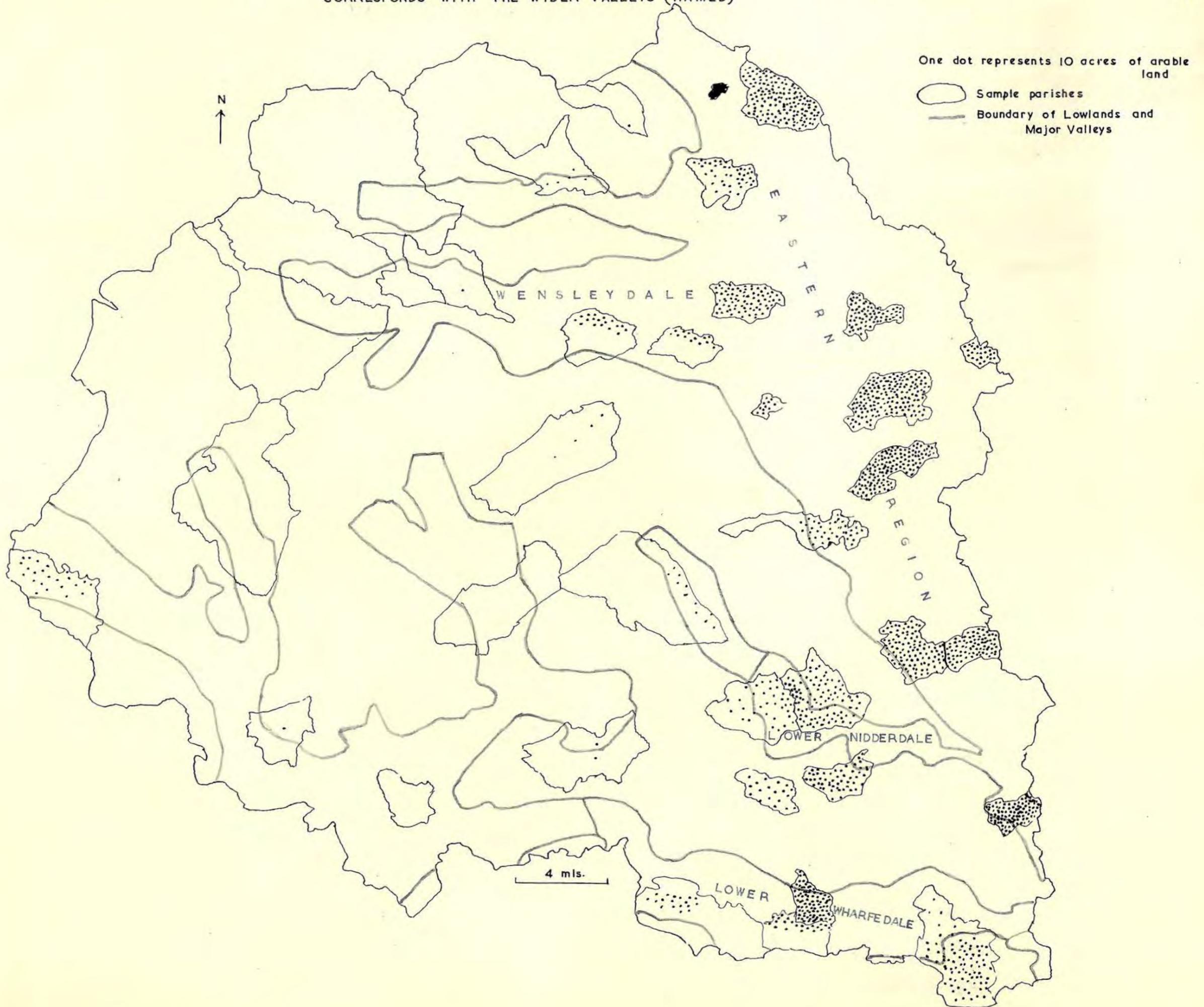


# REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN THE AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS



# THE DISTRIBUTION OF ARABLE CULTIVATION IN 1870 (SAMPLE PARISHES)

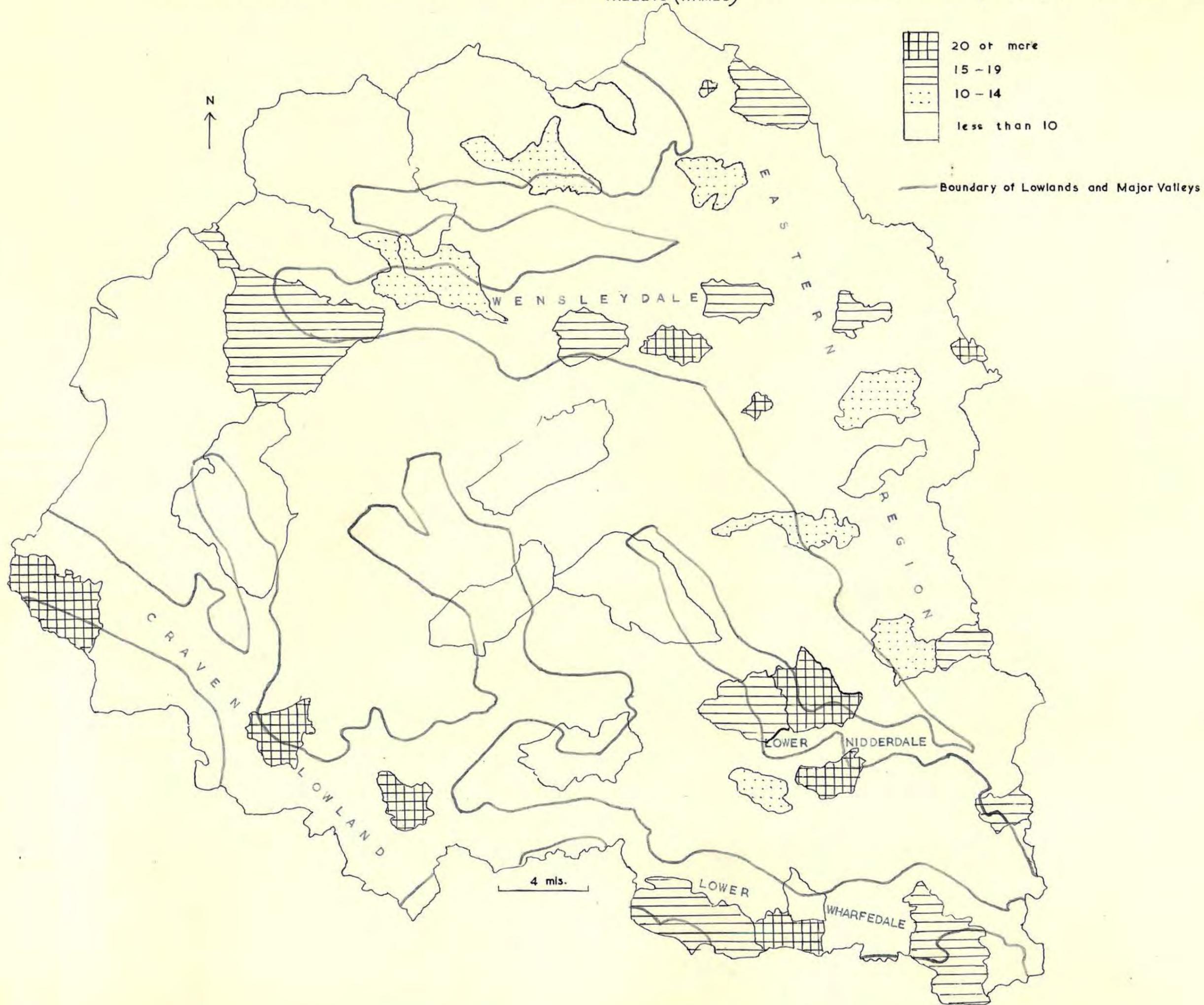
NOTE THAT THE WESTWARD SPREAD OF ARABLE CULTIVATION INTO THE PENNINES  
CORRESPONDS WITH THE WIDER VALLEYS (NAMED)



# 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

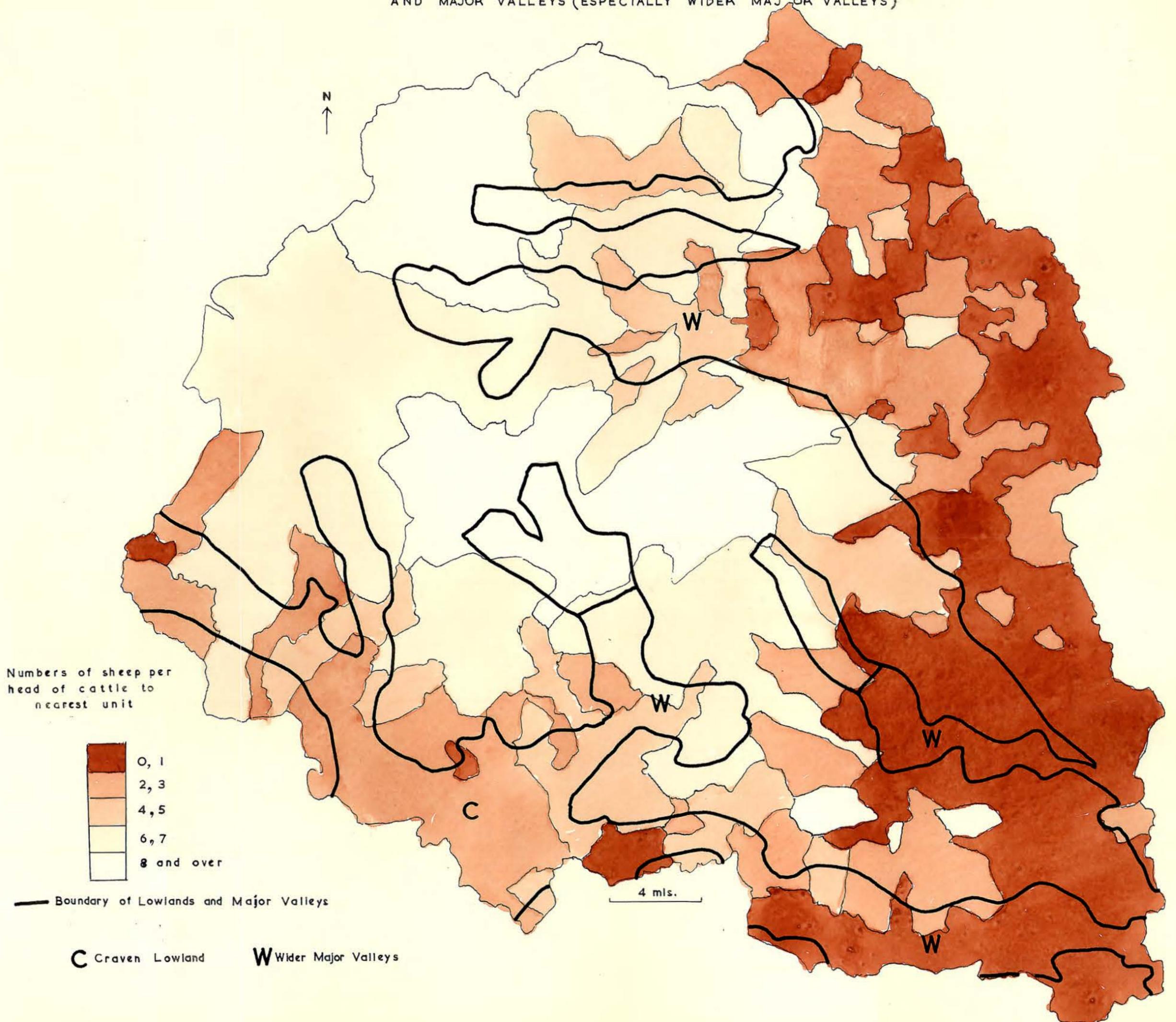


# CATTLE - SHEEP RATIOS - 1948

59

STAT APP 24

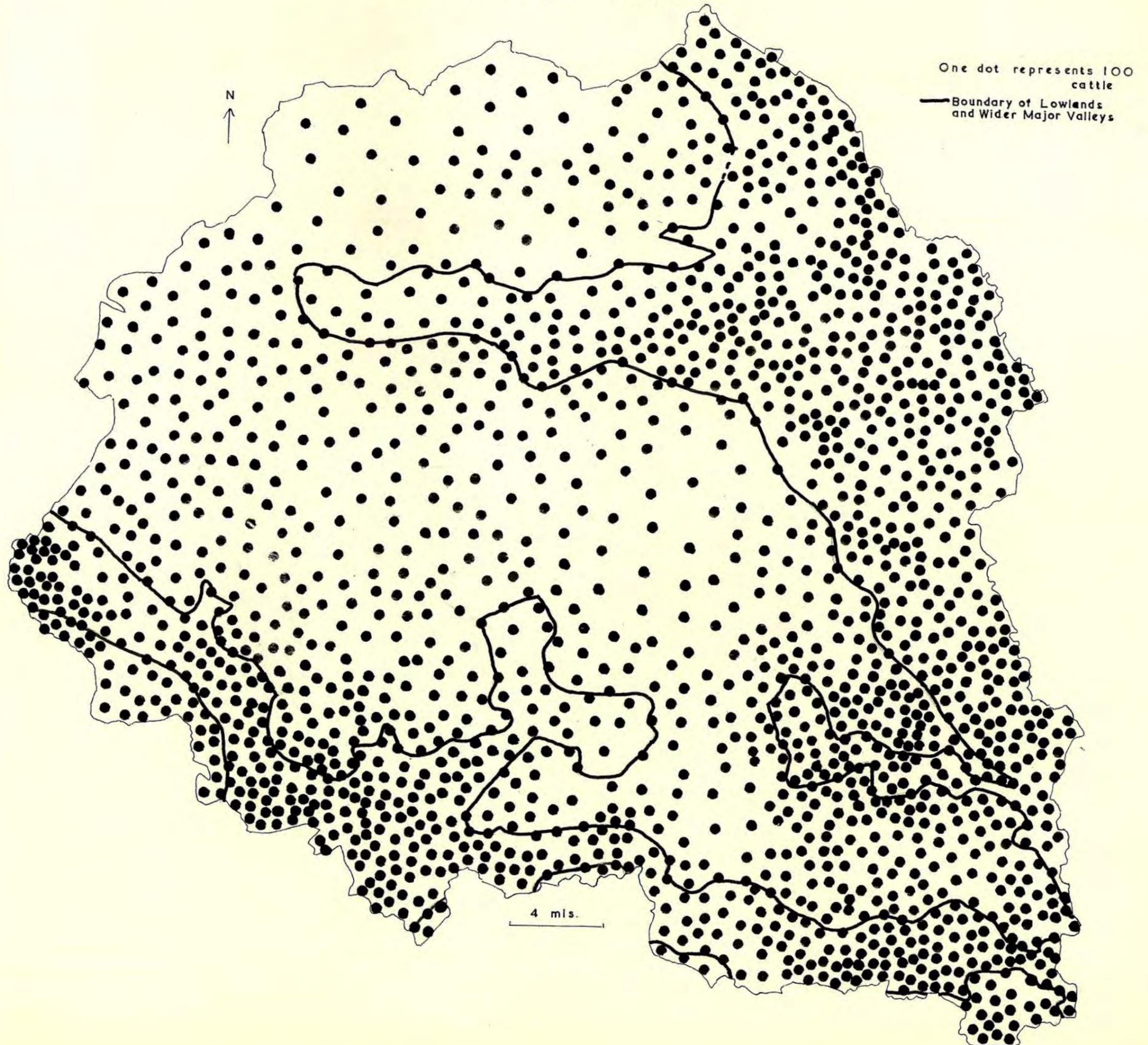
NOTE GREATER RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF CATTLE IN LOWLANDS  
AND MAJOR VALLEYS (ESPECIALLY WIDER MAJOR VALLEYS)



# THE DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE - 1948

(1)

DOTS SPREAD OUT EVENLY OVER THE PARISHES



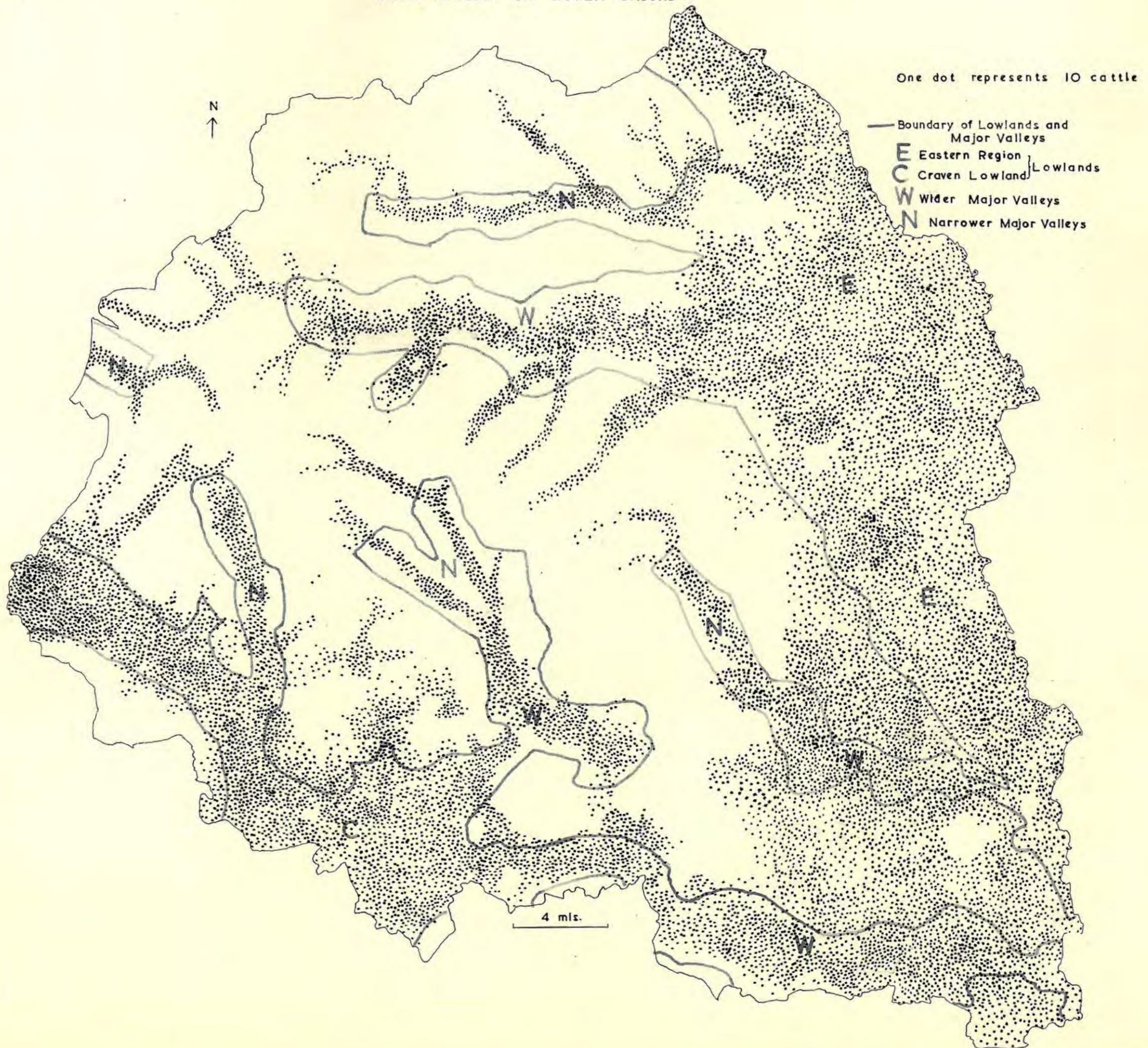
# THE CATTLE AREAS (TINTED)

BASED ON MAP 60



DOTS PLACED ON LOWER GROUND

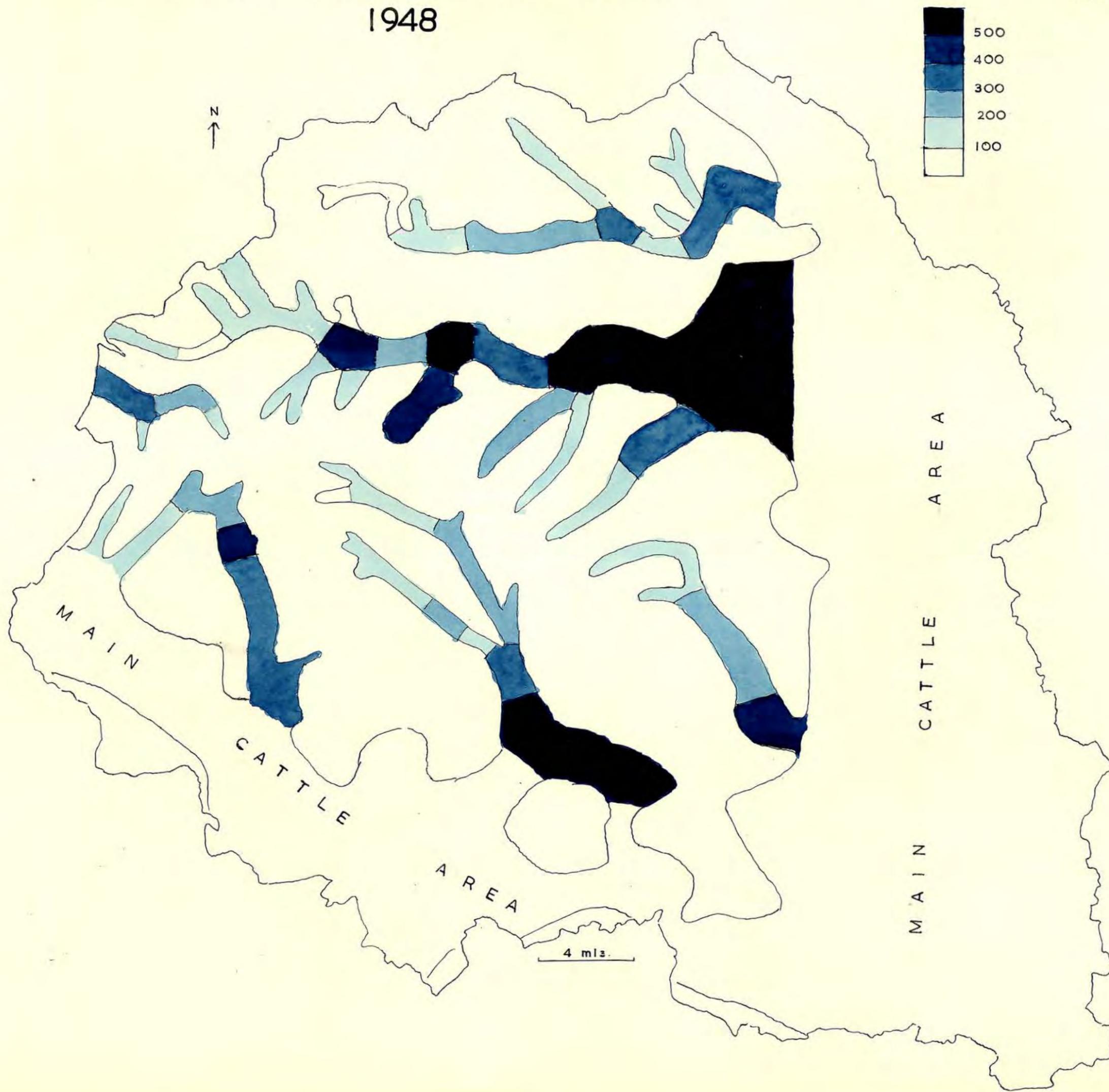
One dot represents 10 cattle



# CATTLE DENSITY IN THE PENNINES

1948

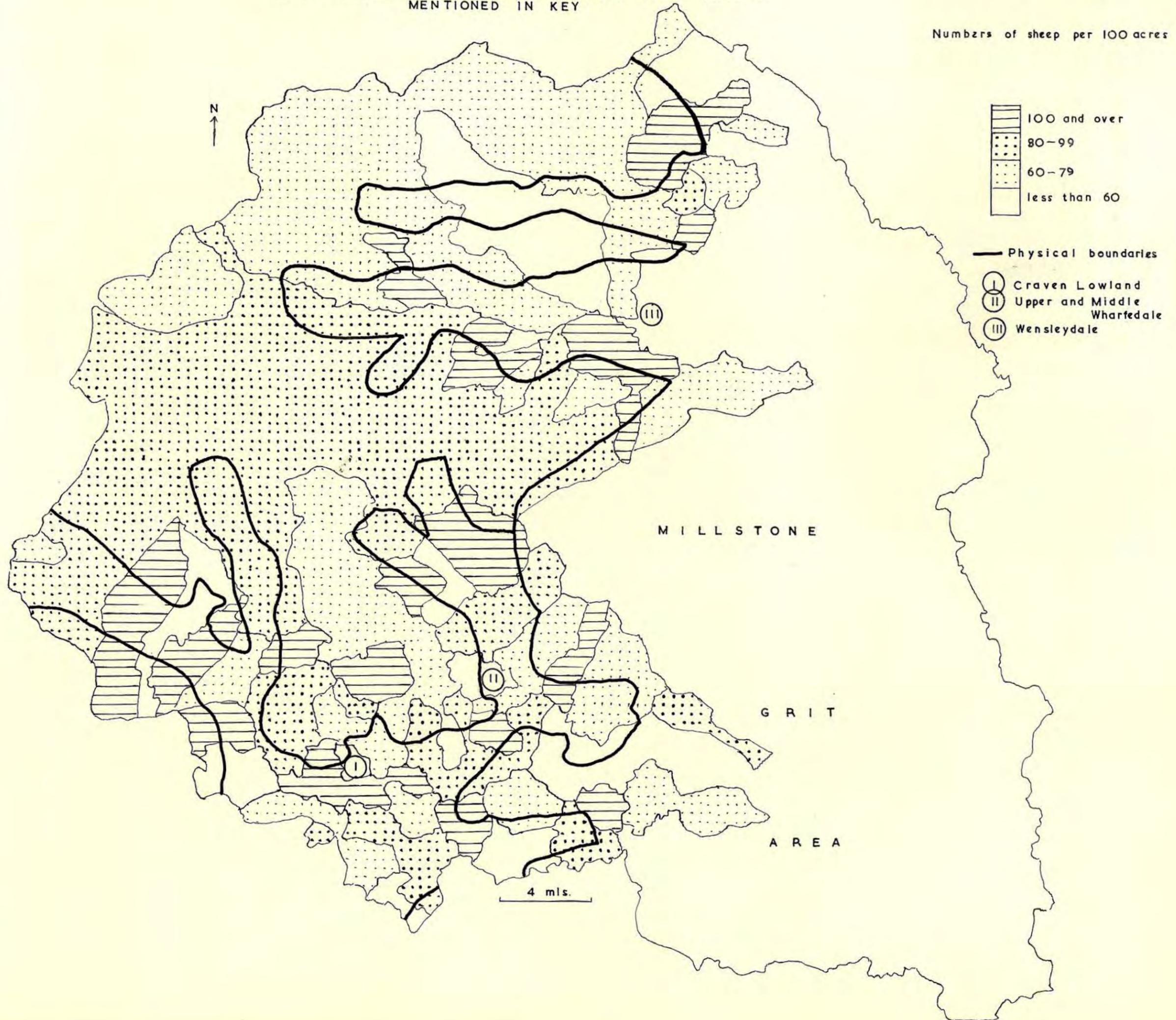
Numbers of cattiz per mile of valley  
see App. 71



# SHEEP DENSITY - 1948

NOTE HIGHEST DENSITIES CORRESPOND WITH REGIONS MENTIONED IN KEY

Numbers of sheep per 100 acres

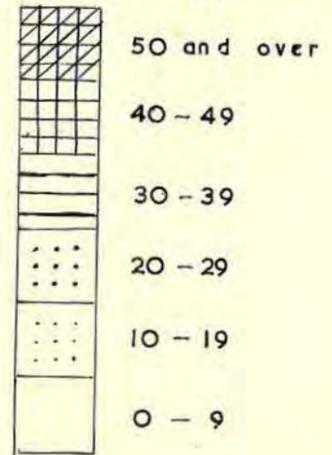


# MILK PRODUCTION - 1948

NOTE RELATIONS TO REGIONS MENTIONED IN KEY

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

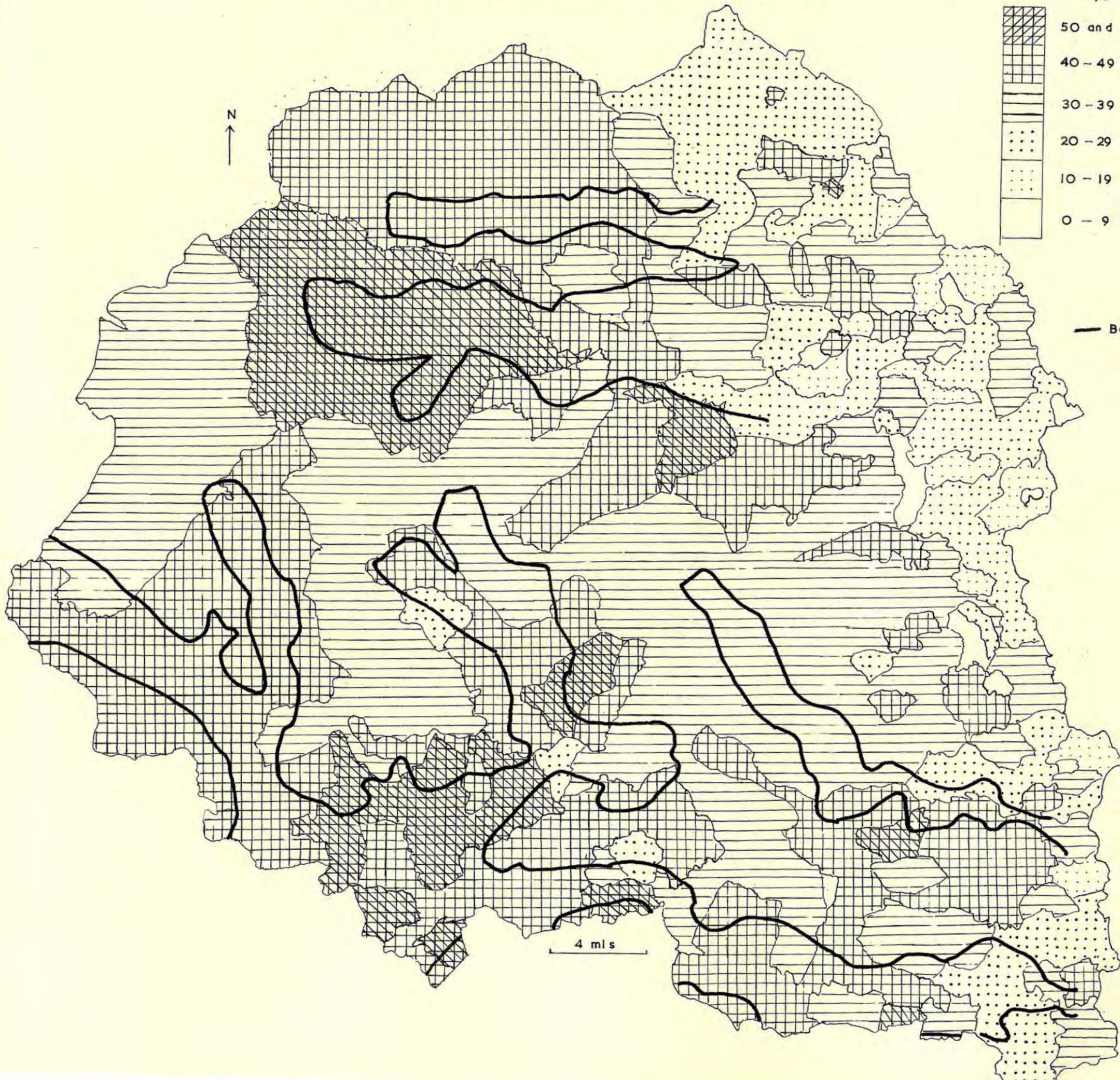
%

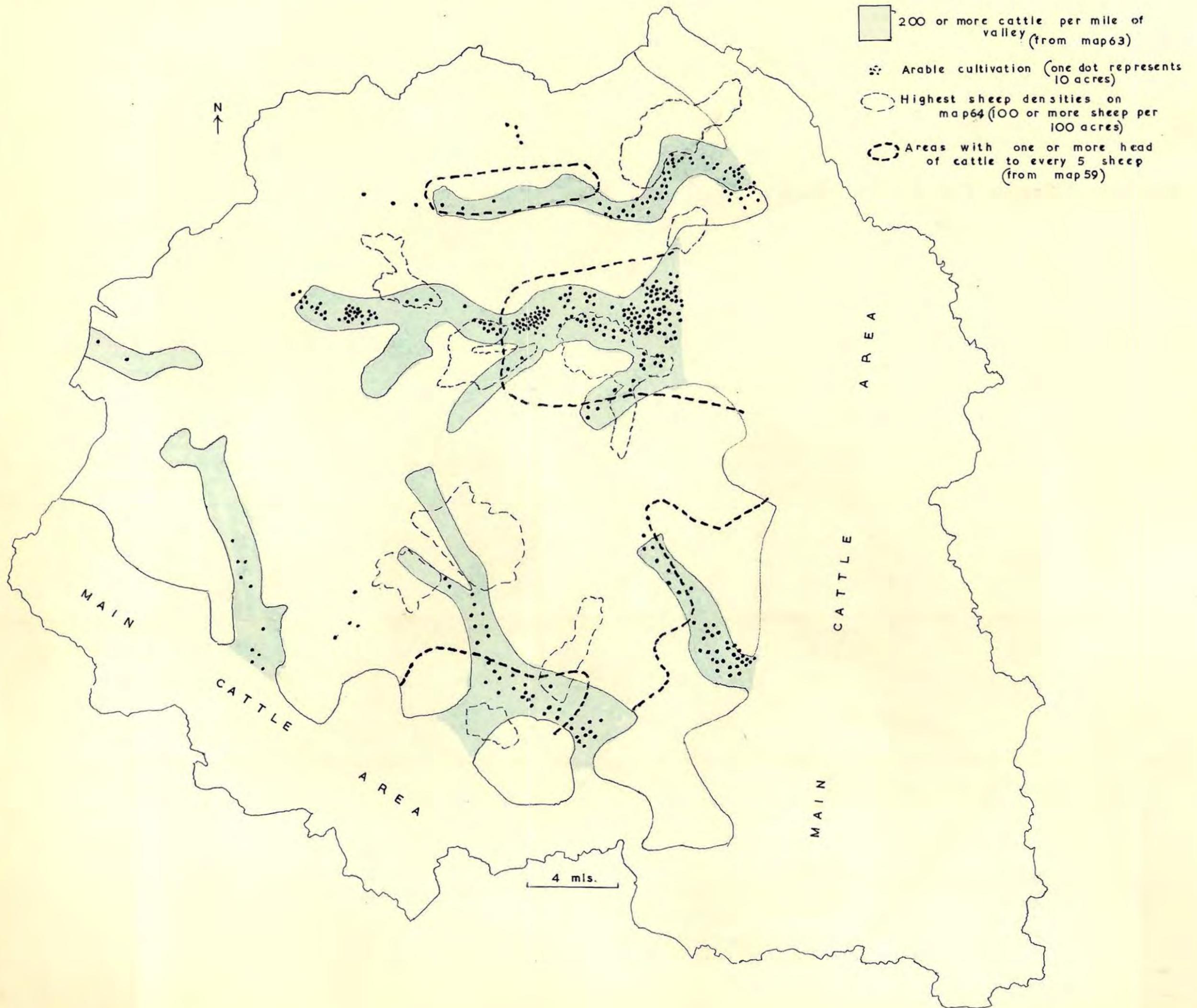


— Boundary of Craven Lowland and Major Valleys

N  
↑

4 mls

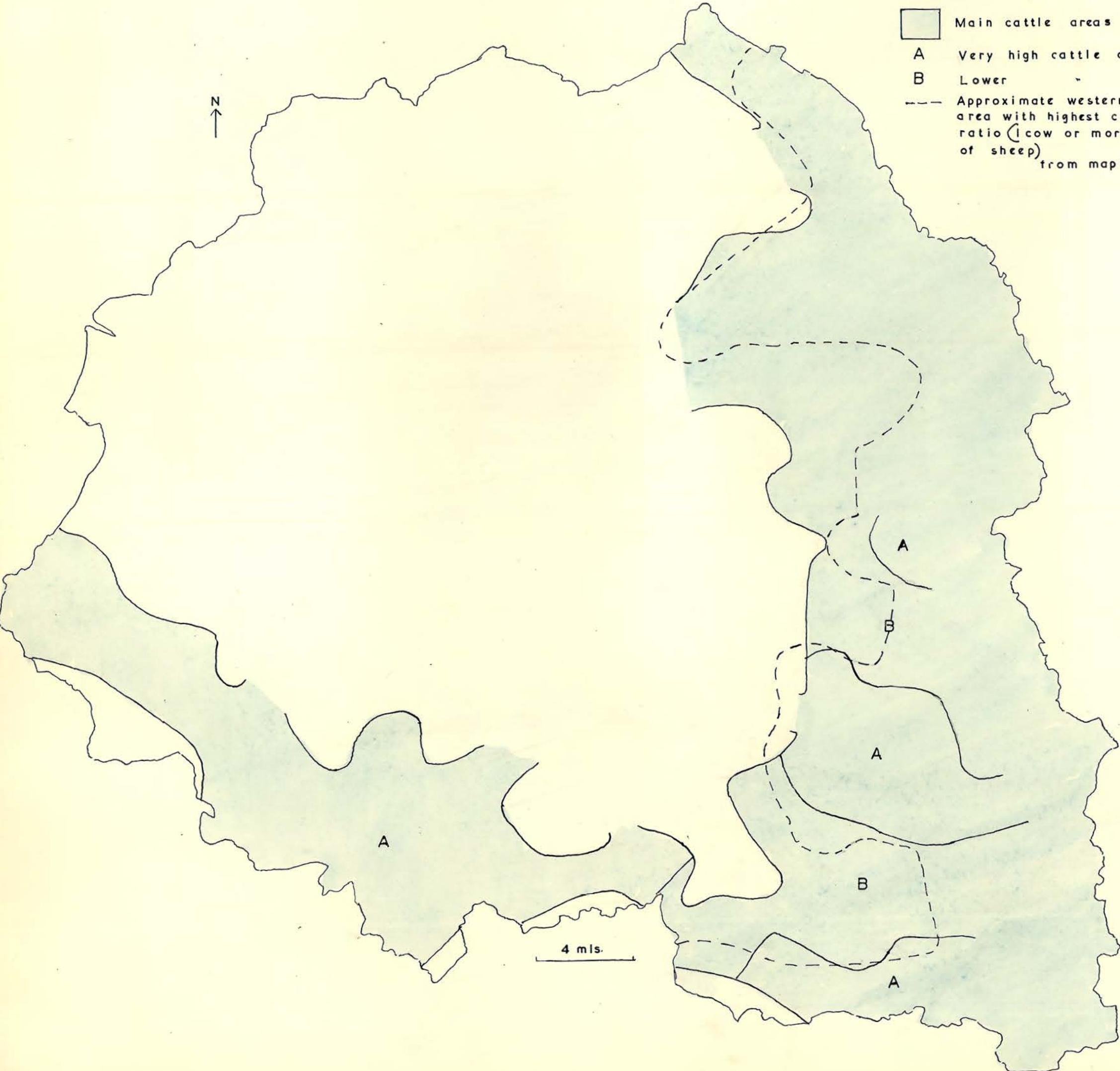




- Main cattle areas
- A Very high cattle density } from map 61
- B Lower " " }
- Approximate western limit of area with highest cattle/sheep ratio (1 cow or more per head of sheep) from map 59

N  
↑

4 mls.



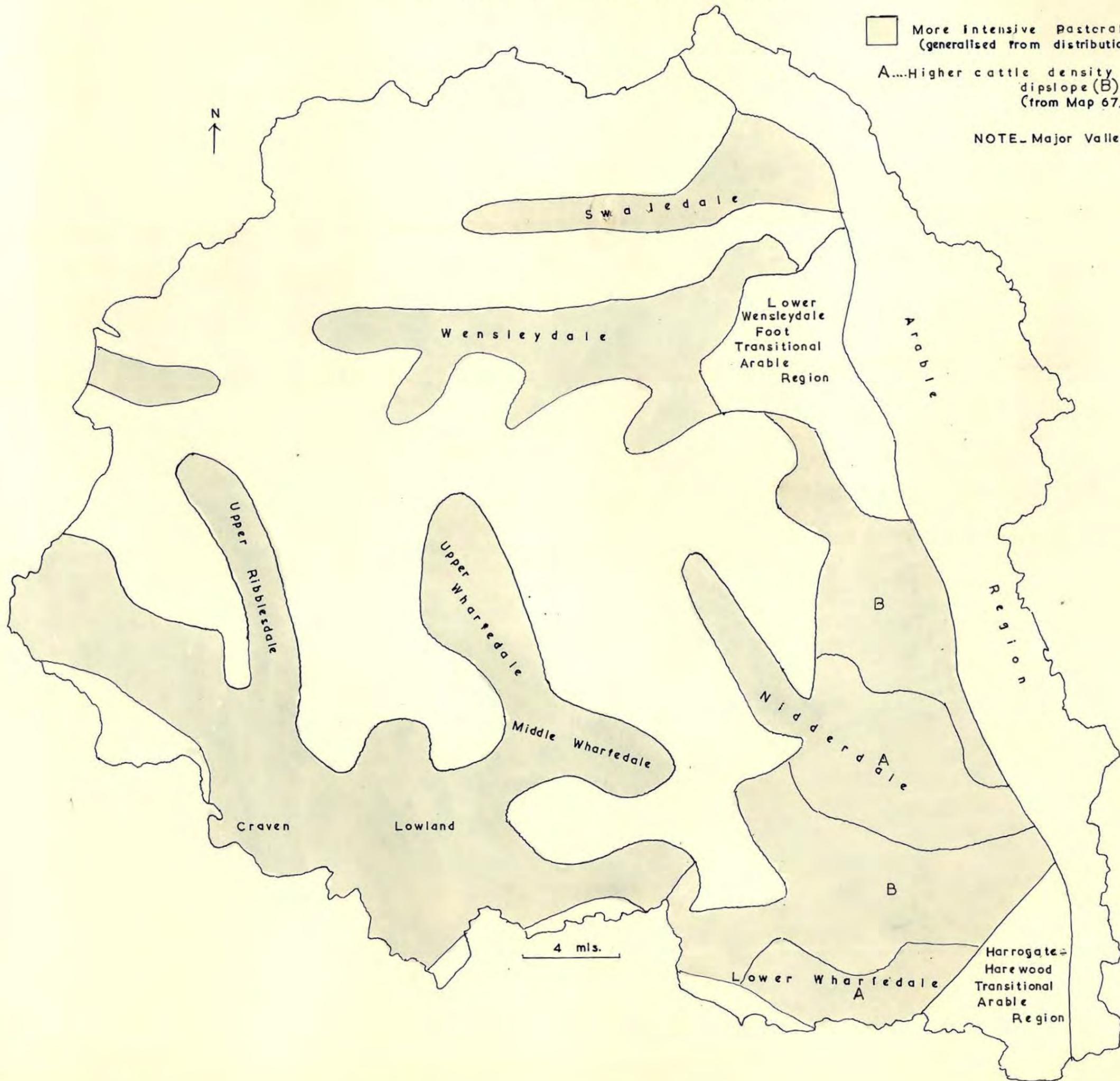
# THE MORE INTENSIVE PASTORAL REGIONS -1948

COMPARE WITH MAP 12 (PHYSICAL DIVISIONS)

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

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

NOTE - Major Valleys are named

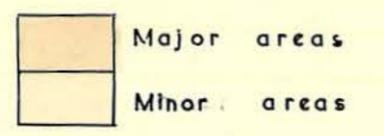




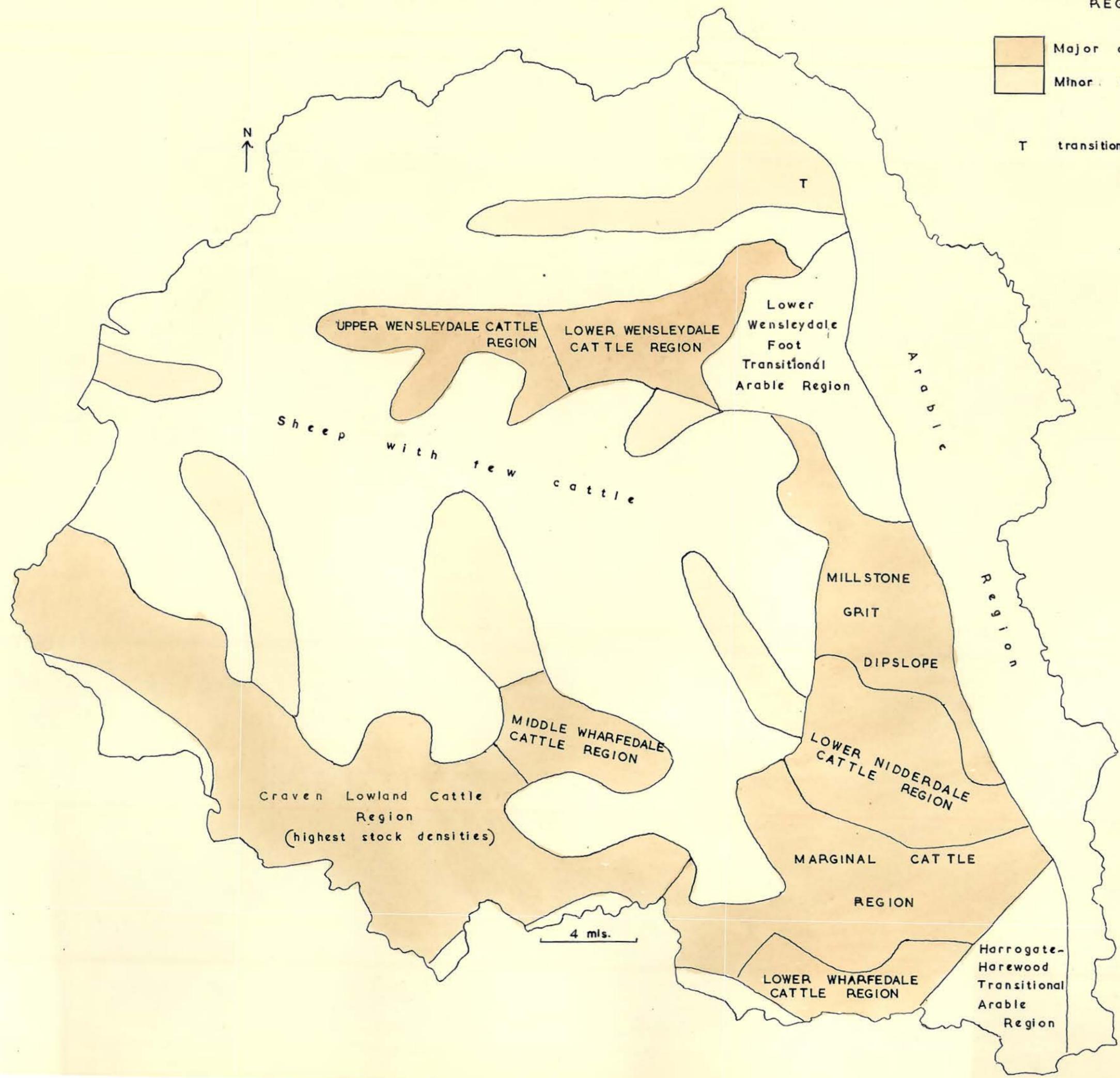
# FARMING REGIONS - 1948

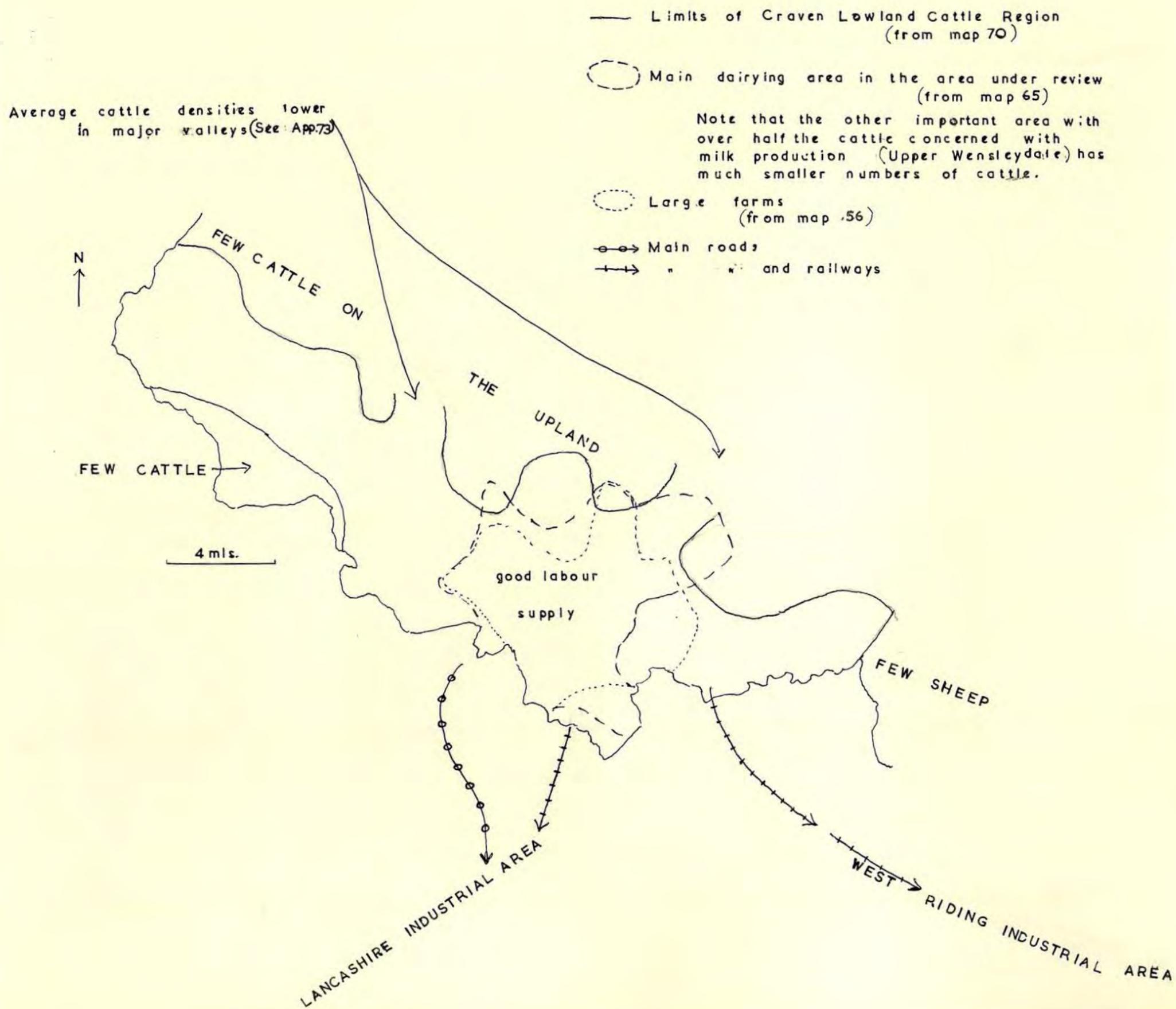
COMPARE WITH MAP 12 - PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

MORE INTENSIVE PASTORAL REGIONS

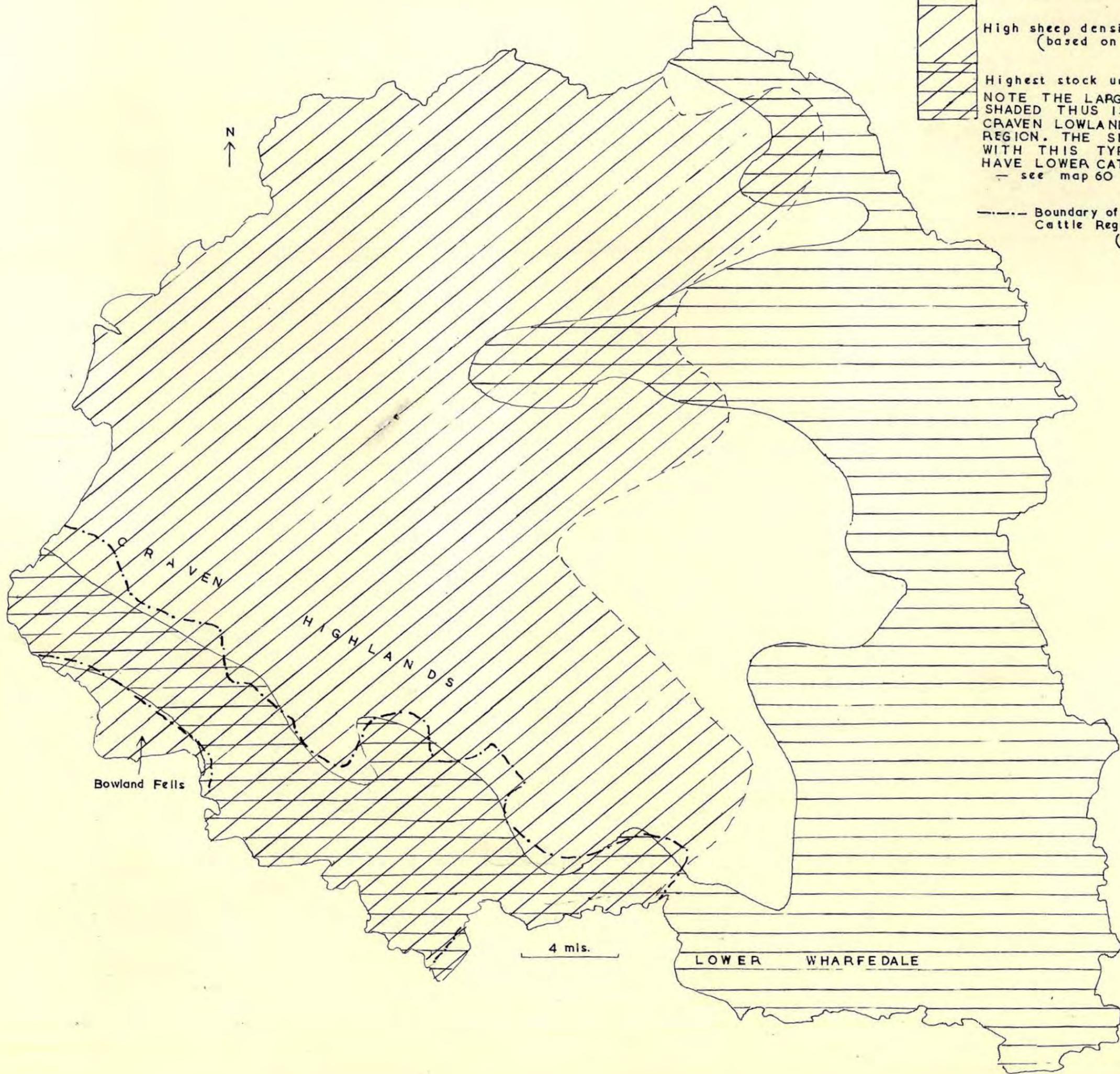
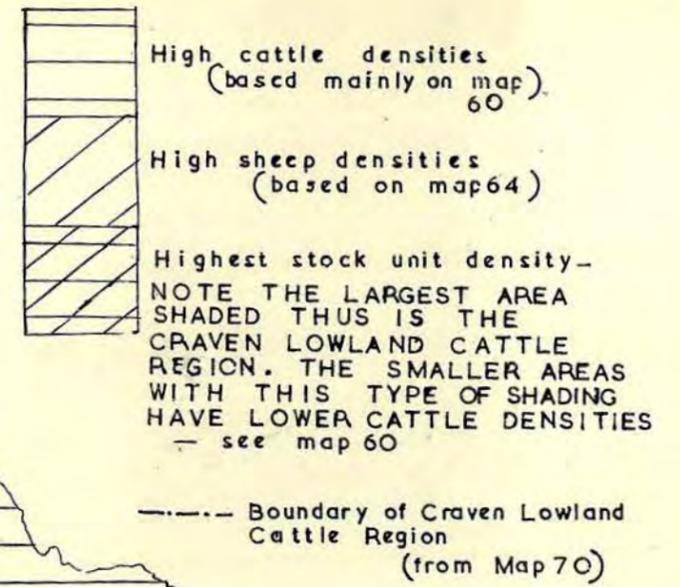


T transitional region





# "STOCK UNIT" DENSITY



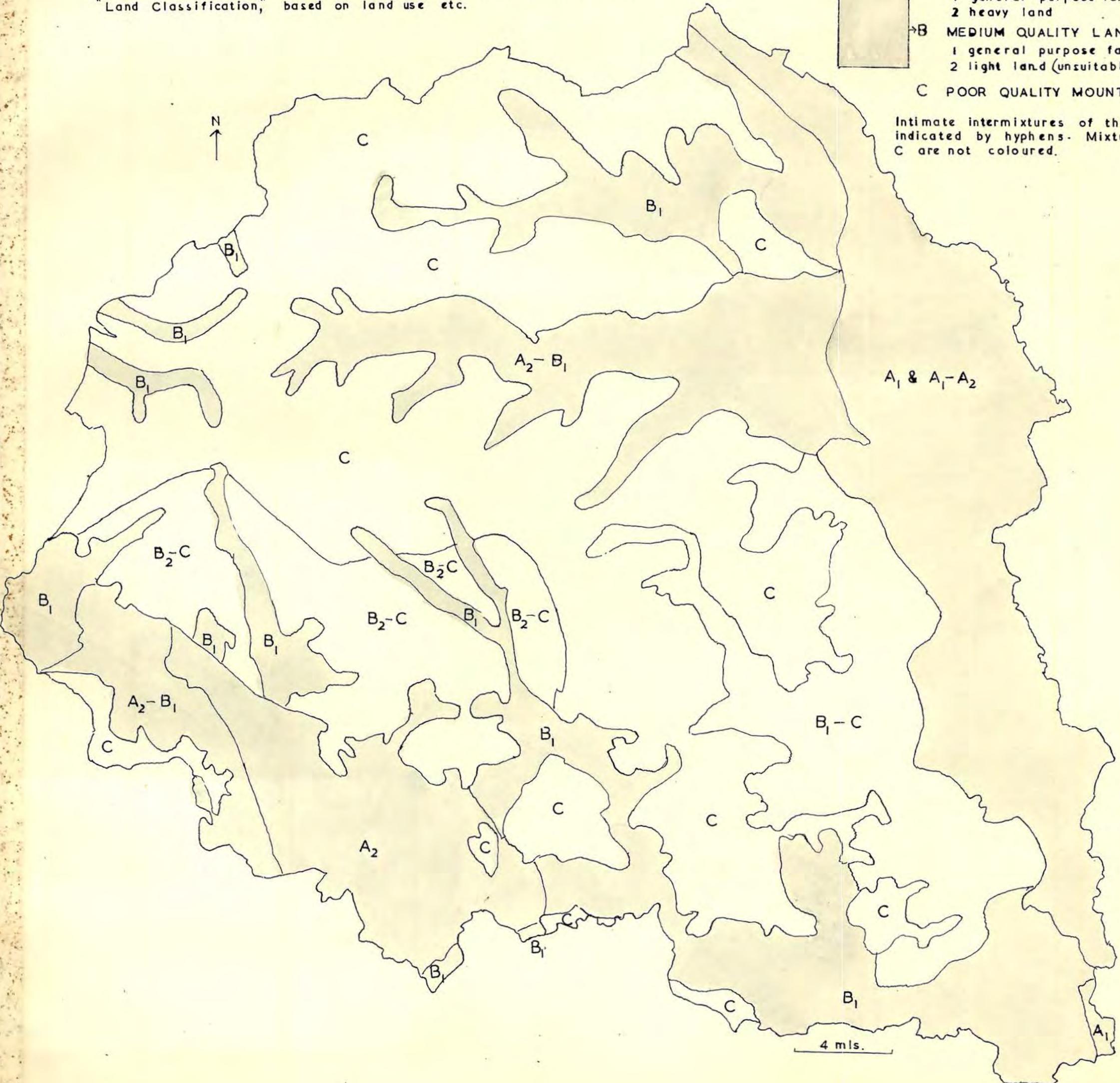
# LAND CLASSIFICATION

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

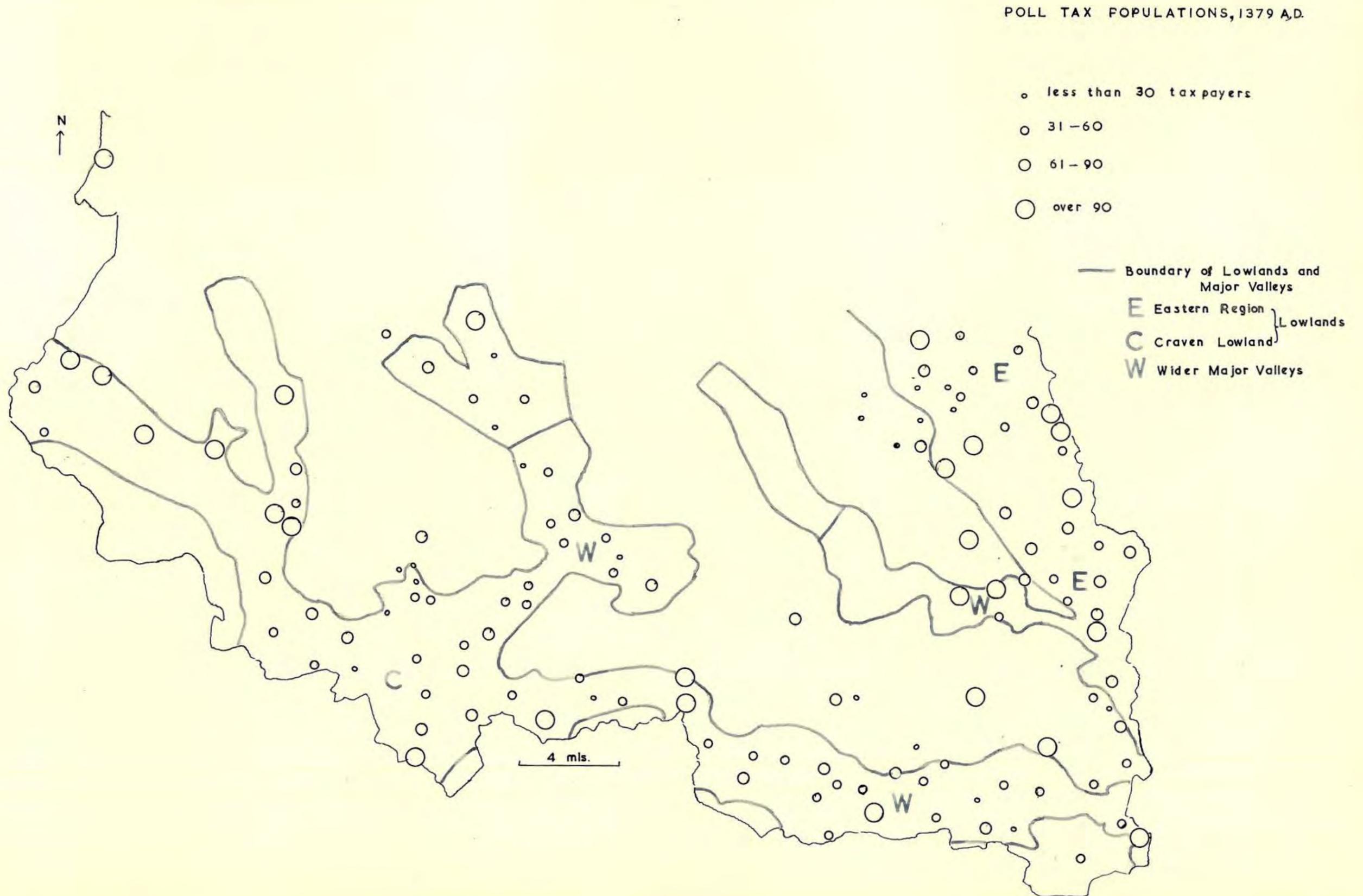
VILLS ARE PLACES LISTED IN STAT. APP. 12



# THE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLS IN 1316 A.D.

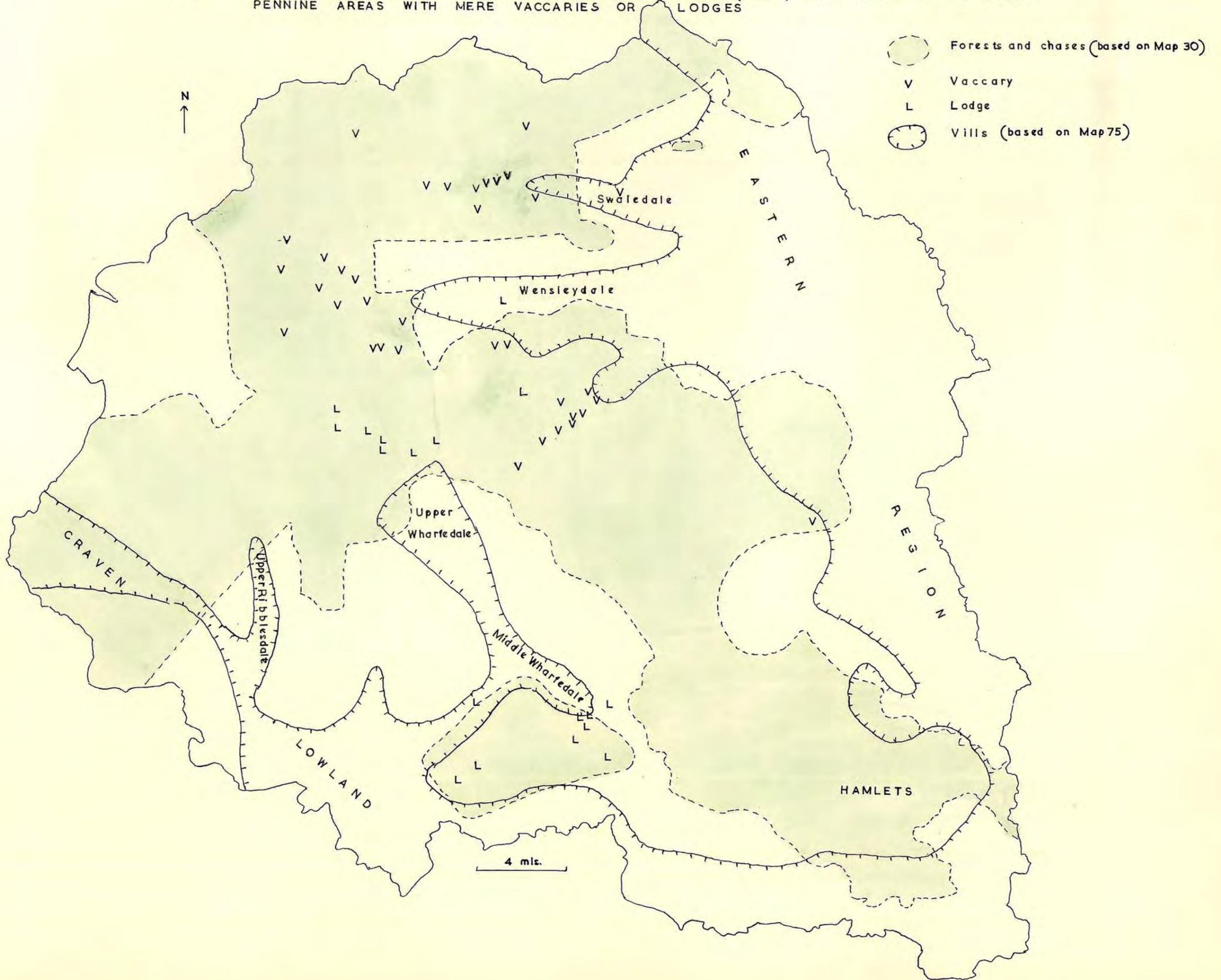
100  
BASED ON NOMINA VILLARUM



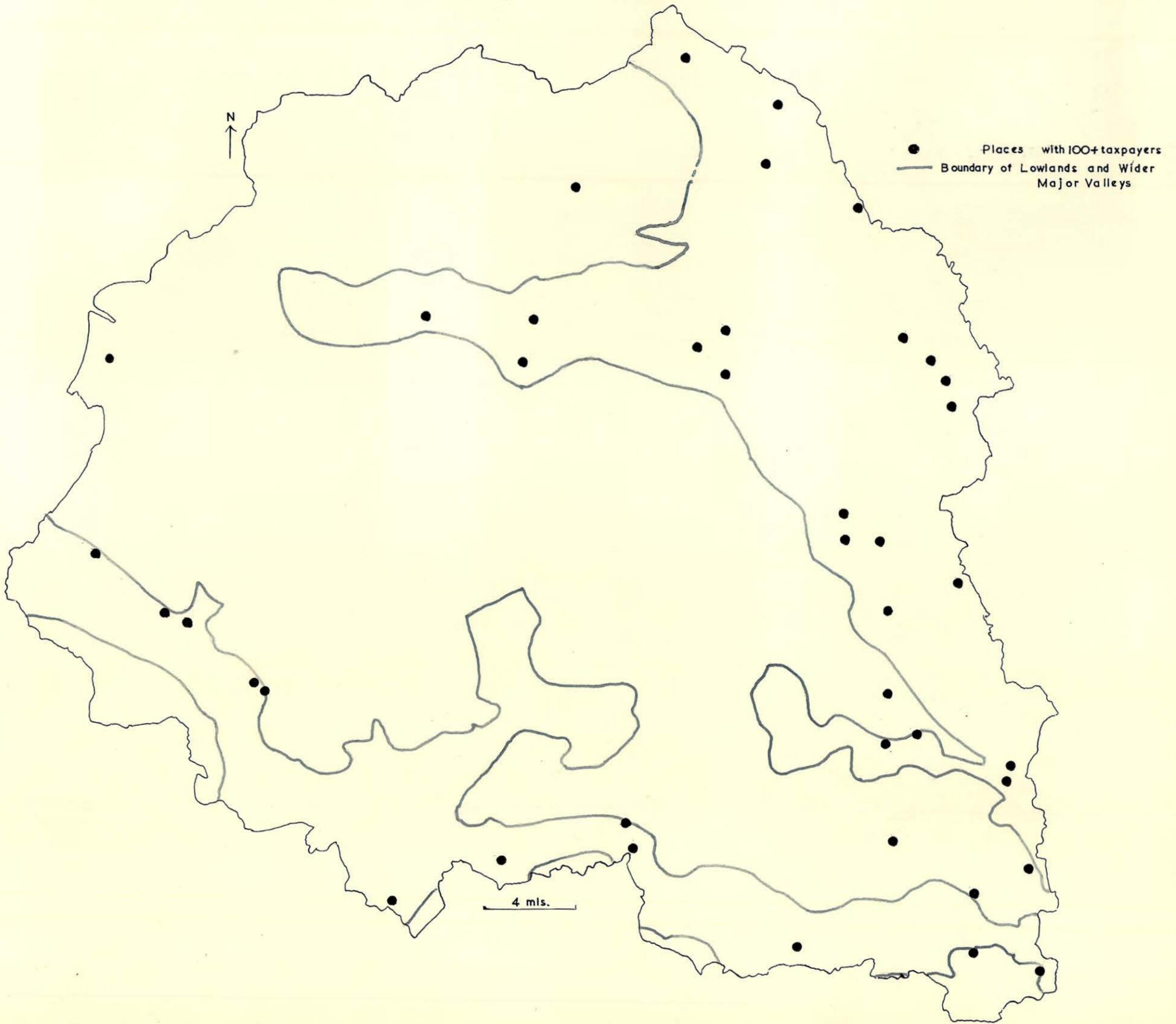


# THE REGIONAL PATTERN OF MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT

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



# PLACES WITH MORE THAN 100 TAXPAYERS IN THE 14TH. CENTURY



& THE LORDSHIPS OF MIDDLEHAM & RICHMOND

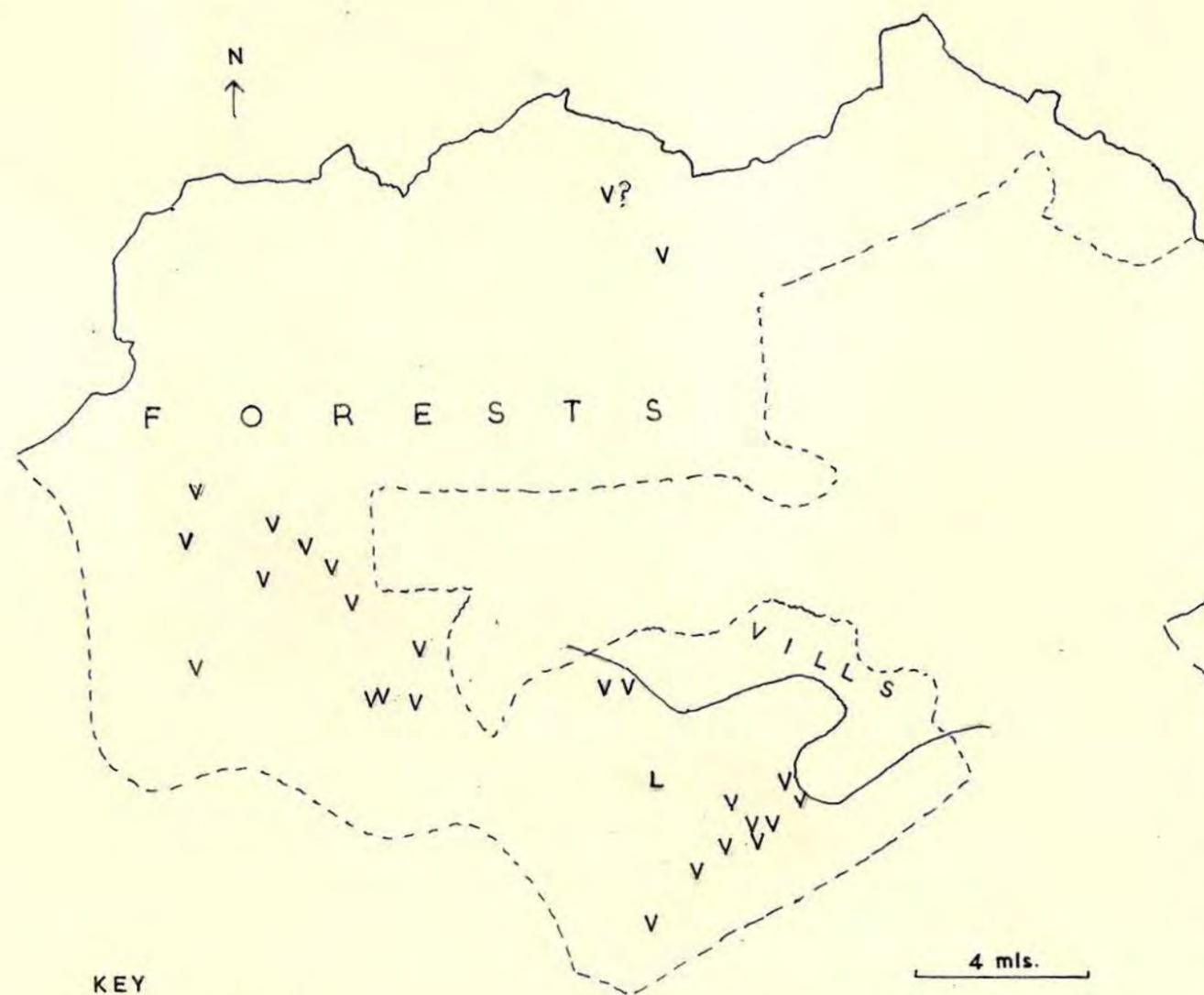
(a) ABOUT 1300 A.D.

from Map 77

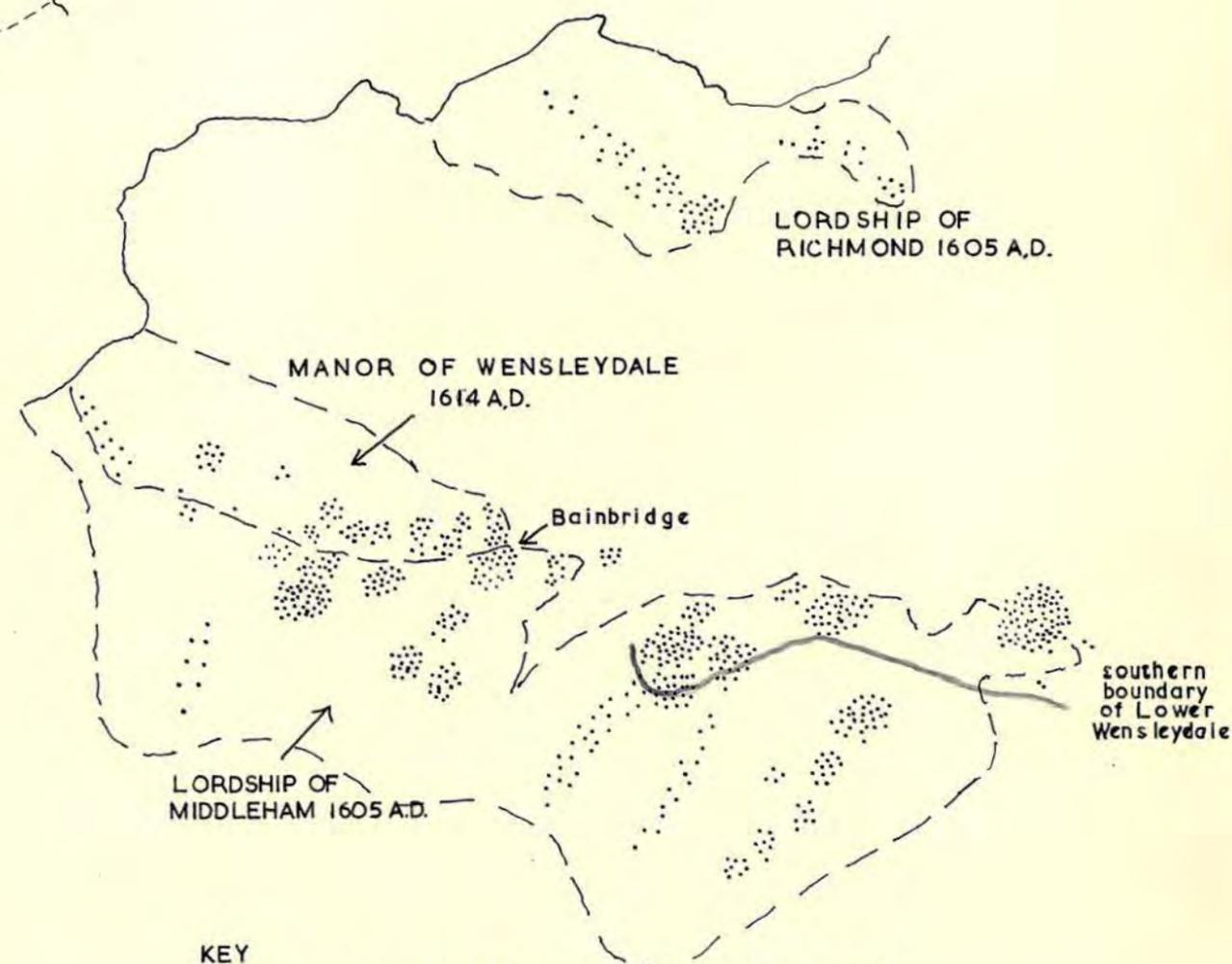
(b) EARLY 17 TH. CENTURY

ACCORDING TO YORKSHIRE SURVEYS<sup>77</sup>  
Stat.App. 32

NOTE POPULATION INCREASE SUGGESTED



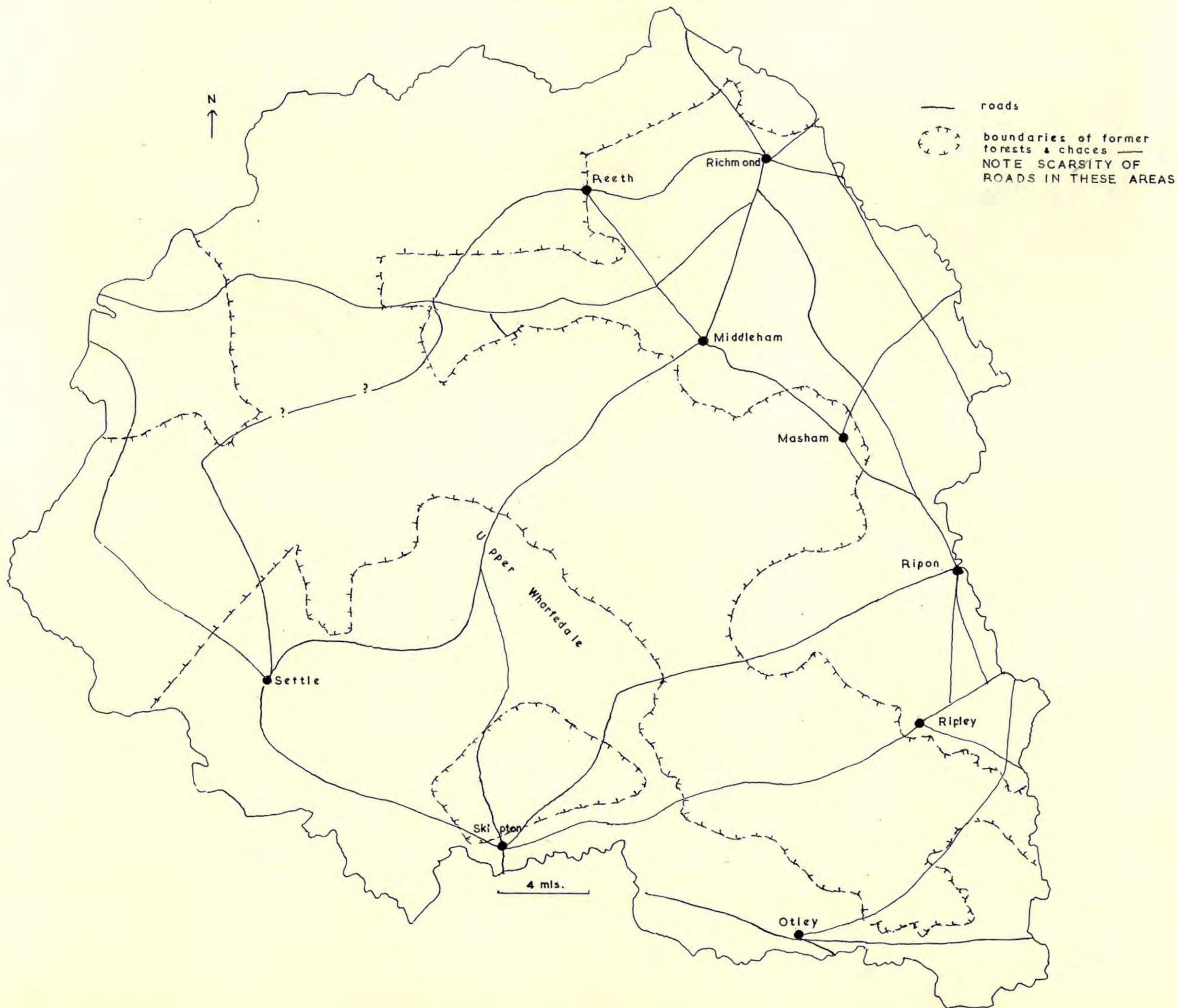
KEY  
V vaccary  
ie. hamlet or  
isolated farm  
  
L lodge

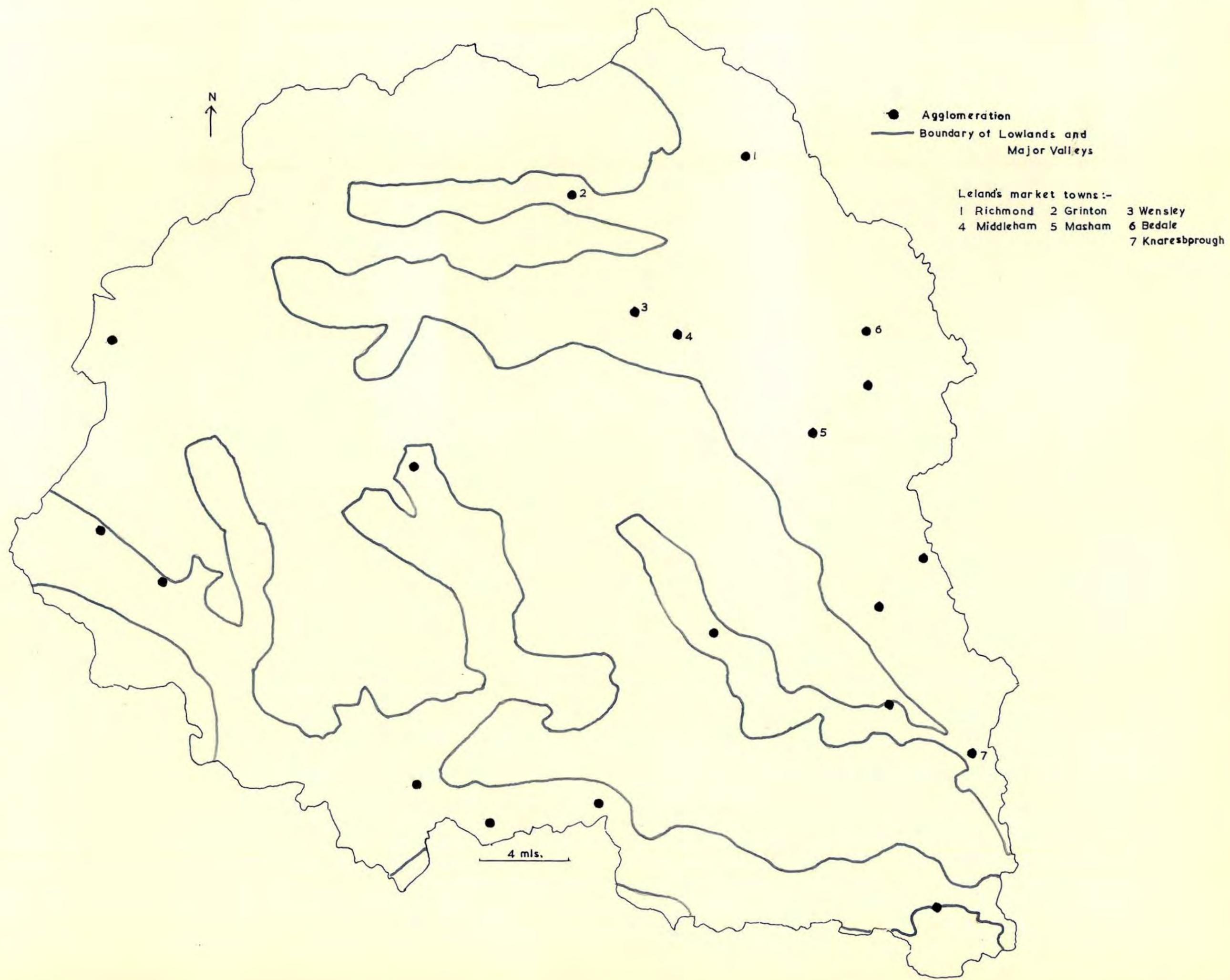


KEY  
○ areas surveyed excluding outlying parts  
● one dot represents one house  
NOTE HAMLETS HAVE BECOME VILLAGES  
Surveys not comprehensive—actual sizes of settlements  
would be even larger than this map suggests.

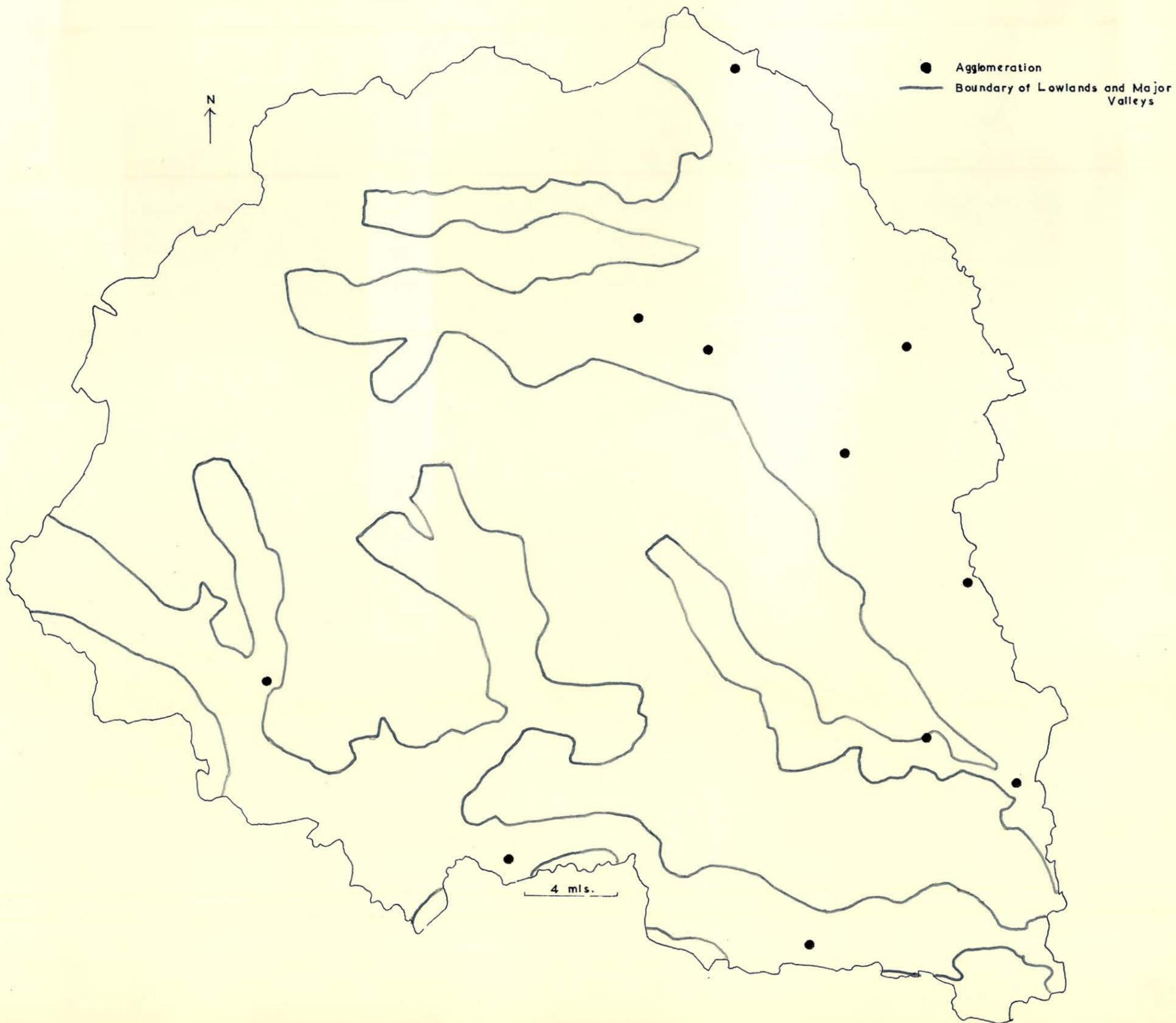
# ROADS ACCORDING TO MOLL'S MAP OF 1724 A.D.

108 (plates XIV, XVI)

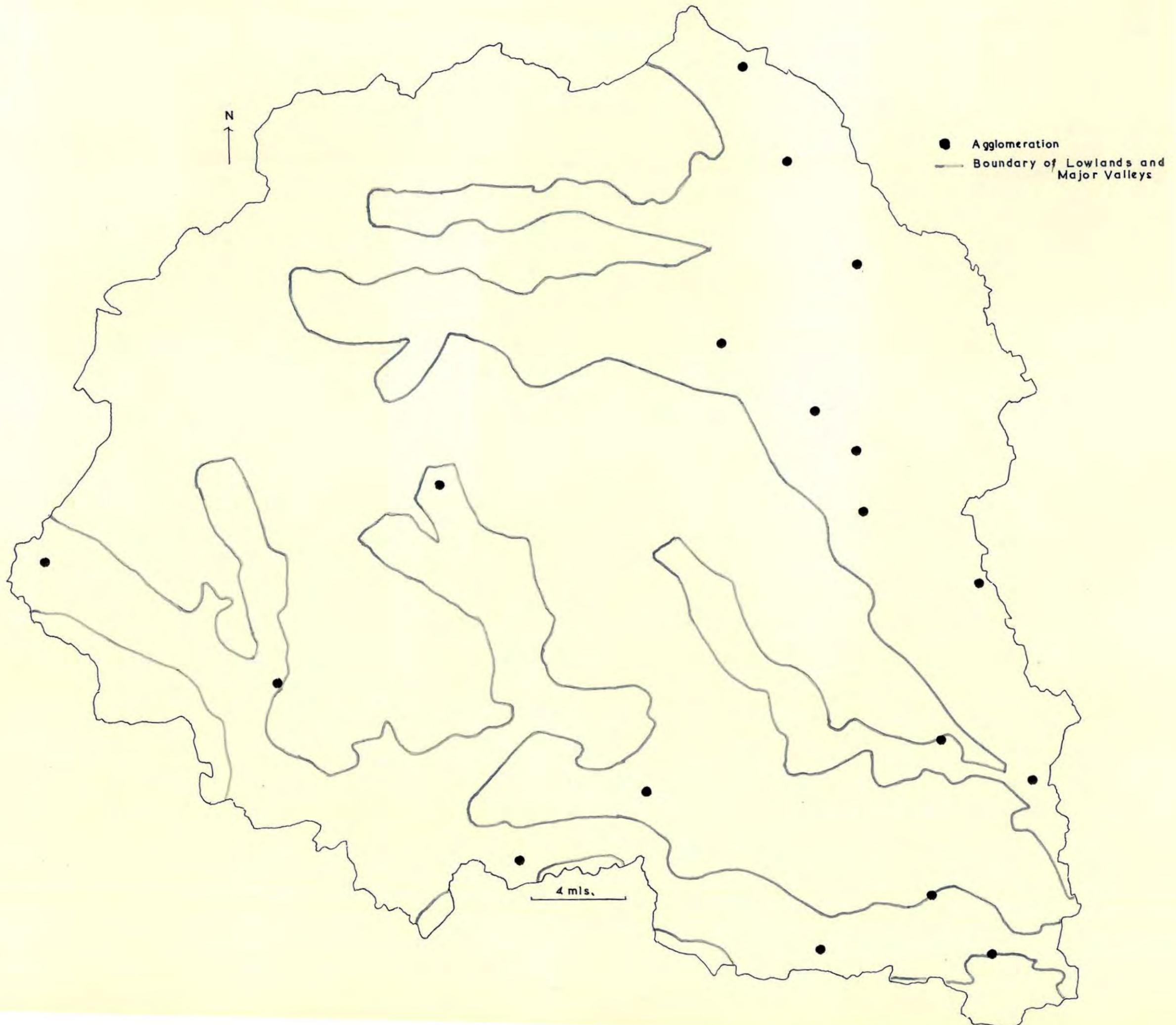


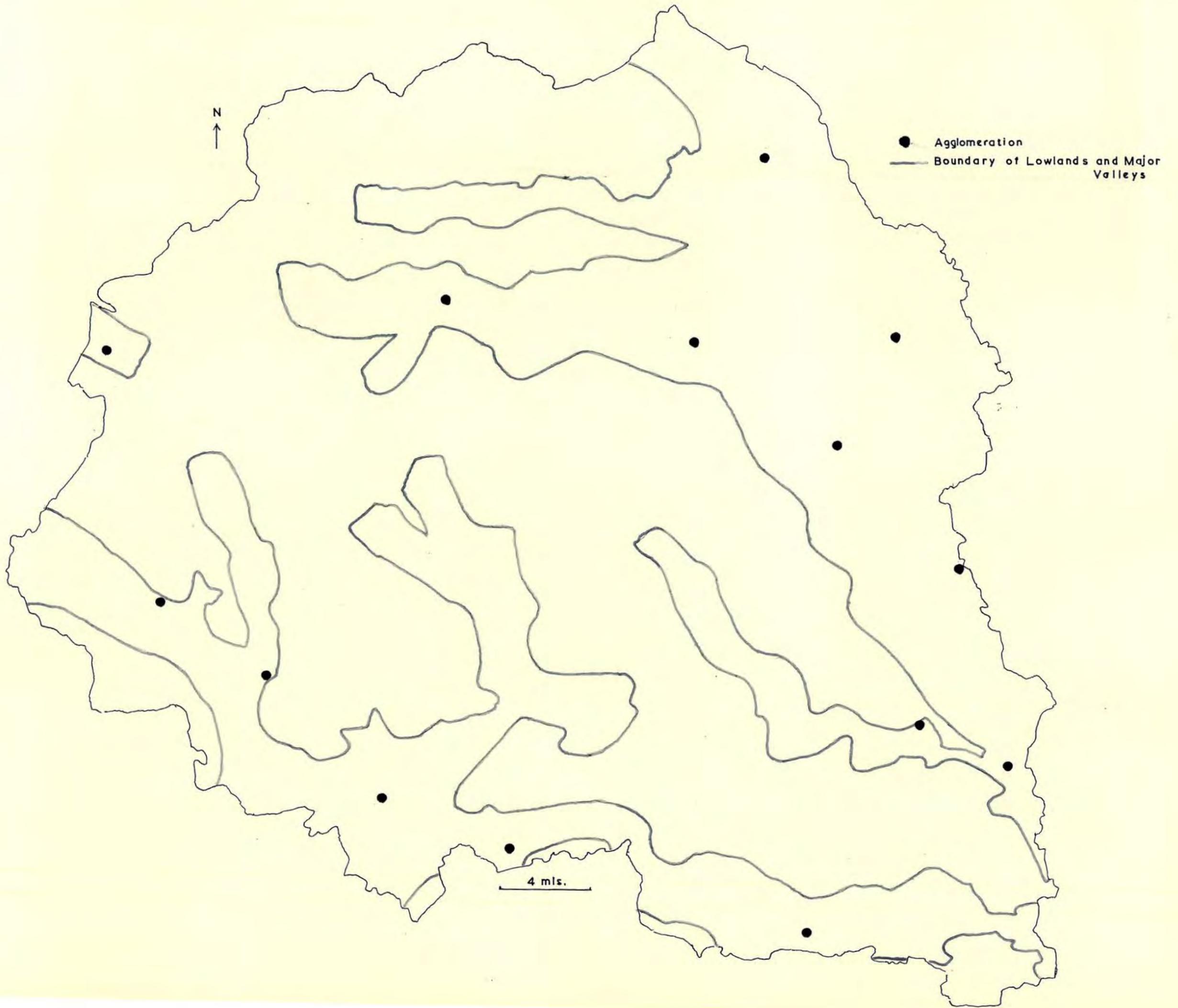


# AGGLOMERATIONS MARKED ON EARLY MAPS - (II) - 1607

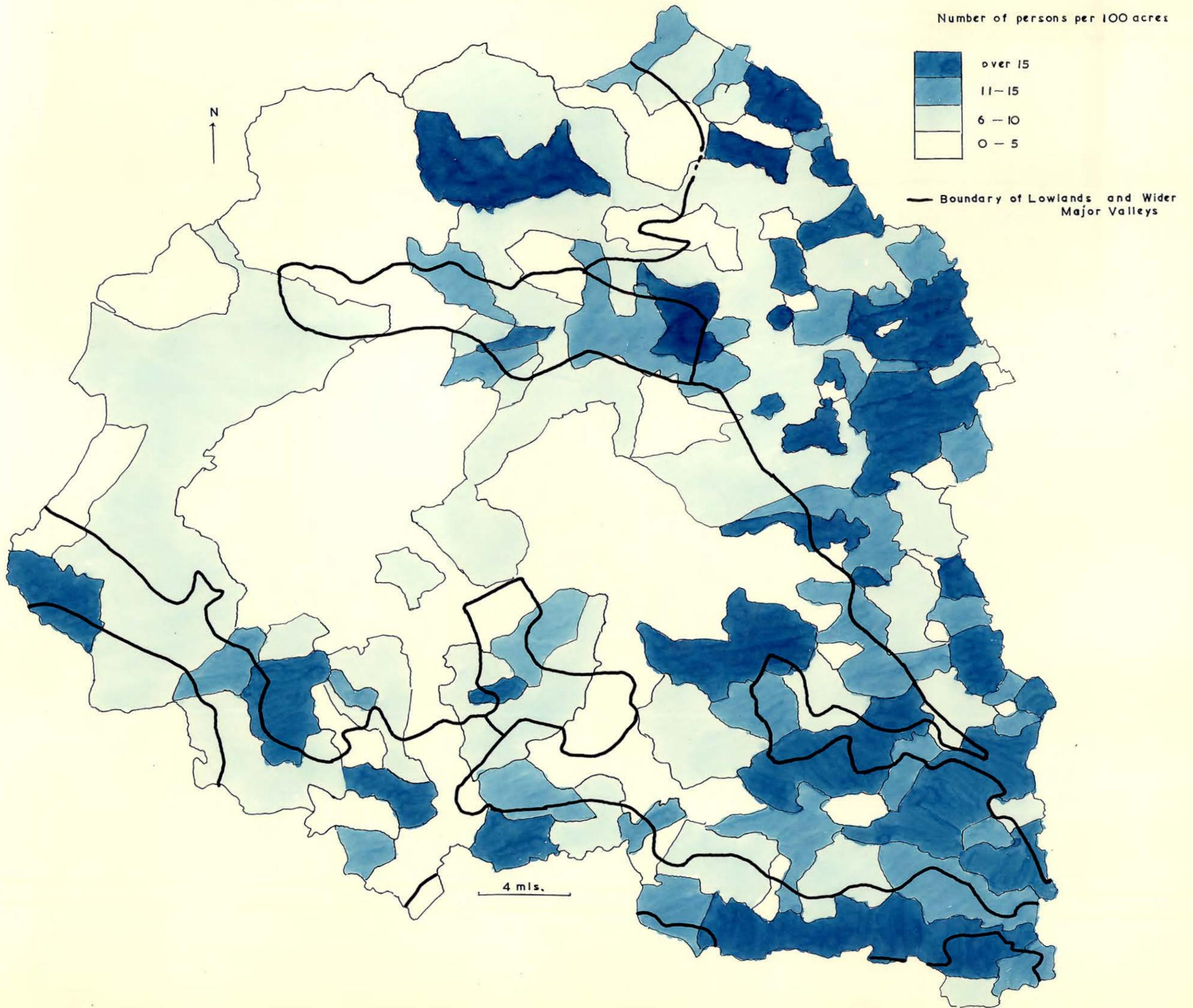


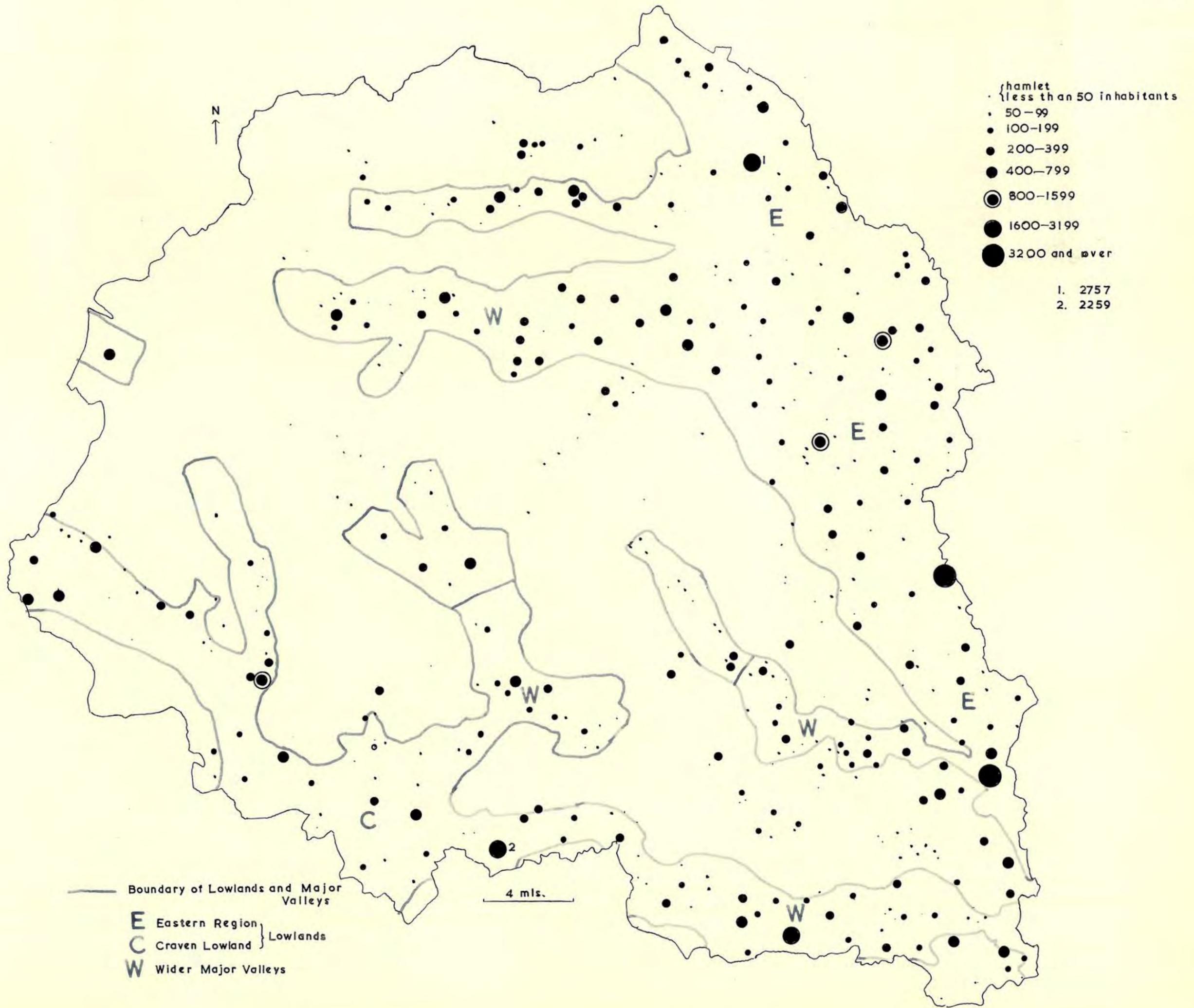
# AGGLOMERATIONS MARKED ON EARLY MAPS - (III) - 1626, 1643





# DENSITY OF POPULATION - 1801

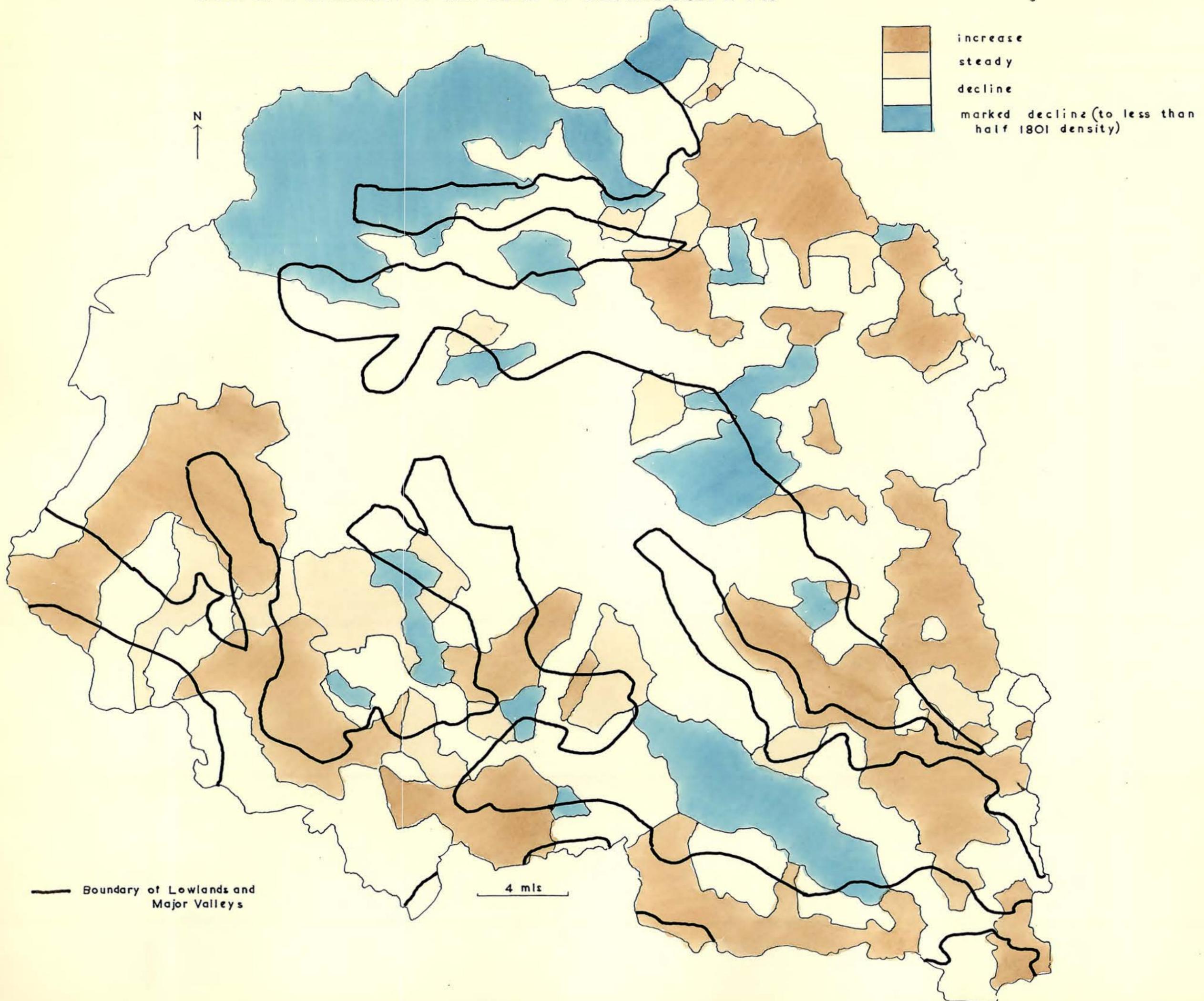






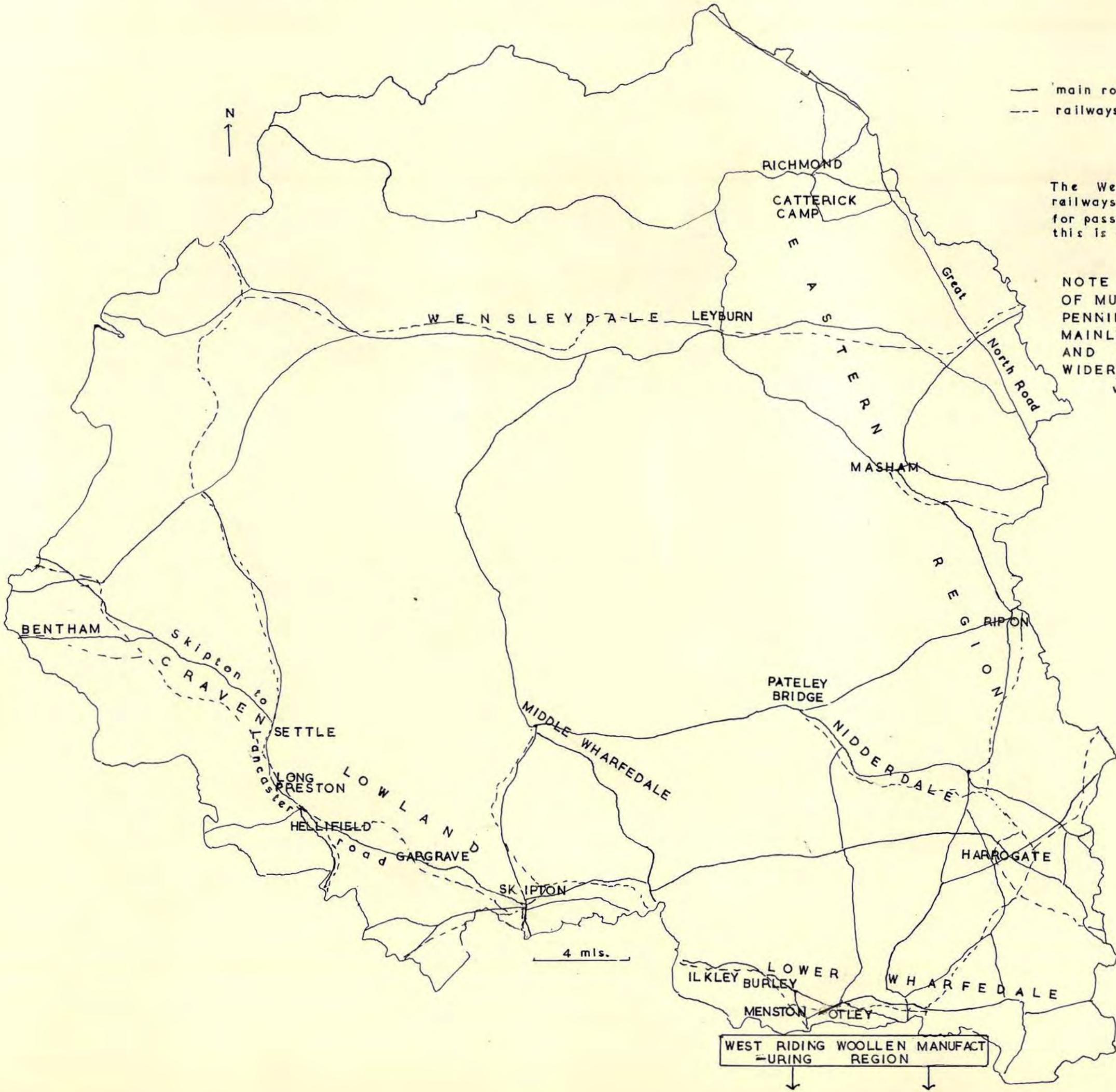
# CHANGES IN THE DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1801 - 1951

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



# MODERN MAIN ROADS & RAILWAYS

AND KEY TO CERTAIN PARISHES MENTIONED IN THE TEXT WITH REFERENCE TO MAP 88 OPPOSITE



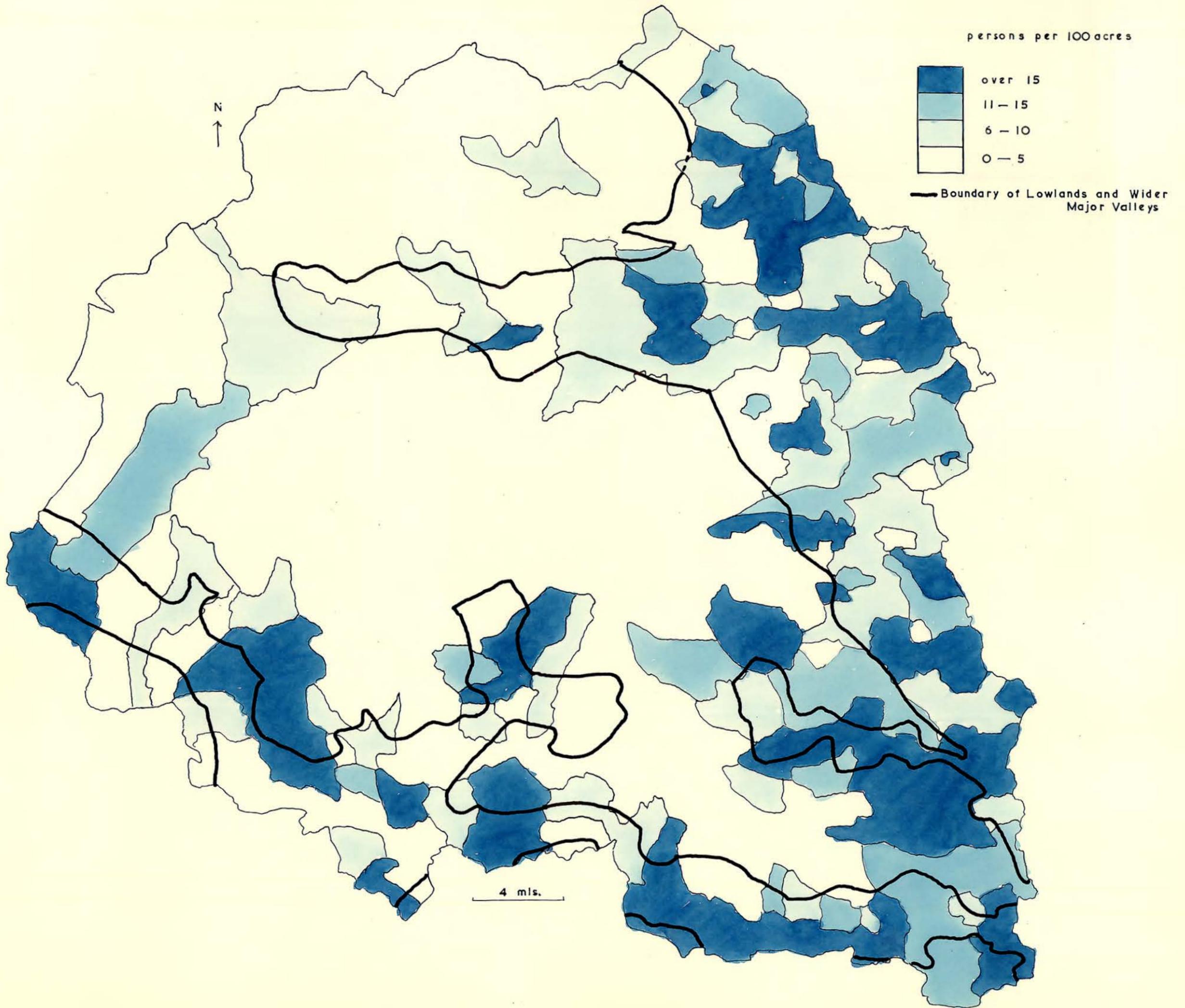
— main roads(A & B class)  
 - - - railways  
 from 201

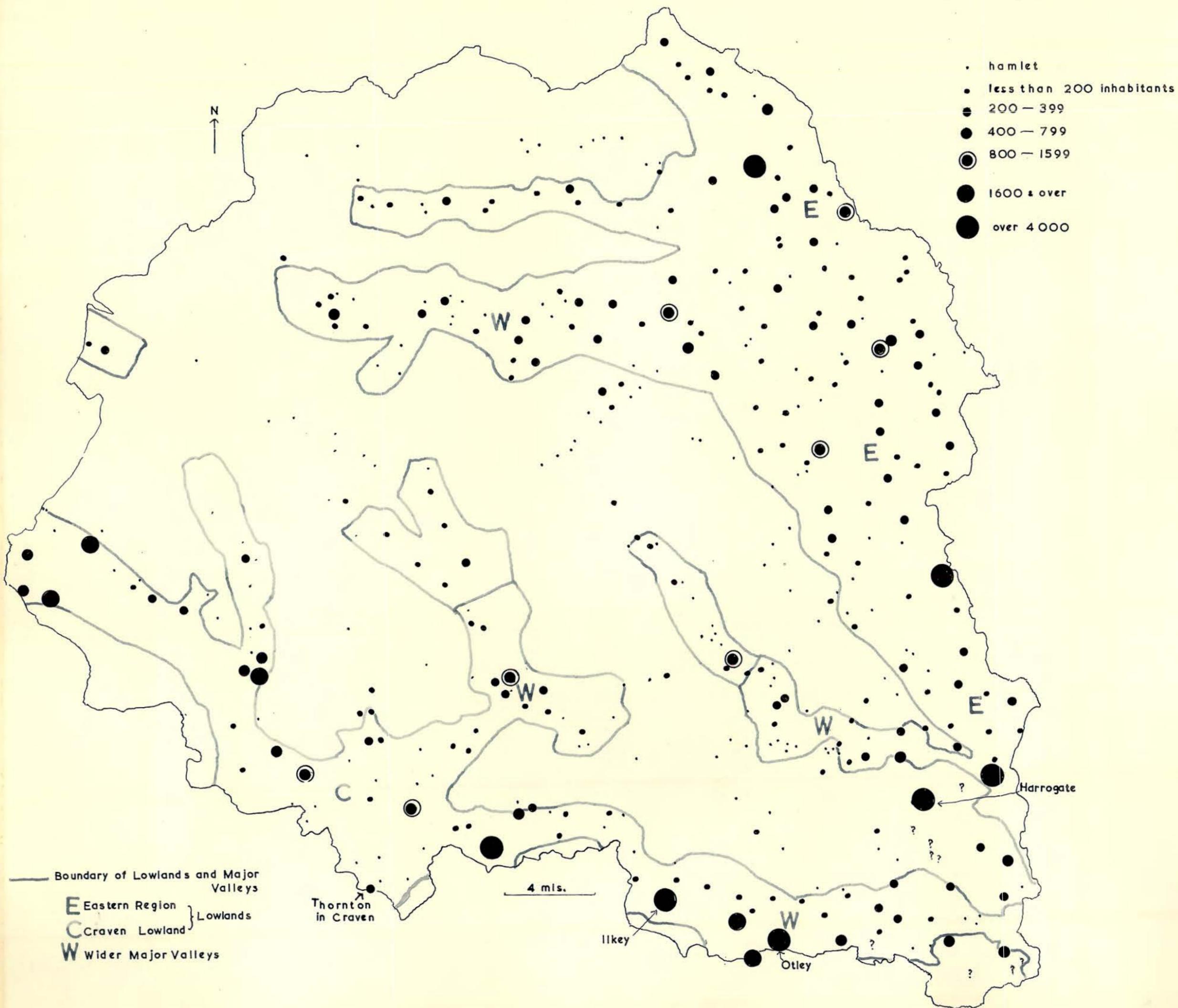
The Wensleydale & Nidderdale railways are no longer used for passenger services, but this is only a recent change.

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

WEST RIDING WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING REGION

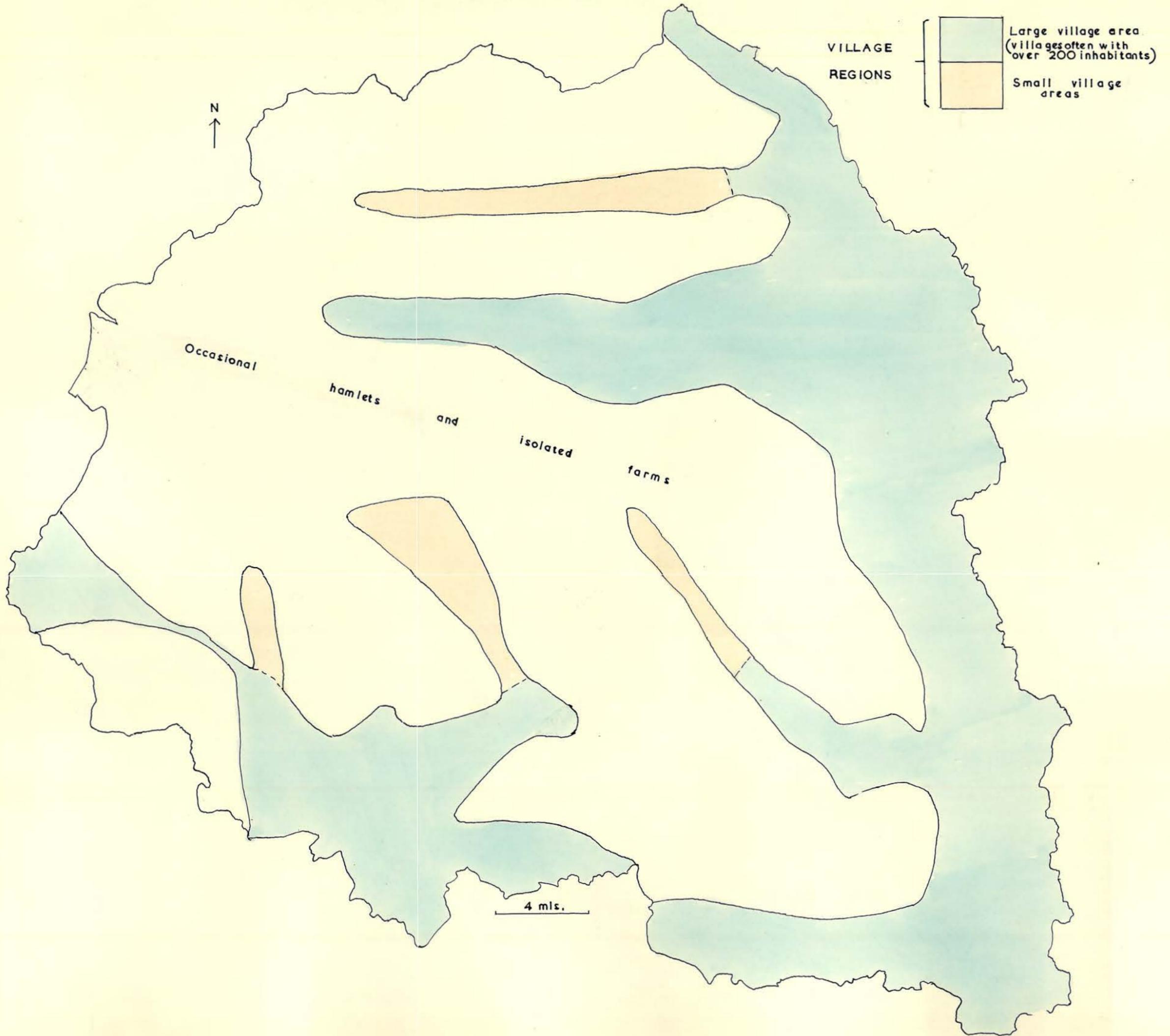
# DENSITY OF POPULATION - 1951





# REGIONALISM IN SETTLEMENT - THE PRIMARY DIVISIONS

COMPARE WITH MAP 12 - PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

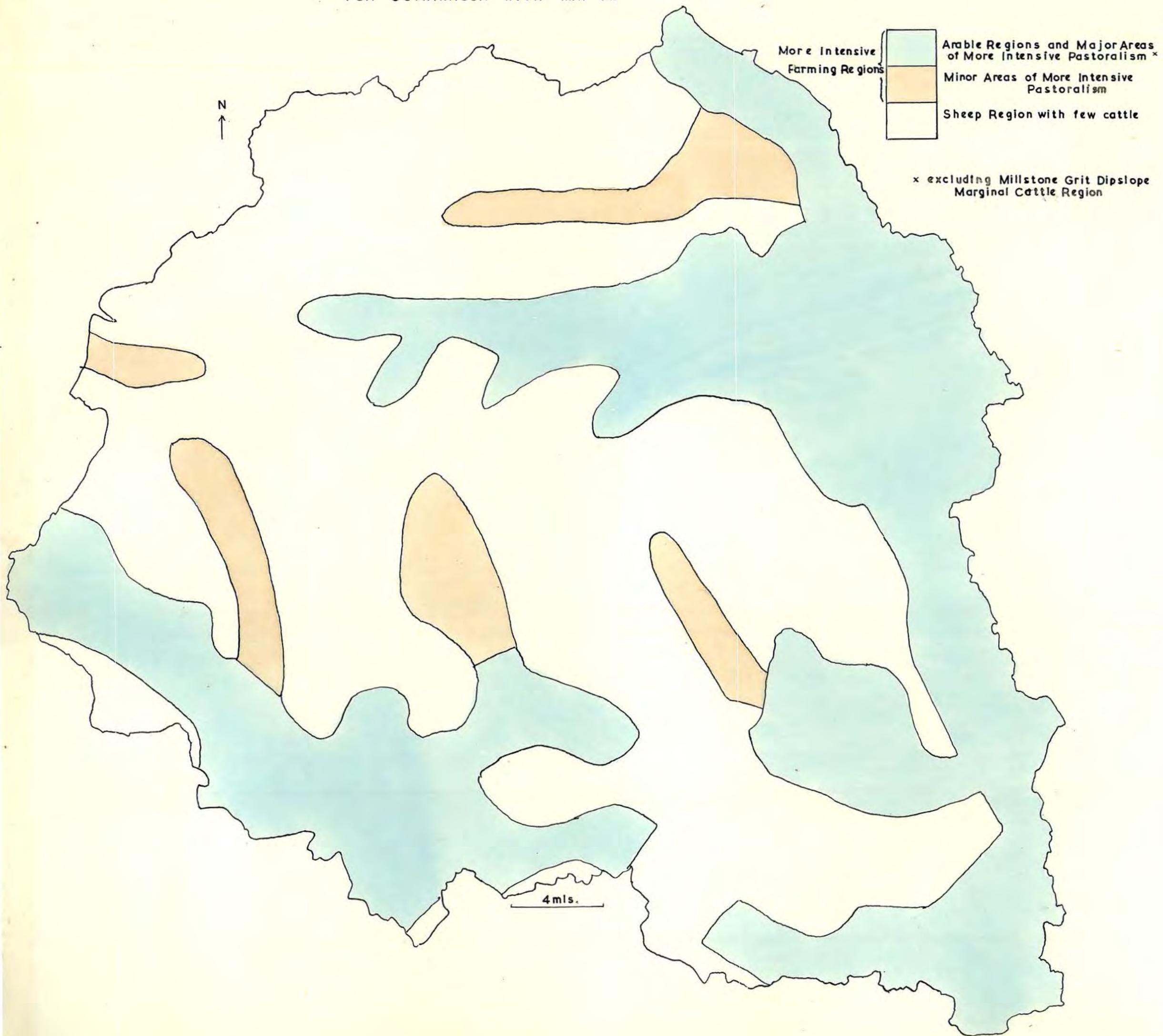


# THE MORE INTENSIVE FARMING REGIONS

FROM MAP 70

93

FOR COMPARISON WITH MAP 92



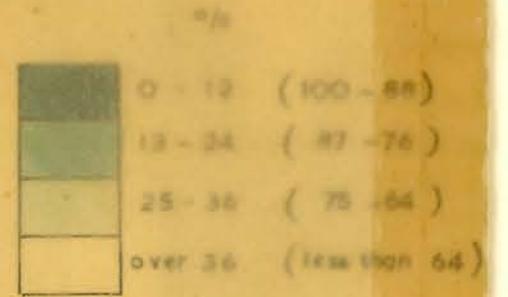
RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF NUCLEATED

DISPERSED SETTLEMENT - 1931

VILLAGE REGIONS

(from Map 92)

NUMBER OF ISOLATED DWELLINGS  
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER  
OF DWELLINGS IN EACH PARISH



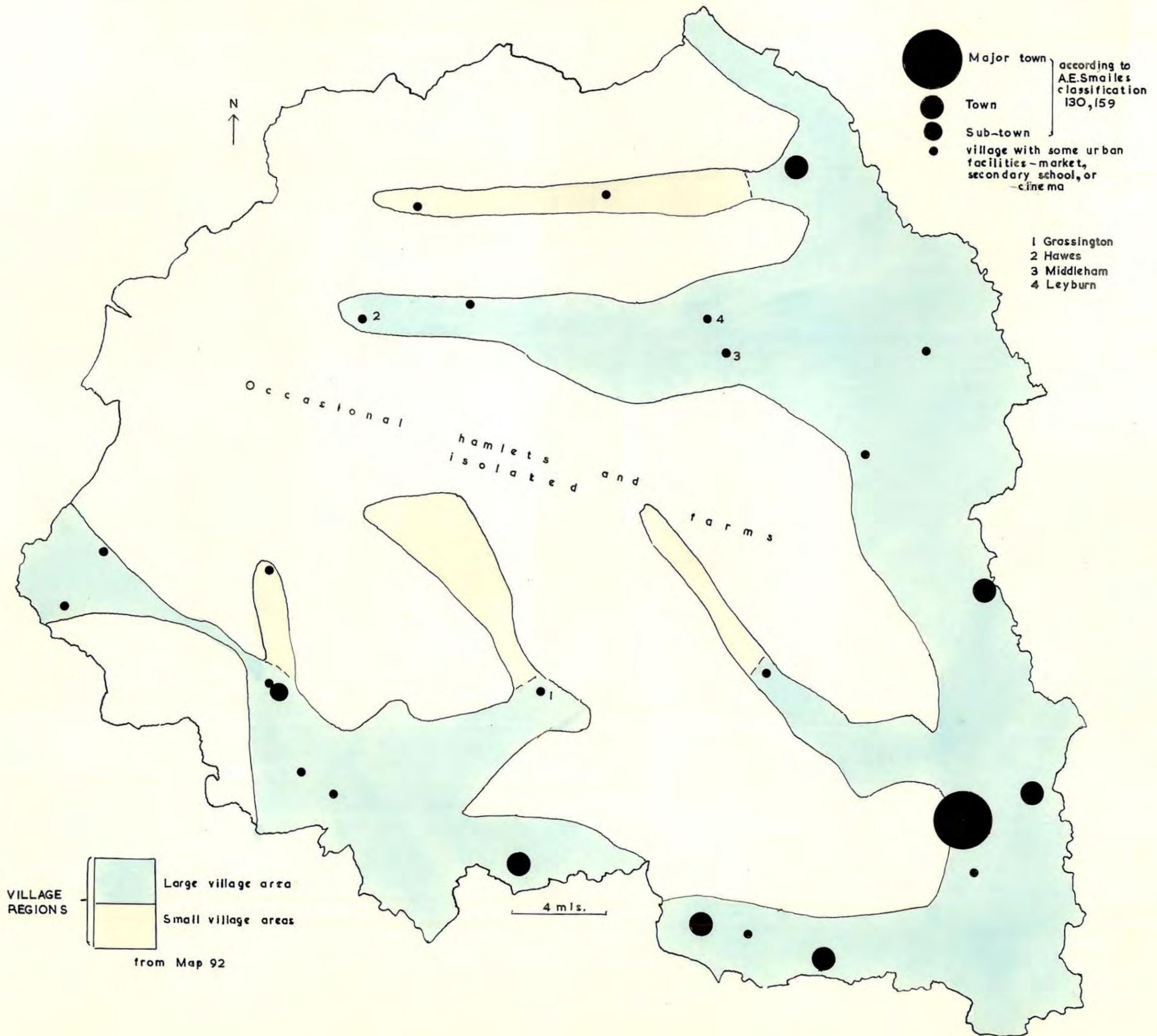
The figure in brackets shows the corresponding percentage of the total parish dwellings which occurs in nucleated settlements



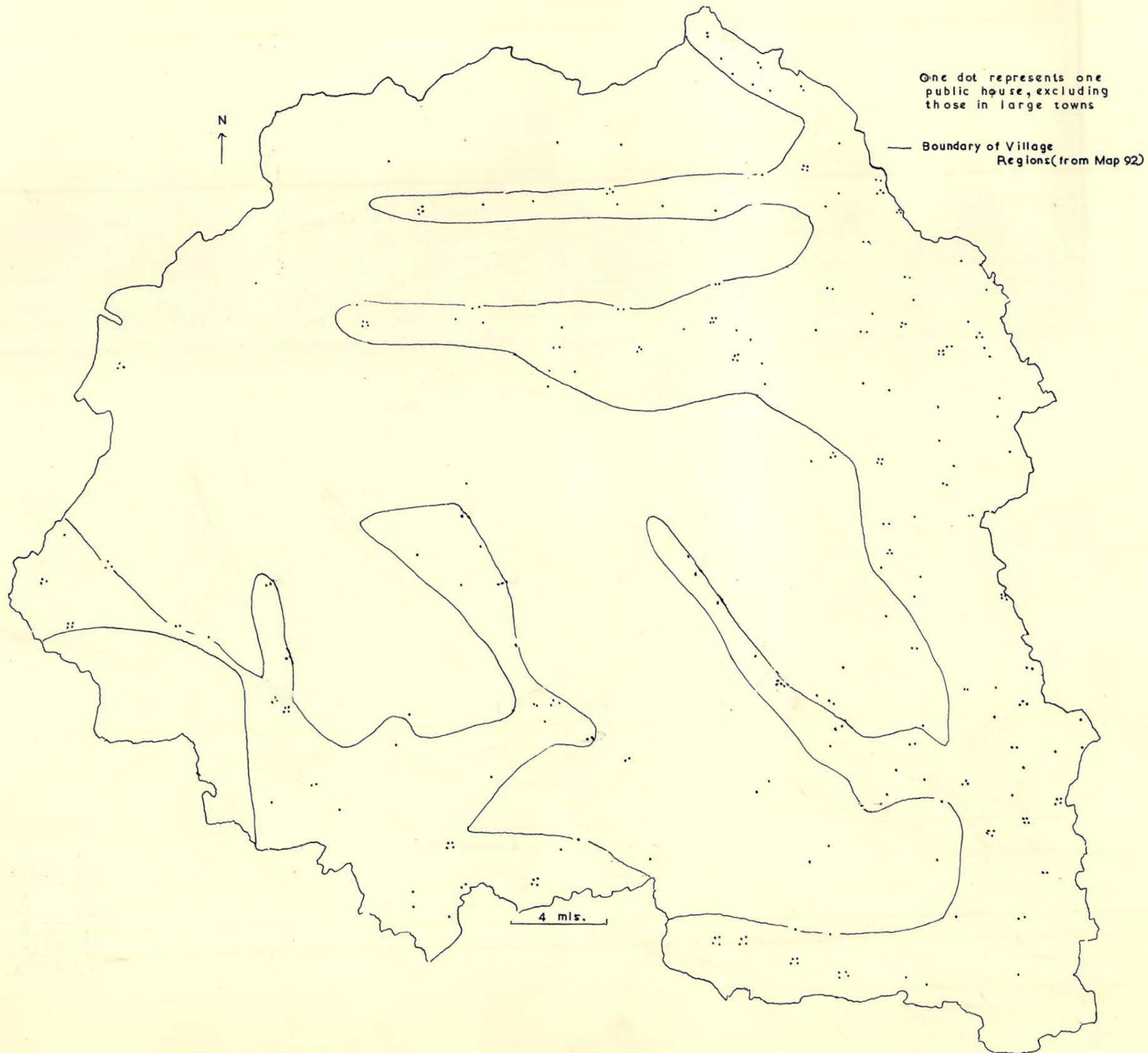
— boundary of Large Village Area  
- - - boundary of Small Village Areas

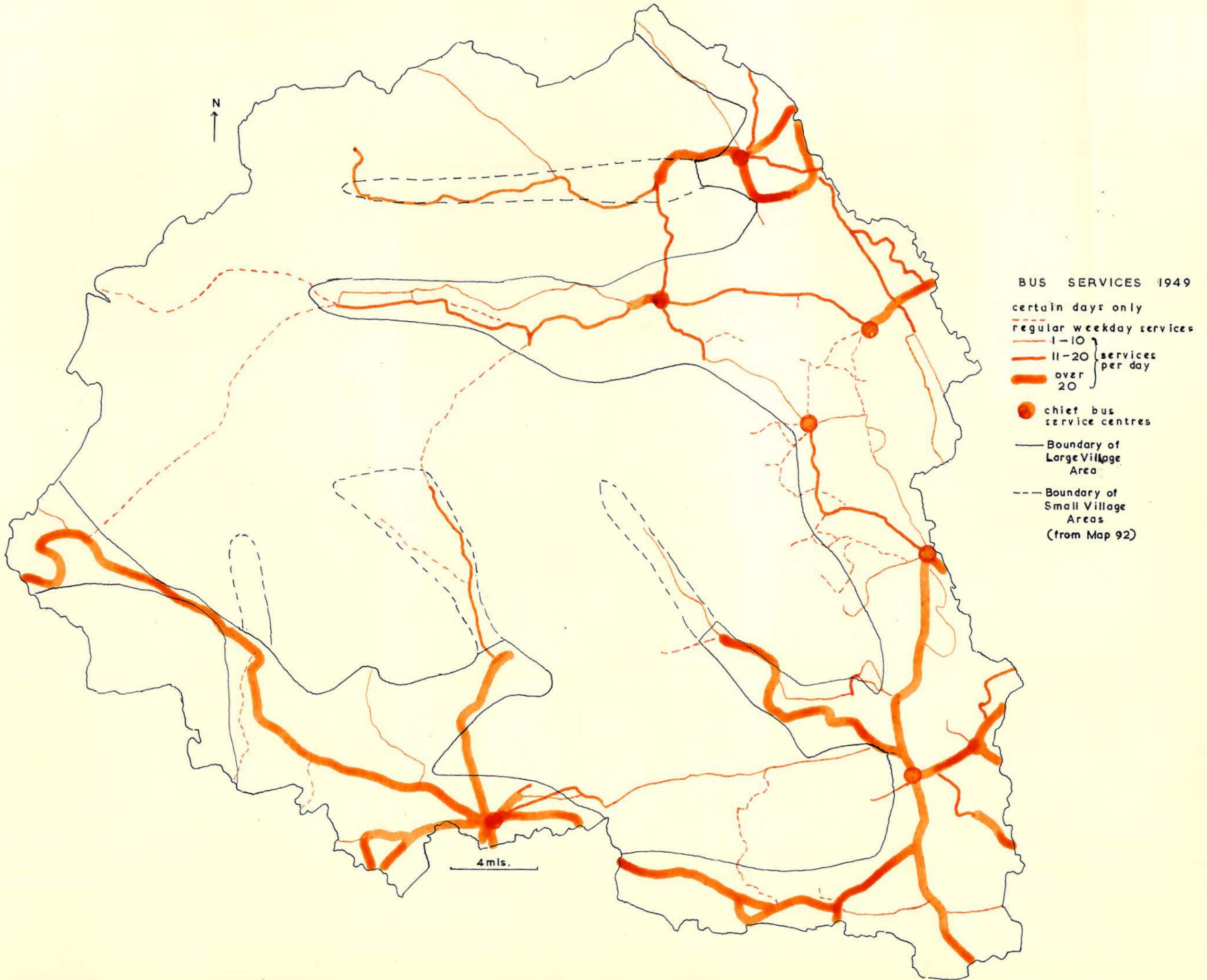
4 mls.

# MAJOR GATHERING CENTRES



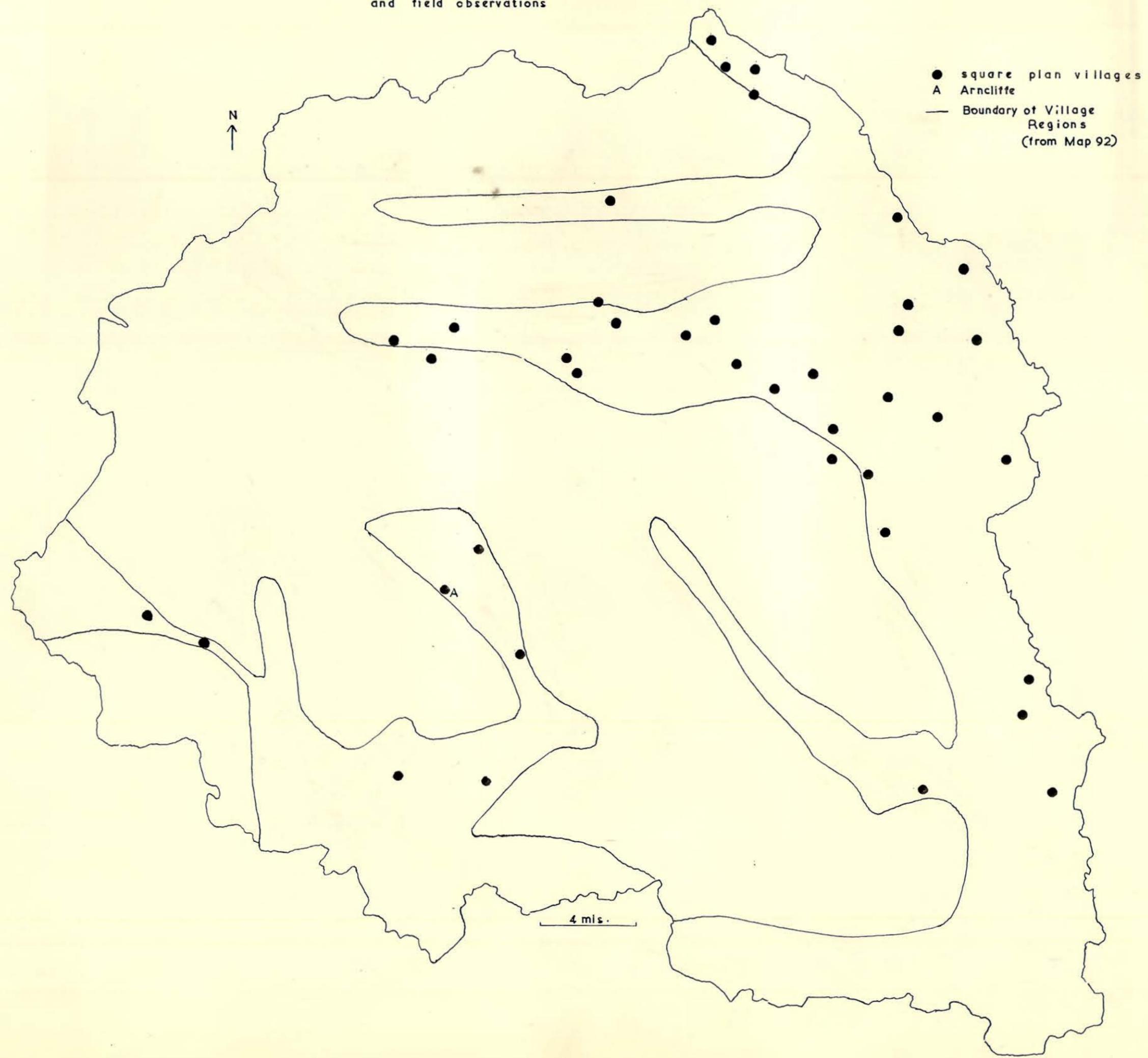






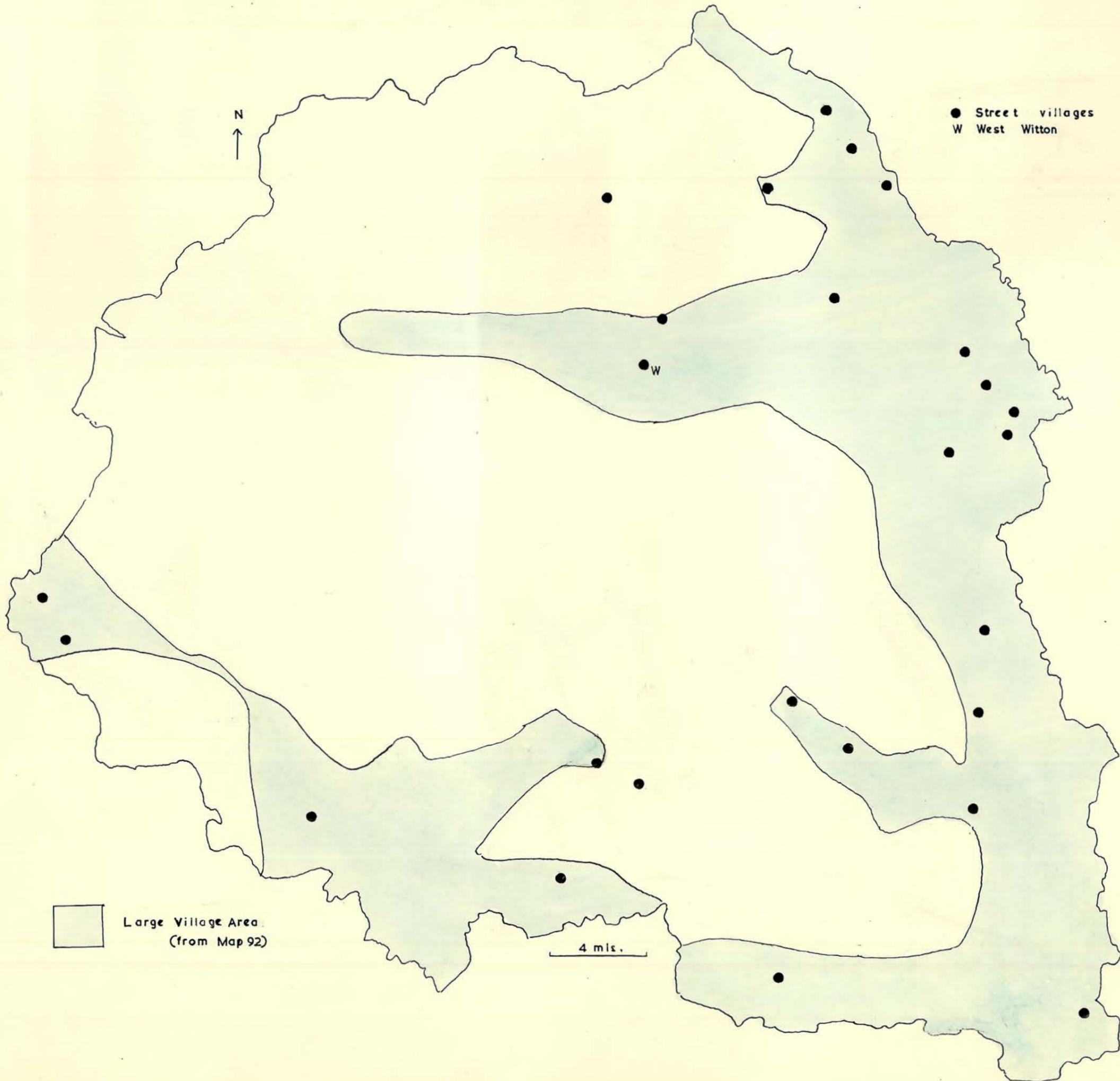
# "SQUARE PLAN" VILLAGES

based on  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch O.S. maps  
and field observations

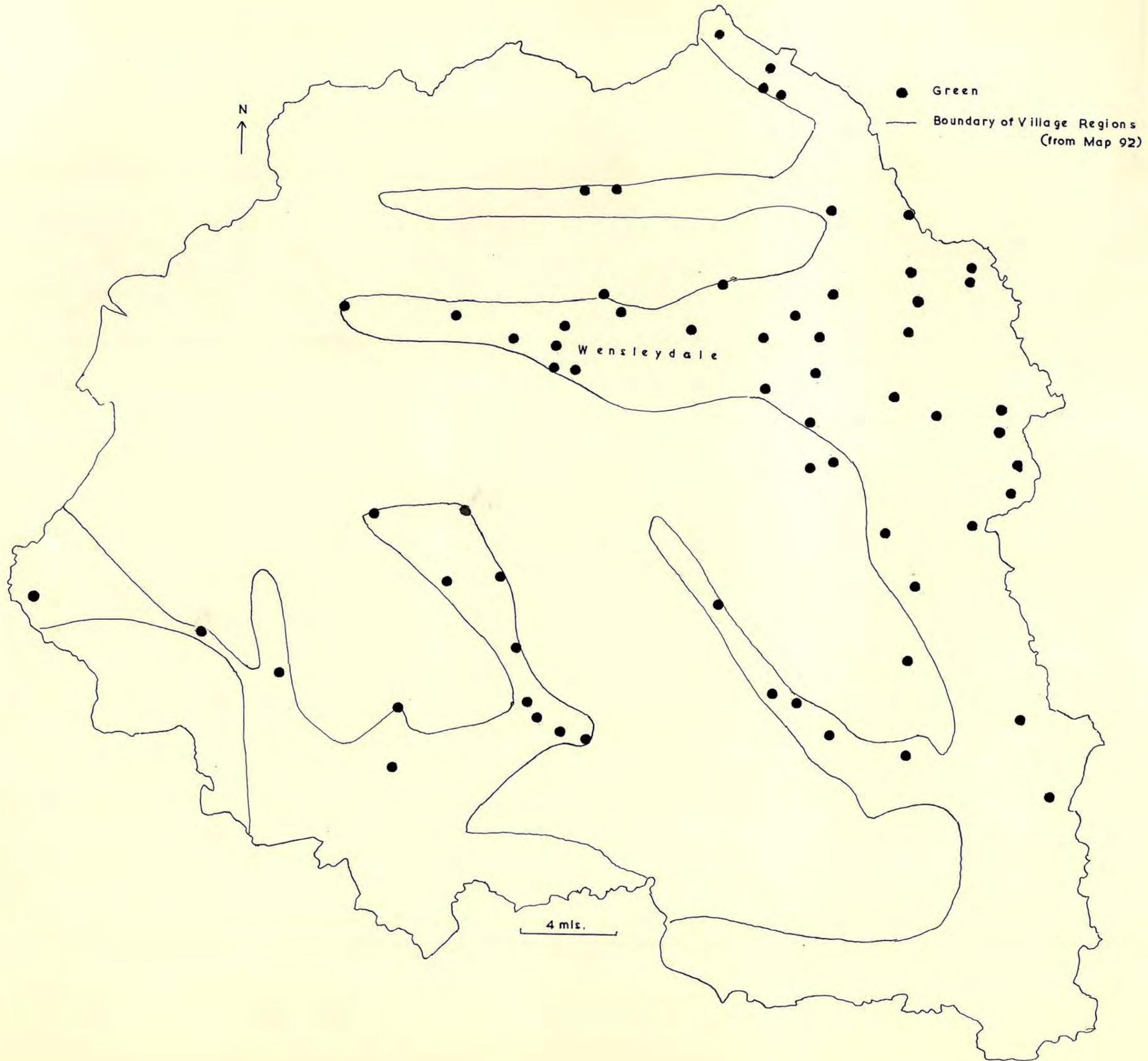


# STREET VILLAGES

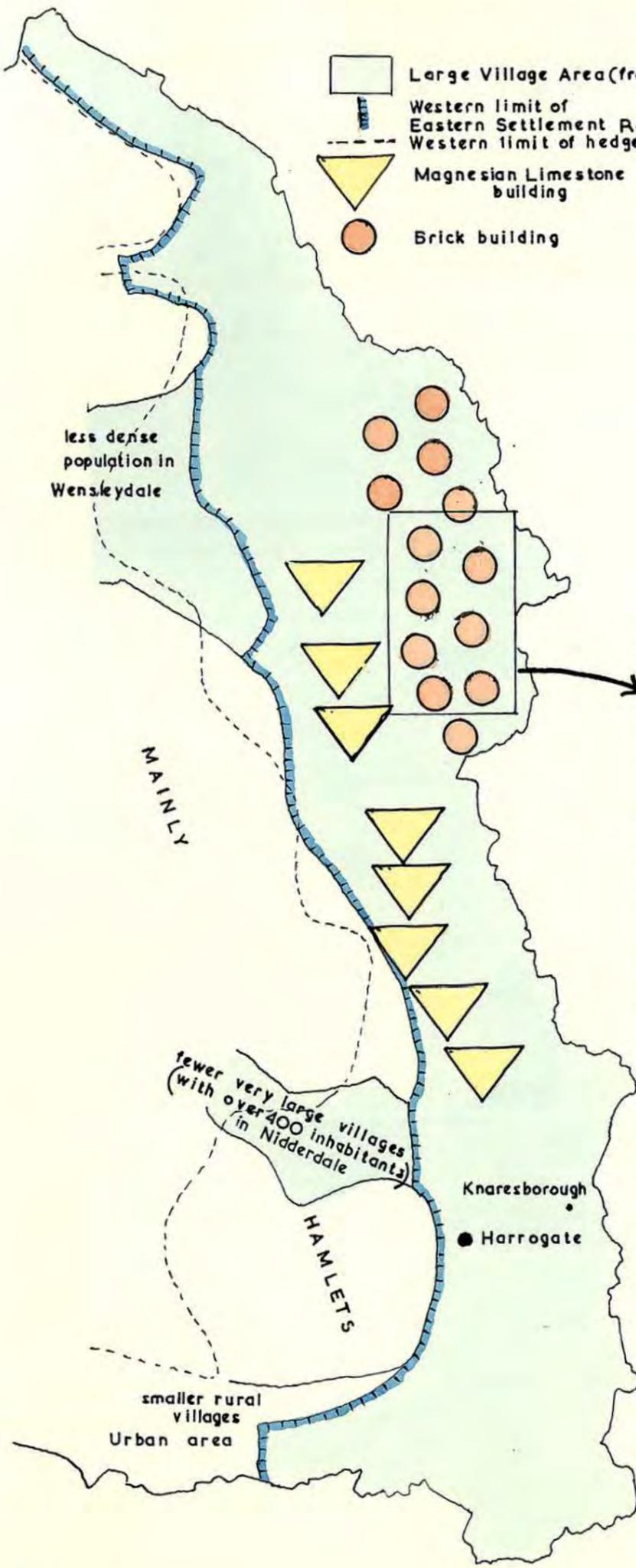
based on  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. O.S. maps  
and field observations



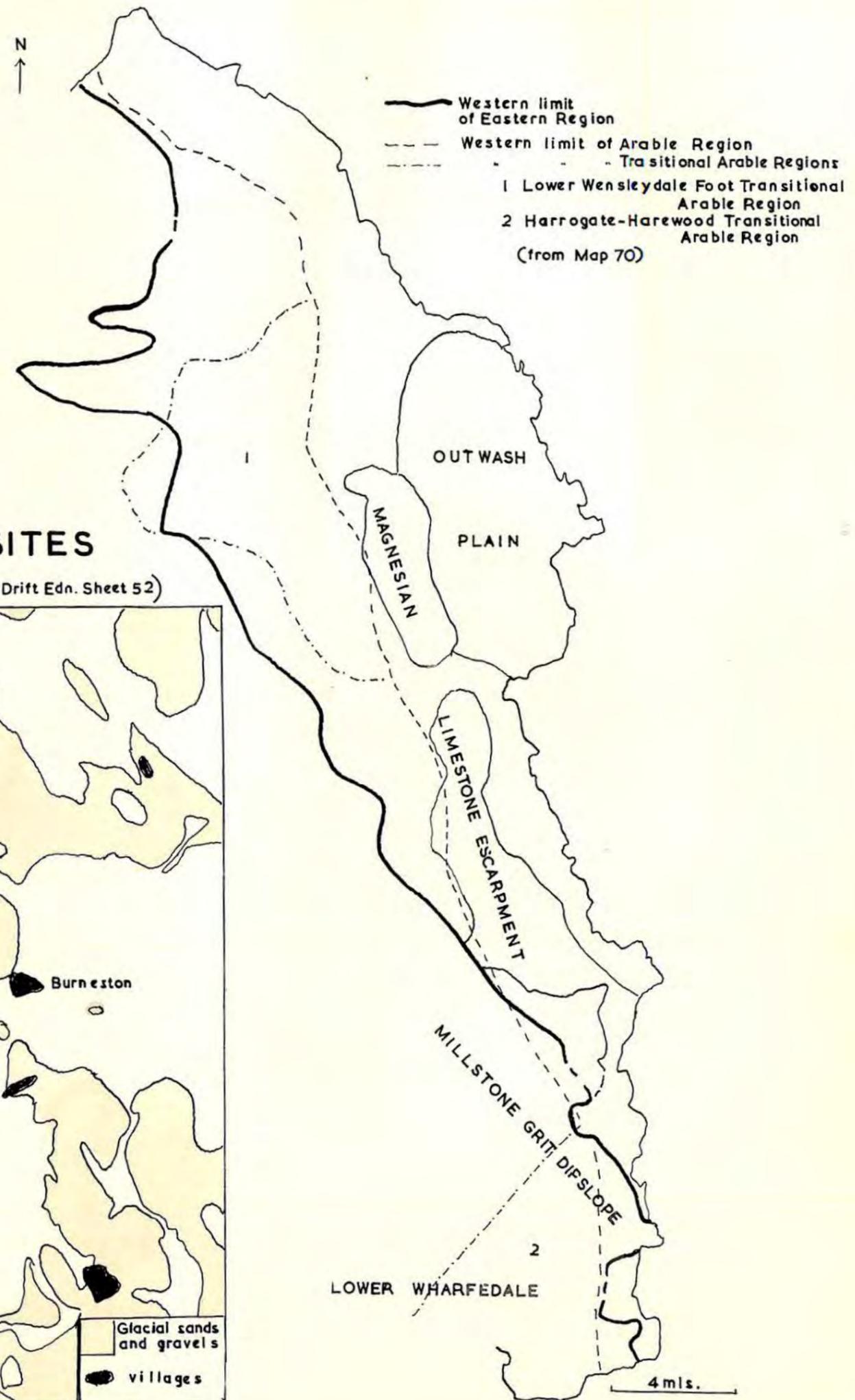
# VILLAGE GREENS



(a) THE EASTERN SETTLEMENT REGION

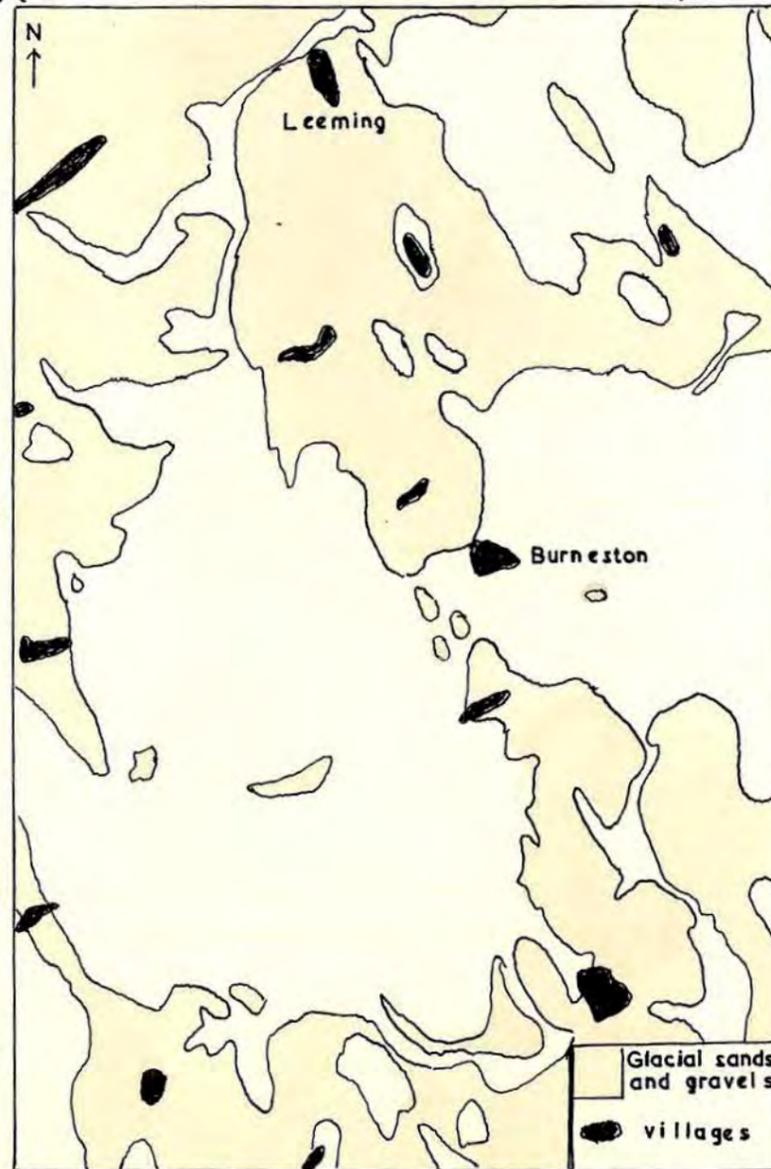


(b) THE PHYSICAL & ECONOMIC BASIS 102

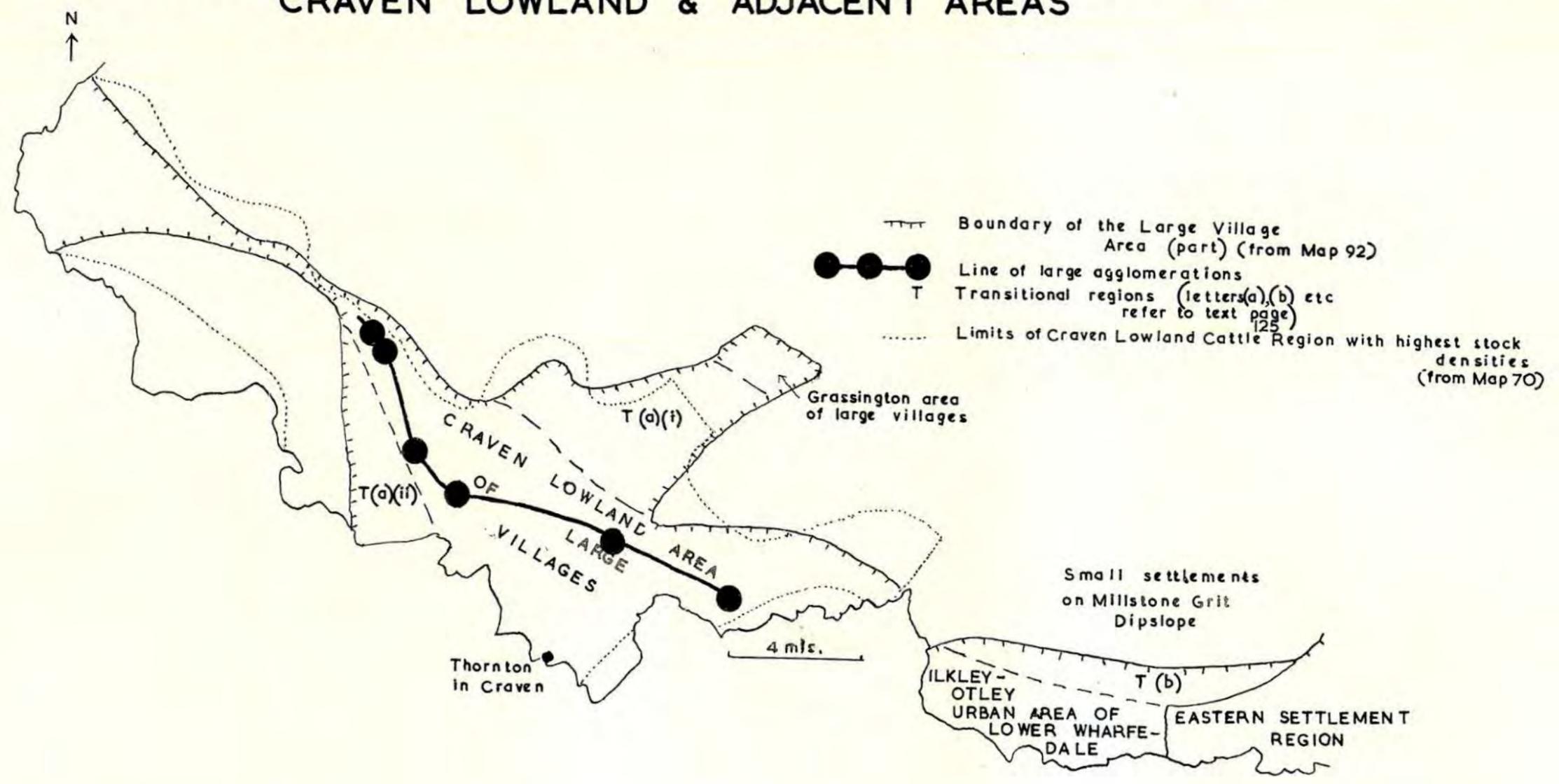


(c) VILLAGE SITES

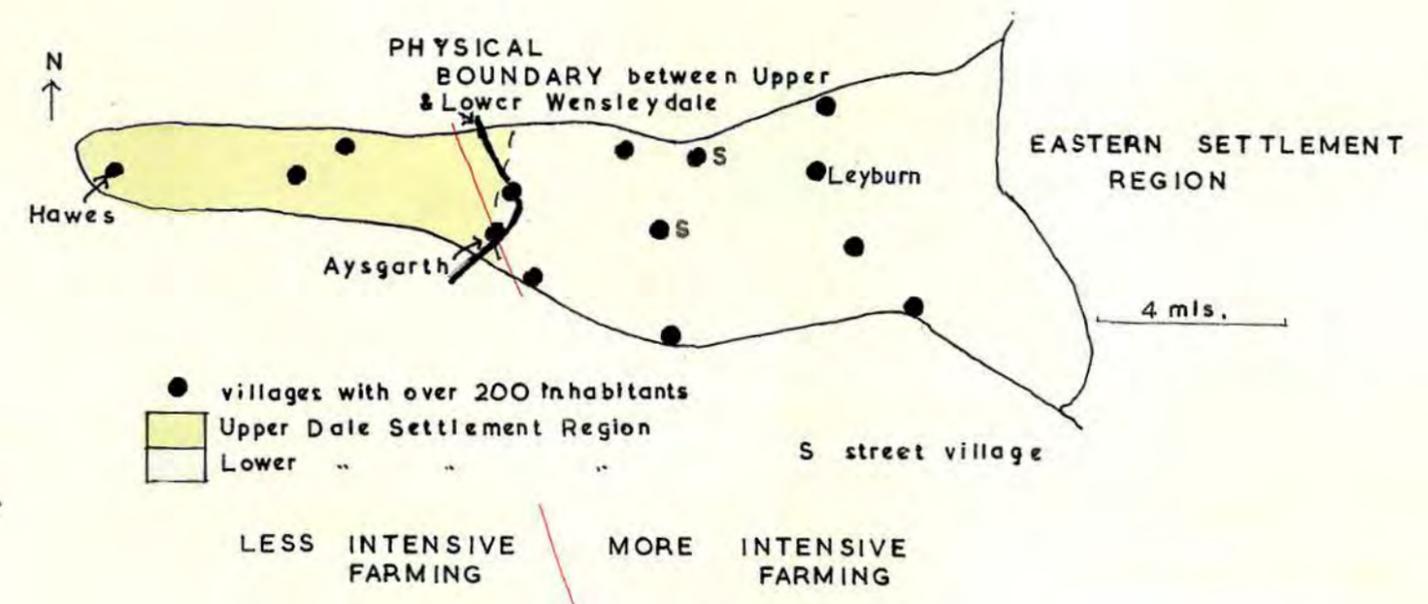
(traced from 1 inch Geological Map Drift Edn. Sheet 52)



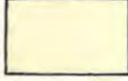
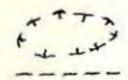
(a) SETTLEMENT REGIONS CORRESPONDING WITH THE CRAVEN LOWLAND & ADJACENT AREAS



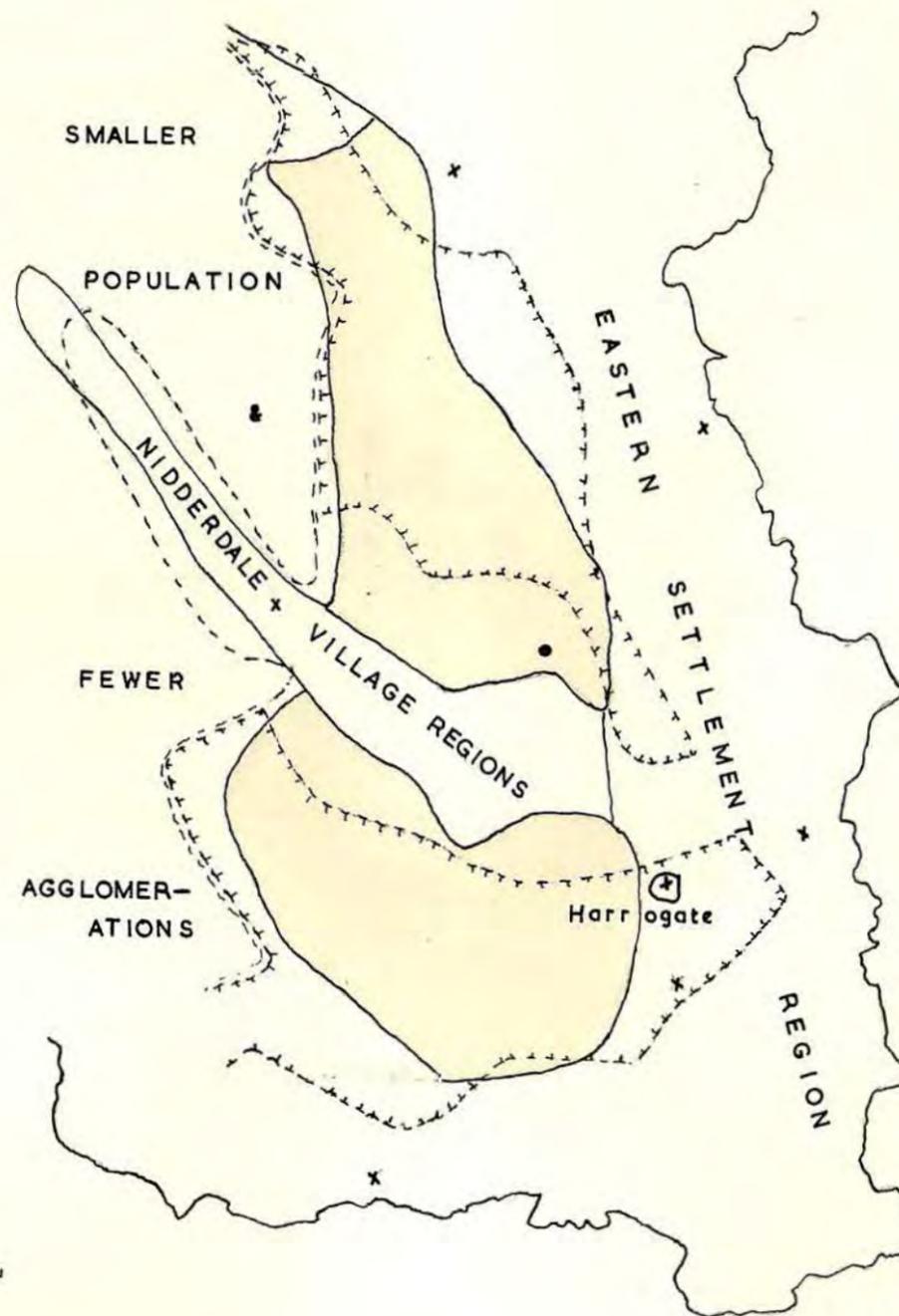
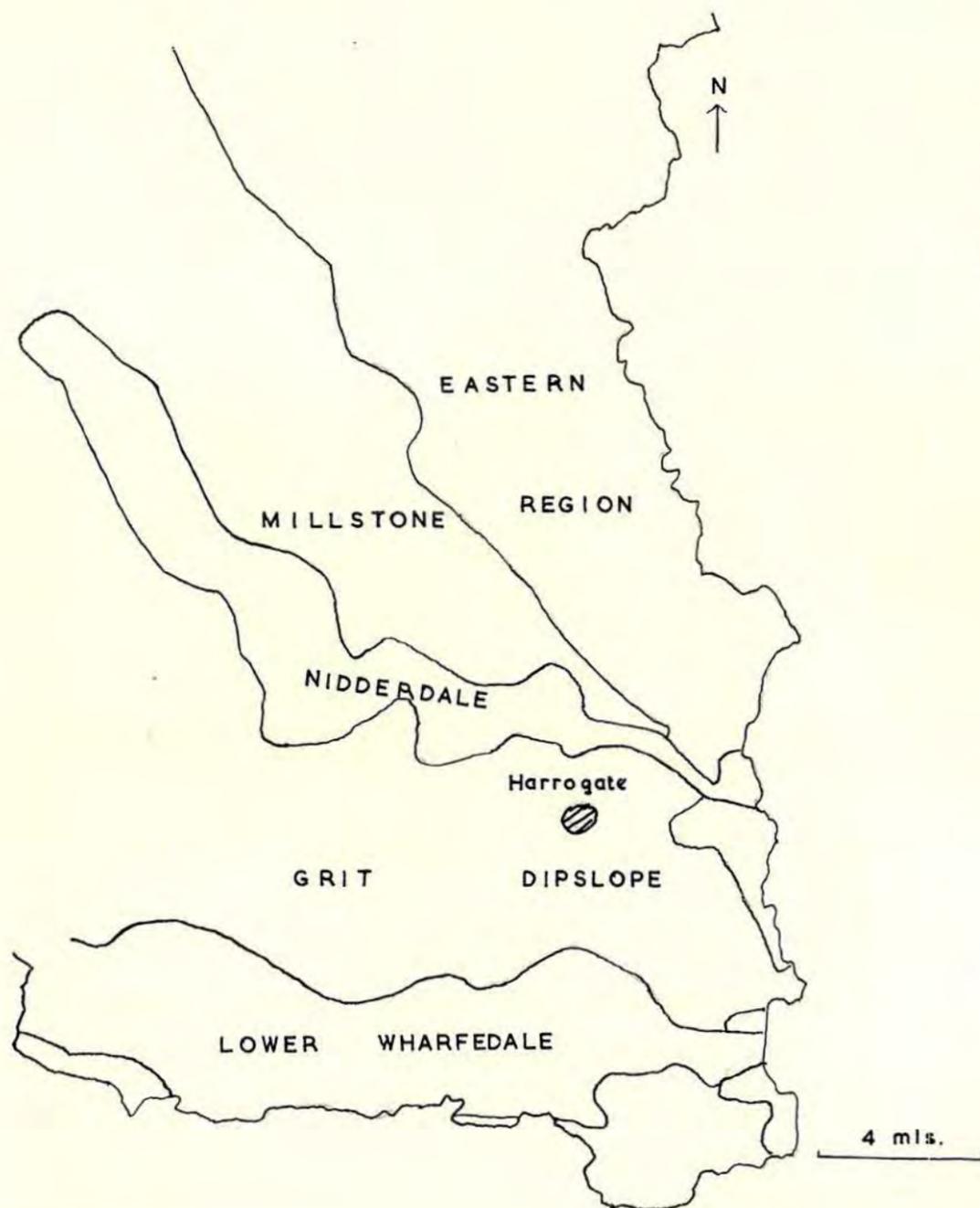
(b) THE LARGE VILLAGE AREA CORRESPONDING WITH WENSLEYDALE



SETTLEMENT & FARMING

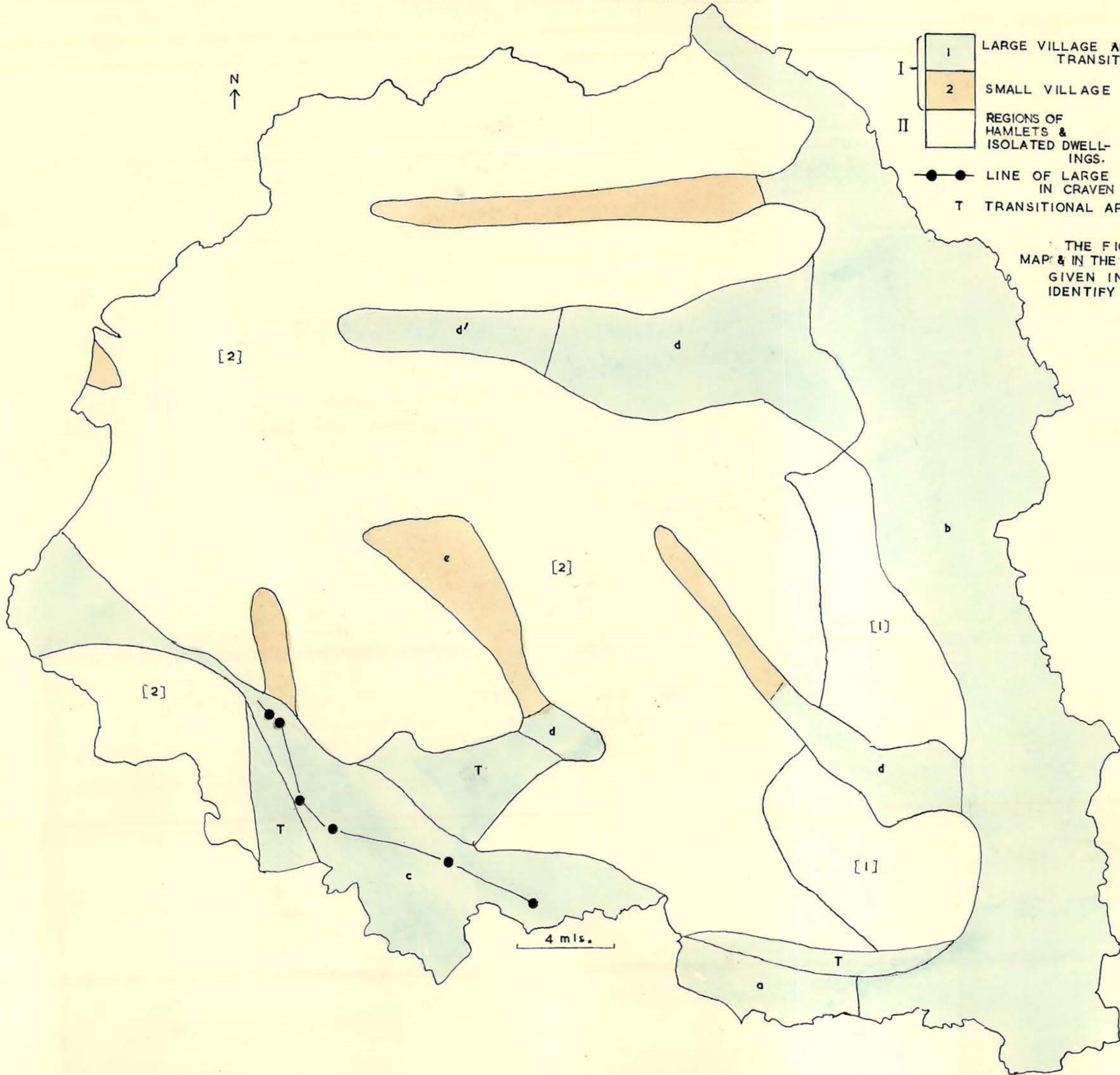
-  Lower Millstone Grit Dipslope Settlement Region ("Hamlets" Region) (from Map 70)
-  Lower Millstone Grit Dipslope Marginal Cattle Region - Western limit of cattle farming on an important scale on the Millstone Grit Dipslope (from Map 62)
- x Market 3(150)
- Bishop Thornton

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS



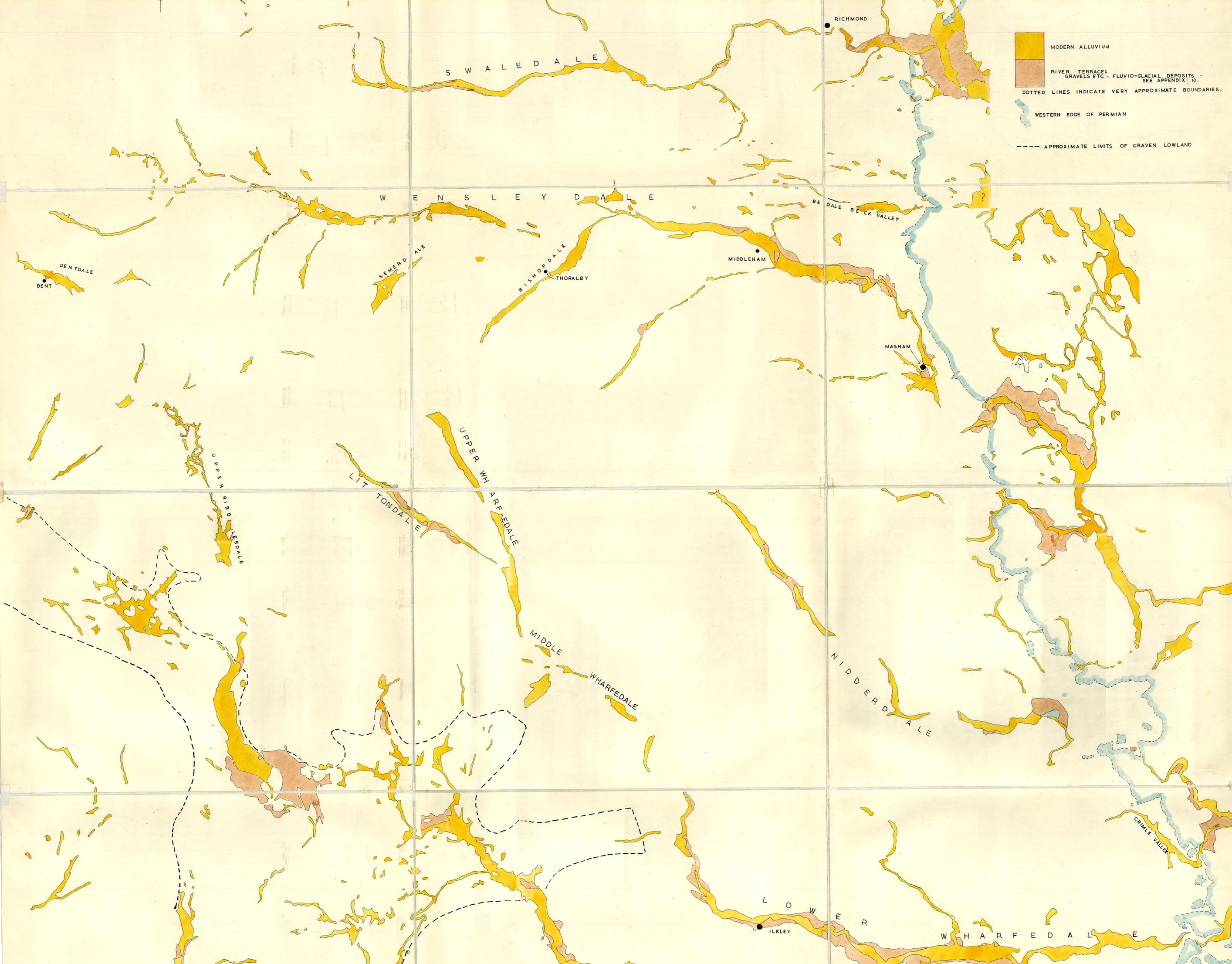
# SETTLEMENT REGIONS (PRESENT DAY)

COMPARE WITH MAP 12 — PHYSICAL DIVISIONS



I	1	LARGE VILLAGE AREA INCLUDING TRANSITIONAL REGIONS	} VILLAGE REGIONS
	2		
II		REGIONS OF HAMLETS & ISOLATED DWELL- INGS. (from Map 92)	
	●—●	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.



MODERN ALLUVIUM  
RIVER TERRACES  
GRAVELS ETC - FLUVIO-GLACIAL DEPOSITS -  
SEE APPENDIX 10.  
DOTTED LINES INDICATE VERY APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES.  
WESTERN EDGE OF PERMIAN  
--- APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF CRAVEN LOWLAND

S W A L E D A L E

W E N S L E Y D A L L E

B E D A L E B E C K V A L L E Y

D E N T D A L E  
D E N T

S E M E R D A L E

B I S H O P D A L E  
T H O R A L B Y

M I D D L E H A M

M A S H A M

U P P E R R I B B L E S D A L E

L I T T O N D A L E

U P P E R W H A R F E D A L E

M I D D L E W H A R F E D A L E

N I D D E R D A L E

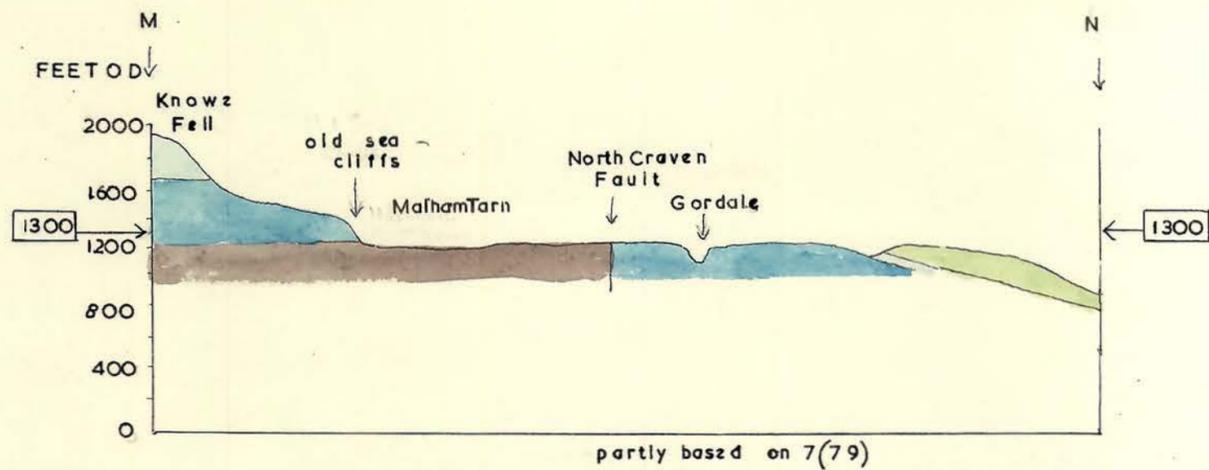
C R I N G L E V A L L E Y

L O W E R W H A R F E D A L E  
I L K L E Y

W H A R F E D A L E



DRAWN FROM 1 INCH O.S. MAP & 1 INCH GEOLOGICAL MAP, NEW SERIES, SHEET 50.



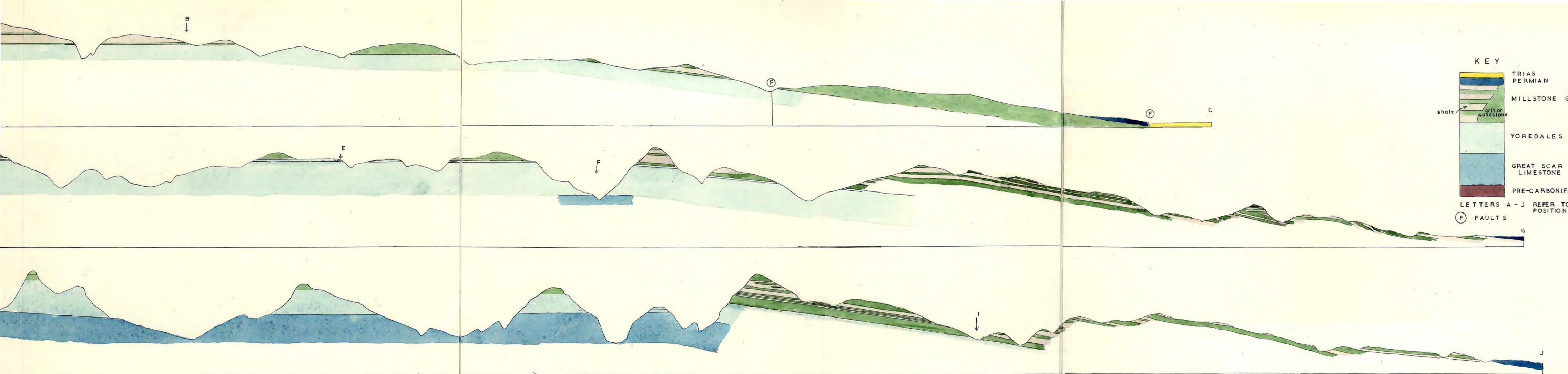
partly based on 7(79)



letters KLMN identify section lines on map 2

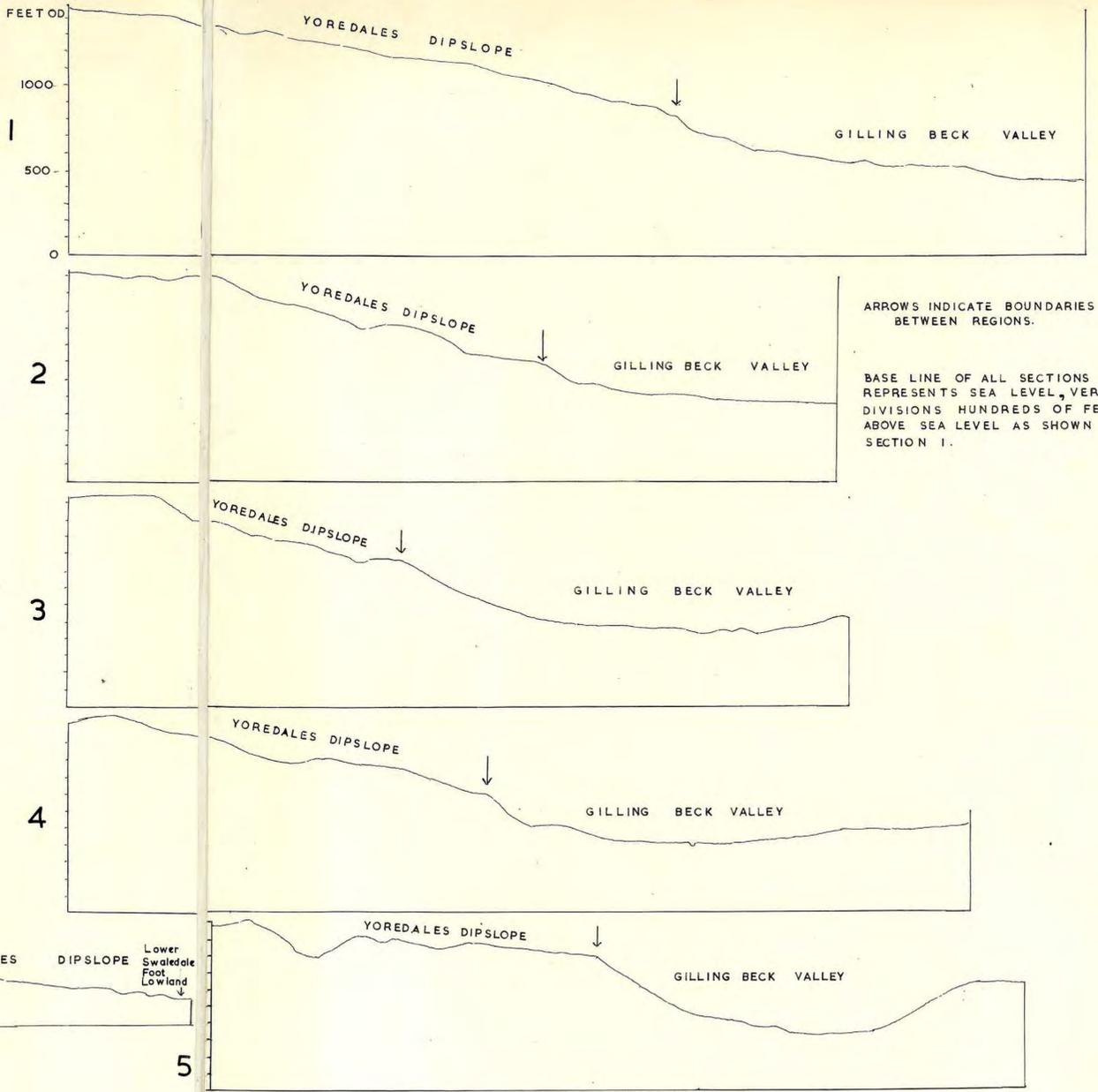
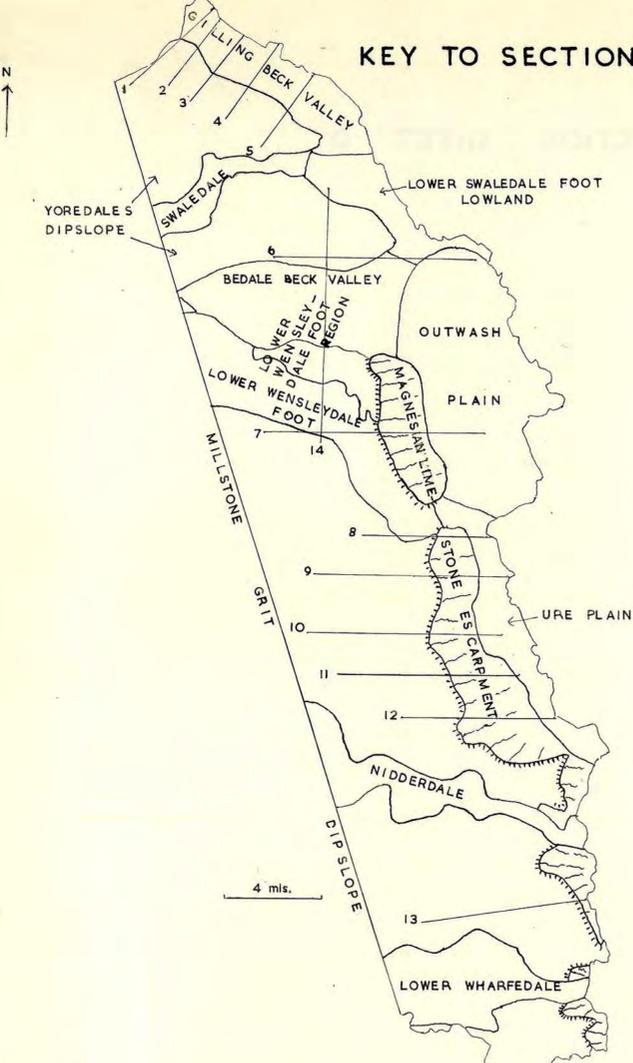
scales as on section sheet A

**SECTIONS SHOWING THE 1300 FOOT EROSION SURFACE**  
**AND STRUCTURE OF THE CRAVEN HIGHLANDS**



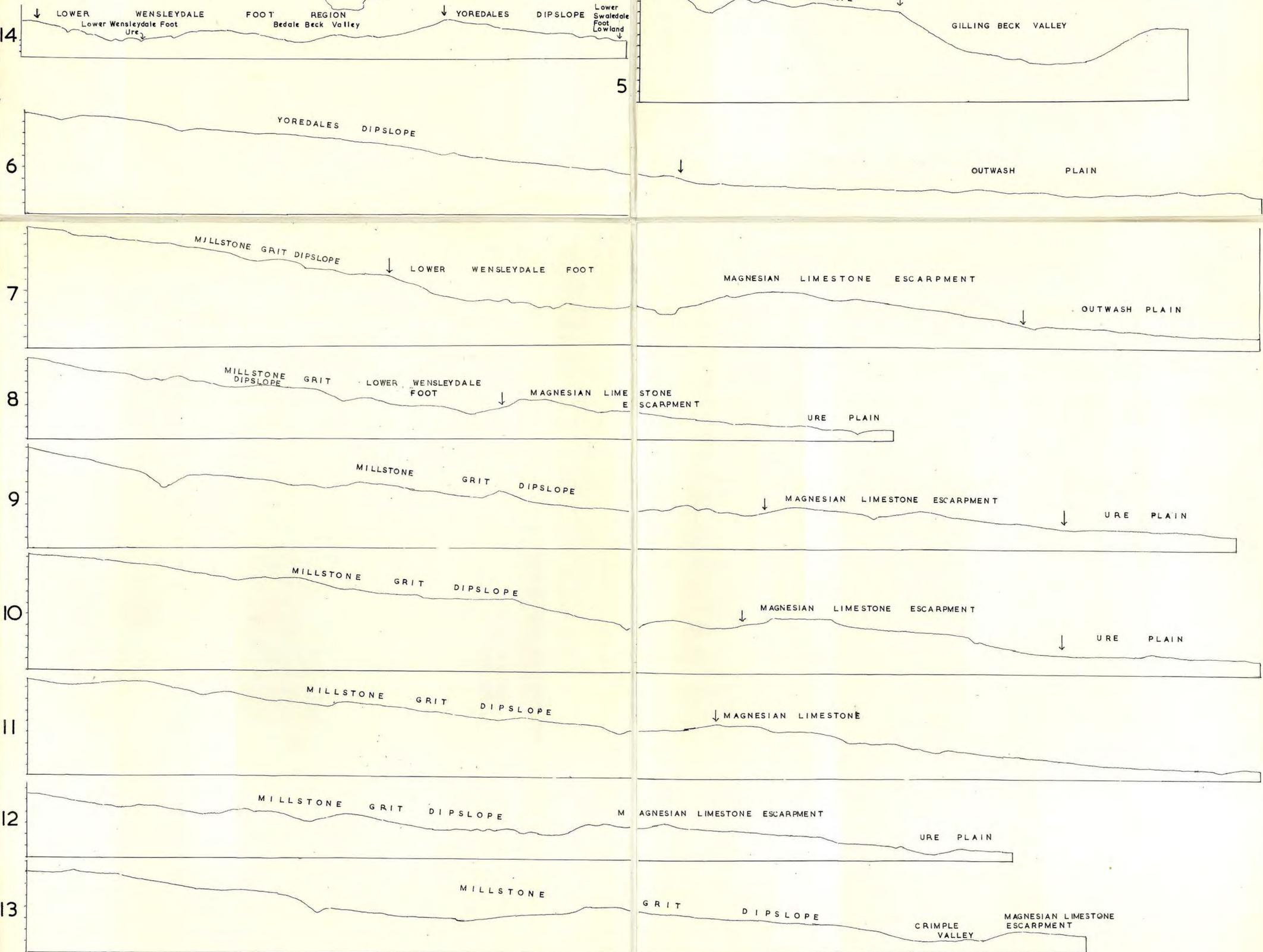
SECTIONS ACROSS THE CENTRAL PENNINES SHOWING GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE & THE 2000 FOOT SUMMIT PLANE

KEY TO SECTIONS



ARROWS INDICATE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN REGIONS.

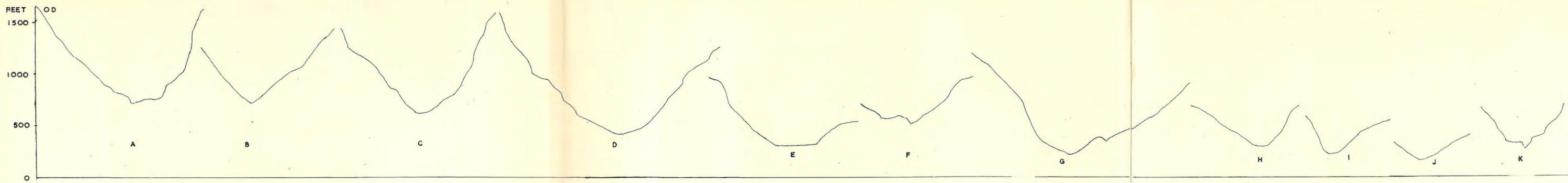
BASE LINE OF ALL SECTIONS REPRESENTS SEA LEVEL, VERTICAL DIVISIONS HUNDREDS OF FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL AS SHOWN ON SECTION 1.



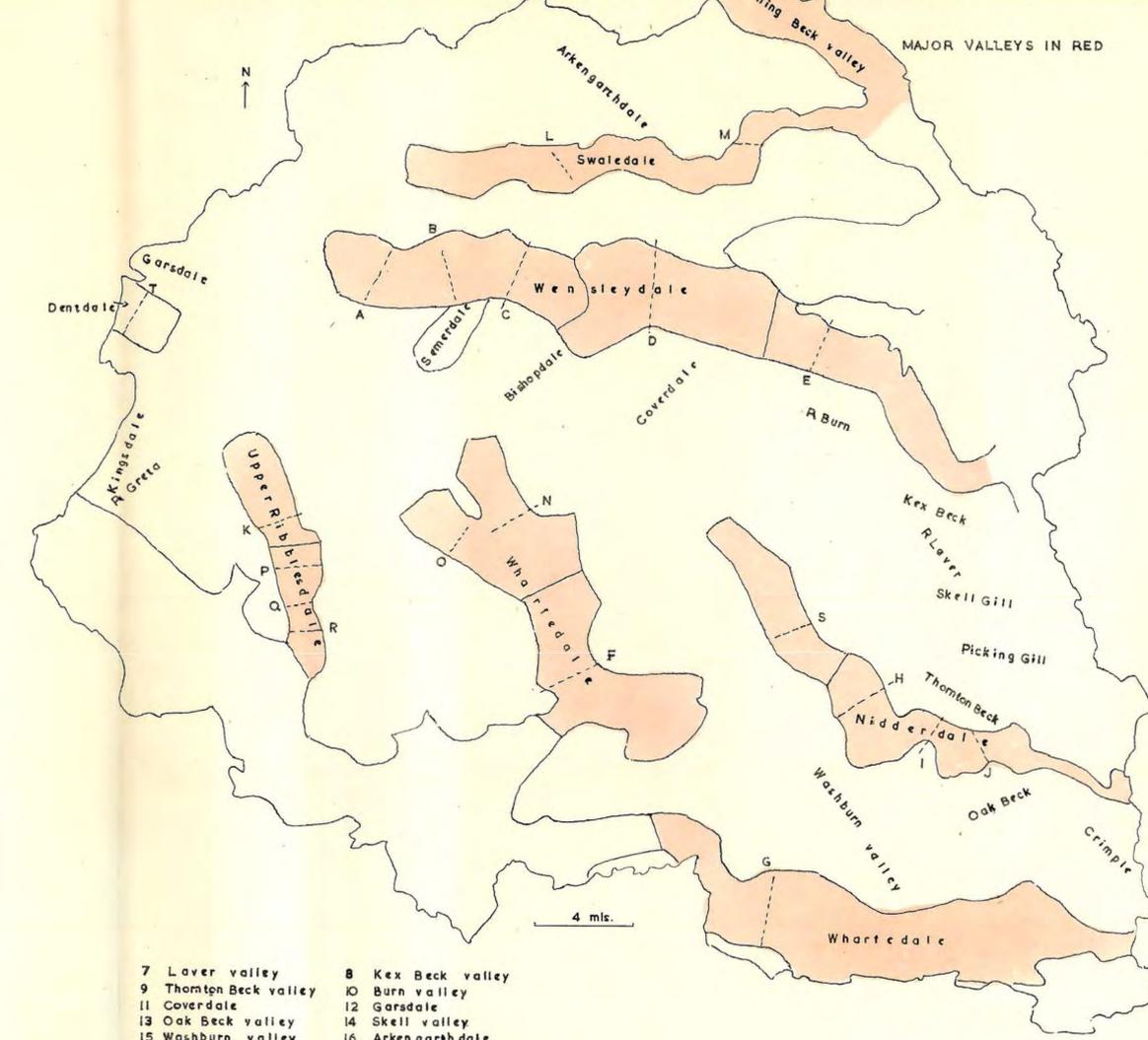
THE EASTERN MARGINS

SECTIONS 1-13 HORIZ. SCALE 2 1/2 INCHES TO 1 MILE  
 VERT. SCALE 1/5 INCH TO 100 FEET. VERT. EXAG. 5 X  
 SECTION 14 HORIZ. SCALE 1 INCH TO 1 MILE.  
 VERT. SCALE 1/10 INCH TO 100 FEET.  
 FROM 2 1/2 INCH & 1 INCH O.S. MAPS, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS,  
 NEW SERIES, 41, 52, 62, 70.

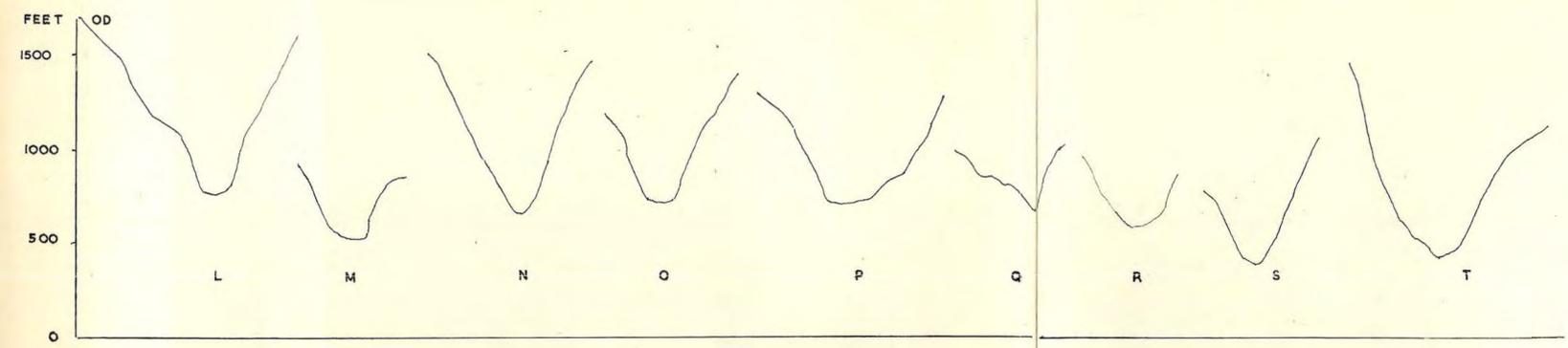
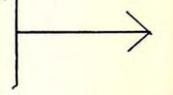
CROSS PROFILES OF WIDER MAJOR VALLEYS



KEY TO CROSS PROFILES & THALWEGS



CROSS PROFILES OF NARROWER MAJOR VALLEYS

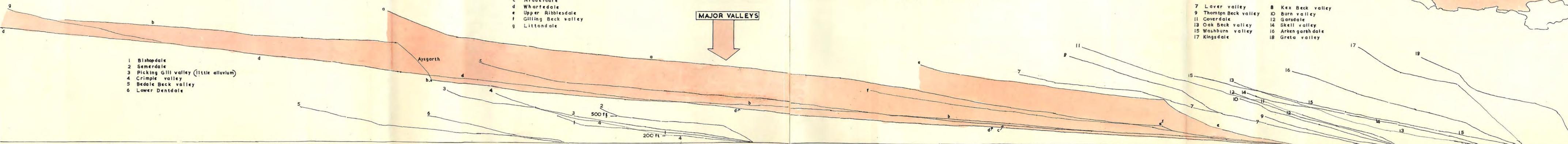
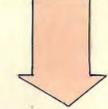


THALWEGS DRAWN ALONG THE PENNINE VALLEYS

NOTE THE MORE GENTLE GRADIENTS OF THE MAJOR VALLEYS (COLOURED RED) AND VALLEYS NUMBERED 1-6

- a Swaledale
- b Wensleydale
- c Nidderdale
- d Wharfedale
- e Upper Ribblesdale
- f Gilling Beck valley
- g Littondale

MAJOR VALLEYS



- 7 Laver valley
- 8 Kex Beck valley
- 9 Thorton Beck valley
- 10 Burn valley
- 11 Coverdale
- 12 Garsdale
- 13 Oak Beck valley
- 14 Skell valley
- 15 Washburn valley
- 16 Arkengarthdale
- 17 Kingsdale
- 18 Greta valley

Thalwegs - vs. 1 inch to 200 feet, h.s. 1 inch to 1 mile. Cross sections - vs. 1 inch to 500 feet, h.s. 1 inch to 1 mile. Thalwegs & cross sections drawn from 1 inch OS map. Steeper valley heads omitted on thalwegs.