

# Yealand Conyers and Redmayne: Conservation Area Assessment

## Why is the Yealand Conyers and Redmayne Conservation Area special?

The two villages originated as one medieval settlement, recorded in the Domesday Book as 'Jalant'. The distinctively linear settlements are situated north of Carnforth and run parallel to a limestone outcrop to the west and the main road from Lancaster to Kendal to the east. The partition of Yealand to Redmayne and Conyers was likely the result of the formation of the two manors by William de Lancaster I in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, with the estate's families taking the name Redmayne and Conyers. The villages still retain the very linear plan form, separated by open fields, a village hall, school and war memorial at the centre.

Yealand Redmayne is a single street of historic farmhouses, former barns and small houses, with some modern 20<sup>th</sup> century development to the east. Yealand Conyers rises steeply towards Summerhouse Hill. Many of the houses are of a grander scale and design, but are still interspersed with barns, farmhouses and weavers' cottages. The overriding impression of both villages is characterised by the prevalent use of limestone in buildings and boundary walls and Westmorland slate roofs.

The villages have a strong association with the Society of Friends as Richard Hubberthorne (1628-1662) lived in Yealand Redmayne and established the Quaker tradition in the area.

## General

- Linear arrangement of both villages with .... field patterns, many agricultural buildings running perpendicular to the main road
- Prevalent use of limestone for walling and Westmorland slate for roofing
- Buildings dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> century to 19<sup>th</sup> century; a mixture of houses, farmhouses, cottages, barns, a meeting house, public house and school
- Rural setting within the Arnside and Silverdale AONB and panoramic views of Yorkshire Dales from steep topography of Yealand Conyers
- Association with Leighton Hall (Grade I)
- Association with the growth and development of Quaker tradition in the North West of England
- Historic association with the employment of villagers in flax spinning and weaving
- Agricultural associations of the village, evidenced by the remaining barns

## Important buildings and features

- Limestone boundary walls with coping stones
- Double gabled bellcote of St Mary's Church (Grade II\*) designed by Austin and Paley c.1852
- Friends Meeting House (Grade II\*) - c.1692 is a discreet building amongst the surrounding vernacular which is surrounded by a Quaker graveyard
- Linear barn buildings, which run perpendicular to the main road
- New Inn (Grade II) - 18<sup>th</sup> century public house with 17<sup>th</sup> century remains and plasterwork

- 5-9 Yealand Road (Grade II) - handloom weavers' cottages dating from the early-19<sup>th</sup> century remains as evidence of the flax spinning and weaving tradition of the village
- Old Hall Farmhouse (Grade II) - has '1667' datestone and retains elements of interior with a communal oven
- Retention of pump in Yealand Conyers
- Lime kilns?

Conservation Area Name

Area (ha)

Designation Date

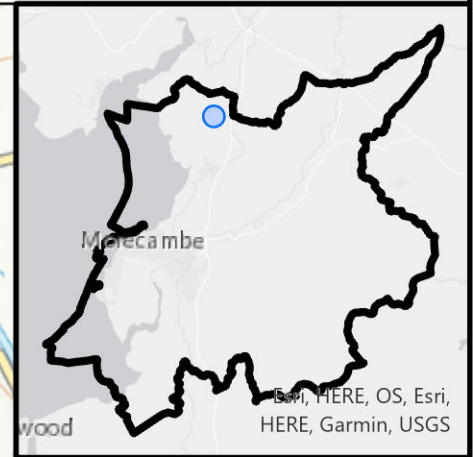
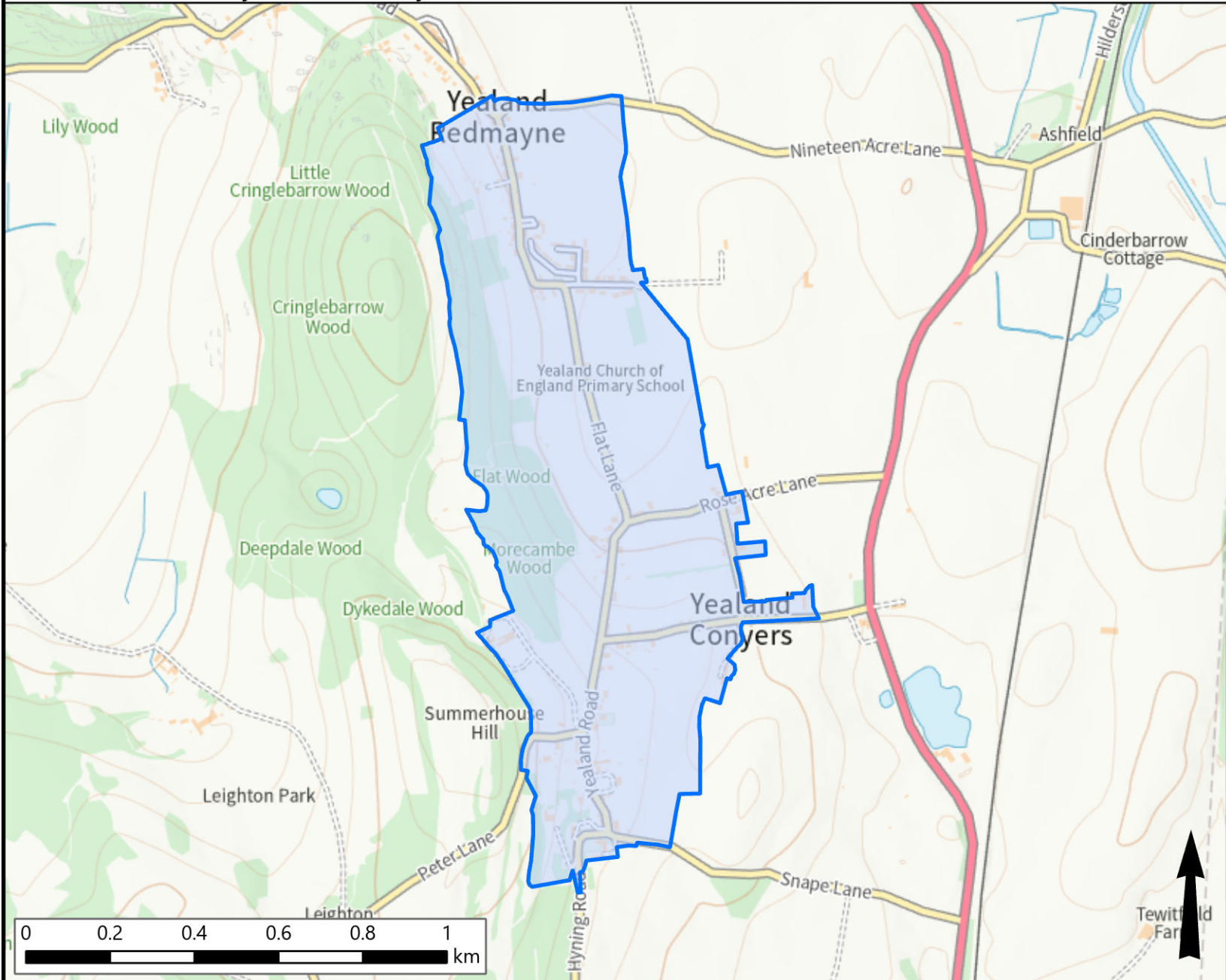


Promoting City, Coast & Countryside



Yealand Conyers and Redmayne

90.93

1981



### Legend

-  Conservation Areas
-  Lancaster District Boundary

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Scale: 1:13,500, if printed on A4

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