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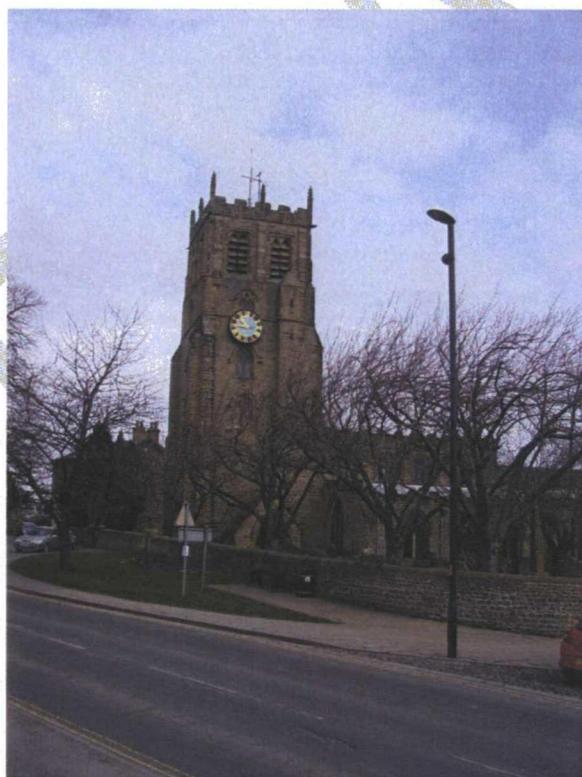
Yorkshire County Council

A684 Bedale – Aiskew – Leeming Bar Bypass

Environmental Statement

Appendix 9.1 Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey

Date: November 2009



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 Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey, November 2009

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Non-Technical Summary

A number of Cultural Heritage studies have been undertaken to identify sites of cultural heritage importance (archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes) on or adjacent to the route of the proposed Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass. This report brings together the results of these studies.

A total of 66 archaeological and historic buildings sites or areas have been identified. These include three Listed Buildings, one conservation area, and 62 archaeological sites or historic buildings that have no legal designation.

Archaeological sites within the study area principally reflect the mixed agricultural use of the landscape in the medieval and post medieval periods, with the presence of sites such as areas of ridge and furrow, field systems, field names, and ponds. Other sites within the study area include a Roman villa complex, a probable prehistoric enclosure, and railways.

Historic buildings within the study principally comprise farmhouses and farm structures dating from the 19th century. The town of Bedale is located to the west of the study area and is notable for its historic and architectural character as a historic market town, and for the presence of the Grade I Listed Buildings of Bedale Hall and the medieval Parish Church of St Gregory.

The historic landscape of the study area is characterised principally by the varied survival of an enclosure period landscape. Several phases of enclosure can be traced within this area; however the amalgamation of individual fields has eroded this pattern in some areas. The historic landscape is also notable for including Bedale Park, an 18th century landscape park established within a medieval park, and now in use as a golf course.

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The proposed Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bypass consists of approximately 3.6km of single carriageway, from the A684 north of Bedale to the A684 east of Leeming Bar (Figure 1). The scheme crosses the A1(M) approximately at the mid point of the bypass, where it will connect to a proposed new grade separated interchange which will be constructed as part of the Highways Agency (HA) A1 Dishforth to Barton Upgrade.
- 1.1.2 In 2006 NYCC submitted a planning application (ref NY/2006/0317/ENV), accompanied by an Environmental Statement (Golder Associates (UK) Ltd, 2006), for a bypass around Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar on a different alignment, however this application was not determined.
- 1.1.3 Jacobs were commissioned by North Yorkshire County Council in 2008 to undertake an Environmental Statement (ES) for the revised route of the proposed bypass.
- 1.1.4 This report presents the findings of a Cultural Heritage desk-based survey of the route. The aims of this survey were to:
- *to collate and assess existing information about the archaeology of the study area and to determine as fully as possible the nature, survival, extent and value of any archaeological remains within the study area;*
 - *to provide an assessment of the archaeological potential and survival based on the above research;*
 - *to examine standing buildings within the study area and assess their architectural and historical value; and*
 - *to characterise the historic landscape of the study area and assess its value.*
- 1.1.5 The survey was prepared in accordance with the guidance provided by the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11, Section 3 Part 2 (HA 208/07).

2 Legislative and Planning Background

2.1 National Policy and Guidance

- 2.1.1 Scheduled Monuments (SMs) are by definition of National Importance and are protected by law under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- 2.1.2 Guidance on the handling of archaeological issues in the planning system is set out in PPG 16¹, which states that the preferred option for mitigating impacts on archaeological sites is preservation in situ or, where this is not feasible, 'preservation by record'. PPG 16 also emphasises the importance of the 'setting' of historic sites.
- 2.1.3 Listed Buildings are protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Conservation Areas are designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. PPG 15² provides a full statement of Government policy for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas and other elements of the historic environment.
- 2.1.4 Planning Policy Statement 15: Planning for the Historic Environment was released as a consultation document in summer 2009, and is intended to replace PPG15 and PPG16. The document sets out to apply the principles of sustainable development to proposals involving the historic environment, and to conserve and, where appropriate, enhance England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.

2.2 Regional and Local Policy

- 2.2.1 The current Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the Yorkshire and Humber Region was issued in May 2008. It replaces the 2004 RSS which was based on the selective review of Regional Planning Guidance 12 (Yorkshire and Humberside), which was issued in 2001.
- 2.2.2 Policy ENV 9 of the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (2008) defines the commitment of the region to safeguard the historic environment, and for planning decisions to be informed by historic context.
- 2.2.3 As a result of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 the North Yorkshire County Structure Plan no longer forms part of the Statutory Development Plan and has been superseded by the RSS.

¹ Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16).

² Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment. (PPG 15), as amended by DCMS circular PP9922.

- 2.2.4 The Development Plan Document (February 2008) for Hambleton includes a number of policies relevant to cultural heritage. These policies are relevant in consideration of Core Policy 16 (adopted April 2007), which states that '*Development or other initiatives will be supported where they preserve and enhance the District's natural and manmade assets*'.
- 2.2.5 Policy DP10 concerns the form and character of settlements and states that development will only be granted where it respects 'the intrinsic qualities of open areas that have particular importance in contributing to the identity or character of settlements'. The supporting statement recognises the importance of open space in defining the character and setting of settlements, and enhancement of historic form and layout by spaces of townscape importance. Whilst conservation areas are not discussed explicitly under this policy, conservation area appraisals are recognised to form an important element of local guidance in support of this policy.
- 2.2.6 Policy DP28 defines the council's commitment to identify, protect, preserve and enhance Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Battlefields and Historic Parks and Gardens, and any other built or landscape feature or use which contributes to the heritage of the District. This includes the preservation or enhancement of a feature or its setting during development, in accordance with National legislation and local appraisals as appropriate.
- 2.2.7 Archaeology is dealt with under Policy DP29 and defines the council's commitment to the preservation or enhancement of archaeological remains. This is to be achieved through a presumption in favour of preservation of Scheduled Monuments and other nationally important archaeological sites and their setting; and the preservation of archaeological remains of lesser importance *in situ* where possible or through their excavation, recording and the publication of the results. Interpretation and access to remains is recommended where appropriate and without detriment to the site.

3 Methodology

3.1.1 Following the guidance set out in DMRB, this report presents the findings of the Desk-Based Survey in three subtopics:

- *Archaeological Remains*
- *Historic Buildings; and*
- *The Historic Landscape.*

3.1.2 To obtain information about the three sub-topics a study area extending 200m from the proposed route was defined in accordance with the guidance provided by DMRB (see Figures 2a - 2c and 3).

3.1.3 In order to ensure that potential impacts on the settings of assets outside this study area were identified, data on statutorily designated sites (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) was gathered for 500m study area. These sites were then inspected on the ground. Where no impacts were identified, they were excluded from further assessment.

3.1.4 For the 200m study area, the following sources were consulted:

- *The Cultural Heritage Assessment and Geophysical Survey prepared by ASWYAS (2005) in support of the 2006 Environmental Statement;*
- *The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record to identify any additional sites discovered since the previous stage of works;*
- *Historic Landscape Characterisation data for North Yorkshire provided by the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record ;*
- *Examination of historic Ordnance Survey maps obtained from Envirocheck;*
- *A detailed walkover survey of the study corridor;*
- *Results of archaeological evaluations undertaken by Archaeological Services Durham University along the previous and currently proposed route (Appendix 3); and*
- *Examination of modern mapping and scheme proposals.*

3.1.5 Except where explicitly referenced, the Archaeological Remains Background was taken from the previous Environmental Statement prepared by Golder Associates (UK) Ltd (2006).

3.2 Assessment of the Value of Assets

3.2.1 An assessment of the value of each archaeological site and historic building identified within the study area was made on a five-point scale of Very High, High, Medium, Low and Negligible, according to the criteria provided by DMRB. These are summarised in Tables 1 and 2 below.

3.2.2 For undesignated archaeological sites, the initial assessment was partly based on professional experience, taking into account the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for the designation of Scheduled Monuments.

These criteria are:

- *Period;*
- *Rarity;*
- *Documentation;*
- *Group value;*
- *Survival/condition;*
- *Fragility/vulnerability;*
- *Diversity; and,*
- *Potential (all defined in more detail in Annex 4 of PPG 16).*

3.2.3 Non-designated historic buildings were assessed against the criteria laid out in Circular 01/2007 Revisions to Principles of Selection for Listing Buildings (Department for Local Communities and Government 2007), namely architectural and historic interest, with the following general principles also considered:

- *Age and rarity;*
- *Aesthetic merits;*
- *Selectivity as a representative example of type; and,*
- *National interest; contribution to the local, regional and national historic stock.*

Table 1 - Criteria to Assess Value of Archaeological Remains

Value	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.

Value	Criteria
Unknown	The sensitivity of the site has not been ascertained.

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Table 2 - Criteria to Assess Value of Historic Buildings

Value	Criteria
Very High	Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites. Other buildings of recognised international importance.
High	Scheduled Monuments with standing remains. Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance.
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations. Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character. Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).
Low	'Locally Listed' buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).
Negligible	Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.
Unknown	Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.

3.2.4 Historic Landscape Characterisation data was gathered from the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. This study used a bottom-up approach to group the historic landscape into "types" (Rippon 2005). These areas represent all of the individual elements, parcels and components within the study area which contribute to the broader categories of type as described below. The types have then been assessed for value, based on their contribution to the historic landscape of the study area and on a regional and national scale as described below.

3.2.5 There is currently no national consensus on the assessment of the value of historic landscapes in England. However, guidance set out in DMRB is

supported by the recent publication "Assessing the Impact of Road Schemes on the Historic Landscape" (Highways Agency and English Heritage 2007). This guidance informed the development of the criteria shown in Table 3 below. This approach has been used successfully on other, similar road schemes.

Table 3 - Criteria to Assess Value of Historic Landscape Types

Value	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
High	Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value. Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Medium	Designated special historic landscapes. Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value. Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Low	Robust undesignated historic landscapes. Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups. Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.

4 Geology and Topography**4.1 Soils and Geology****(a) Superficial Deposits**

- 4.1.2 To the west of the A1, the route largely crosses deposits of glacial till and glacial sand and gravel. However, deposits of alluvium and possible lacustrine deposits are anticipated associated with Bedale Beck, near Rectory Wood.
- 4.1.3 East of the A1, between the A1 and Leases Road, the superficial deposits comprise a mix of glacio fluvial and glacio lacustrine deposits largely comprising sand and gravel, with lesser silts and clays, left by melting glaciers. East of Leases Road the route crosses river terrace deposits associated with the Swale Valley.
- 4.1.4 Around 600m west of the A1, depression features are evident in the vicinity of the proposed route. These features are thought to be kettle holes formed during the last ice age.

(b) Solid Succession

- 4.1.5 The solid strata underlying the drift comprise limestones and marls of the Permian and Sherwood Sandstone of the Triassic.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The topography of the study area is characterised by the presence of gently undulating hills, generally at an elevation of between around 30mOD (Ordnance Datum) and 50mOD. Land in the vicinity of Bedale Beck slopes gently towards the river channel which is at an elevation of around 32mOD.
- 4.2.2 The A1 runs along the crest of a significant ridge like feature at an elevation of around 50mOD. To the west of this the land is slightly undulating between 38mOD and 40mOD.
- 4.2.3 East of the A1 ground levels fall reasonably steeply to a level of 40mOD at Low Street. East of Low Street, the ground is slightly undulating, with levels between 30mOD and 35mOD.
- 4.2.4 The land use throughout the study area is largely pasture and arable land, with small areas of woodland present to the west of the scheme around Bedale Beck and associated with Sand Hill Farm.

5 Archaeological Remains

5.1 Archaeological Background

5.1.1 Known archaeological sites are shown on Figures 2a – 2c, and further details are provided in the gazetteer (Appendix 1).

Prehistoric (7000 BC – AD 43)

5.1.2 There is limited evidence for prehistoric occupation within the study area, and no surface remains have been identified which can be definitely dated to this period.

5.1.3 A small possible prehistoric enclosure underlying some medieval or later ridge and furrow was noted from aerial photographs on the south side of the Rand Beck, although this could simply be an abandoned water course. Another potential prehistoric enclosure has been destroyed by construction of the Leeming Bar Industrial Estate west of the A1.

5.1.4 An anomaly interpreted as a possible Iron Age square barrow was identified during the 2005 geophysical survey (Golder Associates (UK) Ltd, 2006), south-east of what has since been identified as a Romano-British enclosure (Site 58).

5.1.5 Later field names may point to the presence of possible prehistoric monuments, which have been destroyed or obscured. For example, historic maps name several fields to the south-east of Sand Hill Farm as "Standing Stone" while another field is named "Hunger Barrows" (Site 63). However, there is no archaeological evidence to indicate any prehistoric monuments at these locations, and the origins of their field names, which were also in use during the later medieval period, are at present not clearly understood.

Roman and Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

5.1.6 A rectilinear ditched enclosure encompassing an area of 0.25 hectares was identified as a potential prehistoric site through cropmarks to the north-west of Aiskew (Site 58). This site was the target of a subsequent geophysical survey which showed the enclosure very clearly (ASWYAS 2005), and confirmed the presence of an outer ditch on the north side at least. Trial trenching carried out for this study produced evidence for craft activities including bone and antler working and metal smithing. They also produced evidence in the form of coarse and fine-ware pottery which conclusively dated the enclosure to the Romano-British period (Appendix 3).

5.1.7 Geophysical surveys carried out by ASWYAS (2005) on the previous alignment identified a complex series of parallel and perpendicular anomalies c.700m north-east of Site 58. This survey was expanded to encompass an

area of c. 9.5ha between the previous survey area to the east and Scurf Beck to the west (Appendix 3). This survey identified further complex linear anomalies (Site 122) forming two foci: one forming a band running west to east and containing a number of strong responses forming rectilinear enclosures; and a second to the north-east containing more strongly magnetic linear anomalies and weaker ones forming possible trackways and field boundaries (*ibid*).

- 5.1.8 Trial trenching within the footprint of the preferred route targeting strong linear anomalies revealed robbed out wall foundations and ditches accompanied by pottery, roof and hypocaust tile fragments, and painted wall plaster (Appendix 4). The nature of the features and finds identified combined with the expansive nature of the geophysical anomalies in the surrounding area suggests that this site was a Roman villa (*ibid*).
- 5.1.9 Dere Street Roman Road (Site 94) is believed to have run along the line of what is now Leases Road, providing one of the main north-south routes through the territory of the Brigantes during the Roman period. No definite evidence for the survival of the road has been identified within the study area. As well as those identified in association with both the rectilinear enclosure and Roman villa, a trackway (Site 123) flanked by two ditches and aligned from north-west to south-east was identified by geophysical survey west of Bedale Beck and north-west of Bedale itself. One other site of possible Roman date is a skeleton and pieces of armour discovered in 1834 during levelling works in Leeming Lane (now Leases Road).

Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

- 5.1.10 The name "Bedale" has its origin in a personal name, meaning "Beda's nook of land", while "Aiskew" derives from *Echesol*, the Old Norse for "Oak Wood". The villages of Bedale and Aiskew were both in existence by the late 11th century and are named in the Domesday Book; Bedale has been a market town since 1251. Leeming appears to have later origins, and is first recorded in 1285 as Lyming.
- 5.1.11 It is possible that Bedale had early origins as a settlement. It has been suggested that there was a church in Bedale, on the site of St Gregory's Church (Site 31), from the 9th century, and that the present nave corresponds with an earlier Saxon church. This early date may have been attributed to a round cross-shaft with plait and rope motifs found in the crypt, and a hog-back tomb cover with plait and interlace design and a carving of the Virgin, identified as 9th century in date. However, recent archaeological work failed to find any structural evidence to support such an early origin for the church.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1540)

- 5.1.12 It has been claimed that there was originally a medieval castle in Bedale, supposedly constructed by Brian Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, around 1301. Foundations of a substantial stone building that were uncovered in the garden of Bedale Hall, and traced to a field to the north-west of St Gregory's Church, have been attributed to this castle but there appears to be no firm evidence for the existence of such a structure. It has been suggested that there was never a castle on this site, or that it may have simply been the site of a medieval hunting lodge perhaps connected with a deer park to the north-west which is known to have existed in 1251.
- 5.1.13 It is possible that earthworks adjacent to Aiskew Grange may represent the site of another castle. Robert Hird (quoted in Golder Associates (UK) Ltd, 2006), writing in the early 19th century, notes that a field called Micklebrack "at the back of Aiskew" contained an ancient castle called Benton Castle, and that stones from it were used to build the outbuildings at the farm. The field containing the earthworks has this name in 1772 although there are several similarly named fields further to the south, especially around Micklebrack Farm, and the whole area was known as Micklebrack at the end of the 16th century.
- 5.1.14 There is extensive evidence for field systems connected with medieval arable cultivation throughout the study area in the form of ridge and furrow ploughing. Previous research has shown that, in the medieval period, both Bedale and Aiskew were surrounded by several open arable fields, as well as woodland, waste and marsh, and there were repeated attempts to reclaim unproductive land. Aiskew had three medieval open fields, named as Benton Field, North Field and Sand Field, which covered about 514 acres (208ha) in all. The earthwork remains of ridge and furrow survive infrequently across the study area (e.g. Sites 67 and 68), often with associated headlands, ditches and field boundaries. In places, modern agricultural regimes have destroyed the surface earthworks, although some evidence still survives in the sub-soil and has been identified by geophysical survey (e.g. Sites 13 and 55). Further areas of probable medieval ploughing have been recorded on aerial photographs as crop and soil marks (e.g. Site 115). A large proportion of the ridge and furrow accords with the locations of the medieval open fields, for example Benton Field to the north-east of Aiskew village, while some can also be seen in demesne land either side of Rand Way (the present A684 to Crakehall). Later field names may also point to the existence of ridge and furrow ploughing, for example a field on the east side of Bedale Beck is named as "North Ridges" on a map of 1769 (Site 53).

Post medieval (AD 1540 – 1901)

- 5.1.15 The site of a potential 17th century farmstead has been identified on the north side of Bedale Beck, where two probable building platforms survive as earthworks. They both sit on the edge of a natural ridge of high ground which

slopes steeply downwards to the south-east, onto an area of flat, low-lying, ground to the north of the beck. There are some remains of medieval and post medieval ridge and furrow ploughing (Site 49) associated with this site.

5.1.16 The field boundaries surrounding this complex appear to have remained largely undisturbed since the 17th century. Many of the other field boundaries in the study area are depicted on a plan of 1772 or the 1838 tithe map (NYCRO ZBA 26/1/3; see ASWYAS 2005, Figures 9 and 11), although there has been considerable field amalgamation and boundary removal since then. Some of these late 18th century field boundaries lie in areas known to have been enclosed before the 16th century. Some of these field boundaries can be directly related to the results of the geophysical survey (e.g. Sites 12 and 66). Other fields adjacent to the Bedale Beck were named as "Middle Wood" and "Bristall Wood" in 1634, suggesting that they were wooded at this time, although tracts of ridge and furrow ploughing in the latter area might imply earlier or later arable cultivation. By contrast, Rectory Wood (Site 21) on the east side of the beck is a 19th century addition to the landscape, possibly created when the railway was constructed isolating a sinuous area of land between the line and Bedale Beck.

5.1.17 Although some areas of Aiskew and Bedale had already been subdivided into smaller fields and enclosed during the later medieval period, the large communally-farmed medieval open fields were not enclosed until 1596. The previously scattered strips of the manorial tenants were amalgamated into these new enclosures, although this also limited their rights over the remaining areas of common pasture, such as Aiskew Moor. This process of enclosure coincided with a shift from arable to dairy or mixed farming, with the result that more land was converted to pasture. This change towards a more pastoral-based economy may account for the survival of ridge and furrow ploughing in several fields within the study area. The agricultural landscape was further re-organised in the 18th and 19th centuries, when some of the earlier fields were re-defined and the remaining areas of common and pasture land were enclosed, for example the 200 acres of Aiskew Moor, which was divided between 43 tenants in 1807. This final phase of enclosure also caused changes in the settlement pattern, with the gradual establishment of new farms in previously communal areas and the rebuilding or re-organisation of the existing farm complexes. The present-day landscape of the study area is thus a combination of several phases of agricultural enclosure, and the differing field patterns and shapes that result are best illustrated on the first edition Ordnance Survey 6" map (1857, Sheet 70), which depicts the area before more recent agricultural improvements. The resulting changes to field boundaries mean that only a few elements of the medieval agricultural landscape survive within the study area, either as earthworks, field boundary alignments or field patterns.

- 5.1.18 It is known that there were mills in the Bedale area by the late 11th century, and at least two by 1297, one of which may have continued to operate into the 18th century. There may also have been a mill close to the confluence of the Bedale and Scurf Becks, where a right-angled ditch or water channel and a rectilinear platform have been identified. An area of ground on the south side of the Bedale Beck was known as "Mill Steads" (Site 51) in the 16th century, and this is perpetuated in later fields names recorded on 18th and 19th century maps.
- 5.1.19 The field name "Conygarth Hill", is recorded to the north of Leeming Bar (Site 87). This name suggests that the area was given over to a rabbit warren in the early post medieval period, although subsequent quarrying and development are likely to have destroyed any archaeological features that may have been present.
- 5.1.20 A later and short-lived land use was a group of allotments (Site 56), situated immediately east of the railway line and north of Aiskew Grange Farm. This site was labelled, and depicted as a series of linear tracks defining the plots on the first edition Ordnance Survey 6" map (1857, Sheet 70), however, it is not shown on subsequent editions. Although no trace of this site was visible on the surface, a single ditch excavated in trial trench 3 was dated to the 19th century and is believed to be associated with the allotments (Appendix 4).
- 5.1.21 There has been quarrying at a number of locations in the study area since at least the 18th century and particularly on the prominent north to south ridge east of the A1. Place and field-names such as "Sand Hill" may point to the extraction of sand in this area as well. A number of quarries and pits have been identified on historic maps and through aerial photographs, with some still surviving as features on the ground (e.g. Site 95).
- 5.1.22 While the surviving built heritage items are discussed below, a study of the historic maps has revealed an number of buildings have since been demolished (e.g. Sites 88 and 108).
- 5.1.23 The study area is crossed twice at its western and eastern ends by the line of what was formerly the Northallerton to Leyburn railway, which loops south to Bedale, where it then turns north-east, passing through Leeming Bar (Sites 43 and 110). It was constructed by the York, Newcastle and Berwick Railway Company as a single-track line, and opened for passengers in May 1848. It was subsequently closed to passengers in 1964, although it continued to carry freight and military traffic for another ten years. Recently, the line has been re-opened between Redmire to the east and Leeming Bar, and operates as the Wensleydale Railway.

5.2 Archaeological Remains Baseline

5.2.1 A total of 54 archaeological sites were identified within the 200m study area defined around the Preferred Route, in line with the guidance contained in DMRB (5/3).

5.2.2 These sites are shown on Figures 2a - 2c. The value of these sites is summarised in Table 1, and the sites are listed in Table 2. Further information is provided in Appendix 1.

Table 1 – Summary of Value of archaeological sites

Value	Number of Sites
Unknown	2
High	1
Medium	2
Low	19
Negligible	30
Total	54

Table 2 – Archaeological Remains Baseline

Site Number	Site Name	Designation	Value
5	Field System (earthworks), Bedale Park	None	Low
6	"Pottermine" (field name) and building (site of), Bedale Park	None	Low
8	Possible enclosure (soilmark), south side of Rand Beck	None	Unknown
12	Field System (geophysical survey), east side of A684	None	Negligible
13	Field System (site of), west side of Bedale Beck	None	Negligible
21	Rectory Wood Area of Palaeoenvironmental Potential	None	Low
22	Bedale Castle (site of)	None	Low
42	Coin Hoard, St. Gregory's Church	None	Low
43	Section of the Northallerton to Leyburn Railway, Bedale	None	Low
44	"Middle Wood" (field name), north side of Bedale Beck	None	Low

Site Number	Site Name	Designation	Value
49	Field System (earthworks), west side of Bedale Beck	None	Low
50	"Bristall Wood" (field name), north side of Bedale Beck	None	Low
51	"Mill Steads" (field names) south side of Bedale Beck	None	Low
52	"Fish Pond Pasture" (field names) east of Rectory Wood	None	Low
53	"North Ridges" (field names) east of Rectory Wood	None	Low
54	Bedale Beck Area of Palaeoenvironmental Potential	None	Negligible
55	Field System (geophysical survey), north of Aiskew Bank Farm	None	Negligible
56	Allotments (site of), east of Rectory Wood	None	Negligible
58	Rectilinear Ditched Enclosure, north of Aiskew Bank Farm	None	Medium
59	Water Channel (earthwork), junction of Scurf and Bedale Becks	None	Low
60	Well (site of), south-west of Sand Hill Farm	None	Negligible
61	Pond (site of), south-west of Sand Hill Farm	None	Negligible
62	Field System (site of), south-west of Sand Hill Farm	None	Negligible
63	'Hunger Barrows' (field name) north-west of Sand Hill Farm	None	Low
64	Field System (Geophysical survey), north of Sand Hill Farm	None	Negligible
66	Field System (geophysical survey), north-east of Sand Hill Farm	None	Negligible
67	Field System (earthworks), Sand Hill Farm	None	Low
68	Field system (earthworks), north of Sand Hill Farm	None	Low
73	Field System (geophysical survey), north-east of Sand Hill Farm	None	Negligible
75	Field drains (geophysical survey), north-west of Aiskew Grange	None	Negligible

Site Number	Site Name	Designation	Value
80	Field System (geophysical survey) north of Aiskew Grange	None	Negligible
82	Field System (site of), south of Thoroughway House	None	Negligible
84	Field System (geophysical survey), east side of A1	None	Negligible
87	Coneygarth Hill (field name) south of Fairfield Farm	None	Low
88	Buck House (site of)	None	Negligible
89	Guide post (site of), south of Leases Farm	None	Negligible
92	Sand Pit (site of), north side of Roughley Bank	None	Negligible
93	Burial and Armour (finds), east of Fairfield Farm	None	Negligible
94	Dere Street Roman Road (course of), Leases Road	None	Unknown
95	Quarry, west side of Leases Road	None	Negligible
96	Archaeological Watching Brief (Roadside ditch), Leeming Bar Industrial Estate	None	Negligible
99	Gravel Pit (site of)	None	Negligible
101	Modern Agricultural Activity (geophysical survey), east side of Leases Road	None	Negligible
102	Well (site of), east of Tutin House	None	Negligible
104	Well (site of), south of Roughly Corner	None	Negligible
106	Modern agricultural activity (geophysical survey), east side of Leases Road	None	Negligible
107	Modern Agricultural Activity (geophysical survey)	None	Negligible
108	Field Barn (site of), north-west of Blow House	None	Negligible
110	Section of the Northallerton to Leyburn Railway, Scruton	None	Low
111	Field System, north of Holmfield Farm	None	Negligible
113	Field System (remains of), south-east of Blow House	None	Low

Site Number	Site Name	Designation	Value
115	Field System (remains of), south of Field House	None	Negligible
122	Possible Roman Villa Site	None	High
123	Trackway, south-west of Bedale Beck	None	Medium

(a) High Value

- 5.2.3 Geophysical surveys carried out for the original ES identified what were believed to be the traces of an undated early field system, defined by often strongly magnetic, parallel and perpendicular linear anomalies (Sites 66 and 73; ASWYAS 2005). Two stages of geophysical survey carried out for this report have covered the area between the original surveys and the edge of the floodplain, east of Scurf Beck, through which the preferred route passes (Appendix 4). These latest surveys revealed that the sequence of linear anomalies continued westwards from those seen previously at Sites 66 and 73 and that a number of what appeared to be rectilinear enclosures could also be seen. In places, these anomalies were particularly intense, suggesting the presence of either strongly magnetised fills or structural remains. At one point within the preferred route footprint, these anomalies corresponded with an area of what appeared to be artificially raised ground observed during the archaeological earthwork survey (Appendix 2).
- 5.2.4 Investigation of these anomalies through trial excavation (Appendix 3, Trenches 18, 38-40) revealed building foundations, ditches and discrete features of Roman date.
- 5.2.5 The remains of the south-west corner of a rectangular building, defined by a robber trench where the foundations had been dug away were found in Trench 18, which was positioned to investigate intense anomalies in the north-west of the area of potential identified in the geophysical survey (Appendix 3). The fill of the robber trench contained fragments of Roman roof and wall tile, as well as hypocaust tile, indicating that this had been a high status building. The overburden at this location contained frequent pieces of limestone, some displaying evidence of having been plastered, and an unstratified piece of plain purple or red painted plaster was also identified. Two linear ditches were also identified in Trench 18: the first was slightly curving, on a north-west to south-east alignment with steeply sloping sides and a flat base, terminating in a butt-end immediately north of the building foundation; the second was located 14m north of the building and aligned from west north-west to east south-east, and of a similar profile to the first but slightly wider and deeper. The fills of both ditches contained fragments of building stone and Roman tile (*ibid*).

- 5.2.6 The southern edge of the area of potential was examined by Trenches 38 to 40. Trench 38 identified a single west to east aligned ditch which produced a single sherd of Roman pottery. Trench 39 contained a large sub-rectangular pit and a further west to east aligned linear ditch, both of which produced sherds or predominantly locally produced Roman pottery (*ibid*, 14). More complex deposits were identified in Trench 40, at the southern edge of the area of potential. A number of post holes were observed in the base of a shallow silt filled hollow, which was itself cut by a very large north-west to south-east aligned ditch. This latter feature was c.8m wide and its fills contained a large quantity of what appeared to be building rubble. The fills of this feature also provided one of the largest assemblages of pottery from the whole evaluation, representing a selection of local and imported coarse and fine wares spanning a date range between the mid 1st and early 4th centuries AD (*ibid*, 15-16 and 18).
- 5.2.7 Based on the extensive anomalies identified in the geophysical survey, the nature of the features and deposits revealed by the trial excavation as well as the finds, this site has been interpreted as being a Roman villa. The site as revealed during the evaluations carried out for this report would seem to be extensive, covering an area of at least 7ha and apparently encompassing both domestic and landscape features in the form of stone walls and ditches. It occupies what now seems to be an ideal location for such a site; on well drained land suitable for both arable and pasture, close to a ready supply of water; and within a short distance (1km) of Dere Street Roman road (Site 94) which would have provided a ready connection to the closest major population centres at Catterick to the north and Aldborough to the South.
- 5.2.8 Despite evidence that at least one of the stone buildings was robbed after demolition for building stone, the features exhibit a good state of preservation in part due to their having been protected from modern intensive ploughing until the fairly recent past, although medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow ploughing (Site 68) was observed to have removed features and deposits associated with the site (*ibid* 38-40). A relatively small number of Roman villa or villa-type sites are known from this part of North Yorkshire with the closest examples being at Well and Snape c.10km to the south-west (Ottaway 2003), so Site 122 should be seen as an important source of information for both the distribution of such sites within the landscape and the organisation and scale of the rural economy during the Roman period. Given the proximity of the rectilinear enclosure (Site 58) only 700m to the south-west, Site 122 may also offer an opportunity to study the interaction or transfer between native and Romanised rural occupation.
- 5.2.9 The site as currently understood appears to occupy a natural shoulder on the north-west facing hillside. It is defined on the ground by a distinct break of slope in the hillside to the south-east, and a second break to the south-west

where the land drops down to the level floodplain east of Bedale Beck. This places the site in an ideal position: on well drained agricultural land, and overlooking a ready water supply. The site enjoys long views to the north-west which are still largely uninterrupted. In terms of communications, Site 122 is around 1km south-west of Dere Street Roman road (Site 94), although due to its position on the reverse slope, the Roman villa is unlikely to have been directly visible from it. Although none of the possible trackways identified in the geophysical survey appear to head in this direction, it is likely that there would have been a route connecting the two sites. Overall, the Roman villa would appear to be part of a wider rural landscape which although gradually emerging through archaeological research, is still poorly understood in terms of the location and distribution of sites, and the organisation and use of the land. As there is no surface expression of the Roman villa, its potential to enhance the understanding of the Roman rural economy lies in its buried remains.

5.2.10 Site 122 is certainly an important discovery in terms of its potential to enhance our understanding of the Roman period in North Yorkshire. The nature and quality of the archaeological remains revealed so far, however, do not indicate that it is likely to be of National importance (Pete Wilson, Head of Research Policy (Roman Archaeology), English Heritage *pers. comm.*). On this basis and following the methodology described above, the value of this site has been assessed as being High.

(b) Medium Value

5.2.11 Site 58 is located within a large field east of Bedale Beck and was first identified on aerial photographs taken in 1984 (Deegan 2005). It was shown by geophysical survey to consist of a rectilinear enclosure measuring c.50m by 50m with a partial outer ditch to the north-east and a number of linear boundaries radiating out to the south-west, south-east and north-east (ASWYAS 2005). It was not possible to evaluate this site at the time, and it was thought to be of prehistoric date on the basis of its morphology.

5.2.12 Evaluation of this site by trial trenching confirmed the presence of two outer ditches surviving to some depth (Appendix 3), the fills of which produced a large assemblage of finds of Romano-British date. The finds recovered included worked and un-worked animal bone, deposits and artefacts related to copper alloy working and a large quantity of hand-made coarse-ware pottery. The worked bone consisted of a number of roughly hewn discs cut from horse metatarsals, and may have been intended to form beads for a necklace. Evaluation trenches within the enclosure, however, revealed no features or finds. This could mean either that the site was sparsely occupied, or that any archaeological features or deposits have been severely truncated by modern ploughing. Trenches excavated to examine the radial linear

ditches identified in the geophysical survey produced unstratified pottery of late Iron Age to early Romano-British date (Appendix 3).

- 5.2.13 Although the rectilinear enclosure is not visible on the modern ground surface, like the Roman villa (Site 122), it occupies an elevated position on a natural north-west facing hillside (see 5.2.9 above). This places it within well drained agricultural land but also close to and overlooking Bedale Beck and its floodplain to the west. Site 58 would have been well placed to enjoy good views to the south as well as the north-west although these are now somewhat obscured by plantations including nearby Rectory Wood and Brick Kiln Wood, as well as at locations further afield such as at Bedale Park (Site 3), where trees now occupy the horizon when viewed from the enclosure. Although there is only limited evidence for the enclosure's wider context in terms of its connection with neighbouring sites and field systems, it is likely that it is part of an as yet poorly understood Romano-British rural landscape.
- 5.2.14 Although there is evidence to suggest that the interior of this site has been heavily truncated by modern ploughing, thereby removing many of the features that could enable a better understanding of its function to be established, what has been recovered is of interest both in terms of the activities being carried out, and its relationship to other nearby sites of Roman or Romano-British date (see 5.2.3 above). Stray finds of unstratified Roman pottery from trenches examining some of the associated ditches also suggest that there is scope for the presence of related activity outside of the enclosure itself. On this basis, the value of Site 58 has been assessed as Medium.
- 5.2.15 A trackway (Site 123) was identified during the geophysical survey as parallel linear anomalies aligned from north-west to south-east (Appendix 4). Trial excavation confirmed the presence of linear ditches as the cause of the anomalies although no finds were recovered from either. Palaeoenvironmental remains in the form of spelt wheat and barley recovered from the ditch fills are believed to be indicative of a Romano-British crop assemblage and for that reason, this site was dated to this period. The trackway is a separate landscape element from the rectilinear enclosure and Roman villa (Sites 58 and 122), being on the opposite side of Bedale Beck and on an alignment that does not indicate either site is a destination. This provides more evidence for a Romano-British landscape in the area. Its location places the trackway well above water level in Bedale Beck, the line of which it approximately parallels. Although it does not appear to be placed to take advantage of particular views, it would have been within plain view of the rectilinear enclosure to the north. Taking this into account and following the methodology described above into account, the value of this site has been assessed as Medium.

5.3 Low Value

5.3.1 There is extensive evidence for medieval and post medieval arable cultivation throughout the study area in the form of the remains of ridge and furrow which have been identified either as earthworks, geophysical anomalies or from aerial photographs. The earthwork remains of ridge and furrow survive intermittently across the area, often with associated headlands, ditches and field boundaries. Sites 5, 66, 67, 68 and 113 are all examples of upstanding ridge and furrow. Site 5 is located in Bedale Golf Course, west of the A684; Sites 66 and 68 are located 600m north of Sand Hill Farm and Site 67 extends to the south, west and north of Sand Hill Farm. Several sections of well preserved ridge and furrow were visible within the golf course at Site 5. Sites 66 and 68 were visible as ridges aligned from west to east, and were also detected as geophysical anomalies in levelled areas at Site 68. A large part of Site 68 lies within what appears to be a surviving medieval furlong and was recorded during an earthwork survey carried out for this study (see Appendix 3). Site 67 was an extensive series of ridge and furrow fields surrounding three sides of Sand Hill Farm, where long ridges aligned predominantly from west to east were observed. Other features identified at Site 67 included headlands, field boundaries and a possible fish pond suggesting that it had been a significant settlement during the medieval period (Plate 1). At the eastern end of the study area, Site 113 represents the remains of several furlongs of ridge and furrow, some of which still survive as earthworks despite recent intensive ploughing south of the existing A684.

5.3.2 Medieval and post medieval field systems are generally understood through



Plate 1 Site 67 looking southwest towards Bedale.

their physical remains through the study of surviving ridge and furrow earthworks and field boundaries. The setting of such sites is also expressed in the modern landscape through these same elements. Within the study area, with the exception of the small number of well preserved ridge and furrow fields described above, the medieval and later rural landscape is recognised mostly through the record provided by early maps, supplemented by the results of aerial photographic interpretation and geophysical survey. This is the result of the earthworks and field boundaries that once defined these extensive field systems having been largely removed by later agricultural regimes.

- 5.3.3 Taking the good state of preservation of most the earthworks at these sites into account and following the methodology described above, their value has been assessed as Low.
- 5.3.4 A linear earthwork (Site 59) represents what appears to have been a channel linking Bedale and Scurf Becks, close to their confluence west of Sand Hill Plantation. This feature is depicted on Raper's Survey of Rand Grange in 1634 as well as the 1838 tithe map and an Ordnance Survey 6-inch map published in 1857 (North Yorkshire Sheet 70). In all three cases, it is shown as a rectangular 'bulge' in the course of Bedale Beck. Analysis of aerial photographs taken in 1971 and 1972 also identified what may be a building platform at this location, suggesting that it could be the remains of a mill (Deegan 2005). Low earthworks supporting this theory were visible during the walkover survey carried out for this report. Taking its condition into account, the value of this site has been assessed as Low.
- 5.3.5 A number of field names recorded on early maps may give an indication of the locations of sites that have been long removed. The name "Pottermine" (Site 6), indicating the excavation of clay for potting is recorded on the 1838 Tithe map within Bedale Park (Site 5), at the south-western end of the scheme. The names "Middle Wood" and "Bristall Wood" (Sites 44 and 50) are both recorded on a map of 1634, however, even at that time there was no woodland at either location and both are now open farmland. An area of ground on the south side of the Bedale Beck was known as "Mill Steads" (Site 51) in the 16th century, and this is perpetuated in later fields names recorded on 18th and 19th century maps; these names may refer to the site of an un-located water mill or alternatively, to the potential watermill location identified at Site 59 (see 5.3.4 above). There is no physical or documentary evidence to support the presence of a mill at this location, however, the name implies the potential for the remains of such a site to be present. The same area is labelled "North Ridges" (Site 53) on a map of 1769, indicating the presence of now levelled ridge and furrow. The field name "Fish Pond Pasture" (Site 52), is recorded on the 1838 tithe map and is one of a number of different names applied to the same area east of Bedale Beck. This could

be a reference to a medieval fishpond although no evidence for one has been identified. Alternatively, it could be a reference to the site of an irregularly shaped and apparently natural pond in the next field to the north (Site 61). "Hunger Barrows" (Site 63) recorded north-west of Sand Hills Farm in 1769 may infer a tradition of prehistoric funerary activity although no earthworks have been identified in this area. Nor have geophysical surveys carried out for this report identified the presence of any potential prehistoric sites in this area. Taking the potential for these sites to indicate the presence of buried archaeological remains or deposits, their value has been assessed as Low.

5.3.6 The study area is crossed twice at its western and eastern ends by the line of what was formerly the Northallerton to Leyburn railway (Sites 43 and 110), which loops south to Bedale, where it then turns north-east, passing through Leeming Bar. The line is still operated by the Wensleydale Railway and is in good condition with much of its period trackside equipment such as signals and telegraph poles in place (Plate 2). The value of these sites has been assessed as Low.

5.3.7 Rectory Wood (Site 21) is a plantation on the east side of Bedale Beck (Site 54) and is believed to have been established when the railway (Site 43) was built. Rectory Wood was identified as an area of palaeoenvironmental potential during the geoarchaeological survey and was investigated by taking hand auger samples. Two auger transects within Rectory Wood and auger samples taken on the west bank of Bedale Beck established the presence of well preserved peat layers (Appendix 3). The peat within Rectory Wood was particularly thick at 1.5m and was interpreted as being the result of the



Plate 2 *The Level crossing over the Wensleydale to Bedale railway line (Site 43) looking towards Rectory Wood (Site 21).*

formation of an oxbow lake in Bedale Beck. Taking into account their potential to provide palaeoenvironmental information and following the methodology described above, the value of both sites has been assessed as Low.

- 5.3.8 The site of Bedale Castle (Site 22), is believed to be at east partly located within the gardens of Bedale Hall, however, there is some doubt as to whether such a site actually existed at all. Foundations excavated at this location are believed by some to be those of a medieval hunting lodge associated with Bedale Park (Site 3). Taking the uncertainty over their attribution into account and following the methodology described above, the value of this site has been assessed as Low.

(c) Negligible Value

- 5.3.9 In many areas, modern agricultural regimes have destroyed the surface earthworks of the medieval and post medieval field systems, although some evidence survives in the sub-soil and has been identified by either geophysical survey or on aerial photographs. Sites 12, 13, 49, 55, 62, 64, 73, 80, 82, 84, 111, 115 and 117 are all examples of levelled ridge and furrow, some with evidence for associated field boundaries and headlands. Several of these sites were tested by excavation and were proved to be the remains of ridge and furrow. At the beginning of the studies carried out for this report, Site 82 was still a partially standing earthwork, however, having been archaeologically recorded in 1994 (HER event ENY1136), it was removed during construction of the A1 Dishforth to Barton Improvement Scheme in 2009. The majority of these sites are no longer perceptible within the modern landscape although their contribution to the wider understanding of medieval and post medieval land use has already been discussed above (see 5.3.2). Because of their common nature and degraded condition, the value of all of these sites has been assessed as Negligible.
- 5.3.10 Sites 75, 101, 106 and 107 are all linear anomalies identified by geophysical survey and interpreted as levelled field boundaries or other relics of post medieval agricultural practice (ASWYAS 2005). Although undated, they follow different alignments to those of the ridge and furrow fields described above and are believed to be the traces of later land divisions. The results of evaluation of some of these features indicated that they were of post medieval date, and that although some were drainage ditches, others were field drains (Appendix 3). Taking their age and nature into account, the value of these sites has been assessed as Negligible.
- 5.3.11 The field name "Conygarth Hill", to the north of Leeming Bar (Site 87) suggests that the area was given over to a rabbit warren, possibly in the early post medieval period. Subsequent quarrying and recent development of part of the site as an industrial estate are likely to have removed any

archaeological features that may have been present. For these reasons, the value of this site has been assessed as Negligible.

5.3.12 The sites of three wells (Sites 60, 102 and 104) and a field barn (Site 108) were identified. Site 60 was labelled on an 1857 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map (North Yorkshire Sheet 70) south-west of Sand Hills Farm, and Sites 102 and 104 were both depicted on an 1892 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (North Yorkshire Sheet 70-1), close to Tutin House on Leases Road and Roughley Corner on Low Street respectively. None of the wells are depicted or labelled on later editions and the location of Site 102 is now occupied by a modern house. The site of Buck House (Site 88) was labelled on Jeffrey's map of Yorkshire (1775), however, it is neither labelled nor marked on any subsequent maps and no trace was observed during the walkover survey. The site of a field barn (Site 108) was identified on the 1838 tithe map, north-west of Blow House at the east end of the proposed scheme. It is not depicted on other map sources and was not identified on aerial photographs or during the walkover survey carried out for this report. It is likely that modern construction or agricultural activity has removed all surface trace of these sites although it is possible that foundations or other associated remains could survive. A guide post indicating the distances to Bedale and Kirkby Fleetham was labelled on a first edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1892, at the junction of Leases Road and Roughley Bank, although no trace of this site was visible during the walkover survey. Taking the nature and condition of these sites into account and following the methodology described above, the value of these sites has been assessed as Negligible.

5.3.13 Three former quarries were identified on historic maps or aerial photographs (Sites 92, 95 and 99), however, none of these is evident on the ground today. Sites 92 and 95, located north of Roughly Bank and west of Leases Road respectively, have both been filled in and no surface trace is visible. Despite being depicted on current the Ordnance Survey digital map, Site 99, also located west of Leases Road and south of Site 95, has recently been built over by an extension to the Leeming Bar Industrial Estate. Given the nature of these sites and following the methodology described above, the value of all three has been assessed as Negligible.

5.3.14 Located south-west of Sand Hills Farm, Site 61 was depicted as a large pond on a map of 1769. It is not shown on subsequent maps although this area appeared during the various stages of fieldwork to be liable to flooding and waterlogging after heavy rain. Taking this into account and following the methodology described above, the value of this site has been assessed as Negligible.

5.3.15 An Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1857 (North Yorkshire Sheet 70) labels the field east of Bedale Beck as "Allotment Gardens" (Site 56), and depicts a

number of boundaries sub-dividing it into smaller plots. This appears to have been a short-lived use as it is not recorded on either the 1838 tithe map, or the subsequent 1895 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of the same area. All surface trace of this site has been removed by modern agricultural activity and taking this into account, its value has been assessed as being Negligible.

(d) Unknown Value

- 5.3.16 A possible circular enclosure close the south bank of Rand Beck (Site 8) was identified from soil marks on aerial photographs taken in 1971 (Deegan 2005). Given its location, it is also considered possible that this site is a former meander of Rand Beck. Due to the uncertainty over its origins, the value of this site has been assessed as Unknown.
- 5.3.17 A human burial and armour (Site 93) was excavated to the east of Fairfield Farm in 1834. Robert Hird recorded in his "Annals of Bedale" that the body was discovered by workmen widening Leases Road and that it was believed to be that of Roman Centurian (Golder Associates (UK) Ltd 2006, Appendix 6.1). The burial is marked on an Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1857 although it is not shown on subsequent editions. The whereabouts of the remains are unknown and there is no other reference to verify their period. Taking the uncertainty of their original location and date into account, the value of this site has been assessed as Unknown.
- 5.3.18 Dere Street Roman Road (Site 94), believed to have followed the line of Leases Road, is crossed by the preferred route roughly at its mid point, east of the existing A1 Trunk Road. It is not known if any remains of this site survive beneath the modern road and it is not possible to investigate it at this time and none were identified during trial trenching in neighbouring fields carried out to inform this report (Appendix 3). At this point, Dere Street was located on a prominent north north-west to south south-east ridge which bisects the study area. It would have enjoyed commanding views in both directions towards the Hambleton Hills and North York Moors to the east and the Yorkshire Dales and Pennines to the west. As well as forming the main route connecting York to the north of Britain, it would have offered a convenient communication link for both the rectilinear enclosure and Roman villa (Sites 58 and 122), and was doubtless a consideration influencing the location of the latter. In the modern landscape, it is most obviously expressed on the ground and on maps through its very straight course, except where it has been overridden by modern features such as the A1, and the notable deviation to the east in Leeming (outside the study area) is likely the result of this being the most convenient crossing point of Bedale Beck. Given the uncertainty of its physical survival, the value of this site has been assessed as Unknown.

6 Historic Buildings

6.1 Historic Buildings Background

6.1.1 The proposed Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bypass is located in an area characterised by the presence of historic buildings of predominantly 18th and 19th century date.

6.1.2 There are few medieval buildings in the area, with the exception of the Church of St Gregory (Site 31), the parish church in Bedale, and the 14th century medieval Market Cross (Scheduled Monument and Grade I Listed Building). The Market Cross remains sited at the centre of the Market Place and is integral to the understanding of the history and development of the town as a market centre, whilst the parish church is prominently sited at the head of North End, terminating views from the Market Place and providing a landmark in views towards Bedale from the north (Plate 3). Two much altered examples of medieval domestic architecture are also within Bedale. Numbers 25, 27 and 29 North End is a two-storey building of rubblestone construction, with pitched pantile roof and a projecting bay to the right (Grade II Listed Building). Internal examination of this building has identified a timber and plaster smokehood supporting the 18th century stack above, a tie beam and timber-framed wall. Analysis of the structure suggests that it may have been constructed in the 16th century as an open hall with a jettied cross wing

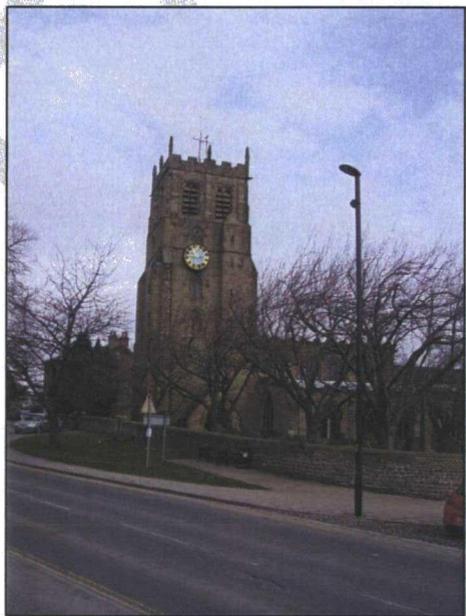


Plate 3 The Church of St Gregory, looking north from North End

(Listed Building Description). Numbers 7 and 9 North End (Grade II Listed Building) date from the late 16th century and retain two raised crucks internally (Listed Building Description).

- 6.1.3 Georgian domestic buildings are the characteristic building type of this area. Typically these structures are three storeys in height, constructed in brick, with carefully proportioned principal elevations, often symmetrically arranged, decreasing in storey height moving up the elevation. Characteristic features also include the use of sash windows, raised and coped eaves and a decorative cornice or eaves course. These characteristics are most clearly demonstrated by the buildings flanking North End and the Market Place in Bedale. Forming a continuous terrace of large Georgian townhouses, these buildings are demonstrative of Bedale's growing importance and prosperity as a local market centre during the 18th century (Plate 4). Many of these buildings were adapted for use as shops in the 19th century with the insertion of shop fronts at ground-floor level, some of which survive today. Typical examples of this building type include Numbers 1 & 3 Market Place, and Number 14 Market Place, both of which are of early to mid-18th century date, and designated as Grade II Listed Buildings. In the countryside around Bedale, Classical architecture was employed extensively for houses of the local gentry, as demonstrated by buildings such as the Hall in Langthorne (Grade II Listed Building), a three-storey brick hall with advanced central bay and raised eaves level, dating from 1719, and Beechwood House in Aiskew (Grade II Listed Building), a fine three storey building, with symmetrical



Plate 4 Georgian buildings on the west side of North End in Bedale

principal elevation, sash windows, and central doorway with fanlight over.

- 6.1.4 Classical design is also applied on a more modest scale by buildings such as Guyzance and the Willows in Crakehall, both of which are designated as Grade II Listed Buildings. Comprising a pair of semi-detached, two storey houses of mid-18th century date, these buildings are symmetrically arranged in three bays, with central doorways set within a classical doorcase with a pulvinated frieze and segmental pediment over. The influence of Classical architecture may also be seen at Hall Farmhouse in Craykehall (Grade II Listed Building), a two-storey house dating from the early to mid-18th century, which employs an advanced central bay with door and fanlight over. Less developed use of polite architecture³ maybe seen in the use of a symmetrically planned principal elevation at the building of Storra Pasture in Langthorne, a two-storey brick farmhouse, dating from 1763, designated as a Grade II Listed Building.
- 6.1.5 Modest two-storey cottages form a notable element in the townscape of Bedale, particularly on streets such as South End and Emgate, and are typically of brick construction with pitched pantile roofs. Numbers 11 and 13 South End (Grade II Listed Building) are typical of this building type, being of two storeys on a compact plan, with a steeply pitched pantile roof, sash windows and a central shared stack.
- 6.1.6 A small number of agri-industrial structures are present around the study area, demonstrating the importance of agriculture to the local economy. Corn mill buildings survive at Aiskew Mill (Grade II* Listed Building) and Crakehall Corn Mill (Grade II Listed Building). Of late 18th and early 19th century date respectively, these buildings both retain their historic mill machinery and water wheels. A smithy survives on the Wynd in Bedale (Grade II Listed Building). This is a single-storey brick workshop of late 18th or early 19th century date, attached to a pair of cottages to the north. John Gill Agricultural Works and Garage in Leeming (Grade II Listed Building) was constructed as an agricultural tools manufacturer in the mid-19th century and today comprises a one- and two-storey building, ornamented with pointed windows to the upper storeys.
- 6.1.7 The importance of this area to local and national communication is reflected in the local historic architecture. There are a number of bridges constructed in the late 18th century in the area including Leeming Bridge in Leeming and Flood Bridge in Bedale, both of which are designated as Grade II Listed Buildings. These structures are of ashlar construction and comprise a single-

³ The term "Polite architecture" is used to describe buildings which use the architectural language of the court or aristocracy (English Heritage 2007, 2).

segmental arch with voussoirs. Also related to road travel is the building of Leases Hall (Grade II Listed Building), which was constructed in the 1740s as a coaching house to serve traffic on the Great North Road (now the A1). Water transport is represented by the structures of Bedale Harbour, which are now designated as a Grade II Listed Building. Constructed in 1768 as part of an unsuccessful scheme to make the River Swale navigable, the harbour was intended as a canal basin to serve vessels travelling along a navigable section of the Bedale Beck; however, the project failed due to lack of finance following the construction of the harbour and rerouting of the beck. The development of the railways is represented by the buildings of Leeming Bar Railway Station, a Locomotive Shed, both dating from c.1848, and a Signal Box located between Bedale and Aiskew and built c.1860. Now designated as Grade II Listed Buildings, these structures were constructed to serve the Bedale and Northallerton Line and are thought to have been designed by G. T. Andrews.

- 6.1.8 RAF Leeming is located to the south of the study area. The site was first developed as a civilian airfield in the 1930s before being acquired for military use in the Second World War. The airfield was used as a base for heavy bombers, night-fighters and a Flying Training School, and was extensively redeveloped in the mid 1980s. Available information suggests that the site retains a number of Expansion period buildings, including an Officer's Mess, control tower and hangars.

6.2 Historic Buildings Baseline Conditions

- 6.2.1 Examination of data from the National Monuments Record, the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, the previous Environmental Statement (Golder Associates (UK) Ltd 2006) and the walkover survey identified 24 historic buildings sites within the study area. Of these, 13 were excluded from further assessment due to their location with Bedale Conservation Area, their strongly urban settings and lack of inter-visibility with the scheme. These sites are listed in Table 3 below.

- 6.2.2 Two further statutorily designated sites were identified within 0.5km of the scheme which had the potential to experience impacts from the scheme. These buildings were excluded from further assessment due to their limited intervisibility within the scheme. These buildings are listed in Table 3 below.

Comment [j1]: To confirm against the Visual Assessment

Table 3 – Designated sites excluded from the assessment

Name and Address	Grade
Number 2 North End	II
Number 3 North End	II
Numbers 4 & 6 North End	II
Numbers 7 & 9 North End	II

Name and Address	Grade
Number 8 North End and attached railings	II
Number 10 North End	II
Numbers 13 – 19 North End	II
Number 23 North End	II
Cottage within Churchyard	II
House and Wall Attached to West with Central Block and Stores (30 metres west of Bedale Hall)	II
War Memorial to South of St Gregory's Church	II
Gateway to Church of St. Gregory (approximately 20 metres south of church)	II
Bedale Hall Park Ice House	II
Rand Grange	II
Leases Hall	II

6.2.3 The Baseline Historic Buildings Assessment identified four broad types of historic building within the study area:

- *Buildings within the town of Bedale;*
- *Gentry Houses;*
- *Farm Complexes; and*
- *Field Barns.*

6.2.4 Table 4 provides a list of these sites by type, along with any statutory designation and an assessment of their value. This assessment of value is summarised in Table 5 and the sites are shown on Figures 2a – 2c.

Table 4 – Historic Buildings Baseline

Site Number	Site Name	Designation	Value
Bedale			
20	St. Gregory House and Attached Wall	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
31	Church of Saint Gregory	Grade I Listed Building	High
34	Bedale Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Medium
Gentry Houses			
19	Bedale Hall	Grade I Listed Building	High
Farm Complexes			

Site Number	Site Name	Designation	Value
83	Thoroughway House, Back Lane	None	Negligible
90	Fairfield Farm, west side of Leases Road	None	Low
103	Roughly Corner, Roughly Bank	None	Negligible
116	Spring House, south side of A684	None	Low
120	Brick Bridge	None	Low
Field Barns			
9	Barn (ruins), south side of Rand Beck	None	Negligible
121	Curved Asbestos Hut	None	Negligible

Table 5 – Summary of Value of Historic Buildings

Value	Number of Sites
High	2
Medium	2
Low	3
Negligible	4
Total	11

(a) The town of Bedale

6.2.5 Bedale Conservation Area (Site 34) covers the historic core of Bedale (Plate 5). The town enjoys a distinctive historic and architectural character, taking in both the high-status, classically-designed Georgian buildings surrounding the Market Place and North End, and the 'low' end of the town around Emgate, comprising modest cottages and workshops of vernacular design and construction, which formerly housed the industries and trades of the town. In plan, Bedale retains its medieval 'toft, croft and garth' plan, and the presence of greens on Wycar and South End. Bedale Conservation Area has been assessed to be of Medium value, due to its inherent historic and architectural quality.

6.2.6 The Church of St Gregory (Site 31) is the medieval parish church of Bedale and forms an important townscape feature, both in views along the Market Place and on the approach to the town on the A684 from the north. The church dates from the 13th, 15th and 19th centuries and is characterised principally by its use of the Decorated style. The church has been assessed



Plate 5 Bedale Conservation Area (Site 34), looking south from Bedale Hall

to be of High value due to its importance as an example of medieval ecclesiastical architecture, and its importance to the history and development of the town of Bedale.

- 6.2.7 St Gregory House (Site 20) is located on the north edge of Bedale. The building was constructed in the late 17th century and is believed to have been the first brick building in the town. Located to the north of the parish church, the principal elevation looks south towards the church and the Market Place, and includes a fine classically designed moulded brick doorcase. St Gregory House was assessed to be of Medium value due to its architectural interest and quality.

(b) Gentry Houses

- 6.2.8 Bedale Hall (Site 19) is located within the former Bedale Park (Site 3) on the northern edge of the town, close to the alleged site of Bedale Castle (Site 22). The hall is substantially a building of 1730s date, however it is likely that this structure results from the remodelling of an earlier building. The principal elevation of the Hall looks north across the park and comprises a classically designed frontage of nine bays, the central three bays of which break forward below a triangular pediment (Plate 6). Ashlar masonry is employed for the central five bays, contrasting pleasantly with the rendered outer bays. A number of associated estate buildings are located to the west of the Hall, including an ice house, former stable block, and stores. Bedale Hall



Plate 6 Bedale Hall (Site 19), principal elevation

preserves a fine example of an early 18th century Gentry House and was assessed to be of High Value.

(c) Farm complexes

6.2.9 The study area is characterised by the presence of arable and pasture farmland, and the presence of individual farmsteads intermittently placed across the landscape.

6.2.10 Thoroughway House (Site 83) is located in close proximity to the A1 dual carriageway. Of rendered brick with a pantile roof, the building comprises a two-storey house of possible 18th century date. In the 20th century, the building has been subject to significant extension and alteration, obscuring much of its original form from external inspection. As a result of this alteration, Thoroughfare House has been assessed to be of Negligible value.

6.2.11 The buildings of Fairfield Farm (Site 90) date from the mid-19th century and results from the improvement of an earlier farmstead. The complex is formed by a three-bay, two-storey farmhouse of brick construction, sited to enjoy long views across the countryside to the east, and formally-planned outbuildings comprising a barn and a series of single-storey outbuildings arranged to form an enclosed yard (Plate 7). Some alteration of the farmstead has occurred with the addition of large-scale modern outbuildings to the north of the yard, and the blocking of the principal entrance to the farmhouse. Fairfield Farm has been assessed to be of Low value, as an example of a mid-19th century formally-planned farm complex.

6.2.12 Roughly Corner (Site 103) is much altered farmstead, comprising a two-storey farmhouse of rendered brick, orientated to the south, with a pair of



Plate 7 Fairfield Farm (Site 90), elevation to Dere Street

outbuildings set to the rear. All of these structures have been considerably altered in the late 20th or early 21st century, with the extension and refenestration of the farmhouse, and substantial rebuilding of the outbuildings. Roughly Corner has been assessed to be of Negligible value.

6.2.13 Spring House (Site 116) is located to the west of the study area and results from several phases of construction and alteration from the late 18th century onwards. Although subject to some modern alteration, the farmhouse appears to date from the late 18th century and comprises a two-storey stone-built structure, with raised and coped gables, finished with stone kneelers. The farm buildings are located to the east of the house and are of red brick construction. A small stretch of stone masonry has been incorporated into the brick structure to the south of the complex, suggesting the incorporation of earlier fabric within the current building. Spring House has been assessed to be of Low value, due to its age, and the extent of alteration undertaken on the outbuilding.

6.2.14 The Brick Bridge (Site 120) is located c.0.5km to the north of Sandhill Farm and is likely to have been constructed contemporarily with the rebuilding of the farm complex in the late 19th century. The bridge comprises a single-span bridge constructed of handmade red bricks (Plate 8). Some architectural pretension is shown with the inclusion of two brick arches to either side of the main span. The bridge was assessed to be of Low value.



Plate 8 The Brick Bridge (Site 120)

(d) Field Barns

6.2.15 Field barns have formed a characteristic feature of the rural landscape around the study area throughout the post medieval period; however, many of these structures have been lost over recent decades with changes in farming practice. The decline of field barns is demonstrated by Site 9, located at the east end of the study area, a largely collapsed and overgrown barn of stone construction, shown on historic mapping from the mid-19th century. This structure has been assessed to be of Negligible value due to its poor structural condition.

6.2.16 Located in fields to the west of the study area, a curved asbestos hut (Site 121) appears to be in use as a field barn, providing on-site storage space for farming activities. The hut is constructed of corrugated asbestos sheeting, supported on low brick walls, with concrete copings arranged to form a groove to receive the asbestos sheeting. This structure has been assessed to be of Negligible value.

7 Historic Landscape

7.1 Historic Landscape Background

7.1.1 The study area is located within the Vale of Mowbray, identified as National Character Area 24 (Natural England⁴, website accessed 24/04/09). Around the study area, the landscape is characterised by the following features:

- *Open character;*
- *Gently undulating topography;*
- *Large fields enclosed by low cut gappy hedges and fences;*
- *Limited areas of woodland, often established as coverts for hunting;*
- *Dispersed farmsteads dating from Parliamentary Enclosure;*
- *Presence of the significant transport corridor of Dere Street / the A1 dual carriageway;*
- *Presence of Leeming airfield;*
- *Arable and pasture land use (Ibid).*
- *Historic Landscape of the Study Area.*

7.1.2 Eight Historic Landscape Character Types have been identified within the study area from the study undertaken by North Yorkshire County Council . These are listed in Table 6 and shown on Figure 3. The historic core of Bedale is designated as a Conservation Area. There are no other statutorily or non-statutorily protected landscapes within the study area.

Table 6 – Summary of identified Historic Landscape Character Types

Character Type	Type	Period	Value
1	Piecemeal enclosure	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1750 AD	Negligible
2	Bedale Park	Post Medieval to Modern - 1894 AD? to 2000 AD?	Moderate
3	Broad-leaved plantation	Post Medieval - 1800 AD? to 1900 AD	Negligible
4	Semi detached housing	Modern - 1901 AD to 2008 AD	Negligible

⁴ <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/landscape/englands/character/areas/default.aspx>
 A684 Bedale – Aiskew – Leeming Bar Bypass
 Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey, November 2009

Character Type	Type	Period	Value
5	Historic town core	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Moderate
6	Modern improved fields	Modern - 1901 AD to 2000 AD	Negligible
7	Unknown planned enclosure	Post Medieval - 1750 AD to 1850 AD	Negligible
8	Large scale private enclosure	Post Medieval - 1804 AD to 1807 AD	Negligible

7.1.3 The historic landscape of the study area is characterised by development in the post medieval period, and particularly the development of an enclosed rural landscape from the 18th century onwards.

7.1.4 The earliest phase of enclosure visible in the landscape is represented by Character Type 1 Landscape: Piecemeal Enclosure. The landscape in these areas is characterised by the presence of medium-sized, irregular fields, enclosed by boundaries which often follow an erratic course with sudden changes in direction. This is indicative of the small-scale enclosure which is typical of the early Post medieval period, and was often achieved through the clearance or improvement of waste, or the subdivision of open fields. There are a variety of field boundaries in this Character Type, including hedges, hedges with trees, and modern timber fences; however, a number of boundaries have been removed to create larger fields, eroding the historic legibility of this Character Type. This Landscape Character Type has therefore been assessed to be of Negligible value.

7.1.5 The growth of the movement towards Enclosure between 1750 and 1850 is represented within the study area by a deliberately planned layout of fields, identifiable by the presence of a network of straight field boundaries defining medium sized fields. Two Landscape Character Types represent this period of development within the study area:

- *Type 7 - Unknown Planned Enclosure; and*
- *Type 8 - Large Scale Private Enclosure.*

7.1.6 The Type 7 Landscape is an area of unknown planned enclosure which consists of medium sized regular fields defined by regular external and straight internal hedgerows. The Type 8 Landscape was enclosed under the Aiskew Agreement, and was undertaken between 1804 and 1807. Removal of field boundaries has occurred to some extent in both these Landscape Character Types, reducing their legibility to some extent. Landscape Character Types 7 and 8 have been assessed to be of Negligible value.

- 7.1.7 Widespread removal of field boundaries has created the distinct Landscape Character Type of Modern Improved Fields (Type 6). This Type comprises areas of large regular and semi-irregular fields, created from areas of planned enclosure through the agglomeration of small fields to form larger units. These fields have been created in the later 20th century, in tandem with advances in farming technology, to enable more effective agricultural production. The Type 6 landscape represents the latest in a succession of phases of enclosure of the landscape, and is the most common landscape type within the study area. This Landscape Character Type has been assessed to be of Negligible value.
- 7.1.8 Land use across the study area is a mixture of arable and pasture. Field boundaries in Landscape Character Types 1, 6, 7 and 8 principally comprise hedgerows, incorporating occasional trees, and stretches of modern timber fencing. Farmsteads in these areas were established during Enclosure, and are located in the midst of their land holdings, resulting in a dispersed and isolated scattering of farm complexes in the landscape.
- 7.1.9 The earliest landscape element visible in the study area is the Roman Road of Dere Street (Archaeology Site 94), which forms a distinctive linear feature crossing Landscape Type 8, to the east of the study area. Dere Street was maintained in use as the Great North Road into the modern period and has been largely redeveloped as the A1.
- 7.1.10 Landscape Character Type 2 comprises Bedale Park and includes large areas of landscaped open green, interspersed with stands of trees. The park originated as a deer park which is document from the mid-13th century. It was re-landscaped to provide a parkland setting for Bedale Hall in the 18th century, with the establishment of a naturalised landscape incorporating features such as formal walks, copses, and carriageways. Bedale Golf Club was established in the park in the late 19th century and has resulted in further re-landscaping, however, the park retains elements of its historic character through the survival of historic features such as the Long Walk and the enclosing park wall, as well as its strong relationship with Bedale Hall. In consideration of its historic interest and legibility, Bedale Park has been assessed to be of High value. This Landscape Character Type has been assessed to be of Negligible value.
- 7.1.11 Woodland management is represented by Landscape Character Type 3, Broad-leaved Plantation. Located to the west of the Northallerton to Leyburn railway line, this plantation is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1857 and may have been established contemporarily with the railway line. The plantation has been considerably expanded to reach its current extents.
- 7.1.12 The Type 5 Landscape comprises the historic core of Bedale, and largely corresponds with the boundaries of the conservation area. Bedale is

recorded in Domesday and developed as a local market centre throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Now dominated by buildings of the post-medieval period, the morphology of the town clearly evidences its medieval origins, through the presence of the broad market place located at the junction of several significant local routes, and lined by long tofts extending perpendicular to the street frontage.

- 7.1.13 Landscape Character Type 4 covers the village of Leeming Bar. Although recorded in medieval documents, the current village is characterised principally by its development in the 19th and 20th centuries, and particularly its development as a focus for suburban housing in the later 20th century. The study area takes in the northernmost extent of this area and includes a small number of bungalows. This Landscape Character Type has been assessed to be of Negligible value.

8 Statement of Confidence

- 8.1.1 The assessment of archaeological heritage in the Desk-Based Survey was based on data gathered from the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record held by English Heritage, supplemented by the results of a staged programme of archaeological evaluation consisting of: geoarchaeological evaluation; geophysical survey; earthwork survey, and trial trenching.
- 8.1.2 Assessment of historic buildings in the Desk-Based Survey was based upon external visual inspection as the majority of sites are held in private ownership.
- 8.1.3 The Assessment of Historic Landscape Character was based upon Historic Landscape Characterisation carried out by North Yorkshire County Council.
- 8.1.4 There is a high degree of confidence that the data presented above will enable a robust assessment of the potential impacts of the scheme.

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Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage sites

Gazetteer of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings

The site numbering used in this report follows the sequence established in the 2006 ES, and as a result begins at Site 5 and is discontinuous.

Site Number	5	Site Name	Field system (earthworks), Bedale Park
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2620188470
Value	Low	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Ridge and furrow	Period	Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25733
Description			

The earthwork remains of furlongs of medieval date, and some post medieval ridge and furrow, divided in parts by ditches, banks and headlands are visible in several blocks in Bedale Park (Site 3) on aerial photographs taken in November 1971. Some of these earthworks are still visible on recent (c.2000) aerial photographs in the area of the golf course. [1]

Ridge and furrow earthworks were visible at this site during the walkover survey conducted for this report. [2]

Sources

- [1] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report
- [2] R McNaught, Walkover Survey March 2009

Site Number	6	Site Name	"Pottermines" (field name) and building (site of), Bedale Park
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2602488470
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Quarry	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A
Description			

A field to the north-west of Bedale is named "Pottermines" on the 1838 tithe map. A small rectangular building is also depicted, on the south side of the Rand Beck within an area of planting. The building is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map. This field name is not recorded in c.1772, when it was called "Backsides", although there are other fields to the west named as "Potter Mires". The area is also recorded as "Pottermires" in 1595. The field name suggests that there was, or had been, some form of quarrying or clay extraction in the area. Hird records "Then in the park they bricks did make", in 1776 and the following years, for Henry Peirse's garden walls. [1]