

Sources

[1] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report

Site Number	8	Site Name	Possible Enclosure (soilmark), south side of Rand Beck
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2627588846
Value	Unknown	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Enclosure	Period	Unknown
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY14895
Description			

A curvilinear enclosure of uncertain but possible prehistoric date lies on the south bank of the Rand Beck. This feature is defined by a single broad bank and encloses no more than 0.1 hectares of land. A broad bank of unknown date runs south-east from the enclosure. The bank appears to underlie medieval ridge and furrow (see Site 13). These features are visible on aerial photographs taken in November and May 1971, and March 1972. The bank running to the south-east is shown as a field boundary on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" and later maps, but nothing is indicated at the site of the enclosure. It is possible that the enclosure is an abandoned meander and not of archaeological interest. [1]

No surface trace of this site was visible during the walkover survey carried out 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 Unpublished technical report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	9	Site Name	Barn (ruins), south side of Rand Beck
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2627288880
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Barn	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25746
Description			

A stone built barn with brick additions is located to the south-east of Rand Beck. It is roofless and in a ruinous condition. It appears to date from the mid-19th century, and is marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6" map. It is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map, or the 1838 tithe map. [1]

The barn survives to c.1.5m in height, although substantial portions of the external walls are now collapsed. Construction is principally in sandstone, with brick fabric surviving in the south elevation. The interior of the structure contains collapsed material from the walls, however surviving brick partition walls are visible.

The following elements of setting contribute to the value of this site:

The location of the barn on the edge of a large field enlarged by the removal of Enclosure period field boundaries. Setting makes a Low contribution to the value of this site. [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] S Jack, Walkover Survey March 2009

Site Number	12	Site Name	Field System (geophysical survey), east side of A684
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2635688690
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Field boundaries	Period	Medieval, Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25749
Description			

Linear anomalies that correspond to previously identified cropmarks (see Site 13) were recorded in an area of geophysical survey (Block 1), undertaken in September 2005. These anomalies are considered to be relatively modern in origin and are almost certainly caused by infilled field boundaries that can be seen on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map. Areas of magnetic disturbance and enhancement adjacent to the boundaries at the north end of the block are probably caused by recent activity or geological variations. Some of the field boundaries are also visible on a c.1772 plan. The aerial photographic interpretation carried out for the same report, identified several furlongs of ridge and furrow ploughing which respected or were respected by the alignments of these boundaries, suggesting that they were part of a Medieval or post medieval field system. [1]

Geophysical surveys carried out to inform this report confirmed the presence of linear magnetic trends caused by early agricultural activities such as ridge and furrow ploughing, as well as the continuations of some of the previously identified field boundaries. [2]

Trial trenching confirmed the presence of a post medieval drain following the alignment of one of the field boundaries identified in the geophysical survey (Trench 1), however any evidence of ridge and furrow appeared to have been removed by modern ploughing where it was tested (Trench 2). [2]

None of these features were visible as earthworks. [3]

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] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report
- [3] R McNaught, Walkover Survey March 2009

Site Number	13	Site Name	Field System (site of), west side of Bedale Beck
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2636488805
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Ridge and furrow	Period	Medieval, Post medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25750
Description			

Furlongs of medieval ridge and furrow with possible later field boundaries, mostly on the south side of the Rand Beck are visible on aerial photographs taken in April 1945, November 1971 and March 1972. There now appears to be no trace of ridge and furrow earthworks on the ground. Some of the field boundaries, visible on a c.1772 plan, were identified by a subsequent geophysical survey (see Site 12). [1]

Additional geophysical survey carried out for this study identified a series of strongly magnetic anomalies apparently forming a sub-rectangular enclosure close to Bedale Beck. No corresponding features were identified by subsequent trial trenching (Trenches 31 and 32), and it is suggested that these are of geological origin. [2]

None of these features was visible on the surface during the walkover survey carried out for this report. [3]

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] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

[3] R McNaught, Walkover Survey March 2009

Site Number	19	Site Name	Bedale Hall
Legal Status	Grade I Listed Building	NGR	SE2652288372
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Country house	Period	Post medieval
NMR ref	333,548	HER ref	MNY25707
Description			

Bedale Hall is Grade I Listed Building, first listed on 05/05/1952. Large house. C.1735. Red brick and ashlar, part cement-rendered. Graduated stone slate roof.

Plan: 2 storeys; main front, facing north is of 9 bays, lower west front is of 11 bays. Lower east front of 6 bays. South of the east front is a 5-bay façade set back. At the rear is a parallel wing running east-west. Main front: 2:1:3:1:2 bays, central 5 bays breaking forward with 3 central bays breaking forward again. Outer 2 bays are cement-rendered, the rest ashlar. Stone plinth, central half-glazed door with overlight in Ionic portico with frieze, cornice and triangular pediment. Two bays to either side have sashes with glazing bars in eared architraves on cill band. Inner windows have friezes and segmental pediment, outer windows have friezes and cornices. Square windows above in eared and shouldered architraves. Outer 2 bays on either side have sashes with stone cills on both floors. Dentilled cornice, triangular dentilled pediment above central 3 bays. Plain parapet apart from the bays to either side of the pediment which have balustrades. Roof hipped to central 5 bays. West front: rendered. Half-glazed door in bay 4 with fanlight and architrave in semi-circular Doric porch supported by 2 columns and 2 pilasters with frieze, cornice and blocking course. All windows have sashes

with glazing bars, architraves and projecting cills except on ground-floor, bay 1, a sash. Stone dentilled cornice and parapet. Roof hipped to right with ridge stacks. East front: rendered. 6-panel door with fanlight in bay 3. Stone Doric porch with 2 columns and 2 pilasters, frieze, cornice and blocking course. All windows have architraves and projecting cills. Bay 1 has sash with glazing bars, bays 2, 5 and 6 are blind, bay 4 has a sash. First floor: bays 1, 5 and 6 are blind; bays 2, 3 and 4 have unequally-hung 9-pane sashes. Roof hipped to left with ridge stack. South of the east front: brick. Bay facade breaking forward from 2 left hand bays. Ground floor 2 sashes with glazing bars to left. Central bay and right-hand bay have C20 century 4-pane sashes. All have flat brick arches. First floor sashes with glazing bars. Stone cills, flat brick arches and keystones. Dentilled eaves. 2 gabled dormers with side-sliding sashes. Hipped roof, ridge stacks. East end of rear wing: central sash with glazing bars, flat brick arch and stone cill. First-floor band. Two sashes with glazing bars, flat brick arches and stone cills. Dentilled eaves. Roof hipped and ridge stacks.

Interior: many C18 fireplaces. The 2 most important rooms are the entrance hall and the saloon. The hall: wall has plaster panels, swags and masks; dentilled cornice; a coffered domed ceiling; cantilevered staircase with fluted bulb and umbrella balusters. The saloon: doors have broken pediments. The walls have plaster panels and swags above the windows. Large marble chimneypiece under broken pediment. Tall cornice. Deep coved ceiling with much plaster work by Giuseppe Cortese. The saloon ceiling is a rough copy of an illustration in Isaac Ware's 'The Plans and elevations and Sections of Houghton in Norfolk', 1735. The entrance hall ceiling is similar to the north-west bedchamber at Houghton. L. Lewis 'Bedale Hall', Country Life, pp 592-595, March 18, 1971" It is likely that there was an earlier, medieval, structure on the site, and the present structure represents a remodelling and substantial expansion of a 17th century building. [1]

The following elements of setting contribute to the value of this site:

Location within the former Bedale Park, a historic landscape park laid out to provide a naturalistic setting for the Hall;

Location at the head of the Market Place, in proximity to the parish Church of St Gregory, demonstrating the exercise and close of religious and secular power within the town;

Presence of high status 18th and 19th century houses lining the Market Place and North End;

Views from the principal elevation across the former park. [2]

Setting makes a High contribution to the value of Bedale Hall.

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] S Jack, Walkover Survey March 2009

Site Number	20	Site Name	St. Gregory House and Attached Wall
Legal Status	Grade II Listed Building	NGR	SE2650388505
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	House	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	333537	HER ref	N/A
Description			

St. Gregory house and the attached garden wall is a Grade II Listed Building, first listed in 22/8/1966 as St. Gregory (House) (Dr Eddison): House with attached wall. Late C17. Red brick in random bond with plain tile roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays. 5 stone steps lead to a central 6-panel half-glazed door with 3-pane overlight. Brick surround breaks forward and has flat brick arches, set in raised full height panels. Stepped 1st floor band. Dentilled cornice. Shaped kneelers and stone coping. Large external gable stacks. Attached brick wall, stone coped with opening and ball finials to either side, to right and front of house.

John Hardcastle lived in the brick house beyond the church, and its mode of architecture is the most fanciful of any house in Bedale. It is now the residence of John Buckle Esq. (1840). In 1698 Richard Peirse Esq. presented Francis Pemberton to the Rectorship of Bedale, and about the year 1700 Pemberton built the said house for his mother and some other of his family. The bricks were made on the site of the union house, and the field ever since has had the name of Brick Garth. The house has the pre-eminence of being the first brick-built house in Bedale. [1]

The following elements of setting contribute to the value of this site:

Position on the north edge of Bedale, close to St Gregory Church, and with enclosure period fields to the north, now much degraded by the loss of field boundaries;
 The presence of a walled garden to the north of the house and a small number of outbuildings;
 Relationship to Bedale Park, the former park boundary wall features prominently in views from the principal elevation; and
 Views south from the principal elevation look south towards North End and the Market Place.
 [2]

Setting makes a Medium contribution to the value of this site.

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] S Jack, Walkover Survey March 2009

Site Number	21	Site Name	Rectory Wood Area of Palaeoenvironmental Potential
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2660488860
Value	Low	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Peat deposits	Period	Prehistoric, Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25755
Description			

A programme of palaeoenvironmental sampling in this area has identified peat deposits on both sides of Bedale Beck, and particularly within Rectory Wood. The deposits identified to the west of the beck consisted of dark peat with wood fragments, an average of 0.6m thick, found between 32.3m and 31.7m AOD. Deposits identified to the east of Bedale Beck and within Rectory Wood consisted of dark brown peat with wood fragments. Deposits were an average of 1.18m thick, with a maximum of 1.97m and were encountered between 34.3m and 32.2m AOD. The peats encountered were assessed to have significant palaeoenvironmental potential. The site is interpreted as a former oxbow lake of Bedale Beck [1]

An area of woodland situated between the Bedale Beck to the east and the Bedale-Leyburn railway to the west. During the 18th century this area was open farmland known as "North Ridges" (see Site 53). It was wooded by the 1830s, forming a strip of woodland on the east bank of the beck, but it is not named as "Rectory Wood" until the 1890s. A short section of ditch survives within the wood, which may be a relict stream course. Two scoops out of the natural slope may be the result of earlier quarrying or sand extraction. However, the area may have been heavily disturbed by the construction of the railway embankment on its eastern side (see also Site 43). [2]

The boundary of Site 21 as depicted in the 2006 ES has been amended to show the estimated extent of the area of palaeoenvironmental Potential. The plantation woodland has been assessed as being of no heritage value.

Sources

- [1] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report
- [2] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report

Site Number	22	Site Name	Bedale Castle (site of)
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2652088420
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Castle, hunting lodge	Period	Medieval
NMR ref	SE28NE1	HER ref	MNY15611
Description			

The alleged site of a castle or hunting lodge lies to the north-east of Bedale Hall. Foundations are said to have been uncovered in the garden of Bedale Hall and traced to a field to the north-west of St Gregory's Church in the early part of the 19th century. However, there is little evidence that these features represent the site of a castle. It is possible that the structure was a hunting lodge, associated with the adjacent park. "As to where the castle stood, tradition with the old inhabitants of the town, when I was a boy, said that the castle stood in Mr Peirse's garden (which he ploughed up and made a lawn of). The garden wall was in a line parallel with the churchyard, built of common stone, and high for the fruit trees. It was blown down, and the late James Pearson of Bedale built the present brick wall, and the wall of the sunk fence which parts the lawn from the pasture. In the progress of both, he found parts of the castle's foundation".

The castle is said to have been built by Brian Fitz-Alan c.1300, to the south-west of the church, the tower of which was fortified against the Scots in 1340. "Bedale Castle (site of)" is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1895 6" map immediately to the north of Bedale Hall. It is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 1857 edition. [1]

Sources

[1] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report

Site Number	30	Site Name	Possible Anglo-Saxon sculpture, St Gregory's Church
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2655088450
Value	Medium	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Carvings, fragments	Period	Saxon
NMR ref	SE28NE4	HER ref	MNY15651
Description			

Fragments of possible Anglo-Saxon, 9th century, carving now held within St Gregory's Church (see Site 31). They consist of a part of a round cross-shaft with plait and rope motifs, a hog-back with a plait and lace design, and a carving of the Virgin. In the crypt are two fragments of Saxon work. One appears to be part of a column 2ft high by 4ft circumference, ornamented by vertical cable mouldings, between which are interlaced patterns, the other is a small carving apparently of Our Lady with the Child. [1]

Sources

[1] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report

Site Number	31	Site Name	Church of Saint Gregory
Legal Status	Grade I Listed Building	NGR	SE2655688450
Value	High	Condition	Good
Site Type	Church	Period	Medieval
NMR ref	333539	HER ref	MNY23393
Description			

The Church of Saint Gregory is a Grade I Listed Building, first listed on 22/08/1966: "Church. C13, C15 and C19. Sandstone, limestone, rubblestone and ashlar. Slate and lead roofs. West tower with south porch, nave with north and south aisles, chancel with north vestry. 5 stage C13-C15 tower: Decorated style with Perpendicular-style bell stage. Offset angle buttresses, stair turret with 5 chamfered slit openings. To left, 3 Slight cusped, arched chamfered windows with hoodmoulds. Stone band and clock face between 2nd and 3rd windows. Above, 2 2-light flat-headed belfry windows with cusped lights and hoodmoulds. Small pilaster buttress between and either side. Band. Diagonally-set gargoyles at corners. Embattled parapet with pinnacles at each corner and centre of each side. Panelled west door in doorway of 2 chamfered orders under hoodmould with head stops. Above, a 3-light window with Decorated tracery and hoodmoulds with head stops. Gabled south porch: chamfered pointed-arched doorway with hoodmould, ogee-headed niche in apex of gable. Stone parapet and tile roof. Inside, a pointed tunnel vault with 2 chamfered ribs. C15 board door. Nave: 4 bays. South aisle: offset angle buttresses and one to left of right-hand bay. 3 left-hand bays of rubble have C19 2-light Decorated windows with hoodmoulds. To right, chamfered pointed doorway with tablet and sundial above. Right-hand bay has flat-arched 4-light window with hoodmould. North aisle: offset buttresses define bays. 3-left hand bays have C19 2-light windows with hoodmoulds. Bay to right has plain chamfered 3-light window. Clerestory: has fiat-arched cusped 3-light window with hoodmoulds. Embattled parapets and lead roofs to aisles and clerestory. Chancel: lower, 2 bays. Offset diagonal buttress to east. Cusped 2-light windows with cambered arches. Similar window to north with small vestry below it. East window of 5 cusped lights with C13 tracery and hoodmould, said to have come from Jervaulx Abbey (Pevsner, North Yorkshire, p 75). Interior: tower vault with 8-ribs around a ring for the bell hole. North arcade: C13, first pier octagonal, second quatrefoil with keeled foils, the third cruciform with concave re-entrant angles. Crocket and leaf-crocket capitals. A ballflower motif runs up the third pier and continues on all the arches; hoodmoulds have nutmeg motif. South arcade: C13 octagonal piers with double-chamfered arches. The east ends of arcade form chapels to the outside of the chancel. Chancel arch chamfered with stops. C19 roofs. Crypt under chancel has 2 rib vaults with double-chamfered ribs. In chancel a sedilia with crocketed ogee arches on shafts with fillets. In the crypt, part of a late C9 round cross shaft with plait and rope motifs and a carving of the Virgin Mary of the same date. Round altar wooden panels with profile hands in medallions of ~1540, also C17 Dutch or Flemish panels. 2 small figures of apostles of the early C19. Wall paintings: on the chancel arch, some ornamental patterns of the C13. On the north aisle wall St George and Dragon, C14 Monuments: to Sir Bryan Fitzalan and his wife with recumbent effigies, early C15, his in alabaster under nodding ogee canopy, hers in stone. C14 effigy of priest in north chapel. In north aisle memorial in black marble to Thomas Jackson died 1529". There has been a church in Bedale since the 9th century; the present area of the nave corresponds to the Saxon building, traces of which can still be seen. The church has been largely un-altered since the 14th. [1]

The following elements of setting contribute to the value of this site:

- Position within a rectangular churchyard;
- Location at the northern end of the Market Place in Bedale, terminating views north from the Market Place;
- Close physical relationship with Bedale Hall, the former Bedale Park, and the old Grammar School (Site 33);
- Presence of a varied historic townscape along Market Place and North End, characterised by the buildings of the 18th and 19th centuries; and
- Visibility of the church tower on the approach to Bedale, particularly from the north across a post medieval enclosure landscape. [2]

Setting is of High contribution to the value of St Gregory Church.

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] S Jack, Walkover Survey March 2009

Site Number	34	Site Name	Bedale Conservation Area
Legal Status	Conservation Area	NGR	SE2666488273
Value	Medium	Condition	Good
Site Type	Settlement	Period	Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A
Description			

The Bedale Conservation Area was designated in April 1974 in recognition of the special historic and architectural character of the area. [1]

The conservation area covers the historic core of the town and significant areas of green space on its edges. The following description is based upon the Conservation Area Appraisal [2].

Buildings in the conservation area are predominantly of brick construction, with some use of stone or cobble; roofs are generally of pantile or slate.

The town is dominated by the broad Market Place, located at the meeting point of the principal medieval roads. It is flanked to either side by medieval garths, long narrow plots extending perpendicular to the street front. Fine three-storey Georgian buildings are present on North End and the Market Place, interspersed with more modest two storey buildings of 18th and 19th century date. Many Victorian shop fronts are retained along this street.

To the south of this, South End is lined mainly by two-storey cottages, often with small front gardens, and decreases further to the south, with the presence of late 19th century terraces. Narrow garths extend towards the river from the rear of these houses, cut by the more recent line of Bridge Street.

Bedale Park was established as a medieval deer park and was re-landscaped in the mid-18th century as a park for Bedale Hall. It was remodelled as a golf course in the late 19th century. The Hall was remodelled in the 1730s and terminates views north along the Market Place. To the east of the Hall, on the opposite side of North End is the parish Church of St Gregory, set within a substantial churchyard. The church tower is visible from the Market Place and upon the approach to Bedale from the North.

Emgate is the ancient route from the Market Place to the river crossing, and is lined with small cottages of brick, stone or cobble construction, sheds and workshops. This area was formerly a centre for the tanning, weaving and dyeing industries.

Bedale Harbour was built c.1768 as part of a scheme to make the River Swale navigable. The land around the harbour was improved in the 19th century and let to the poor of the town. To the west of Bedale, Wycar contains a series of open spaces extending from the Wynd to Sussex Street. Map evidence suggests that many of buildings around Wycar replace "squatter" cottages, constructed on the edge of the green. To the north of the green are a number of villas of the late 19th or early 20th century, designed in the domestic revival style.

Sources

[1] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and

A684 Bedale – Aiskew – Leeming Bar Bypass
Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey, November 2009

Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report
 [2] Hambleton District Council. 1998. Conservation Area Assessment: Bedale.

Site Number	42	Site Name	Coin Hoard, St. Gregory's Church
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2650088500
Value	Low	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Findspot	Period	Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY15227
Description			

A coin hoard was discovered in the 19th century, in the churchyard of St Gregory's Church. This consisted of gold and silver coins dating from the reign of Henry VIII. Further details and the present location of the hoard are not available [1].

Sources

[1] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report

Site Number	43	Site Name	Section of the Northallerton to Leyburn Railway, Bedale
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2664488863
Value	Low	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Railway	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	Linear 1482	HER ref	MNY25681
Description			

The Northallerton to Bedale Railway was the first part of a branch which eventually extended 34 miles to Hawes in Wensleydale. Authorised by the GNE Act of June 1846, it was actually opened by the York, Newcastle and Berwick Railway in 1848. The c.12 miles on to Leyburn were built under the Bedale and Leyburn Act of August 1853, with capital largely provided by local landowners. This section was opened to freight traffic on 24th November 1855 and to passengers on 19th May 1856. The line was taken over by the North Eastern railway in August 1859. The main traffic over the single line was milk and stone. It closed to passengers in 1954 but remained open for occasional freight and military traffic for another ten years. It reopened between Leyburn and Bedale (and thence to Leeming Bar) as the Wensleydale Railway on 4th July 2003. (see Site 110 for a continuation to the north-east). [1]

This site was observed to be in a fair condition during the walkover survey carried out 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	44	Site Name	"Middle Wood" (field name), north side of Bedale Beck
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2651089602
Value	Negligible	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Field name	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25760
Description			

A field to the north of Bedale Beck is named "Middle Wood" on a map of 1634. The area depicted is 24 acres (9.75ha) in extent. It appears to have been open ground by the late 18th century and is now used for arable. [1]

Sources

[1] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report

Site Number	49	Site Name	Field System (earthworks), west side of Bedale Beck
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2666189630
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Ridge and furrow	Period	Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25765
Description			

Several furlongs of medieval and post medieval ridge and furrow, some apparently separated by ditches, are visible on aerial photographs dated November 1971 and April 1989. The main block of ridge and furrow coincides with an area named as "Bristall Woods" in 1684 (see Site 50). Some ridge and furrow survives as earthworks near the site of a demolished building (Site 46; now outside the study area), and the remainder has been ploughed flat. [1]

Sources

[1] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report

Site Number 50
Legal Status None
Value Negligible
Site Type Field name
NMR ref N/A
Description

Site Name "Bristall Woods" (field name), north side of Bedale Beck
NGR SE2651089601
Condition Unknown
Period Post Medieval
HER ref MNY25766

A field covering 20 acres to the north of Bedale Beck is named as "Bristall Woods" on a map of 1634. It appears to have been open ground by the late 18th century and is now arable land. A block of ridge and furrow has previously been identified within this field (see Site 49), and it is possible that this ploughing post-dates the woodland in this area, or that the field-name continued in use even when the land had been taken under the plough. [1]

Sources

[1] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report

Site Number 51
Legal Status None
Value Low
Site Type Mill
NMR ref N/A
Description

Site Name "Mill Steads" (field name), south side of Bedale Beck
NGR SE2664889010
Condition Unknown
Period Post medieval
HER ref MNY25767

Several fields to the north of Bedale village, within a bend of the Bedale Beck, are named as "Mill Steads" on a map of 1769. Three fields are also similarly named in c.1772. This appears to have been the general name for the area of four fields shown on this map, but no buildings are depicted in the area. The 1838 tithe map shows the area divided into three fields, each of which is named "Mill Steads". This area was also known as "Mill Steads" in 1595 when it formed part of the enclosed land in Aiskew. It is possible that there had been mills along the Bedale Beck, although there is no definite archaeological evidence for these in this area. Nothing is visible in the area on recent (c.2000) aerial photographs. [1]

Sources

[1] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report

Site Number 52
Legal Status None
Value Low
Site Type Fish pond
NMR ref N/A
Description

Site Name "Fish Pond Pasture" (field name), east of Rectory Wood
NGR SE2664889010
Condition Unknown
Period 19th century
HER ref MNY25768

A field marked on the 1838 tithe map is named "Fish Pond Pasture". The name is not recorded on subsequent mapping. The field is called "Mill Steads" in maps of 1769 and 1772. Nothing is visible on recent (c.2000) aerial photographs. [1]

No evidence for a pond was identified near this location during the walkover survey conducted for this report, although it is possible that the name may refer to periodic flooding of Bedale Beck in this area. [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 53
Legal Status None
Value Negligible
Site Type Field system
NMR ref N/A
Description

Site Name "North Ridges" (field name), east of Rectory Wood
NGR SE2664889010
Condition Unknown
Period Post medieval
HER ref MNY25769

Fields to the north of Bedale Village are named as "North Ridges" on a map of 1769. This area was known as "Mill Steads" in 1595, when it formed part of the enclosed fields of Aiskew. The name perhaps implies the former existence of ridge and furrow ploughing in this area, although no earthworks appear to survive today. [1] [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	54	Site Name	Bedale Beck Area of Palaeoenvironmental Potential
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2673789373
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Water course	Period	Post medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25770
Description			

An earthwork shown on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map is marked as an old course of the Bedale Beck, and it forms part of the township boundary. This former course is also depicted on a map of 1634. These earthworks may have been a former meander of Bedale Beck, however, they appear to have been destroyed by modern ploughing. [1]

Based on the results of the Geoarchaeological Assessment carried out for this report, this site has been assessed as having the potential for similar levels of preservation to those seen at the Rectory Wood Area of Palaeoenvironmental Potential (Site 21). [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] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Site Number	55	Site Name	Field System (geophysical survey), north of Aiskew Bank Farm
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2674089128
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Field boundaries and ridge and furrow	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25771
Description			

An area of geophysical survey (Block 2) was undertaken in September 2005, over c.12 hectares to evaluate a sub-square cropmark identified by previous AP assessment work (see Site 58). In addition to confirming the location and layout of Site 58, the survey also identified other linear anomalies that may be the result of archaeological activity although this is less clear. They are all interpreted as being agricultural in origin, being either attributable to previous agricultural regimes, including ridge and furrow ploughing, infilled medieval or post medieval field boundaries or field drainage systems. As such, these features have been treated a field system. [1]

Two dipolar linear anomalies were also identified. The linear anomaly at the north end of the block aligned from south-west to north-east is a modern service pipe whilst the origin of a linear that runs north-west to south-east and terminating at the north-eastern corner of the enclosure is unknown, although it is almost certainly caused by a modern feature. [1]

Some of the field boundaries in this area are visible on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map and a plan of c.1772. [1]

Trial trenching (Trench 8) of one of these linear anomalies identified no features although three sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the topsoil. It is possible that the geophysical survey may have identified the magnetic 'trace' of an earlier feature, the physical remains of which have been removed by ploughing at this location. [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] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Site Number	56	Site Name	Allotments (site of), east of Rectory Wood
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2673688986
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Allotments	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25772
Description			

Two fields named as "Allotment Gardens" are marked to the east of Rectory Wood on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map, where they are depicted as geometrically laid out paths or plots. This seems to have been a short-lived use of the land, as there are no allotments indicated on the 1838 tithe map, and the Ordnance Survey 1895 map shows only fields. [1]

The land here has been intensively ploughed in recent years and no archaeological features are visible on the ground. [2]

Trial trenching (Trench 3) of geophysical anomalies associated with this site identified a single linear anomaly. This feature was dated to the mid 19th century by a sherd of pottery in its fill and was interpreted as being a drainage ditch related to the allotments. [3]

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

[3] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Site Number	58	Site Name	Rectilinear Ditched Enclosure, north of Aiskew Bank Farm
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2678489087
Value	Medium	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Enclosure	Period	Roman
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25774
Description			

A rectilinear enclosure of some 0.25 hectares, defined by a ditch is visible on aerial photographs taken in July 1984, August 1994 and July 2001. There are slight traces of an outer ditch to the north. There are several other lengths of ditch in the vicinity of the enclosure. A long sinuous feature extending south-west from the enclosure may be a contemporary boundary but the nature of the other ditch fragments is unknown. Part of this area was divided into allotment plots in the 19th century (see Site 56) and some features may relate to this. [1]

An area of geophysical survey (Block 2) was undertaken in September 2005 over c.12 hectares to evaluate the cropmark enclosure. A strong, magnetic response defines the extent of the feature (approximately 50m across) that, significantly, appears to at least partially survive as an earthwork. A discontinuous linear anomaly to the north suggests a possible outer defensive ditch while other discrete areas of magnetic enhancement to the east are also interpreted as having a probable archaeological cause. There are few internal features visible on the geophysical survey plot, although there is an entrance on the east side. There is also what appears to look like a square barrow just off the south-east side of the enclosure, although this remains to be confirmed. [1]

Although described as a partially extant earthwork in the 2006 ES, it was not observed during the walkover survey carried out for this report. Consultation with the author of the previous report established that this was the result of confusion between site numbers. [2] [3]

The long sinuous feature described above was tested by archaeological trial trenching (Trench 4) and the southern of a pair of ditches possibly flanking a trackway was identified. The ditch measured 1.3m wide x 0.35m deep and was possibly re-cut. No dating evidence was recovered although it was presumed to be contemporary with the rectilinear enclosure. [4]

The enclosure ditches were examined at two locations (trenches 5 and 7). The inner ditch measured between 1.3m and 1.35m wide and between 0.35m and 0.4m deep. A significant amount of animal bone, some of which had been worked, and hand-made Romano-British pottery fragments were recovered from the fill of the inner ditch. Crucible fragments, fired clay (potentially from a hearth or furnace) and traces of copper alloy in the northern part of the ditch may indicate that metal working was carried out within the enclosure. The outer enclosure ditch was examined at the northern edge of the site (Trench 7). The fills of this ditch also contained animal bone. [4]

Despite the evidence for bone and metal working from the ditches, excavation in the interior of the enclosure (Trench 6) identified no archaeological features or finds. It is possible that this is the result of features being removed by intensive ploughing. [4]

As well as evidence for craft or industrial activities being carried out at this site, the finds assemblage and particularly the animal bones have a distinctly native Romano-British character. [4]

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
- [3] Alastair Webb pers. comm..
- [4] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Site Number	59	Site Name	Water Channel (earthwork), junction of Scurf and Bedale Becks
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2683289568
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Watercourse	Period	Medieval, Post medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25775
Description			

A probable relict water channel has been cut between Scurf Beck and Bedale Beck. It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map as a right-angled bulge in the Bedale Beck. This bulge is also depicted on a map of 1634 but by 1838 the watercourse has been straightened, although the earlier alignment is still depicted as a boundary. [1]

Aerial photographs taken in May and November 1971, and March 1972, suggest there is a small rectilinear platform at this site which might have been the site of a structure, possibly a mill. The ditch is very similar in form to what appears to be a relict stream course to its immediate north, and appears to follow the course of the meander depicted on the 1634 map. [1]

Sources

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

Site Number	60	Site Name	Well (site of), south-west of Sand Hill Farm
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2689389117
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Well	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25776
Description			

A well, named as "D. Well" is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map to the south-west of Sand Hill Farm. It is not shown on subsequent editions. Site not inspected, but it is assumed that the well has been destroyed. A sub-circular negative feature is identified here by magnetometry survey. [1]

No trace of this site was observed during the walkover survey carried out 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	61	Site Name	Pond (site of), south-west of Sand Hill Farm
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2698089146
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Pond	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25777
Description			

A large pond is shown to the north of Aiskew on a map of 1769. It is not depicted on subsequent maps of the area. [1]

During the walkover survey and other site visits carried out during the preparation of this study, this area was observed to be susceptible to flooding and water-logging following heavy rainfall. This created an irregularly shaped natural pond which later dried out. [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	62	Site Name	Field System (site of), south-west of Sand Hill Farm
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2695789161
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Ridge and furrow	Period	Medieval, Post medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25778
Description			

Several furlongs of medieval and post medieval ridge and furrow has been recorded on aerial photographs taken in 1945 to the south-west of Sand Hill Farm. This site forms part of an extensive ridge and furrow field system north-west of Aiskew. [1]

This area has been intensively ploughed, and there are no earthwork remains of this ploughing surviving on the surface. [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	63	Site Name	'Hunger Barrows' (field name), north-west of Sand Hill Farm
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2708589450
Value	Unknown	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Field name	Period	Prehistoric, Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25779

Description

An area of fields to the north-west of Sand Hill Farm is named as "Hunger Barrows" on a map of 1769. The field is similarly named on the 1838 tithe map, and as "Hunger Barras" on a map of c.1772. This area was also known as "Hunger Barrows" in 14595, part of the open fields of Aiskew. This name may imply the existence, or a memory of, prehistoric barrows in this area, although no earthwork features have been identified within the fields. [1]

No features that could relate to this interpretation were identified within the preferred route footprint by geophysical survey or trial trenching at this location. [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] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Site Number	64	Site Name	Field System (Geophysical survey), north of Sand Hill Farm
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2715489600
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Ridge and furrow	Period	Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25780

Description

An area of geophysical survey (Block 3) was undertaken in September 2005 to assess the implications of the proposed bypass alignment. Linear trends due to agricultural activity, either modern ploughing or drainage, predominate at the north end of the block. At the south end the trends become discontinuous with the anomalies fragmenting into discrete areas of enhancement. These anomalies are also thought to be agricultural in origin and may reflect the truncated vestigial remains of ridge and furrow ploughing. [1]

Like many of the ridge and furrow fields within the study area, this site seems to have been subject to piecemeal enclosure and some of the field boundaries detected in the geophysical survey were still depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1857. [1]

The walkover survey carried out for this report confirmed that no surface trace of this site was visible. [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	66	Site Name	Field System (geophysical survey), north-east of Sand Hill Farm
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2731189784
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Ridge and furrow, field boundaries	Period	Roman, Medieval, Post medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25782
Description			

An area of geophysical survey (Block 4) was undertaken in September 2005 to assess the implications of the proposed bypass alignment. A complex of intersecting linear anomalies were identified, particularly either side of an extant field boundary in Block 4. The general trend of these anomalies is from west to east, parallel with the field boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map, and as recorded by the aerial photographs (see Site 68). These anomalies match the orientation of the plough marks recorded from the aerial photographs, although there are other parallel anomalies which could be infilled ditches belonging to an earlier period of enclosure. [1]

Several of the anomalies aligned from west to east, are reflected by the earthwork remains of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow ploughing. [2] This element of the site was also recorded as Site 68, and was examined during an earthwork survey carried out for this report (Appendix 3). [1]

Following trial excavation (Trenches 18, 39 and 40), some of these features are now thought to relate to the potential Roman villa identified to the west and have been included as part of that site (see Site 122). As well as the robbed out remains of a stone building of Roman date (Trench 18), the features excavated represent field boundaries believed to form part of a field system associated with the Roman villa (Site 122). As such, they are likely to form part of a wider farmed landscape, extending eastwards away from the preferred route. [3]

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
 [3] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Site Number	67	Site Name	Field System (earthworks), Sand Hill Farm
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2735589335
Value	Low	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Field system	Period	Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25783
Description			

Furlongs of medieval and post medieval ridge and furrow with possible later field boundaries, some of which are recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map, are visible on aerial photographs taken in April 1945, May 1946, May and November 1971, July 1979 and July 2001. At SE27338952 there is a rectilinear hollow that may be the remains of a pond. The area was under pasture until 2001 and many of these earthworks appear to have survived well. This area was known as "Sandy Hill", and was part of Benton field, one of the medieval open fields in Aiskew. The Ordnance Survey 1915 6" map shows that the fields to the south of Sand Hill House were a park, which presumably explains why the ridge and furrow survived. Recent (c.2000) aerial photographs show that the earthworks still survive and this was confirmed during the walkover survey. [1] [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	68	Site Name	Field System (earthworks), north of Sand Hill Farm
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2727189871
Value	Low	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Ridge and furrow, field boundaries	Period	Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25785
Description			

Medieval and post medieval ridge and furrow, and a possible modern ditch or drain, are visible on aerial photographs taken in November 1971 and July 2001. Although visible as earthworks on 1971, some parts had been levelled by 2002. Subsequent geophysical survey confirmed the interpretation of ridge and furrow (see Sites 66 and 73). This area was once part of Benton Field, one of the medieval open fields in Aiskew. [1]

An earthwork survey of the standing earthworks within the footprint of the preferred route (see Appendix 3). Several furlongs with a distinctive reverse-s shape indicating that they were of medieval rather than later date were observed. The ridges were aligned from west to east and were bounded at each end by shallow ditches, and at each side by low banks surmounted by hedges, the latter feature indicating that they were subject to later piecemeal enclosure resulting in the long sinuous field visible today. The remaining earthworks have survived (unlike neighbouring sites identified only in the geophysical surveys and aerial photographic interpretation), because the field was used for pasture rather than arable cultivation. [1]

The ridge and furrow at this location was also tested and confirmed by trial trenching (Trench 18). [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] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Site Number	73	Site Name	Field System (geophysical survey), north-east of Sand Hill Farm
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2741489986
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Ridge and furrow, field boundaries	Period	Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25790
Description			

An area of geophysical survey (Block 5) was undertaken in September 2005 to assess the implications of the proposed bypass alignment. A complex of intersecting linear anomalies was identified, especially in the centre of the survey block. The general trend of these anomalies is from west to east, parallel to the boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map and was recorded on aerial photographs (see Site 68). The anomalies also match the ridge and furrow as recorded on the aerial photographs. These features were interpreted as forming part of the wider medieval and post medieval field system north-west of Aiskew and made up of furlongs of ridge and furrow. Many of these fields were later subject to piecemeal enclosure during which the low field banks and hedges were established although none of these features survive associated with this site. [1] [2]

Other anomalies perpendicular to the direction of the ploughing and that are not shown on the early mapping, were interpreted as infilled ditches belonging to an earlier period of enclosure. [1] This was confirmed during trial excavation within the footprint of the preferred route, when this alignment of ditches was shown to be part of a field system associated with the Roman villa (Site 122). [3]

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
- [3] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Site Number	75	Site Name	Modern Agricultural Activity (geophysical survey), north-west of Aiskew Grange
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2759290323
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Field drains	Period	Modern
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25792
Description			

An area of geophysical survey (Block 6) was undertaken in September 2005 to assess the implications of the proposed bypass alignment. Linear trends are evident in the south part of this block, probably due to the combination of modern ploughing and field drains in this waterlogged part of the road corridor. The areas of magnetic disturbance are due to the proximity of electricity poles with steel support struts. A much stronger but discontinuous linear anomaly aligned from west to east is caused by surveying across a farm access track made of brick. [1]

Sources

[1] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report

Site Number	80	Site Name	Field System (geophysical survey), north of Aiskew Grange
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2782890162
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Ridge and furrow	Period	Medieval, Post medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25796
Description			

Four sets of linear features were detected to the north of Aiskew Grange through geophysical survey undertaken in 2005 as part of the A1 Dishforth to Barton Improvements. Three of these were interpreted as being the remains of ridge and furrow, part of the wider medieval and post medieval field system. Other anomalies, which are more widely spaced and more clearly defined, were interpreted as land drains. [1] [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] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2005. A1(T) Dishforth to Barton: Geophysical Surveys (Ref 1121). Unpublished Report

Site Number	82	Site Name	Field System (earthworks), south of Thoroughway House
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2782890596
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Ridge and furrow	Period	Medieval, Post medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25677
Description			

Part of a field system consisting of medieval and post medieval ridge and furrow earthworks are visible on aerial photographs taken in April 1945 and November 1971. A survey was undertaken of these earthworks at 1:500 scale in April 1994 as part of the A1 Dishforth to north of Leeming Improvement Scheme. The ridge and furrow was aligned east-west. In the northern part of the field the ridges were 0.7m high and c.10m apart, but in the southern part they were only 0.2m high. This differentiation was probably a reflection of previous agricultural activity. Site also noted by recent A1 Dishforth to Barton Improvement Scheme. [1]

During the walkover survey and subsequent site visits carried out for this report, the earthworks at Site 82 were observed to have been removed during construction of the A1 Dishforth to Barton Improvements. [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	83	Site Name	Thoroughway House, Back Lane
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2791690745
Value	Negligible	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Farmstead	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25676
Description			

A small un-named building is shown on Jeffery's 1775 map and an earlier map of 1772. A single rectangular building aligned north-south is also shown on the 1838 tithe map, where it is named as "House and yards and gardens" occupied by Richard Simpson and owned by Miss Mary Ann Preist. It was then known as "Low House". Similarly shown on a similarly dated map. It is named as "Thoroughway House" on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map and shown as a collection of buildings comprising a single rectangular structure and another group of structures arranged around three sides of a square courtyard immediately to the west. It is similarly shown on the 1892, 1913 and 1956 editions. The building was not inspected in detail in 1993 as part of the A1 Dishforth to north of Leeming Improvements, but the main house had a T-shaped plan and was constructed of rendered brick, with two storeys and a pitched pantile roof. Few, if any, of the original features could be recognised. The building was also assessed by the A1 Dishforth to Barton Improvements, where it was described as former farm group, much altered. White painted render, pantile roof. Original orientation possibly south facing, now faces the road. Two storey, 2 bays short cross wing, ridge stack. C20 alterations. Long single storey range parallel to road on south". [1]

Thoroughway House remains as described above in March 2009. It is located close to the A1 dual carriageway and experiences significant noise intrusion from the road.

Setting is of Negligible contribution to the value of this site

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] S Jack, Walkover Survey, March 2009

Site Number	84	Site Name	Field System (geophysical survey), east side of A1
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2805590434
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Ridge and furrow	Period	Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25797

Description

Two sets of parallel magnetic lineations were detected by geophysical survey undertaken in 2005 as part of the A1 Dishforth to Barton Improvements. The northern set almost certainly reflects ridge and furrow remains, bounded to the north by a former field boundary. The anomalies in the south of the area were interpreted as land drains. A relatively strong positive magnetic anomaly was detected along the western side of the field, adjacent to the A1. This anomaly is sub-circular and measured c.4m in diameter. This could reflect a soil-filled pit of archaeological origin. A number of large and intense magnetic anomalies were also detected in the northern part of the area; two of these correspond to geotechnical monitoring boreholes, while the others may reflect areas of burning or buried ferrous materials. [1] [2]

Site 84 was not tested by archaeological trial trenching because this area was subject to road construction connected with the A1 Dishforth to Barton Improvements and any remains are presumed to have been removed by this activity. [3]

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] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2005. A1(T) Dishforth to Barton: Geophysical Surveys (Ref 1121). Unpublished Report

[3] R McNaught, Walkover Survey March 2009

Site Number	87	Site Name	Coneygarth Hill (field name), south of Fairfield Farm
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2823990527
Value	Low	Condition	Unknown
Site Type	Park	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25670
Description			

"Coneygarth Hill" is named on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" and 1892 25" maps. Four fields between Leases Road (the old A1) and Back Lane are called "Little Coney Garth" and "Coney Garth" (two fields each) on the 1838 tithe map. Similarly named on a plan of c.1772. This area was also known as "Coney Garths" in the 16th century. The name may originate from the Middle English "coni(n)ger", meaning a rabbit warren or "land on which rabbits are found". [1]

No identifiable earthworks have been recorded from air photographs, apart from some possible ridge and furrow and a prominent soil mark which corresponds to a field boundary shown on the tithe map. The earthworks did not appear to conform to any pattern in February 1993 and even the area of ridge and furrow was difficult to see. In 1995, a desk-top assessment of land on Coneygarth Hill was carried out. It showed that quite a large area of Coneygarth Hill had been affected by previous quarrying, mostly on the east side and to the north adjacent to Leases Bridge. It also indicated that possible features relating to the Roman road (Site 94) may be present and that the higher ground of Coneygarth Hill might be a focus for early settlement. [1]

The southern half of the area named on the historic maps as Coneygarth Hill has recently been developed as Phase 4 of the Leeming Bar Industrial Estate. The roads and services for this phase of the estate have been laid out, but no units are presently constructed. A watching brief was carried out during the creation of the estate, but no finds were reported (see Site 96). [1]

The northern part of this site was under construction as part of the A1 Dishforth to Barton Improvements during the preparation of this report. Industrial buildings have now been constructed over much of the southern area. [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	88	Site Name	Buck House (site of)
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2814091010
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	House	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25672
Description			

Buck House is shown as a rectangular building on Jefferey's 1775 map of Yorkshire in the north-west angle of the crossroads, to the south of Leases Farm. No building is shown on a map of c.1772 nor on the 1838 tithe map which names the field as "mouse ears". Nothing is indicated on the OS 1857 6" map. No earthworks were visible in February 1993, although detailed inspection was not carried out. [1]

No remains were observed at this location during the walkover survey carried out 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	89	Site Name	Guide Post (site of), south of Leases Farm
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2817090990
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Sign Post	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25800
Description			

A guide post marked with distances to Bedale and Kirby Fleetham is shown on the OS 1892 25" map at the south-west corner of the crossroads, to the south of Leases Farm. There is no surviving evidence on the ground. [1]

No remains were observed at this location during the walkover survey carried out 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	90	Site Name	Fairfield Farm, west side of Leases Road
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2818890892
Value	Low	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Farmstead	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25801
Description			

Fairfield Farm is depicted on the 1838 tithe map, as one long rectangular building set back and parallel to the west side of Leases Road. It is also shown on another map of a similar date, but apparently with one additional structure on the street frontage. It may also be shown on Jeffery's 1775 map, although the single building is at a different angle and is possibly closer to the cross roads. The Ordnance Survey 1857 25" map names the complex as "Farfield House", and depicts a square building on the road frontage, presumably the house, with a range attached to the north side which extends to the west and south, to create a small courtyard. There are other detached structures to the south. Similarly depicted on later editions. [1]

Fairfield farm is a mid-19th century farm complex comprising a farmhouse associated with formally planned farm buildings. The farmhouse is a two-storey building of brick construction with a slate roof. The principal elevation faces the road to the south, and is in three bays. 6/6 sash windows are retained, however the central doorway has been blocked with brick. The farm buildings are also of brick construction with pantile roofs. They include a barn located next to the road and a series of single-storey outbuildings, arranged to form a courtyard to the north of the farmhouse.

The following elements of setting contribute to the value of this site:
 Close physical relationship between the farmhouse and the outbuildings;
 Siting of the farmhouse on the edge of a slope to enjoy long views across the rural landscape to the east;
 The surrounding arable and pasture fields enclosed in the early 19th century by private enclosure; and
 The position of the farm on Leases Road, which runs along the line of the Roman road of Dere Street. [2]

Setting makes a Medium contribution to the value of the site.

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] S Jack, Walkover Survey, March 2009

Site Number	92	Site Name	Sand Pit (site of), north side of Roughley Bank
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2822091050
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Quarry	Period	Modern
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25674
Description			

A "sand pit" is shown on the OS 1956 OS 6" map in the south-west corner of Lease Park. Not shown on any previous editions. A quarry is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1946 and 1957, but only slight undulations are shown in this are on aerial photographs taken in 1991. No obvious remains can now be seen in the field. [1]

No remains were observed at this location during the walkover survey carried out 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	93	Site Name	Burial and Armour (finds), east of Fairfield Farm
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2830090900
Value	Unknown	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Findspot	Period	Roman
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25673
Description			

A burial and other finds were discovered to the east of Fairfield House. The approximate position of these finds is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map which names "Skeleton & piece of armour have been dug up here". Robert Hird recorded in his 'Annals of Bedale': "In the year 1834, as the workmen were levelling Leeming Lane, in taking away raising ground opposite Aiskew Moor, within a short distance of the surface they discover'd a human skeleton in a perfect state, lying east to west, the measurement of which was six foot three inches. Supposition says that they were the remains of a Roman officer who had been inter'd there in his regimentals. The earth where he lay was a stratum of sand. Mr Headley, an excise officer, also an antiquarian, .. he happened to be on his walk that way at the time of the discovery, and possessed himself with the two epaulettes and the iron end of his scabbard. The former is of cast brass, of an oval shape dished to about two inches deep, a cap of the same metal in fretwork so that they were double and very strong. They have the appearance of having been inlaid or plated with silver". [1]

This may also have been the location of some brooches said to have been found in the area, one of which was sent to the National Museum of Antiquities in Scotland during the late 19th century. [1]

Other similar items were found further to the north, at Cloven Hills opposite Aiskew Moor, where there is a similar notation on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map. They are supposed to be relics of the Battle of Northallerton, but this took place some 6 miles to the north-east. It is uncertain whether the Hird quotation specifically applies to this site, but the reference to Aiskew Moor suggests so. The annotation only appears on the Ordnance Survey 1857 map, and not on any later editions. [1]

No archaeological features or finds were identified in any of the trial trenches excavated near this location (Trenches 9, 10 and 25). [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] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Site Number 94
Legal Status None
Value Unknown
Site Type Road
NMR ref Linear 300
Description

Site Name Dere Street Roman Road (Course of), Leases Road
NGR SE2833790677
Condition Unknown
Period Roman
HER ref MNY13423

The course of Dere Street Roman road approximately follows the line of Leases Road, which is itself the old A1. Dere Street was the main Roman road in the North East of England and ran between York and the Firth of Forth in Scotland. It linked the forts at Piercebridge, Binchester, Lanchester, Ebchester, Corbridge, Chew Green and beyond into Scotland. It was built in the 1st century AD by the first governor of Britain, Julius Agricola. The name Dere Street is Anglo-Saxon and means the road to Deira or Yorkshire. [1]

The titles "Roman Road", "Leeming Lane" and "Boroughbridge & Piercebridge Trust" are printed on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map. The road was turnpiked in 1743 by the Boroughbridge and Piercebridge Turnpike Trust. There was a toll house at the cross roads at Leeming Bar. [1]

A sharp embankment on the east side of Leases Road in the vicinity of Conygarth Hill may be an agger upon which the Roman road was constructed, although its height may have been increased by roadside quarrying in the post medieval period. Two watching briefs have been carried out in recent years, close to the presumed course of the Roman road, but these have not identified any structural features that date to this period (see Sites 96 and 105). This suggests that most of the original structure of the road has already been destroyed by later developments. [1]

Trial trenching carried out in the fields on the east side of Leases Road identified neither features nor finds related to the Roman road (Trenches 9 and 25). [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] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Site Number 95
Legal Status None
Value Negligible
Site Type Quarry
NMR ref N/A
Description

Site Name Quarry, west side of Leases Road
NGR SE2827490717
Condition Destroyed
Period Modern
HER ref MNY25804

Quarrying has been identified on aerial photographs taken in May 1946 and August 1971 on the west side of Leases Road. It is not recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map or subsequent editions. It would appear that this is modern activity, rather than works associated with the Roman road. [1]

No obvious surface evidence for quarrying was observed at this location during the walkover survey, however, the field was observed to have an unnaturally undulating surface. [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	96	Site Name	Archaeological watching brief (Roadside ditch), Leeming Bar Industrial Estate
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2829190457
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Watching brief	Period	Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	ENY2450
Description			

In July 2004, On Site Archaeology carried out a watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of Phase 4 of the industrial estate at Leeming Bar. This revealed a broad roadside ditch, through which an archaeological section was excavated by hand. However, no evidence for a Roman origin was identified, and the ditch is more likely to be of medieval or later date. No other archaeological features or finds were recorded, including in the area of Coneygarth Hill (see Site 87). [1]

Sources

[1] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report

Site Number	99	Site Name	Gravel pit (site of)
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2837690318
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Quarry	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25806
Description			

A gravel pit is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1892 25" map to the east of Tutin House. It is not marked on the Ordnance Survey 1857 edition, but a plan of c.1772 names the field as "Gravel Pit Close", Named as "Gravel Pit" on the Ordnance Survey 1915 edition. The area of the pit now coincides with a large pond associated with the Phase 4 extension of the Leeming Bar Industrial Estate. It would appear that the quarry has been altered and adapted to form the pond. [1]

Sources

[1] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report

Site Number	101	Site Name	Modern agricultural activity (geophysical survey), east side of Leases Road
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2838790787
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Non-antiquity	Period	Modern
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25807
Description			

An area of geophysical survey (Block 7) was undertaken in September 2005 to assess the implications of the proposed bypass alignment. No probable archaeological anomalies were identified in the surveyed area although linear trends in the data attest to modern agricultural activity. [1]

Additional geophysical surveys carried for this report and covering the footprint of the preferred route between Leases Road and Low Street established a continuation of these anomalies. [2]

Archaeological trial trenches in this area identified no features or finds, suggesting that later agricultural activity has removed the features themselves, leaving only a magnetic 'trace' (Trenches 9-11, 25-27). [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] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Site Number	102	Site Name	Well (site of), east of Tutin House
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2849090387
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Well	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25808
Description			

A "Well" is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1892 25" map, to the east of Tutin House on the west side of Leases Road. The field to its immediate north is named as "Well Close" on the 1838 tithe map, although no well is marked here on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map. The site of the well corresponds to a modern house and so it is assumed to have been destroyed. [1]

Sources

[1] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report

Site Number	103	Site Name	Roughley Corner, Roughley Bank
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2842691083
Value	Negligible	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Farmstead	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25809
Description			

A house is first marked on a map of 1769 as "Ruffler Corner", depicted as a single rectangular building aligned at a slight angle to the corner of Roughley Bank, on an east-west alignment [1]. Similarly depicted and named on a plan of c.1772. The 1838 tithe map shows two buildings, one aligned east-west along the south side of Roughley Bank and another aligned north-south along the west side of Low Street. It was occupied by William Anderson and owned by Mark Mayhew. The Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map depicts these two buildings, although at slightly different angles, together with a larger square structure just beyond the other two buildings. The complex is named as "Roughley Corner". By the 1890s the site consisted of a number of buildings, consisting of two main ranges, oriented north to south, with a well and a small structure in the field to its immediate south. By 1915 there appears to be a covered yard between the two buildings, with detached structures to the south. [1]

Today Roughley Corner comprises a two-storey house of mid-19th century date, much altered following recent extension and refenestration, and two long ranges of farm buildings, extensively rebuilt. Due to the high level of alteration, these buildings are assessed to be of Negligible importance.

The following elements of setting contribute to the value of this site:
 Location within a rural landscape laid out by private enclosures in the early 19th century.

Setting makes a Low contribution to the value of the site.

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] S Jack, Walkover Survey, March 2009

Site Number	104	Site Name	Well (site of), south of Roughley Corner
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2845491038
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Well	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25810
Description			

A well is marked to the south of Roughley Corner on the Ordnance Survey 1892 25" map. It is not shown on earlier or subsequent editions. The site was not inspected, but it is assumed that the well has been destroyed. [1]

No trace of this site was observed during the walkover survey carried out 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	106	Site Name	Modern Agricultural Activity (geophysical survey), east side of Leases Road
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2865890865
Value	Negligible	Condition	Good
Site Type	Field Drain	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25811
Description			

An area of geophysical survey (Block 8) was undertaken in September 2005 to assess the implications of the proposed bypass alignment. No probable archaeological anomalies were identified, although linear trends in the data point to modern agricultural activity. [1]

An archaeological trial trench (Trench 13) located in this area identified a large diameter field drain corresponding to one of the linear anomalies noted above. Post medieval brick fragments and a horseshoe dated the feature. [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] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Site Number	107	Site Name	Modern Agricultural Activity (geophysical survey)
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2909390879
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Non-antiquity	Period	Modern
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25812
Description			

An area of geophysical survey (Block 9) was undertaken in 1995 to assess the implications of the proposed bypass alignment. No probable archaeological anomalies were identified although linear trends in the data point to modern agricultural activity. Magnetic disturbance at the west end of the block is caused by hardcore used to surface trackways linking the fields in this area. [1] [2]

Two trial trenches were positioned here to examine the linear trends described above (Trenches 14 and 15). A single post medieval field drain was identified. [3]

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
- [3] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Site Number	108	Site Name	Field Barn (site of), north-west of Blow House
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2926590700
Value	Negligible	Condition	Destroyed
Site Type	Barn	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25813
Description			

An isolated building in a field, probably a barn, is marked on the 1839 tithe map to the north of Northallerton Road. It is not marked on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map. Nothing is shown in this area on modern aerial photographs, which show a large arable field. [1]

It was not possible to establish the presence or absence of remains associated with this site due to the presence of a dense crop throughout the fieldwork period 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	110	Site Name	Section of the Northallerton to Leyburn Railway, Scruton
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2952190844
Value	Low	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Railway	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	NMR Linear 1481	HER ref	MNY25669
Description			

The Northallerton to Bedale Railway was the first part of a branch which eventually extended 34 miles to Hawes in Wensleydale. Authorised by the GNE Act of June 1846, it was actually opened by the York, Newcastle and Berwick Railway in 1848. The c.12 miles on to Leyburn were built under the Bedale and Leyburn Act of August 1853, with capital largely provided by local landowners. This section was opened to freight traffic on 24th November 1855 and to passengers on 19th May 1856. The line was taken over by the North Eastern railway in August 1859. The main traffic over the single line was milk and stone. It closed to passengers in 1954 but remained open for occasional freight and military traffic for another ten years. It reopened between Leyburn and Bedale (and thence to Leeming Bar) as the Wensleydale Railway on 4th July 2003. (see Site 43 for a continuation to the south-west). [1]

This site was observed to be in a fair condition during the walkover survey carried out 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	111	Site Name	Field System, north of Holmfield Farm
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2964790812
Value	Negligible	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Ridge and furrow	Period	Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25815
Description			

An area of geophysical survey (Block 10) was undertaken in 1995 to assess the implications of the proposed bypass alignment. No probable archaeological anomalies were identified although linear trends in the data point to modern agricultural activity. Here the broader vague nature of the anomalies is indicative of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow ploughing rather than more recent ploughing or field drainage systems. These anomalies may form part of a wider medieval or post medieval field system which includes several ridge and furrow fields identified through aerial photographic interpretation a short distance to the east and south (Sites 113 and 115). [1]

No surface trace of ridge and furrow was observed during the walkover survey for this report. [2]

Trial trenching of these anomalies (Trenches 16 and 17) identified a single furrow, measuring 1m wide x 0.25m deep. This may be the result of the archaeological remains of the south-east features being erased by more intensive modern ploughing. No finds were recovered. [3]

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
- [2] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Site Number	113	Site Name	Field system (remains of), south-east of Blow Houses
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2999890463
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Ridge and furrow	Period	Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25817
Description			

Several furlongs of medieval and post medieval ridge and furrow on the south side of the A684, are depicted on aerial photographs taken in July 1942 and September 1971. Some parts appear to have been levelled by July 2001 and more recent aerial photographs appear to show that the majority of the earthworks have now been ploughed out, although there are some surviving on the east side of the watercourse. [1]

The fields represented by this site form part of a wider medieval or post medieval field system built around ridge and furrow cultivation, and which would have included elements of Sites 110 and 115 to the north and north-east respectively.

Sources

[1] Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2006. Cultural Heritage Chapter in 'Bedale Aiskew and Leeming Bypass Scheme, North Yorkshire, Environmental Statement'. Unpublished technical report

Site Number	115	Site Name	Field System (remains of), south of Field House
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE3002290987
Value	Low	Condition	Poor
Site Type	Ridge and furrow	Period	Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25819
Description			

Medieval and post medieval ridge and furrow is visible on aerial photographs taken in November 1971. There appears to be an earthwork hollow running along the north side of the Northallerton Road (A684), possibly the relic of an earlier route. Modern aerial photographs show that the main block of ridge and furrow to the south of Field House has been ploughed out, although some survives east of the farm. There is no evidence of the continuation of Hall Farm Lane, which is shown as running in a straight line past Field House to the Northallerton Road in 1775. [1]

The fields represented by this site form part of a wider medieval or post medieval field system built around ridge and furrow cultivation, and which would have included elements of Sites 110 and 113 to the west and south-west respectively.

Magnetometry survey of the south-eastern part of this site identified faint linear anomalies indicative of ridge and furrow, and an irregular curvilinear feature. No features were identified during trial trenching at this location (Trench 29) and it is likely that the curvilinear feature is the result of natural geological affects. [2]

Conversation with the landowner revealed that much of the main area of Site 115 had been 'improved' by removal of the topsoil, levelling of the underlying subsoil and re-seeding for use as paddocks for a livery stable. [3]

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] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report
- [3] Mrs K Ross, Field House pers. comm.

Site Number	116	Site Name	Spring House, south side of A684
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE3014790835
Value	Low	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Farmstead	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	MNY25820
Description			

Spring House is located on the southern side of the Northallerton Road (A684). Two unnamed buildings are depicted on Jeffery's 1775 map, a small structure on the south side of the road and a larger east-west building set back to the south. The complex is shown on the 1839 tithe map consisting of two L-shaped ranges of buildings, aligned at right-angles to the road. It is named as "Spring House" on the Ordnance Survey 1857 6" map, depicted as a courtyard surrounded by ranges and open to the north with a house in the north-east corner. There is also a long range to the east, running along the south side of the road as far as the junction with Mill Lane. Similarly depicted on the subsequent editions, although the yard is covered by 1895, and there is another detached structure to the west by 1915. [1]

Spring House is a two-storey L-plan house, of stone construction. The principal elevation looks to the south and is formed in four bays, the easternmost of which may be a later addition. Eaves level across the elevation is raised, whilst the gables are raised and coped. The east elevation of the building is covered with stone cladding. The form of the principal elevation suggests that this building may be of later 18th century date. The outbuildings are of red brick construction and comprise a series of one- and two-storey structures. Several phases of construction are visible within these structures; earlier stone fabric is visible incorporated into the footings of the east-west range along the roadside. This structure includes a series of blind arches with keystones and stone quoins, to the east, whilst to the west the structure has been rebuilt and heightened to form a barn. [2] High traffic levels on the existing A684 result in noise intrusion.

The following elements of setting contribute to the value of this site:
 Location within a degraded enclosure period landscape. [2]

Setting makes a Low contribution to the value of the site.

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] S Jack, Walkover Survey, March 2009

Site Number	120	Site Name	Brick Bridge
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2679989535
Value	Low	Condition	Good
Site Type	Bridge	Period	Post Medieval
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A
Description			

Bridge over Bedale Beck, constructed in the 19th century. The bridge is constructed of large unfrosted bricks and comprises a single span, recessed arch over the beck, with brick parapets. To either side of the arch over the river, small arched recesses are set into the brickwork for decorative effect.

The following elements of setting contribute to the value of this site:
 Position crossing Bedale Beck on a track leading from Sand Hill farm; and
 Presence of arable fields surrounding the bridge enclosed in the post medieval period. [1]

Setting makes a Medium contribution to the value of this site.

Sources

[1] S Jack Walkover Survey March 2009

Site Number	121	Site Name	Curved Asbestos Hut
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2940290978
Value	Negligible	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Temporary hut	Period	Modern
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A
Description			

The Curved Asbestos Hut is located on a farm track to the north-east of Leeming Bar. It is formed by an east-west orientated structure of rectangular plan, and comprises a brick wall of c.0.9m in height with concrete capping, which holds the curved asbestos roof of the hut. The east end retains a brick wall with double doors, whilst to the west the hut has been shorted by the removal of the asbestos roof and insertion of a breeze block wall. It is possible that the Hut originated at a nearby military base, possibly RAF Leeming, and was sold on when no longer required, for use as a field barn.

The following elements of setting contribute to the value of this site:
 Its location c.1km to the north of RAF Leeming. [1]

Setting makes a Negligible contribution to the value of this site.

Sources

[1] S Jack Walkover Survey March 2009

Site Number	122	Site Name	Roman Villa
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2716289871
Value	High	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Villa	Period	Roman
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A

Description

Magnetometry survey carried out during the 2005 assessment identified a complex series of linear anomalies consisting of strong linear anomalies aligned east-west and north-south. The geophysical interpretation suggested that these may represent medieval ridge and furrow and a possible earlier field system. [1]

In a subsequent magnetometry survey undertaken on the preferred route, less well defined linear anomalies were identified with a similar layout to those described above. These were interpreted as possible remnants of ridge and furrow, and a possible demolished structure. [2]

Comparison between the geophysical survey results and features recorded during the earthwork survey carried out for this report allowed the medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow alignments to be separated from those other anomalies, giving a clearer indication of a possible earlier field system (Appendix 3).

A programme of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken on the line of the proposed route, based in part on the results of the geophysical surveys. Features corresponding to the above anomalies were identified in Trenches 18, 38, 39 and 40. These consisted of the remnants of ditches and post-holes containing Roman artefacts and the corner of a building, the foundations of which had been robbed out. Large amounts of shell, animal bone, wheel thrown pottery, roof tile and hypocaust tile were recovered from trench 40, as were glass and jet beads, a gaming counter and a fragment of lead sheet. [2]

The corner of a possible Roman structure was identified in trench 18 in the form of robbed-out foundation trenches containing Roman material similar to that recovered from trench 40. [2]

East-west aligned ditches were identified in trenches 38 and 39, both with Roman pottery fragments in their fills. [2]

The remains identified appear to represent a Roman villa or similar site. This would incorporate ancillary buildings and boundary features away from the main structure. Within the survey area, these features are extensive. [2]

Sources

[1] Archaeological Services WYAS. 2005. A684 Leeming Bar, Aiskew, Bedale Bypass North Yorkshire - Cultural Heritage Assessment and Geophysical Survey (WYAS ref 1448). Unpublished Report

[2] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Site Number	123	Site Name	Trackway, south-west of Bedale Beck
Legal Status	None	NGR	SE2649388808
Value	Medium	Condition	Fair
Site Type	Trackway	Period	Roman
NMR ref	N/A	HER ref	N/A
Description			

Two parallel linear anomalies were detected in the geophysical survey of the large field between the A684 and Bedale Beck, close the south-western end of the preferred route. The anomalies were aligned from north-west to south-east and were 6m apart. They were observed to run for a distance of c.95m, spanning the full width of the survey area. [1]

The anomalies were targeted during the trial trenching (Trenches 31 and 32). Both ditches were not observed at both locations, however, the western ditch was excavated in Trench 31 and the eastern ditch in Trench 32. Neither section produced any finds although the eastern ditch was observed to have been cut by a plough furrow. [1]

The layout of these features suggested that they were flanking a trackway and despite the lack of dating evidence from either section, the presence of charred spelt wheat and barley grains is indicative of a Roman date. Although this site is on the opposite side of Bedale Beck from the other Roman and Romano-British sites (Sites 58 and 122), its presence is indicative of the wider Romano-British landscape within the study area. [1]

Sources

[1] Archaeological Services University of Durham. 2009. A684 Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass Archaeological Evaluation Report (Ref 2300). Unpublished Report

Gazetteer of Historic Landscape

Character Area	1
Type	Piecemeal Enclosure
Value	Negligible
Description	This is an area of piecemeal enclosure which consists of medium sized irregular fields defined by erratic hedgerows. This seems to be early post medieval in date with significant legibility and a small amount of boundary loss since the first edition [1].
References	[1] HNY4325

Character Area	2
Type	Bedale Park / Golf course
Value	Medium
Description	<p>This is Bedale Golf Course which has partial legibility of the previous HLC of Bedale Park and seems to have been here since 1894 according to the club's website. This has significant legibility as a historic landscape in its own right, however, it seems to have been created from 1894-2000 [1].</p> <p>A deer park is recorded at Bedale from 1251. When Bedale Hall was rebuilt in the early 18th century, the deer park was remodelled to provide a parkland setting for the hall, with the removal of existing field boundaries and the establishment of a naturalised landscape incorporating features such as carriageways and stands of trees. The creation of Bedale Golf Course in the late 19th century has resulted in further re-landscaping, however, the park retains much of its historic character and extant features such as the long walk and park wall. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] HNY4361</p> <p>[2] ASWYAS, 2005, 3.26</p>

Character Area	3
Type	Broad-leafed Plantation
Value	Negligible
Description	This is an area of late post medieval broad-leafed plantation which has expanded by about 80% since the first edition. It has partial legibility of the previous HLC (Piecemeal Enclosure) and is defined externally by curvilinear hedgerows [1].
References	[1] HNY4363

Character Area	4
Type	Semi-Detached Housing
Value	Negligible
Description	This is Leeming Bar which consists of low density housing with front and back gardens and car parking as public space. It has fragmentary legibility from the previous HLC of enclosed fields with some of the estate boundaries respecting earlier field boundaries and the railway station buildings are extant. Its current character is modern and there is a large industrial estate adjoining the settlement to the west [1].
References	[1] HNY5009

Character Area	5
Type	Historic Town Core
Value	Medium
Description	This is the historic core of the market town of Bedale with high density housing and a linear plan focused on the public space of the market place, private space is varied but is mainly back gardens. It has significant legibility. The current character is post medieval with a large number of buildings dated to the 18th century but there is evidence to support a medieval date of origin with a 13th century market grant [1].

References	[1] HNY5019
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Character Area	6
Type	Modern improved fields
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>This landscape type comprises large areas of modern improved fields and has developed from a planned enclosure landscape. The fields are large irregular or semi-irregular fields, defined by regular hedgerows. There has been a high degree of boundary loss in the modern period, resulting in the agglomeration of individual fields to create larger units. The legibility of this landscape is fragmentary.</p> <p>This landscape type includes five character zones identified by the North Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project [1; 2; 3; 4; 5].</p>
References	<p>[1] HNY4269</p> <p>[2] HNY4280</p> <p>[3] HNY4312</p> <p>[4] HNY4328</p> <p>[5] HNY4362</p>

Character Area	7
Type	Unknown Planned Enclosure
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>This landscape type comprises areas of enclosed fields which are likely to have been laid out between 1750 and 1850. The form of the enclosure indicates that this was deliberately planned, however, it has not yet been possible to identify this in historic documentary records.</p> <p>This landscape type is characterised by the presence of medium-sized fields defined by straight hedgerows. There have been some changes to boundaries since the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, generally resulting in the loss of divisions between fields;</p>

	<p>however, to the north-east of the study area the number of boundaries has increased. The legibility of this landscape type is retained despite later changes.</p> <p>This landscape type includes four character zones identified by the North Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project [1; 2; 3; 4].</p>
References	<p>[1] HNY4284</p> <p>[2] HNY4326</p> <p>[3] HNY4327</p> <p>[4] HNY4358</p>

Character Area	8
Type	Large Scale Private Enclosure
Value	Negligible
Description	<p>This area forms part of the Aiskew Enclosure by Agreement, undertaken between 1804 and 1807. The landscape in this area is characterised by the presence of medium-sized irregular fields, defined by straight hedgerows, and preserves evidence of a large-scale private enclosure. There has been some alteration to boundaries in this area, with the loss and addition of field boundaries; however, the landscape retains significant legibility.</p> <p>This landscape type includes two character zones identified by the North Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project [1; 2].</p>
References	<p>[1] HNY4281</p> <p>[2] HNY7655</p>