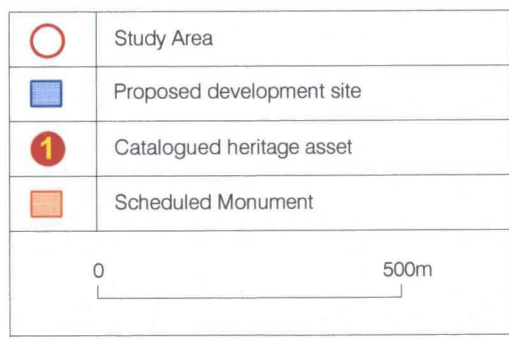
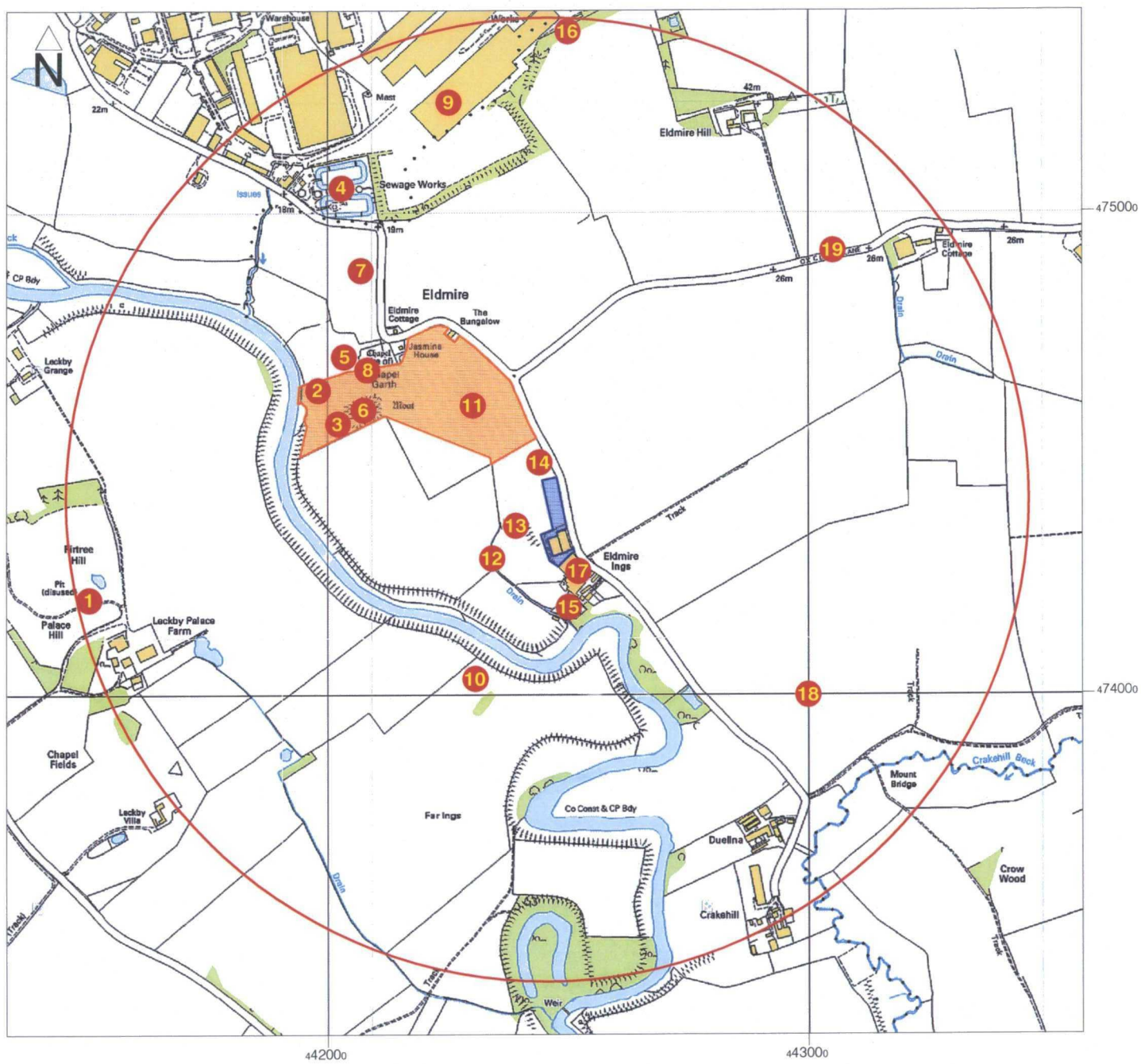



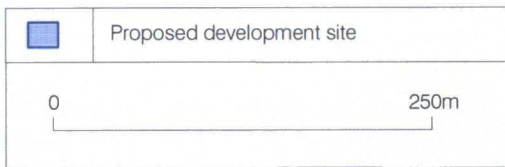
Fig. 1. Site location




 © ASWYAS 2012.  
 Archaeological Services W Y A S  
 PO Box 30, Nephshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 0UG  
 Tel: 0113 383 7500 Fax: 0113 383 7501

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Wakefield Metropolitan District Council licence 100019574, 2012.

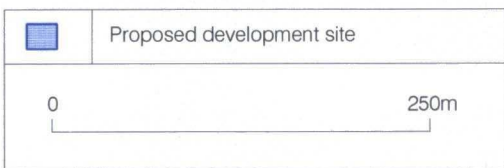
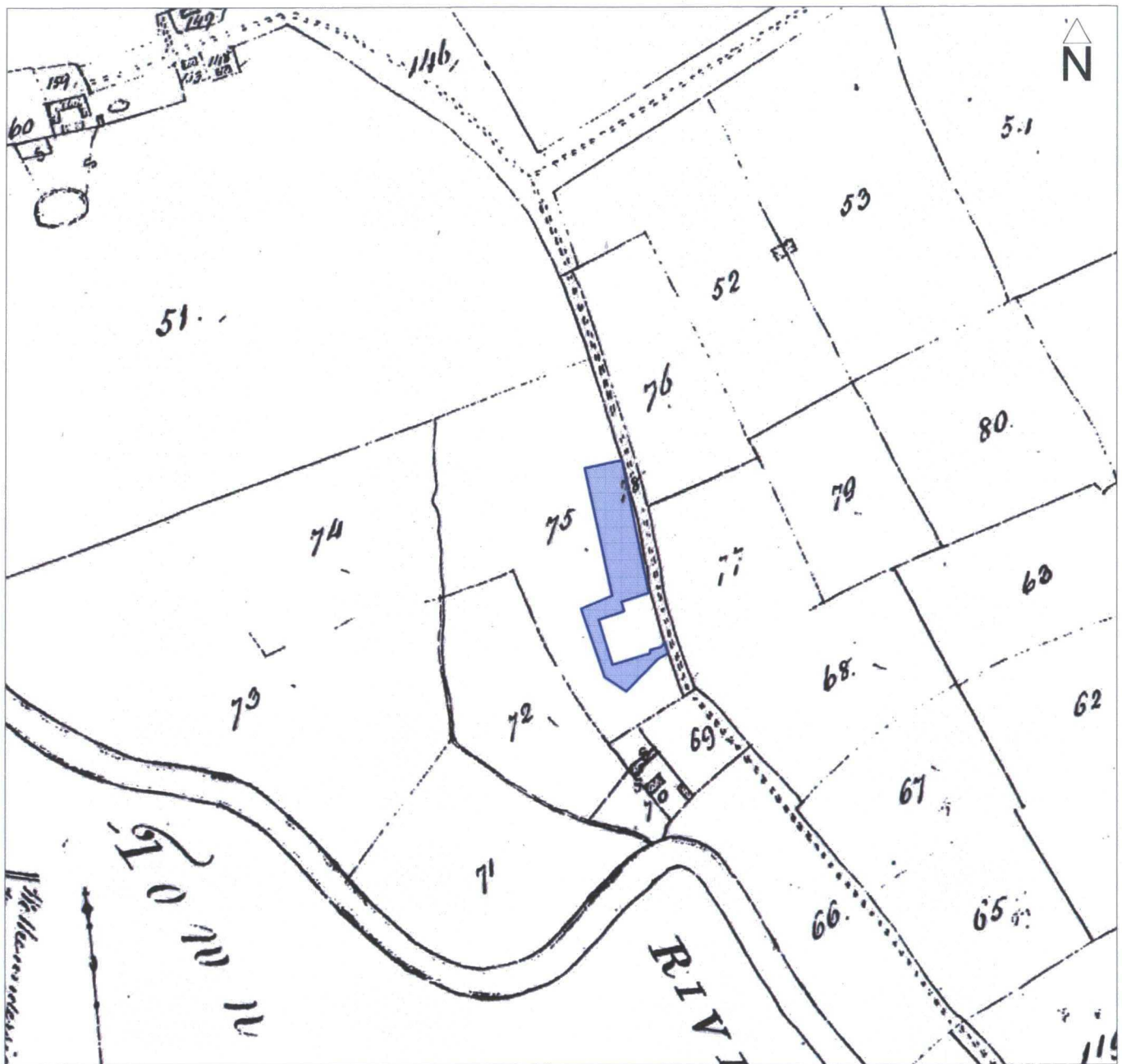
Fig. 2. Plan of the proposed development site showing the boundary of the study area and catalogued heritage assets (1:12 500 scale)





 © ASWYAS 2012  
 Archaeological Services W Y A S  
 PO Box 30, Nepsshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 0UG  
 Tel: 0113 383 7500 Fax: 0113 383 7501

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Wakefield Metropolitan District Council licence 100019574, 2012.

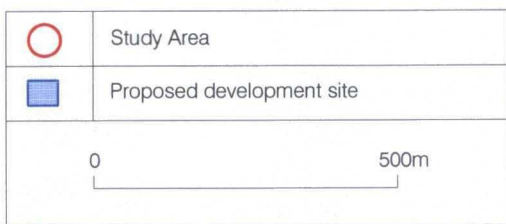
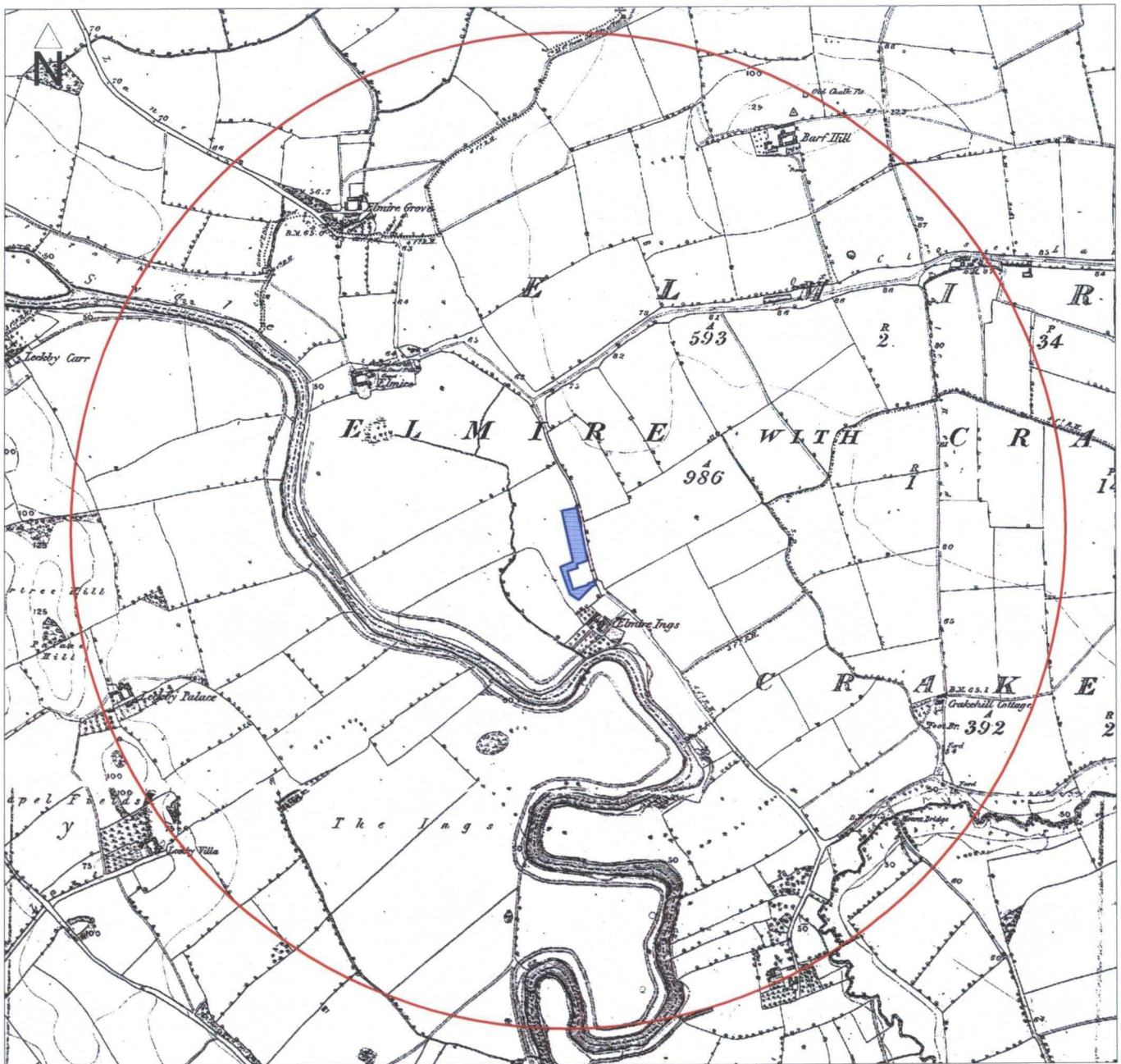
*Fig. 3. Extract from the 'Map of the Lordship of Elmore and Crakehill...belonging to the Rt. Honorable Lord Viscount Downe' from 1770 (North Yorkshire County Record Office ref. ZDS M 2/11)*




 © ASWYAS 2012  
 Archaeological Services W Y A S  
 PO Box 30, Nephshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 0UG  
 Tel: 0113 383 7500 Fax: 0113 383 7501

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Wakefield Metropolitan District Council licence 100019574, 2012.

Fig. 4. Extract from the Eldmire-cum-Crakehill Tithe map, 1837 (North Yorkshire County Record Office ref. T (PR/TOP/14))




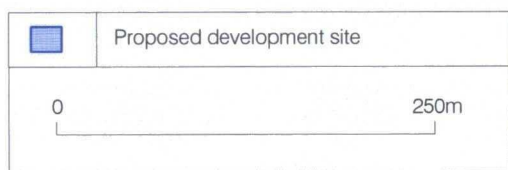


 © ASWYAS 2012  
 Archaeological Services W Y A S  
 PO Box 30, Nepsshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 0UG  
 Tel: 0113 383 7500 Fax: 0113 383 7501  
 Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Wakefield Metropolitan District Council licence 100019574, 2012.

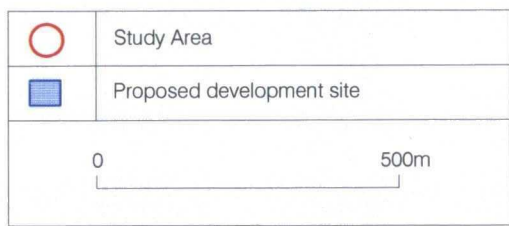
Fig. 5. Combined extracts from the First Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey maps of 1855 and 1856 (sheets 103 and 120)




 © ASWYAS 2012.  
 Archaeological Services W Y A S  
 PO Box 30, Nephshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 0UG  
 Tel: 0113 383 7500 Fax: 0113 383 7501

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Wakefield Metropolitan District Council licence 100019574, 2012.

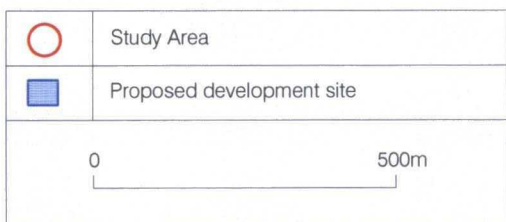
Fig. 6. Extract from the 'Plan of the township of Elmore and Crakehill, the property of Visc. Downe, 1864' (North Yorkshire County Record Office ref. ZDS M 2/42)





 © ASWYAS 2012.  
 Archaeological Services W Y A S  
 PO Box 30, Nephshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 0UG  
 Tel: 0113 383 7500 Fax: 0113 383 7501

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Wakefield Metropolitan District Council licence 100019574, 2012.

Fig. 7. Combined extracts from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey maps of 1892 and 1893 (sheets 103 SE and 120 NE)




 © ASWYAS 2012.  
 Archaeological Services W Y A S  
 PO Box 30, Nepsaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 0UG  
 Tel: 0113 383 7500 Fax: 0113 383 7501

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Wakefield Metropolitan District Council licence 100019574, 2012.

Fig. 8. Combined extracts from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey maps of 1912 and 1913 (sheets 103 SE and 120 NE)





*Plate 1. The proposed development site, looking south-east towards Eldmire Ings farm*



*Plate 2. The proposed development site, looking north*



*Plate 3. View south-east across the medieval moated site towards the proposed development site and Eldmire Ings farm, largely obscured by tree cover*



*Plate 4. View north-west towards the medieval moated site, to the left of Jasmine House, obscured by tree cover along the hedge line*

## Bibliography

- Abramson, P., 2000, 'Eldmire to Dalton Water Pipeline. Archaeological Desk Top Assessment', Northern Archaeological Associates
- Beresford, M. W., 1954, 'The lost villages of Yorkshire, Part IV', *The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* Part 151, 280-309
- BGS 2012, British Geological Survey website, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience>, (last accessed 3rd May 2012)
- Bogg, E., 1909, *The Golden Vale of Mowbray*
- Bulmer, 1890, 'Topcliffe: Geographical and Historical information from the year 1890', <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/NRY/Topcliffe/Topcliffe90.html>, (last accessed 26th April 2012)
- Brown, W. (ed.), 1897, *The Yorkshire Lay Subsidy*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series 21
- Goldberg, J., 2003, 'Population and settlement in the later Middle Ages', in Butlin, R.A. (ed.), *Historical Atlas of North Yorkshire*, 95-98
- Halpenny, B. B., 1982, *Actions stations 4. Military airfields of Yorkshire*
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2011, *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*
- Manby, T. G., King, A., and Vyner, B., 2003, 'The Neolithic and Bronze Ages: a time of early agriculture', in Manby, T. G., Moorhouse, S. and Ottaway, P. (eds) *The Archaeology of Yorkshire: an assessment at the beginning of the 21st century*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society Occasional Paper No. 3, 35-116
- Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983, Soils of Northern England Sheet 1
- Travers Morgan Ltd, 1990, 'MOD Pipeline from PSD Rawcliffe to RAF Leeming. Environmental Statement', Travers Morgan Ltd Report
- Williams, A., and Martin, G. H., 2003, *Domesday Book: A complete translation*
- Wilson, P., 2003, 'The Roman Period', in Butlin, R.A. (ed.), *Historical Atlas of North Yorkshire*, 48-61

## Cartographic Sources

- Bewlay, R. and Collingwood, W., 1754, 'Map of the lordship of Eldmire and Crakehill in the North Riding of the County of York, belonging to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Downe', North Yorkshire County Record Office ref. ZDS M2/3 or MIC 1738/421-425
- Eldmire-cum-Crakehill Tithe map and Apportionment, 1837, North Yorkshire Record Office Ref. T(PR/TOP/14) or MIC 1792/196-200
- Map of the lordship of Elmire and Crakehill, 1805, North Yorkshire Record Office Ref. ZDS M2/18 or MIC 1738/488-494
- Ordnance Survey, 1855, County Series 6 inch map sheet North Yorkshire 120, surveyed 1852-3

Ordnance Survey, 1856, County Series 6 inch map sheet North Yorkshire 103, surveyed 1853

Ordnance Survey, 1892, County Series 6 inch map sheet North Yorkshire 103 SE, surveyed 1890

Ordnance Survey, 1893, County Series 6 inch map sheet North Yorkshire 120 NE, surveyed 1889-90

Ordnance Survey, 1912, County Series 6 inch map sheet North Yorkshire 103 SE, revised 1909

Ordnance Survey, 1913, County Series 6 inch map sheet North Yorkshire 120 NE, revised 1909

Patterson, E., 1770, 'Map of the lordship of Elmire and Crakehill...belonging to the Rt. Honourable Lord Viscount Downe', North Yorkshire County Record Office ref. ZDS M2/11 or MIC 1738/472-473

Plan of the township of Elmire with Crakehill, the property of Viscount Downe, 1864, scale 6 chains to 1 inch

## Appendix 1: Catalogue of Heritage Assets within the Study Area

### Archaeological features

Catalogue entries have been ordered geographically from west to east and given a numerical identifier, and their locations shown on Fig. 2.

No.	Name	HER no.	NHL no.	Designation	Significance	Sources	NGR	Description
1	Deserted medieval village of Leckby	MNY104			Unknown	Beresford 1954, 302; Williams and Martin 2003, 811	SE 4150 7419	The settlement of Leckby is recorded in Domesday as 'Ledebi' and formed part of the estates held by the Count of Mortain. It is described as a 'berewick', or outlying estate, of the manor of Cundall. The Domesday survey records it as being waste. Documentary records show that in 1301 a total of 7 families in Leckby were subjected to taxation. In 1392, 12 messuages are recorded. The area now comprises a number of scattered farmsteads, including Leckby Place Farm.
2	House platform	MNY85	1015419	Scheduled Monument	High		SE 4198 7463	An earthwork interpreted as a house platform lies within a group of earthworks focussed around the remains of a moat (6).
3	Fishponds	MNY83	1015419	Scheduled Monument	High		SE 4202 7456	Earthwork remains of two elongated fishponds run off the west end of the moat (HER MNY83). They form part of a complex of earthworks focussed around a rectangular moat (6).
4	Elmire Grove				None	OS 1855-6; OS 1911	SE 4203 7505	The site of a farmstead called Elmire Grove is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5). It was still extant in 1911 (Fig. 8). The area was later developed as Dalton air field (9). It is now occupied by a sewage works.
5	Deserted medieval settlement of Eldmire	MNY81			see sites 2, 3, 6 and 11	Beresford 1954, 298; Brown 1897, 81; NMR RAF/106G/UK1306 4280 26-MAR-1946	SE 4203 7470	A settlement at Eldmire is recorded in the 1236 Calendar of Close Rolls. The Lay Subsidy of 1301 shows it to be merged with Dalton and Crakehill. Identified medieval features or sites in this settlement include the moated site and chantry chapel. The remains of buildings and structures are visible on historic and recent aerial photographs of the site.

6	Medieval moated site	MNY82	1015419	Scheduled Monument	High		SE 4207 7458	The remains of a moated site, with attached fishponds, is located in Eldmire, to the east of the river Swale. The moated site is visible as a rectangular ditch measuring up to 10m in width, enclosing an area measuring approximately 50m by 30m. The moat forms part of a complex of earthworks, including two fishponds (3), linear earthworks and small terraces, and building platforms can also be seen to the north and west of the moat which may represent the remains of ancillary buildings. These include a circular earthwork which could represent the site of a windmill.
7	Ridge and Furrow earthworks				Low	NMR RAF/106G/UK1306 4280 26-MAR-1946	SE 4207 7488	Blocks of medieval ridge and furrow and post medieval narrow ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks on historic air photos.
8	Chapel of St Giles	MNY84			Unknown but assessed as High in relation to 6		SE 4208 7467	The Chantry Chapel of St Giles was established in 1338. The first edition 6 inch OS map shows a farm called 'Chapel Garth' occupying the site. The farm had been demolished by the 1970s.
9	Dalton air field	HNY9733 MNY37			Low	Halpenny 1982, 56-58	SE 4225 7523	Dalton Airfield opened as a bomber airfield in November 1941. It was associated with the Topcliffe airfield, located approximately 3km to the north-west. The airfield contained three concrete runways for use by four-engined bomber aircraft and was used as a training base for escape and evasion courses. The site was closed down at the end of World War II and most of the buildings were dismantled. The site was later redeveloped as an industrial estate.
10	Ridge and Furrow earthworks	MNY104			Low	AP Archaeology Team NYCC 05/08/77	SE 4230 7403	An aerial photograph taken in 1977 shows a series of ridge and furrow earthworks at Far Ings.
11	Ridge and Furrow earthworks	MNY86	1015419	Scheduled Monument	High in relation to 6		SE 4230 7460	The earthworks of ridge and furrow lie to the east of the remains of the rectangular moat (6). They form three distinct groups running on different alignments and separated by baulks and headlands.

12	Watercourse				Low	OS 1855-6	SE 4234 7428	A watercourse or drain is located immediately to the south-west of Eldmire Ings. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows this watercourse to extend to the site of the rectangular moat (Fig. 5), although on the earlier mapping (Fig. 4) and the modern Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2) it does not appear to extend this far north.
13	'L' shaped earthwork				Low	OS 1892-3	SE 4239 7435	An 'L'- shaped depression is visible to the west of the proposed development site. It is first depicted as an earthwork on the 1892-3 Ordnance Survey maps. Its position coincides with a field boundary shown on the 1837 tithe map (Fig. 4).
14	Ridge and Furrow earthworks				Low		SE 4244 7448	Ridge and furrow earthworks are visible within the area of the proposed development site running in an approximate north-south direction, parallel with the adjacent road.
15	19th-century buildings (site of)				Low		SE 4250 7418	Three structures are shown on the 1805 'Plan of the lordship of Elmire and Crakehill', immediately to the south of the existing Eldmire Ings farm buildings (North Yorks. County Record Office Record Ref. ZDS M 2/18). The 1837 Tithe map and apportionment names the site as 'House building and orchard', occupied by Christopher Knowlin (North Yorks. County Record Office Record Ref. T (PR/TOP/14)). The buildings were still extant in 1911. They were later replaced by the modern Eldmire Ings farm to the north (17).
16	Eldmire to Dalton Water Pipeline	ENY6			Unknown	Abramson 2000	SE 4250 7537	An archaeological assessment was undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates in 1999 in advance of the water pipeline between Eldmire and Dalton.
17	Eldmire Ings farm				Unknown		SE 4252 7426	Eldmire Ings farm was built by the mid- 20th century, probably replacing the 19th-century buildings to the south (15).
18	Find spot, daggers	MNY87			Low	Bogg 1909, 237	SE 43 74	Several daggers were found during drainage works around Eldmire. No further details are known and the exact location of these finds is unclear.
19	MOD Pipeline from PSD Rawcliffe to RAF Leeming	ENY2668			Unknown	Travers Morgan Ltd 1990	SE 4305 7492	An archaeological assessment was undertaken by Travers Morgan Ltd between 1988 and 1990 of the route of a proposed pipeline between Rawcliffe and RAF Leeming. The proposed route ran through the eastern side of the study area. There is no evidence that the pipeline was ever established.

## **Appendix 2: Scheduled Monument description**



EXTRACT FROM ENGLISH HERITAGE'S RECORD OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

MONUMENT: Medieval moated site, fishponds and associated field system 125m south of Eldmire Cottage

PARISH: ELDMIRE WITH CRAKEHILL

DISTRICT: HAMBLETON

COUNTY: NORTH YORKSHIRE

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 28292

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE(S): SE42217462

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The monument includes a moated site with attached fishponds, adjacent earthworks and remains of ridge and furrow field systems.

The monument is situated partly on a river cliff overlooking the River Swale. The moated site occupies the base of the cliff while the adjacent earthworks occupy the rising ground to the north and west. The ridge and furrow lies in the field to the east of the moat.

The moated site is visible as a rectangular ditch up to 10m wide enclosing a raised platform measuring 50m by 30m. Two elongated fishponds 30m long lie to the west of the moated site and are linked to the west side of the ditch.

There also linear earthworks, small terraces and building platforms to the north and west of the moat. One rectangular earthwork, on the crest of the river cliff, contains a circular earthwork which may have been a base for a small windmill. These further earthworks represent the remains of ancillary buildings associated with the agricultural and economic functions of the moated site.

To the east of the moat there are three different alignments of ridge and furrow which cover the north and east sections of the field. The different sections are separated by baulks and headlands.

The village of Eldmire was first recorded in 1301 and again in 1327. A chantry chapel was established adjacent to the monument in 1338, although no remains of this building are known to survive.

All fences and gates are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath is included.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and

exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

Medieval moated sites were often at the centre of a wider agricultural and economic unit. This wider complex may have had a range of associated agricultural buildings located adjacent to the moat itself. These buildings would have included stables, stores, workshops, dovecots and sometimes accommodation for staff and workers.

Moated sites are also often found in association with remains of agricultural features such as fishponds and field systems. Fishponds were an artificial pool of slow moving water constructed to cultivate, breed and store fish to provide a constant and sustainable supply of food. They were maintained by a water management system which included inlet and outlet channels carrying water from a river or stream, a system of sluices and an overflow leat to prevent flooding.

The most common form of field system of the medieval period was known as ridge and furrow. This took the form of parallel rounded ridges separated by furrows and which provided rich well drained land for planting crops. Over large areas the system tended to adopt a characteristic 's' shape to accommodate the turning circle of a plough team. In small areas where use of a plough team was impractical ridge and furrow would be dug by hand. Although still common in some areas of central and southern England remains of ridge and furrow are becoming rare in the north of England.

The moated site at Eldmire survives well and significant archaeological remains will be preserved within the moat and central platform. Remains of the wider medieval complex including the associated field system also survive. The monument offers important scope for the study of the development of domestic and agricultural arrangements through the medieval period.

MONUMENT INCLUDED IN THE SCHEDULE ON 14th February 1997