5.53 *Coal mines / pits (NMR no. 563076) SE 1138 9844*

These remains of shafts and pits for coal extraction are recorded on the 1st edition OS map for 1857. They were probably already disused by this time and date from the post-Medieval period.
(reference: NMR)

5.54 *Under Bank Farmhouse (NMR no. 579800) NZ 141 008*

A large 18th century farmhouse stands alongside the main road between Richmond and Reeth. It is marked on the 1st edition OS map of 1857 and is now a grade 2 listed building.
(reference: NMR)

5.55 *Enclosures at Hudswell NZ 1425 0025*

A series of rectilinear enclosures are visible on the RCHME aerial photographic plots to the west of the village and north of the road into the village. They appear to represent building complexes on the outskirts of the village and probably date from the Medieval or post-Medieval period.
(references: RCHME Dales survey)

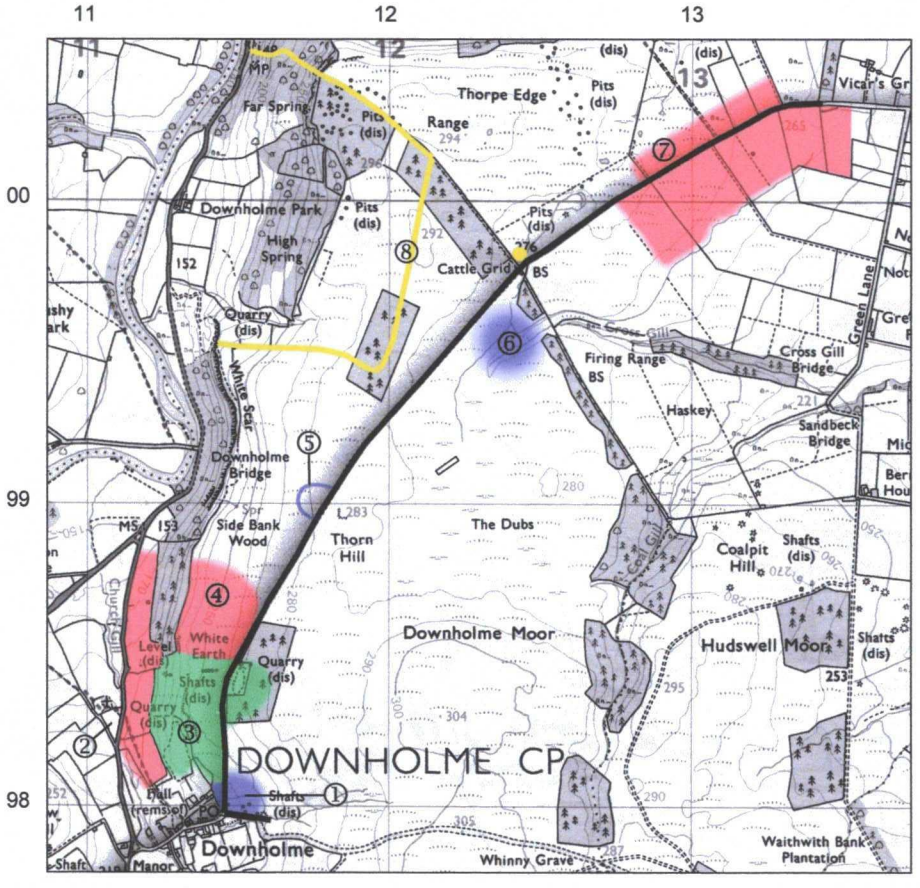

Figure 3: Archaeological remains in the vicinity of the pipeline route. 1:25,000.
Green; mining/quarrying. Red; medieval lynchets and/or rigg and furrow. Blue; holloways. Yellow Line; boundary to Downholme Park. Yellow Dot; boundary stone. Numbers relate to text below.

6.0 Aerial Photographs and Ground Investigation

Consultation of aerial photographs held by the NMR in Swindon was carried out and the route of the pipeline was also walked in order to identify features on the ground which had otherwise been unrecorded. These searches largely confirmed and illustrated what had already been revealed, notably that the moorland crossed by the pipeline is largely unaffected by Medieval ploughing but does contain a large amount of evidence for post-Medieval mining and quarrying. Several areas are worthy of further note (fig 3).

Immediately to the east of the village of Downholme at SE 115 981 a series of holloways were identified on the ground. These lie beside the present road that leads from Downholme to Hudswell (fig 3 (1)). Although the current road is probably of post-Medieval origin it seems to have followed a much older route of which the holloways are no doubt part.

At SE 111 182 earthworks were identified on aerial photographs and on the ground just south of the church and may relate to Medieval settlement here (2). It was suggested above that the physical isolation of the church from the present village was caused by the abandonment of settlement since the Middle Ages along the road that connects them.

To the north of the village around SE 114 184, further earthworks were recognised mainly lying to the west of the pipeline route and road between Downholme and Hudswell. These consisted of low banks of enclosures and holloways as well as the sites of mine shafts and quarries (3). This area known as White Earth has seen concentrated mining and quarrying activity.

An isolated block of ridge and furrow was also identified to the north of this area, seemingly cut by the mining and quarrying. It lies immediately to the west of the pipeline route at SE 114 186 (4).

A discrete 'C' shape enclosure was visible on aerial photographs and also on the ground at SE 1175 9900. It lies to the west of the road and pipeline route and is immediately adjacent to the road (5). For this reason it is likely to be a post-Medieval enclosure probably connected to sheep grazing on the moor.

Further holloways are visible as earthworks at SE 124 996 on the higher ground between the villages of Downholme and Hudswsell (6). Again these lie fairly close to the existing road and are likely to form part of the Medieval route mentioned above.

From NZ 1285 0000 eastwards to the end of the pipeline the road is flanked on both sides by ridge and furrow, visible on aerial photographs and on the ground in some places (7). Further east of here there are earthworks of house platforms and croft boundaries running back from the road. These remains relate to the Medieval settlement of Hudswell but lie beyond the eastern termination of the pipeline.

7.0 Analysis of Impact by Period

7.1 Late Upper Palaeolithic (c. 10 000 - 7600 BC)

No archaeological evidence from this period was found in the search.

7.2 Mesolithic (c. 7600 - 3500 BC)

No archaeological evidence from this period was found in the search.

7.3 Neolithic (c. 3500 - 1700 BC)

No archaeological evidence from this period was found in the search.

7.4 Bronze Age (c. 1700 - 600 BC)

No archaeological evidence from this period was found in the search

7.5 Iron Age & Romano-British (c. 600 BC - AD 410)

The ditched enclosure on How Hill is likely to date from this period although its date has not been verified by excavation. It lies 500m west of the intended route of the pipeline and therefore will be unaffected by the groundworks. Despite the relatively large number of Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures and field systems elsewhere in the dale there have been no other such sites identified in this area. A Roman road between the lead mines of Marrick and Ulshaw Bridge in Wensleydale may have become fossilised by modern lanes and boundaries to the southwest of Downholme. This route lies at least 1km away from the southern end of the pipeline.

7.6 Anglo-Saxon to Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1540)

The villages of Downholme and Hudswell have origins at least as early as the 11th century. No earlier evidence has yet come to light from these settlements but an Anglo-Saxon date for either is quite possible. The southern end of the pipeline passes very close to the centre of Downholme village where any early remains are likely to be found. The holloways of a Medieval road are also evident here at the eastern end of the village (fig 3).

Although there are extensive remains of ridge and furrow earthworks to the west of the route very little is likely to be directly affected by these groundworks. A discrete block of ridge and furrow at SE 114 986 seems to have been cut by both mining activity and the road. Any groundworks to the west of the road in this location are likely to affect these remains. Furthermore there is extensive evidence for ridge and furrow on both sides of the road as it approaches the village of Hudswell. These are likely to be affected by groundworks if the pipe is lain along the side of the road rather down its centre.

The majority of the pipeline route follows the present road between Downholme and Hudswell which was itself aligned on an earlier less formal route between the two villages.

Some traces of this earlier road have survived as holloways and where the pipeline is laid alongside the present road such earthwork features are likely to be affected.

The boundary of the Medieval Deer Park passes within 100m of the pipeline at SE 119 994 (fig 3 (8)). Although some elements of the original boundary feature may survive in the modern boundary it is unlikely to be affected by the groundworks at that kind of distance.

7.7 Post Medieval

There are a number of places where the route of the pipeline passes close to sites of post-Medieval archaeology. North of Downholme village around SE 114 184, there are extensive remains connected to mining and quarrying activity in the 18th and 19th centuries (fig 3). Any groundworks that are not contained within the confines of the road are likely to affect these remains. Further north at SE 1175 9900 the pipeline route passes by a small enclosure interpreted above as a sheep shelter. It lies adjacent to the road and is unlikely to be affected by groundworks again as long as they are within the limits of the road. At SE 1243 9977 a boundary stone is recorded where the road crosses the parish boundary between Hudswell and Downholme (fig 3). This is likely to lie very close to the edge of the road and any groundworks should seek to avoid disturbing it.

8.0 Conclusions

The majority of the area to be crossed by this pipeline is high open moorland, covered in bracken and heather. The groundworks associated with this pipeline pose little direct threat to archaeology for two main reasons. Firstly because it follows an existing road for much of its course and secondly because there are relatively few signs of any archaeologically important sites on the higher parts of the moor. In some areas however there are archaeological sites lying close to the road which would be adversely affected by groundworks if the pipe was to be laid outside of the confines of the road. The earthworks relating to mining and quarrying around SE 114 184 for instance are found on both sides of the road, as is the ridge and furrow earthworks to the west of the village of Hudswell. The boundary stone mentioned above at SE 1243 9977 lies even closer to the road and if possible should be avoided by groundworks associated with the pipeline.

Although there is very little existing archaeological information from the centre of Downholme village it is possible that below ground remains survive and for this reason the stretch of pipeline running through the village centre should also be treated as archaeologically sensitive.

9.0 Bibliography.

9.1 Secondary Sources

Fieldhouse R and Jennings B 1978 **A History of Richmond and Swaledale** Phillimore

Fleming, A 1998 **Swaledale: Valley of the Wild River** Edinburgh University Press

Hey, D 1986 **Yorkshire From AD 1000** Longman

Page, W 1914 **Victoria County History of the North riding of Yorkshire vol 1**

Smith, A.H. **The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire** Cambridge University Press

9.2 Archives and Libraries

North Yorkshire County Council. Sites and Monuments Record

Yorkshire Dales National Park Sites and Monuments Record

North Yorkshire County Council. County Record Office

University of Sheffield Main Library

University of Sheffield Geography Library

10.0 Appendix One: List of aerial photographs consulted

The following is a list of aerial photographs consulted at the NMR Aerial Photographic Library, Swindon. Each frame or set of frames is identified by their own unique library number (for vertical prints) and accession number (for oblique prints).

Vertical Prints:

Library Number

24 Frames 3007-8

310 Frames 3156-3162

1218 Frames 4069-4073

Frames 4157-4162

1954 Frames 196-205

1954 Frames 239-247

1954 Frames 238-246

Obliques:

Accession Number

YDP 16768 Frame 8

NMR 12176 Frames 26-33

NMR 12186 Frames 14, 19, 20

YDP 16768 Frames 9

YDP 16769 Frames 1

YDP 16773 Frames 4-5

YDP 16787 Frame 7

NMR 12176 Frame 25

NMR 12186 Frames 13, 15

YDP 16768 Frames 5-6