

EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY



Archaeological Strategy Reports

YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK

CONTENTS

YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK	1
PART A	1
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATEGY REPORT	2
1. Introduction: Background to the Extensive Urban Survey.....	2
1.1 The Nature of Historic Towns	2
1.2 The Significance of Archaeology	2
1.3 Presentation to the Public	2
1.4 Statutory protection of the historic resource is afforded by listing and scheduling.....	2
1.5 Legislation.....	2
1.6 PPG 15 states:	3
1.7 PPG 16 states:	3
1.8 Power of Place: The Future of the Historic Environment (English Heritage (B), 2000) states:..	3
1.9 Archaeology in Cumbrian Towns.....	3
1.10 New Archaeological Discoveries	3
1.11 Extensive Urban Survey	4
1.12 The Strategy Report	4
1.13 Specialist archaeological advice	4
2. District Planning Issues.....	5
2.1 Development Plans	5
2.2 Conservation Areas	5
3. The Management of the Urban Archaeological Heritage.....	6
3.1 Criteria for Areas of Archaeological Importance and Potential	6
3.2 Archaeological Responses to Development.....	8
SOURCES	9
APPENDIX A.....	10
Policy 1 Development and the Environment	10
Policy 2 Conserving the Natural and Built Environment	10
Policy 4 Environment in Towns.....	10
Policy 26 Sites and Buildings of Architectural, Historic or Archaeological Importance.....	10
Policy 27 Open Spaces	11
APPENDIX B.....	12
APPENDIX C.....	14
SEDBERGH	15
PART B.....	15
1. Brief History of Sedbergh	16
2. Local Planning Issues.....	17
2.1 Conservation Areas (Constraint Map A).....	17
2.2 Recent Development (Map B).....	17
3. Areas of Importance and Potential within Sedbergh (Map C).....	18
4. The Future Strategy	19

CUMBRIA EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK

STRATEGY REPORT

PART A

PREFACE

- Part A contains information relevant to the whole National Park.
- Part B includes the specific policies/strategies for Sedbergh.
- English Heritage has initiated a national programme of Extensive Urban Surveys to be carried out on a county by county basis. Each survey consists of three phases, data collection, data assessment and strategy formulation, and is intended to provide an current view of the archaeological resource in each of the towns building on earlier surveys. The first phase, data collection, draws together the accessible history of a town, the archaeological knowledge and historic buildings data. The data assessment phase of the survey leads to the production of an Assessment Report which includes a brief history of the town (this document is not intended as a definitive history), an analysis of the plan of the town, an assessment of the archaeological and buildings data, and an assessment of the effects of modern development on the archaeological resource. The third phase, strategy formulation, identifies areas of archaeological importance and offers strategies for handling them in the planning context.
- Although the adopted Local Plan (September 1996) contains policies for the urban historic environment, this Strategy Report may be taken as an additional material consideration in the development control process. It introduces further guidance for the preservation and management of the archaeological and historic heritage of the defined towns within Yorkshire Dales Borough. It has been compiled in light of Government advice concerning archaeological remains and the historic environment within the planning process, that include Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) notes 15 (1994) and 16 (1990), and relevant policies in the Cumbria County Joint Structure Plan (1995) and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan (adopted September 1996). Consequently this strategy could be considered for adoption by the local planning authority as supplementary planning guidance as defined in PPG 12 (1992), paras 3.18-3.19, to supplement the policies of the District Local Plan.
- The Strategy Report develops the information presented in the *Archaeological Assessment Report* for Sedbergh. Appropriate archaeological responses have been formulated (see Part B of this Strategy report p18) that may be recommended by the planning authority with regard to potential developments within the study area (see Map A), although detailed advice should be sought concerning particular development details from the appropriate authorities. These responses can be used when managing the archaeological resource and may provide the guidance that the planning authority could use when considering planning applications.
- The strategies outlined in the report may also be used in reviewing current conservation area designations and proposals for future conservation areas. The strategies may additionally be used in the establishment of town trails as well as other local amenity and/or education proposals for the interpretation and enhancement of Sedbergh's historic environment.
- The current related policies from the County Structure Plan and the Yorkshire Dales Local Plan are reproduced as appendices A and B respectively.
- The mapping in this document is only intended as a guide. English Heritage should always be consulted to confirm the area of a scheduled ancient monument or listed building.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATEGY REPORT

YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK

1. Introduction: Background to the Extensive Urban Survey

1.1 The Nature of Historic Towns

Historic towns have long been a focus of settlement and community in the landscape. This continuity of urban settlement shows both the social and economic attractions of urban life, and the frequent stability and adaptability of urban centres. The archaeological evidence that accumulates within a town can illustrate social, economic, religious, technological and political changes through time. This archaeological evidence may be beneath the ground, such as wall footings, pits, wells and post-holes, or above the ground within the fabric of historic buildings.

1.2 The Significance of Archaeology

Archaeological evidence is important for its potential to increase future knowledge and is also a valuable resource for leisure, education and tourism. These archaeological remains are finite and non-renewable (PPG16, 1990, para. 6), and are susceptible to destruction, both in episodes of development and by cumulative erosion through small-scale change. The quality of the urban environment can rely heavily on the historic and cultural attributes of a town. A sustainable future for these settlements and communities must integrate the past with the future.

1.3 Presentation to the Public

The management of the archaeological resource and its presentation to the public must reflect the local nature of the resource, local priorities, the awareness of the community and the role of tourism in the local economy. The stewardship of the archaeological resource needs to be seen as a community responsibility, not only that of central or local government. Any resource management strategy that might develop should evolve locally. The preservation of the historic resource will rely very heavily on broad support and understanding from the local community. The Assessment and Strategy Reports have a clear role in highlighting the potential of Yorkshire Dale's urban heritage and should contribute fully to the promotion of the resource.

1.4 Statutory protection of the historic resource is afforded by listing and scheduling.

- **Listing.** To be listed a building must be a 'building of special architectural or historic interest'. Listed buildings are the subject of statutory regulations contained in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Cookson, 2000).
- **Scheduling.** Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the Secretary of State has a duty to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments. The criteria used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate are set out in Appendix C (ibid).

1.5 Legislation

In addition, the development of government policy (Planning Policy Guidance notes 15, 1994, and 16, 1990) for the archaeological and the historic environment has contributed to a change in attitudes towards the preservation, assessment and evaluation of both the buried and standing archaeological resource by local authorities.

1.6 PPG 15 states:

- The physical survivals of our past are an irreplaceable record (PPG 15, 1994, para. 1.1).
- The objective of planning processes should be to reconcile the need for economic growth with the need to protect the natural and historic environment (ibid. para. 1.2).
- Local authorities should ensure that they call on sufficient specialist conservation advice, to inform their decision making (ibid. para. 1.6).
- Early consultations with the planning authority concerning development proposals are recommended (ibid. para. 2.11).
- Furthermore there should be appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of development proposals before applications are determined, and that, where permission is to be granted, authorities should consider whether adequate arrangements have been made for recording remains that would be lost in the course of works (ibid. para. 2.15).

1.7 PPG 16 states:

- There is a desirability of preserving historic and archaeological remains, in particular presuming a case for the preservation of nationally important remains (PPG 16, 1990, para. 8).
- There is a necessity to consider the impact of a development on archaeological remains. The planning authority may require additional archaeological information from the applicant prior to the determination of the application, in the form of an evaluation (ibid. para's 21 and 22).
- Where preservation is not merited or justified it is clear that it is reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of remains (ibid. para. 25).

1.8 Power of Place: The Future of the Historic Environment (English Heritage (B), 2000) states:

- The historic environment is what generations of people have made of the places in which they lived. Each [generation] makes its decisions about the future in the context of what it has inherited. That context is irreplaceable (para.. 1.02).
- For most people the historic environment represents the place in which they live. They value it for the quality of life it can afford them (para.. 1.03).
- There is a need to understand better the character of places and the value and significance people ascribe to them. Character assessments are the key. They afford the information to make the whole spatial planning system a better and more creative process (para. 1.10).
- Without understanding what exists today, its value and its condition, we cannot take sound decisions about its future. We need targeted, integrated research to identify priorities and provide the basis for informed decisions (para.. 1.12).

1.9 Archaeology in Cumbrian Towns

The origins and development of a majority of Cumbria's historic towns is poorly understood. Because of this the protection and management of the archaeological and historical resource in these towns may have been inappropriate. Consequently it has become increasingly important to establish archaeological frameworks and strategies for the smaller historic towns in Cumbria to protect, as appropriate, the historic resource and to ensure it is fully incorporated within proposals for the sustainable future of the towns.

1.10 New Archaeological Discoveries

Archaeological discoveries have added to the information on the small towns of Cumbria creating the subsequent need for management strategies. This in turn has increased the importance of understanding how the economic, social and chronological evidence relates to the origins and development of each town. The assessment of all available archaeological and historical information has led to the formulation of a set of academically based research frameworks and priorities, as set out in the Assessment Report. These priorities will inform future development control decisions and should be adaptable in the light of future archaeological discoveries.

1.11 Extensive Urban Survey

English Heritage has commissioned an Extensive Urban Survey for certain historic towns in Cumbria. The survey will provide an up-to-date assessment of the available archaeological and historical resource of each historic town, based initially on the information held on the County Sites and Monuments Record. It will consist of three phases: data collection, data assessment and the formulation of a strategy. The results of the data collection and data assessment will form the contents of the Archaeological Assessment Report. The Assessment Report describes the archaeological potential of the town and its research priorities and leads to the production of a Strategy Report.

1.12 The Strategy Report

The Strategy Report utilises the information in the Assessment Report and combines it with current government policies and guidance, and development plan policies, to provide an enhanced understanding of the archaeological implications of development proposals. Recommended responses and guidance regarding the archaeological and historic environment are offered. Key maps accompany the Strategy Report. However, as new data becomes available, in the light of the results of archaeological observations, excavations and future research, it is inevitable that the interpretation and the understanding of the nature and extent of the historic and archaeological component of the town is likely to evolve.

1.13 Specialist archaeological advice

Whilst the Strategy Report anticipates a range of responses, specialist advice from local authority archaeologists and English Heritage, in the light of specific development proposals, is required to judge the significance of the impact of that particular development on the archaeological remains.

2. District Planning Issues

2.1 Development Plans

2.1.1. The Yorkshire Dales Local Plan was adopted in 1996.

2.1.2. The policies and supporting statements for the management of the archaeological and historical environment in both the County Structure Plan and the Yorkshire Dales Local Plan (as detailed in the appendices A and B) reflect the advice given in PPG16 (1990). This is that archaeological remains and their settings, whether above or below ground, are a finite and non-renewable resource that should not be needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed or damaged. PPG16 also states that while a small number of archaeological sites and historic buildings are protected by legislation, a majority rely on Structure Plans, Local Plans and the development control process for their continued protection and management.

2.2 Conservation Areas

2.2.1. Government guidance PPG15 (1994) advises that 'the definition of an area's [Conservation Area] special interest should derive from an assessment of the elements that contribute to, or detract from it'. These elements can include its historical development and archaeological significance, property boundaries and building materials. Consequently where it can be shown that significant archaeological remains survive and their preservation is of paramount importance, this Strategy Report may assist the Borough Council when considering Conservation Area designation.

2.2.2. The current designation of the Conservation Area in Sedbergh is discussed in part B of this Strategy Report.

3. The Management of the Urban Archaeological Heritage

3.1 Criteria for Areas of Archaeological Importance and Potential

Introduction

3.1.1. The primary aim of the data collection and data assessment phases of the Extensive Urban Survey has been to define areas of archaeological importance in each town. There are four levels of archaeological importance that correspond to the recommendations of English Heritage, they are:

- Areas of Nationally Important Remains
- Areas of High Archaeological Importance
- Areas of Some Archaeological Importance
- Areas of Limited Archaeological Importance

3.1.2. For each category of importance there is a range of archaeological responses that can be implemented in response to a development proposal. As additional archaeological information becomes available a greater understanding of the nature and significance of the archaeological resource will be achieved. It is possible that this will result in a change in the status of some areas of archaeological importance.

3.1.3. Some nationally important archaeological remains are designated as Scheduled Monuments and as such are protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979). Designation has been primarily directed towards field monuments and built structures. The continuing role of historic towns as modern centres of population and economic activity means that intense development pressure on these places is inevitable. Because physical preservation of a monument is an aim of scheduling, adaptation, re-use or change, is difficult to achieve and is therefore not always appropriate in an urban context (English Heritage (A), 2000).

3.1.4. In urban areas, a scheduled monument is usually discreet and substantial such as a castle or a town gate. Scheduling has also been applied to areas of long term open space with well preserved underlying archaeological evidence, and where significant attrition may occur by processes outside planning control. In general, however, there are likely to be nationally important archaeological remains that are not scheduled but rely for their protection on recognition of their importance and due weight being given to them within the planning system. PPG16 (1990) para. 18 states that the 'desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled'.

3.1.5. Areas of Archaeological Importance (Map C)

(A) Areas of Nationally Important Archaeological Remains

These are areas identified as containing nationally important archaeological remains, including Scheduled Monuments, whose location, character and significance have been amply demonstrated. The impact of development on both the setting and the fabric of the monument is a material consideration.

(i) Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monuments are to be physically preserved in situ. The procedures for the management of Scheduled Ancient Monuments are set out in the relevant legislation (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979), along with details about grant aid to owners. Development affecting a Scheduled Monument will require Scheduled Monument Consent from the Secretary of State. Such consent is independent of the planning determination, and might not be forthcoming. Advice from English Heritage should be sought by the planning authority for any application affecting a Scheduled Monument, prior to its determination (Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995, article 10 (n).

(ii) Other Nationally Important Archaeological Remains

As stated in PPG 16 (1990), the management of other nationally important archaeological remains are to be considered within the remit given to local planning authorities and the development control process. Consequently serious consideration must be given to the physical preservation *in situ* of nationally important remains. The criteria used to assess “national importance” are set out in Annex 4 of PPG 16 (see Appendix C).

Although some historic buildings are Scheduled Monuments, most are listed rather than scheduled. However they are often of archaeological importance, a fact recognised by PPG 15, (1994, para. 2.15). Important archaeological remains are often incorporated into surviving buildings or structures. The preservation of those remains should be fully considered in the same manner as those nationally important below ground archaeological remains, as indeed should the archaeological recording of standing remains which cannot be preserved (*ibid.* para. 3.23).

(B) *Areas of High Archaeological Importance*

These areas contain archaeological remains, buried and standing, whose importance, location and character can be inferred through observations, research and interpretation. These remains may merit physical preservation *in situ*. Where preservation is not justified appropriate archaeological investigation and recording would be a requirement in advance of development.

(C) *Areas of Some Archaeological Importance*

These are areas that contain archaeological remains that may provide moderate levels of archaeological information. While in some cases physical preservation is possible, it is most likely that the archaeological response would be one of appropriate investigation and recording, unless the developer wishes to achieve the preservation of the site.

(D) *Areas of Limited Archaeological Importance*

Areas considered to include archaeological remains of a character unlikely to provide significant information or archaeological remains whose integrity or density has been compromised by previous development. These remains may require appropriate observation and recording if threatened by future development.

3.2 Archaeological Responses to Development

3.2.1. Important archaeological remains in an historic urban environment can often be anticipated and consequently current Government policies for the management of archaeological remains within the planning process are set out in PPG 16 (1990). In summary, the Planning Policy Guidance requires that the most important archaeological remains should be preserved in situ and that, when preservation is not possible or justified, those archaeological remains adversely affected should be adequately investigated and recorded before development. Such archaeological mitigation may include survey, excavation, post excavation research, and publication of a report.

3.2.2. PPG 15 and PPG16 suggest a number of archaeological options or responses to development proposals. These include:

- (1) **Refusal of planning permission.** In order to ensure the physical preservation of the remains (which may be above or below ground) and their setting.
- (2) **Pre-determination evaluation.** When early discussions with local planning authorities and consultation of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) indicate the possible presence of important archaeological remains, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request developers to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site, *before any decision is made on the planning application* (PPG 16, 1990, para.s 21, 22). Such an evaluation would aim to provide the additional archaeological evidence necessary to ensure that the full archaeological implications of the development can be properly considered prior to any decision being made.
- (3) **A re-design of the development proposals.** In order to secure preservation. Redesign of the proposal may include an engineering solution or amendments to the layout to achieve preservation.
- (3) **A condition attached to a planning consent.** To allow development to proceed, subject to satisfactory arrangements for archaeological investigation and recording before development commences.
- (4) **No archaeological requirement.** Allowing development to proceed without archaeological intervention.

3.2.3. These responses provide a flexible framework for the consideration of individual development proposals that affect archaeological remains. They will assist both developers and planners in the preparation and determination of planning applications. Within individual developments more than one response might be necessary reflecting variations in the archaeological remains or the nature of development across the site.

Promotion of the Archaeology

3.2.4. In addition to the preservation of the more important archaeological remains, there may be a good case for their promotion and preservation through, for example, interpretation panels or printed leaflets, and their use as an education resource or as an amenity for the town's inhabitants and visitors. This should provide a better understanding and enjoyment of a town's archaeological and historic heritage and promote support for a local authority's policies for the heritage. This could be undertaken and sponsored by the site owners, the local authority, schools, local amenity grounds or through partnerships between such organisations, and may be particularly welcome where positive policy towards tourism exists.

SOURCES

Cookson, N, 2000, *Archaeological Heritage Law*, Barry Rose Law Publishers, Chichester.

Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 1991-2006

Cumbria County Council, 1995, *Development for the 1990s, Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 1991-2006*, Cumbria County Council and the Lake District National Park Authority, Kendal.

Dept. of the Environment, 1990, *Planning Policy Guidance note 16: Archaeology and Planning*, HMSO, London.

Dept. of the Environment, 1994, *Planning Policy Guidance note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment*, HMSO, London.

Dept. of the Environment, 1992, *Planning Policy Guidance note 12: Development Plans and Regional Planning Guidance*, HMSO, London.

English Heritage (A), 2000, *MPP 2000, Review of the Monuments Protection Programme, 1986-2000*, English Heritage Publications, London

English Heritage (B), 2000, *Power of Place: The Future of the Historic Environment*, Power of Place Office, London

McGill, G, 1995, *Building on the Past: A Guide to the Archaeology and Development Process*, E&FN Spon, London.

Winchester, AJL, 1979, *Cumbrian Towns Survey*, Cumbria County Council (unpublished)

Yorkshire Dales Local Plan adopted September 1996

APPENDIX A

Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 1991-2006

Policy 1 Development and the Environment

New development will be provided, mainly in the towns, to meet the social and economic needs of the County's population, but in a manner which, through appropriate location, scale, design or use, does not diminish the quality of the environment within the County or beyond, or for future generations.

Supporting Statement:

Para. 2.5 Government policy is that development and economic growth should be pursued, but in a 'sustainable' manner. The planning system reflects this and it is Government policy that the sum total of decisions in the planning field, as elsewhere, should not deny future generations the best of today's environment.... All development from conception to implementation is expected to build in a proper concern for the environment.

Policy 2 Conserving the Natural and Built Environment

The County's scenic beauty, natural resources and the quality of its built environment will be protected from inappropriate development, especially those areas and features of international or national conservation importance where harmful development will not be permitted.

Supporting Statement

Para 2.6 Cumbria is generously endowed with fine landscapes and areas of valuable natural and built heritage, many of which, such as the....listed buildings and archaeological sites are of national or international importance. Utmost importance is attached to the protection and enhancement of these key areas and features.

Policy 4 Environment in Towns

The quality of the environment within and around towns will be upgraded for the benefit of residents, visitors and the local economy by high standards of design for new development, by improvements to existing buildings, ground surfaces and spaces, and by measures to reduce the impact of traffic.

Supporting Statement

Para 2.8 Change is at its most apparent in the environment of towns. It is in the towns where most of the County's population live and it is there that most of the demands for new housing, employment, shopping and leisure facilities arise. Every effort will be made to satisfy these demands although in a way which builds on a town's existing character. This identity can be as much a result of its setting within the surrounding countryside, as with the quality of the buildings in the town itself.

Policy 26 Sites and Buildings of Architectural, Historic or Archaeological Importance

Development and other land use changes which fail to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas or which damage, obscure or remove important archaeological sites or other historic features, or are detrimental to the character or setting of a listed building or ancient monument will not normally be permitted.

Supporting Statements

Para 3.36 Cumbria's built heritage is an important part of the County's character. It is not merely the layout, date or design of individual components which give an area its character, but the use of traditional materials in a traditional way. Together these provide part of a distinctive man-made landscape and because they contain unique information about the past, are intrinsically important. Strict controls are needed to prevent developments removing, damaging or obscuring important archaeological sites.

Para 3.37 Development proposals affecting Conservation Areas should seek to positively enhance those areas. On sites of archaeological interest the Local Planning Authorities may need to ensure that an archaeological interest the Local Planning Authorities may need to ensure that an archaeological field evaluation is carried out before an application is determined. Where development is then permitted, conditions can be imposed which enable the sites to be recorded, protected or rescued.

Policy 27

Open Spaces

Areas of public and private open space or other amenity land which contribute to the quality of the built environment will normally be protected from development.

Supporting Statement

Para 3.38 Within towns and villages, open space often makes an equal contribution to the quality of the environment as the buildings themselves. Open spaces within the fabric of towns and villages often form a valuable local amenity....Such areas are increasingly under threat from development proposals. It is therefore important that areas which make a significant contribution to the built environment are identified in Local Plans and adequate protection measures taken.

APPENDIX B

YORKSHIRE DALES LOCAL PLAN ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 1996

(Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority)

POLICY BC5

In order to protect those buildings in the National Park that are of special architectural or historic interest the following will apply:

- (a) the demolition, or partial demolition, of a listed building will not be permitted unless a very strong case is made why the building, or part thereof, cannot be retained or is not worthy of retention;
- (b) for any proposed development that affects a listed building or its setting, full details must be submitted;
- (c) applications affecting listed buildings must be accompanied by detailed survey drawings that provide an accurate record of the existing buildings against which the proposals can be assessed;
- (d) approve external or internal alterations, or extensions, to a listed building only if the proposals are in keeping with the character of the building, including its architectural details, and do not detract from or prejudice its special interest;
- (e) alterations or extensions to a listed building will be approved only if the building materials, components and finishes are appropriate in all respects to the retention of the character of the building;
- (f) the attachment of incongruous features where they would materially detract from the appearance or character of the building will not be permitted;

POLICY BC6

Any proposed development that affects the setting or special features of a listed building, should fully respect the architectural and historic interest of the building.

POLICY BC8

In the case of proposals to alter or extend other buildings, a high standard of design and the use of materials, components and finishes that in appearance respect the architectural integrity of the building and its setting, will be sought.

POLICY LC16

Development which would remove, damage or obscure a Scheduled Ancient Monument or other nationally important archaeological site or its setting, will not be permitted.

A thorough archaeological evaluation of the impact of the proposals will be an essential pre-requisite to determination of any relevant planning application. The evaluation will normally be provided by the applicant according to a specification supplied by the National Park Officer.

POLICY LC17

Planning permission will not be granted for any development that would result in damage to a regionally or locally important, or potentially important, archaeological interest site or feature or to an historic landscape.

Where there is evidence of archaeological interest, proposals for development will not be determined until suitable archaeological evaluation has been undertaken, to establish the importance of any remains and the likely impact of the proposals on them. The evaluation will normally be provided by the applicant according to a specification supplied by the National Park Officer.

POLICY LC18

In the exceptional cases where planning permission is given for a development that might adversely affect a site or feature of archaeological interest, or an historic landscape, it will be required that:

- a) measures are taken to minimise the impact of the development; and that
- b) appropriate provision is made for archaeological examination and recording of remains (either by voluntary legal agreement or by a condition attached to the permission), prior to development taking place.

Any features which would otherwise be destroyed, but which are capable of conservation, may be required to be removed for safekeeping prior to development commencing.

POLICY LC19

Where the National Park Authority is aware of a potential threat to a known archaeological site of importance through the exercise of permitted development rights, it will, when necessary, seek the consent of the Secretary of State for the Environment to the making of a direction under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning General Development Order 1988, to withdraw those rights.

APPENDIX C

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS

(Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (1990): Annex 4)

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of the case.

- (i) *Period*: all types of monument category or period should be considered for preservation.
- (ii) *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which still retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.
- (iii) *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.
- (iv) *Group Value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- (v) *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- (vi) *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form of complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed historic buildings.
- (vii) *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.
- (viii) *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

CUMBRIA EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

SEDBERGH

STRATEGY REPORT

PART B

- Sedbergh comprises a small compact town centre with 20th century residential development on three sides, and the extensive well treed grounds of Sedbergh School to the south.
- The historic core is compact and tightly built up, with one of the narrowest main streets in the Dales, lined by a mixture of properties of different styles, materials, shapes and sizes. A feature is the narrow lanes, footpaths and yards indicative of the nature of the occupation and textile industry here in the post medieval period.
- Just to the west of the town centre, the medieval church and churchyard provides a contrast to the narrow Main Street and provides a strong visual link between the town centre and open landscape to the south. To the west is the imposing Motte and Bailey castle, Castlehaw.
- *The character of Sedbergh lies in its closely built up historic core with its yards and lanes, the extensive parkland of Sedbergh School grounds, the medieval church and the adjacent Motte and Bailey Castle.*

1. Brief History of Sedbergh

This section is a summary of the more detailed accounts of the archaeology, history, and topography of Sedbergh to be found in the Assessment document that accompanies this Strategy.

- Prior to the conquest, Sedbergh had been part of the Whittington group of Manors and part of the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale (there is no evidence for a church at Sedbergh).
- Motte and Bailey Castle (Castlehaw) constructed in the late 11th century.
- St Andrew's Church founded between 1100-1135.
- Market Charter granted in 1251.
- Earthwork evidence for extensive agricultural activity around Sedbergh in the medieval period.
- The Grammar School (Sedbergh School) was founded in 1528.
- Textile industry became more significant in the post medieval period.
- Extensive construction in stone began in the 17th century.
- Sedbergh is said to be the birthplace of Quakerism, one of the earliest Quaker Meeting House was constructed at Brigflatts, close to Sedbergh.
- During the 2nd World War Castlehaw Motte and Bailey castle was used as a Royal Observer Corps observation post.

2. Local Planning Issues

2.1 Conservation Areas (Constraint Map A)

The Sedbergh Conservation Area was designated in July 1969 by the West Riding County Council after consultation with the then Sedbergh Rural District Council. The Conservation area was extended by the Yorkshire Dales National Park in 1988.

2.2 Recent Development (Map B)

Recent Development is defined as development that took place post 1945.

There has not been extensive redevelopment within the historic core of the town. Although there has been some new development which may have had a detrimental effect on the archaeological deposits. Furthermore any upgrading and renovation of properties and the impact of services are also likely to have been archaeologically detrimental.

3. Areas of Importance and Potential within Sedbergh (Map C)

- (a) Areas of archaeological importance are those where research has suggested deposits may survive that will inform on the;
- occupation areas
 - industrial areas
 - medieval church
 - motte and bailey castle
- (b) As defined in Section 3 of part A of this Strategy Report, the following areas of archaeological importance have been identified in Sedbergh.

Areas Comprising Nationally Important Remains

Area 24.01 Castlehaw Motte and Bailey Castle (SAM Cumbria 365).

Areas of High Archaeological Importance

Area 24.02 **Area off Main Street, Finkle Street and Back Lane (incorporating the parish church and the old school house).**

Potential: This area incorporates the defined historic core of Sedbergh. This area may contain archaeological evidence relating to the origins and development of Sedbergh and provide evidence for the industries, economy and trade of the town and its trading links with the rural population that it served. Evidence of the diet and lifestyles of the inhabitants may also be present.

Response

- (1) Archaeological evaluation may be recommended prior to the determination of any planning application that is likely to have an archaeological impact.
- (2) Depending on the results of any evaluation, it may be advisable for the preservation of important above or below ground remains, possibly through a redesign of the development proposals.
- (3) If preservation *in situ* is not possible or justified then it may be advisable for full excavation prior to development.
- (4) Depending on development details and any available archaeological information, including the results of any evaluation, it may be advisable that archaeological observation and recording is recommended during development.

Note Response (2) may highlight the value of additional action which could include a requirement for:

- (a) a management plan for a particular important archaeological site or historic building to ensure its future preservation;
- (b) some form of interpretation e.g. appropriate panels, leaflets or part of a town trail, for important archaeological site/s or historic building/s.
- (c) developing the site or building as an amenity for the town or as an educational resource.

4. The Future Strategy

- This Strategy Report, consistent with Government advice laid out in PPG15 and PPG16, emphasises the role of the planning system and development plan policies in the protection of the historic environment. The report assesses both the built and buried elements of the historic environment, and the way in which the components of a town compliment each other to form a townscape.
- Conservation policies should reflect the quality and interest of urban areas as well as individual structures through the designation of Conservation Areas. The historic layout of Sedbergh and the nature of its component parts reflect its origins, development and character. The designated Conservation Areas throughout the town should reflect the significance of these historic urban elements, as outlined in PPG 15, 4.2 (1994).
- It is important to protect this fragile and non-renewable resource for its own sake, for the irreplaceable information about our past that it contains, and for its potential for increasing our knowledge and understanding of historic Sedbergh. It is important to manage and present Sedbergh's historic environment both to ensure public support for the conservation policies of the Development Plan and to realise the value of the resource to the community for education, recreation and tourism.
- There are elements of the Sedbergh townscape, which may form part of any presentation strategy:
 - the occupation areas within the historic core
 - the textile industry
 - the medieval parish church
 - Castlehaw Motte and Bailey Castle
 - Sedbergh School
- Raising the profile of Sedbergh's heritage in this way is likely to generate increased local interest in the archaeology and history of the town. Although any promotion of Sedbergh's heritage should be formulated locally, this document may form an element of that process. However, at this point Sedbergh and District History Society and their local resource centre must be mentioned as a remarkable asset to Sedbergh, as is the local Yorkshire Dales National Park Centre.