

BARDSEY cum RIGTON Parish Map



This map and its surrounds were compiled by Bardsey residents to commemorate the Golden Jubilee Anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II 1952 - 2002.

1. Sport and Recreation

Eight acres of Parish land provides dedicated space for open-air activities. The Sportsfield contains facilities for cricket, football and other formal games. The Clubhouse has a thriving social membership. For the young, the Children's Playground provides a popular, safe haven to play on a variety of secure, specialised equipment. Alternative access direct to the Playground is planned.



Park Field is hidden behind the disused railway embankment but is accessible to all for informal relaxation. The confluence of Keswick and Bardsey Becks is in the north east corner of the park. The old railway embankment is a designated dog walking area.

3. The Old Railway

In 1877 the Wetherby to Leeds railway was opened. It was closed in 1964. The railway entered Bardsey from the north across Keswick Beck and along the embankment, which divides the Sportsfield and Park Field; and is now a popular dog walk. It then crossed Keswick Lane to enter Bardsey station, an area now known as Grange Close, perched on the embankment. The station master's house is still present in modified form. Crossing both Church Lane and the A58 the railway continued along the embankment, now a popular un-adopted bridle path, bordering Hellpot and Hetchell Woods, before entering Scarcroft. The railway had an important influence on the rapid development of Bardsey in the first half of the 20th century.



4. Village School

Bardsey Primary School was opened in 1951 and is attended by children of 4 to 11 years from surrounding villages as well as Bardsey. A second school was built alongside in 1974.



5. Castle Hill

The raised, egg-shaped mound in the field opposite Woodacre Crescent is known as Castle Hill and is reputedly an ancient site made by man, possibly Neolithic. For certain the Romans held the area. Excavations indicate a Motte and Bailey Castle was constructed at the time of the Norman Conquest. The site is an official ancient monument.



6. Cornmills, Congreve and Kisdorf

Cornmill estate built in 1978, is bisected by Bardsey Beck which is crossed by a bridge called Kisdorf bridge to commemorate Bardsey twinning in 1973 with a small town in Germany. In the heart of the estate is the site of the old Bardsey Mill, probably built 600 years ago, and which remains as the shell of a house. The Mill race, which was fuelled by the Beck, still exists, and the Old Forge alongside has been restored. On Cornmill Lane, 100 yards west of the Mill, is Bardsey Grange where William Congreve, restoration dramatist, was born in 1670. A commemorative plaque fixed to the gable of the house was unveiled in 2000.



2. Church of The Blessed Sacrament

Built in 1934 as a Chapel of Ease to the Parish of Sicklinghall. It is a focal point for the Roman Catholic congregation in and around Bardsey. Mass is celebrated here on Sundays. The Church is now under the care of the Roman Catholic Priest in the Parish of Wetherby.

7. Community Halls

Bardsey Village Hall and Callister Hall are the focus of many village activities. The Village (Trustees) Hall was built in 1927. Alongside are the tennis courts and bowling green. At the northern end, the stone supports of the Pinfold entrance are still present. The Callister Hall was built in 1726 and served as the village school until 1951. It is owned by the Church, and is widely used by the community for activities ranging from coffee mornings, play schools, and bridge.



11. Hetchell Crag, Woods, and Pomocali

The Crag of gritstone stand some 30ft high, and 300 feet above sea level, in the centre of Hetchell Woods. They have a good selection of climbing routes in all grades from Diff. to 6a. The surrounding woods are mainly of oak, beech and ash. They include a 30 acre nature reserve established in 1967 and managed by Yorkshire Wildlife Trust. A Roman road, now a bridle path, from Rowley Grange crosses Bardsey Beck to the south of Hetchell Woods and continues alongside the ancient earthworks of Pomocali. The origin of Pomocali is unknown, possibly of Roman origin, or simply an early quarry site.



10. Village Green and Pond

At the 'top' of the village is an area known as 'Old Bardsey'. The Village Green is a peaceful, grassed area between the junction of Tithe Barn and Smithy Lanes, and the Ginnel (a footpath leading down to the Bingley Arms). In the centre of the Green is the pond, which in year 2000 was totally renovated and is only slowly reverting to its original form.



Many old cottages and barns surrounded the area. Most have been rebuilt in recent years or destroyed, including the Tithe Barn. To the east, a bridle path leads to the Waysides, and links with the Leeds Way at a point with a spectacular view of the heart of the village.

9. Bingley Arms



This Inn is reputedly the oldest in England and records show that ale was brewed here in 953AD. It was on the main route between Kirkstall Abbey and York, and was known as the Priests Inn until 1780. The stables associated with the coaching days have been converted to cottages, but the brewery building was demolished in 1942. The old road still passes in front of the cottages. Inside the main building, in the huge chimney above the inglenook fireplace, are two priest holes dating from 1539, which were used to hide priests from the authorities. In the back bar is a Dutch oven still in good condition. There are many other interesting historical features in this popular hostelry.

8. All Hallows Church



Built in Saxon times c 900AD, and one of the oldest surviving village churches in the country, the original building was much expanded during the Norman period. The lower parts of the tower are of original Saxon construction, and the north arcade of the nave is a fine example of Norman work. The three bells were hung between 1674 and 1725; the clock was installed in 1900 and is still hand wound, daily, by local residents. The Roman numeral IV on the clock is quite unusual. Outside the entrance the sundial was placed in 1751. The lychgate forms a rustic entrance to the churchyard. To celebrate the Millennium the ladies of the village created four seasonal tapestries which are displayed in the church. The church is open to all during daylight hours and historic details are displayed inside.

KEY

- Buildings ■
- Major Roads —
- Secondary Roads —
- Tertiary Roads —
- Bridle Path - - -
- Footpath - - -
- Leeds Way ◆◆◆◆
- Disused Railway ▬▬▬▬
- Streams —
- Woods ■
- Views ○

867	Castle Hill possibly settled by Vikings.	1173	King Henry 2nd takes Bardsey from the monks and restores to Crown.	1751	Sundial installed in Churchyard.	1899	Church bells repaired and re-hung.	1929	Norman stone walls and moat found at Castle Hill.	1938	Waysides building complete.	1960	Castle Hill site is sold and enclosed.	1970	Complete renovation of Bingley Arms interior.	1977	Silver Jubilee Celebrations at Sportsfield.
9-10C	Lower tower and other parts of Church built.	1200	Church north/south aisles, tower/chancel arches completed.	18C	Most of old houses built. 3 Church bells installed.	1909	Last of the Church major alterations begin.	1942	Fourth vicarage built opposite Church.	1942	Bingley Arms brewery demolished.	1960	Bowling Club opens.	1971	Grange Close built on railway station site.	1977	The Corn Mill & land sold.
953AD	Bingley Arms building known to exist.	15-16C	Old cottages built east of Church and Tithe Barn area. Gylth Cottage was first vicarage.	1806	Church has major alterations.	1920	Bardsey Estate 500 acres and property is sold at auction.	1946	Cottage building on Castle Hill prohibited. Electric light installed in Church.	1946	The Corn Mill dam filled.	1962	Congreve being built.	1973	Last cricket game off Tithe Barn Lane.	1978	Kisdorf Bridge opened.
1086	Bardsey listed in Domesday book as belonging King William.	1726	Callister School opened.	1849	Second 'Old Vicarage' on Ginnel vacated. Vicar moves to Castle Hill site.	1923	Woodacre Crescent building begins.	1948	Woodacre Green building begins.	1948	Woodacre Green building begins.	1964	Railway closes.	1973	First games at Sportsfield, Keswick Lane.	1978	Cornmills built.
1106	King Henry 1st grants Bardsey to Nigel d'Aubigny.	1729	William Congreve died.	1868	Church organ installed.	1925	The Avenues developed.	1951	Callister School closes. New Bardsey School opens on Woodacre Lane.	1951	Callister School closes. New Bardsey School opens on Woodacre Lane.	1966	Village Green registered.	1974	Bardsey twinned with Kisdorf.	1986	Bankfield developed.
		1731	The family of Lane-Fox become owners of Bardsey.	1877	Railway opened.	1927	Village Hall opens. Margaret Avenue starts. Women's Institute begins.	1957	Tennis Club opens.	1957	Tennis Club opens.	1968	Hetchell Woods Nature Reserve established.	1974	Second Bardsey School built on Woodacre Lane.	1985	Playground Opens.
												1968	Bingley Bank building completed. Moor Allerton Golf Club building starts.	2000	Millennium Celebrations in village.	2002	Golden Jubilee Celebrations in village.