

THE FOLLY, PARK FARM,  
RISBY, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHITECTURAL AND  
WILDLIFE SURVEY



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January 2011, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr John Clappison of W Clappison and Sons, through Natural England, to produce a management plan for a late 18th century folly located on Park Farm, Risby, East Yorkshire. The Management Plan, which was required to inform the folly's restoration as part of a Higher Level Stewardship Scheme Agreement with Natural England, was defined by a brief prepared by Natural England.

The folly stands on the south side of Folly Lake (NGR TA 01235 35368), the easternmost of a chain of four ponds now forming part of Risby Lakes, a commercial coarse fishery open to the public. It is now set back from the lake edge, and stands on a small sub-circular promontory within Fishpond Wood, at an elevation of c.45m AOD. The structure was roofless and in poor structural condition at the time of the survey (March 2011).

The folly was built in or shortly after c.1770, as part of improvements to the landscape setting of Risby Hall undertaken by Eaton Ellerker (c.1722-1771). As part of these works, a large serpentine lake was created, wider and considerably longer than that which remains today, but perhaps not as large as first envisaged. The folly originally stood on a promontory which extended out into the lake, and it seems that access was from the water. It is brick-built and octagonal in plan, 7.50m wide externally (excluding buttresses) and 5.85m internally. There are three-stage angle buttresses positioned at each change of angle on the exterior, and each of the eight sides is pierced by a tall opening with a pointed arched head, apart from the north side which contains a fireplace. These openings were probably originally shuttered and partly glazed, and the interior was almost certainly panelled, plastered and decorated. There are as yet unexplained single or pairs of recesses either side of the openings, apart from on the east side which was probably the entrance. A change in the brickwork at c.3m above ground level is most likely to relate a different source of bricks, although the joints around the fireplace do suggest that this was added during the original construction period. Although apparently only ever of a single storey internally, it is a tall structure, with walls surviving up to 6.70m high. Early 19th century drawings suggest that the top was surmounted by a spire, although no evidence for this, or the decorative internal ceiling, has some to light.

The folly bears some resemblance to similar structures on other estates, such as, for example, the probable mid 18th century Fisher's Hall at Hackfall, North Yorkshire, to name just one. It may have had several purposes - to draw the eye from the house along the line of the lake and to provide a point of interest for the visitor to make for while traversing the grounds. It may also have served as a banqueting house and/or a fishing lodge; the provision of a fireplace suggests that the building was used to entertain for longer periods, rather than just be visited.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## Reasons and Circumstances for the Project

- 1.1 In January 2011, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr John Clappison of W Clappison and Sons, through Natural England, to produce a management plan for a late 18th century folly located on Park Farm, Risby, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 01235 35368).
- 1.2 The Management Plan was required to inform the folly's restoration as part of a Higher Level Stewardship Scheme Agreement with Natural England; this work was being undertaken as part of a wider Parkland Plan. The scope of the Management Plan was defined by a brief prepared by Fiona Quick, Environmental Stewardship Advisor at Natural England (see Appendix 4), and this was supplemented by an EDAS methods statement (see Appendix 5). The Management Plan was funded by Natural England via W Clappison and Sons.
- 1.3 The Management Plan in effect comprises two separate and stand-alone reports, one dealing with an architectural and wildlife survey of the folly (EDAS), and the other being a Condition Survey (Peter Gaze Pace Architects).

## Site Location and Summary Description

- 1.4 The Risby Estate lies c.7.5km to the south-west of Beverley in East Yorkshire. The folly stands on the south side of Folly Lake, the easternmost of a chain of four ponds now forming part of Risby Lakes, a commercial coarse fishery open to the public (see figure 1). The folly is now set back from the lake edge, and stands on a small sub-circular promontory within Fishpond Wood, at an elevation of c.45m AOD (see figure 2). The folly was roofless and in poor structural condition at the time of the survey (March 2011), being badly affected by shrub and sapling growth, although most of the ground vegetation was cut down and removed prior to the survey taking place.
- 1.5 The tall octagonal Gothic folly was built in c.1770 by Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker, as part of improvements to the Risby Estate which also included flooding the adjacent valley to make a lake (see below). It is a Grade II Listed Building (IOE 164731, first listed 16th May 1988; see Appendix 1) and is recorded on the Humber Archaeology Partnership's Historic Environment Record (HER site 9695). It also lies within the Grade II Registered Park and Garden of Risby Hall (P&G site 4174, registered 12th March 1999).
- 1.6 Although the building was illustrated by George Nicholson (reproduced in Neave & Waterson 1988, 52), it does not appear to have been subject to any previous detailed work; it is not, for example, listed in general works on follies (e.g. Headley & Meulenkamp 1990). Nevertheless, a summary of the history and development of the Risby Estate has been produced by Neave and others (Neave 1980; Neave & Waterson 1988, 50-52; Neave & Turnbull 1992, 55-57).

## Aims and Objectives

- 1.7 The primary aim of the architectural survey work was to provide a photographic, drawn and written record of the folly, while the bat survey was to identify the presence of any of the protected species in the building. The survey results would then help to inform the proposals for a restoration project, and would make

appropriate recommendations for any mitigation work as part of the proposed restoration work.

### **Survey Methodologies**

- 1.8 As noted above, the scope of the architectural and wildlife survey work was defined by a Natural England brief and an EDAS methods statement (see Appendices 4 and 5).

#### *Building Recording*

- 1.9 The building recording comprised four main elements, namely documentary research, and drawn, photographic and written recording. Together, the four elements equate to a Level 3 analytical record as defined by English Heritage (2006, 13-14). The on-site drawn and photographic recording was undertaken on 31st March 2011, with additional photographs being taken on 10th June 2011.
- 1.10 The drawn record comprised a ground floor plan and a representational cross-section of the folly at a scale of 1:50, to show all significant details such as inserted or blocked openings, original fixtures and fittings, and items relating to original and subsequent uses. Other detailed drawings were also produced as necessary, for example mouldings of surviving stonework. The information for the drawn record was captured using both traditional hand-held and remote measurement techniques. Final inked drawings were then produced by hand to publication standard and are presented as reduced versions of the full sized field drawings using conventions established by English Heritage (2006, 18-37).
- 1.11 The photographic record was achieved using a digital camera. Once again, English Heritage guidelines were followed (English Heritage 2006, 10-13). Subject to access, all photographs contain a graduated scale, and artificial lighting was used where necessary, in the form of electronic flash. The photographic record (see Appendix 2) includes a register detailing the location and direction of each shot, a figure showing the position and direction of each shot, and thumbnails of the photographs; selected larger prints accompany the main text of the report. A full set of photographic prints has been included with the project archive (see below).

#### *Wildlife Survey*

- 1.12 The wildlife survey involved inspecting the folly, to confirm their presence or absence, and if present, to assess and inform any future repair programmes.
- 1.13 A daytime external and internal inspection was undertaken on 27th June 2011. At this time of year, bats are likely to be using their main summer roosts, some of which will be maternity (breeding) roosts. Evidence for bats includes their physical presence in small cracks within the fabric of a building, staining with oil from bat fur, and scratching and droppings. The folly was systematically searched, with accessible cracks being examined with the use of a Clulite Lamp (1,000,000 candle power) while a 5m extendable ladder was used to access the upper levels. An evening nocturnal emergence bat survey was also undertaken on 27th June 2011. Two observers were utilised either side of sunset, using frequency division and heterodyne bat detectors and digital recorders.

## **Report and Archive**

- 1.14 This report forms a detailed written record of the folly, prepared from the sources of information set out above, cross-referenced to the drawn and photographic record. It describes the surviving structure, and analyses its form, function, history, and sequence of development. The folly is also placed within its historical, social and estate context (where possible), using the available documentary and secondary evidence. The detailed written record includes a Statement of Significance, which assesses the structure from both a local and regional perspective, and comments on the contribution of the building to the local landscape character, public amenity and biodiversity. This report also includes a summary of the results from the wildlife survey, while the full unedited Bat Report (Holloway 2011) appears as Appendix 3.
- 1.15 The full archive, comprising paper, magnetic and plastic media, relating to the project has been ordered and indexed according to the standards set by the National Archaeological Record (EDAS site code REF 11). It was deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service (accession code 2011/57) on completion of the project.

## 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Introduction

- 2.1 As has been noted above, summaries of the history and development of the Risby Estate have been produced by Neave and others (Neave 1980; Neave & Waterson 1988, 50-52; Neave & Turnbull 1992, 55-57). This has been augmented by other research undertaken as part of a wider archaeological survey and Parkland Plan for Risby Park.

### The Risby Estate and Landscape Improvements

- 2.2 In 1655 the Risby estates passed from the Ellerker family to the Bradshaw family, specifically Sir James Bradshaw of Bromborough in Cheshire, and he was responsible for the building of Risby Hall in the 1680s and for laying out the gardens in about 1684 (Neave 1980). Sir James's son Ellerker Bradshaw (1680-1742) subsequently used Risby as his political base, and he eventually became Member of Parliament for Beverley. The form of the hall and gardens are partly recorded by an early 18th century print and an undated sketch reproduced in a later work of 1882 (Neave & Turnbull 1992, 56; Anon 1882). Ellerker Bradshaw does not appear to have altered or added much to the house and gardens at Risby, although he did build a private chapel there in c.1730. Ellerker Bradshaw's successor through marriage was Eaton Mainwaring of Carmingham (Cheshire) (c.1722-1771) who then took the name Ellerker (Neave 2011).
- 2.3 Eaton Ellerker entertained the agricultural writer Arthur Young at Risby in 1768 (not 1769 as previously thought; David Neave, *pers. comm.*), and Young provides a description of the house and grounds at this time, as well as the various landscape improvements that Ellerker was planning to make (Young 1770, 243-246). These improvements included removing the divisions between the house and park and flooding the valley to the south of the house to make a lake.
- 2.4 The specific recommendations described by Young for the lake are as follows: *"... The valley, which runs before the house to the south, is to be floated with water, and will then have the appearance of a very noble irregular lake, winding both to the right and left into a wood; the underwood, in that part of the grove (to the east) which stretches down towards the valley will be grubbed up, old garden walls thrown down, and all obstructions removed, so that the lake may be seen from the house among the stems of the young trees, than which nothing can have a finer effect; for as the grove will be dark, the water, when the sun shines on it, will appear through the trees in the most picturesque manner. ----- On the right side, the valley rises so, that the water, when past the view from the house, will not flow far up it, here is to be a pleasure ground; the slopes are finely varied and beautifully scattered with old thorns and large timber trees; some of these are to be thrown into clumps by the addition of flowering shrubs, and the grass kept closely shaven down to one curve of the water, which is here to take the appearance of a natural wave in the banks of a large lake, and flowing up to the edge with a fine hollow lawn grouped with shrubs, with here and there a temple and bench to view the water through pendant clumps, and through spreading branches, will altogether have a most bewitching effect. Embossomed in their center is to rise a little Grecian temple, just showing its dome among the trees, from whence will be viewed, on every side, a most beautiful prospect; it will look down on the lake with an irregular shore on the opposite side, rising to the house, which appears in the fore ground of a noble wood spread above it, and stretching away to the right and left. On one side from this temple, will be viewed a very extensive country,*



*particularly a fine vale of wood, with Beverley minster rising from the centre of it; in another spot will be seen Flamborough Head, at a distance of 40 miles. To the left it will look over well cultivated hills, cut into inclosures. On the side opposite the house, a vast tract of country will be overlooked far into Lincolnshire, with the noble river Humber taking its course through it for many miles; commanded for many miles; Hull seen plainly on its banks, at a distance of nine miles” (Young 1770, 243-246).*

- 2.5 The second edition of Young’s work, published only a year later in 1771, includes some more details regarding the lake at Risby. It describes the ‘very noble irregular lake’ as being “*to the length of a mile and a half, and in many places above 100 yards wide*”, and he notes that “*On the right side, the water will flow far up the valley, and be terminated by wood, with an ornamented bridge in the shade of it, on one side of the water will be a pleasure ground, in a sequestered hollow of varied ground, scattered with old thorns and large timber trees*”. More significantly, he notes “*From many parts of it [the pleasure ground] the views of the water will be various and picturesque in some spots. It will flow up among the groves; and in others stretch away from the eye in noble sheets, under a boiled shore finely spread with hanging woods. A temple will be erected, commanding a most beautiful scenery of varied ground, wood and water. From the house will be seen, over the lake, some fine irregular slopes scattered with a few trees and thorns, rising to a plantation of firs, which, when somewhat altered, will have a very elegant appearance* (Young 1771, 215-218). It is not known if the appearance of these additional details in the second edition of Young’s book means that some amendments were made to Ellerker’s original plans, e.g. the water flowing amongst the groves, and the deletion of the word ‘Grecian’ when describing the temple.
- 2.6 From the above descriptions, it can be gathered that Eaton Ellerker planned to create a large single, serpentine, lake and that it was to wind through woodland. The lake was apparently to terminate in an ornamental bridge at the east end, and there was to be a pleasure ground on one side. The fact that the lake was in some places ‘to flow up among the groves’ suggests that it was planned to have arms or extensions of some kind, and this is evident from the first accurate depiction of the lake, in 1840 (see below). A Grecian temple was to be erected within a plantation of firs, apparently on the opposite side of the lake to the house (i.e. on the south side) and be just visible from it, but itself commanding extensive views of the surrounding countryside. Although the architecture of the existing folly bears no resemblance to the ‘Grecian Temple’ described by Young, in some respects its location and setting do, and it is assumed to have been erected in or shortly after c.1770 as part of Ellerker’s landscaping works. However, it appears that not all his proposed works were carried out, for Ellerker died in 1771 (Neave 2011).
- 2.7 The owners of the Risby Estate are not believed to have lived there after the 1780s, and in 1787 the property was (unsuccessfully) put up for sale. The Sale Particulars make reference to ‘a noble sheet of Water of Six Acres’ but do not specifically refer to the folly (HHC DDMM/X1/27/1). Given that much of the estate was given over to agricultural use by the late 18th century, it may be that the folly had fallen out of use and had begun to decay.

### **The Folly**

- 2.8 The idea that the folly fell out of use in the late 18th century is supported by three surviving early 19th century drawings of the building. Two of the drawings are signed ‘George Nicholson’, probably the artist George Nicholson (1787-1878), who

had been born in Malton and died in Filey in 1878 (Fenwick 2007). George was the nephew of the more famous artist, Francis Nicholson (1753-1844), and a cousin of Francis Nicholson's son, the landscape painter Alfred Nicholson (1788-1833) (Hubbard 1989).

- 2.9 The two signed drawings, held at York Art Gallery, are dated 1817 and, although they are an extremely valuable resource in understanding the folly, their interpretation is not straightforward. One drawing has a tree in the centre, and appears to look west/north-west from an elevated position to the east of the folly; the lake is visible on the right side of the drawing (YORAG/2005/588/38) (see figure 3 top). The estate earthwork survey undertaken in conjunction with the folly survey, revealed a possible location for this elevated position, a linear round-ended mound some 10m south-east of the folly. The folly is visible in the drawing, and two of its buttresses can be seen flanking an arched opening. Above, or perhaps slightly beyond the folly, a tapering, pyramidal structure rises upwards; it is not obviously part of the folly, although the angles of the structure do line up approximately with the corners of the folly as indicated by the buttresses. The second drawing shows the folly more clearly (YORAG/2005/588/38) (see figure 3 bottom). Again, the viewpoint appears to have been from a location to the south-east or east of the folly; the lake is visible to the right of the folly, while water in the foreground to the front of the structure probably represents the inlet shown here on the 1840 tithe map (see below). Again, two buttresses are visible, together with two arched openings. The same tapering pyramidal structure is shown above the folly, but in this drawing, it appears to sit more squarely on the folly itself, with the angles again lining up with the buttresses. In both of these drawings the folly appears to be unused.
- 2.10 The third drawing (reproduced in Neave and Waterson 1988, 52) is undated but also attributed to Nicholson, gives a closer view of the building than either of the former pair (see figure 4). Here, the folly is clearly disused and indeed largely derelict; it is entitled 'Ruins in Risby Park, Yorkshire'. The viewpoint again appears to be from the south-east, and three buttresses are shown, together with two arched openings. The foremost arched opening has what appears to be a transom surviving below the level of the arch springing, and perhaps the fragmentary remains of a frame above this. Similar transoms can be seen in the two arched openings on the opposite side of the folly. Perhaps most significantly, no indication is given of the tapering, pyramidal structure shown on the other two drawings. Despite strenuous research, the location and source of this picture has not been located.
- 2.11 As has already been noted, Nicholson's 1817 drawings raise several problems of interpretation, largely revolving around the nature of the tapering, pyramidal structure. In the first drawing, the structure is badly drawn, and is not clearly associated with the folly (see figure 3 top). This has led to suggestions that it may in fact be an attempt by an artist to depict an obelisk sited somewhere to the south-west of the folly (David Neave, *pers. comm.*). There is indeed a natural promontory some 30m to the south-west, but for an obelisk to be aligned directly behind it, and if the depiction of the lake on the Risby tithe map is accurate, the artist would have to have been positioned on the lake itself. This could be explained by artistic licence but more significantly, on the second drawing, the pyramidal structure appears far too wide to be an obelisk. However, on the second drawing, it sits far more comfortably above the folly than beyond it, and it resembles a spire-like roof, which would have complemented the ecclesiastical design of the folly itself. It may be that the spire was designed to project above the surrounding trees, and perhaps even to be visible from the house. If a spire was present, then it would be

a rather unusual design (see Discussion and Conclusions below). The two drawings also suggest that the folly was disused by 1817, and in the third drawing it is derelict. The latter drawing does not show the spire, perhaps indicating that it had been removed or fallen, and therefore has a post-1817 date; the spire, especially if it had been leaded, may have been too valuable an object to escape the attention of local thieves. Alternatively, it may simply have blown over as the condition of the structure deteriorated.

- 2.12 The folly is marked and named as such on Bryant's 1827 map of East Yorkshire, and is shown as a rectangular structure within Ash Moor Wood, on the southern edge of a large curvilinear lake, much wider at the north-east end than at the south-west end. There is a second, much smaller body of water to the immediate west of the large lake, the two being separated by a strip of dry land, perhaps a dam or bridge. By comparison with later maps, the large lake covered the area currently occupied by Folly Lake and the fishpond (Gorse Tench Pond) to its immediate west. The smaller body of water shown in 1827 equates to the existing second fishpond to the immediate west of Folly Lake (Carp Pond); the dam between it and the first fishpond still survives in the position indicated in 1827. The large lake and associated smaller body of water to the west are shown in a similar, if very stylized manner, on Walkers map of 1834.
- 2.13 The first known detailed depiction of the lake and folly comes on the 1840 Risby tithe map (TNA IR 30/41/155) (see figure 5 top). The north-east/south-west orientated lake, and the associated smaller body of water to the west, are shown occupying the same areas as in 1827 and 1834; the main lake is c.360m long, somewhat short of the mile and half originally planned. However, more significantly, the more accurate map depicts a number of projections on the north and south sides of the lake running into the surrounding woodland - the 'flow up among the groves' referred to by Young in 1771. Comparison with the detailed estate earthwork and walkover surveys shows that some of these 'flows' survive as earthworks and/or the lower end of natural gullies. For them to be water-filled as shown in 1840, the water level in the lake would have to have been much higher and wider than the existing dam at the east end would allow, and again earthwork survey has revealed evidence that the dam may once have stood as much as c.2m higher. This means that the folly would have projected into the lake on a round-ended promontory, as depicted in 1840, and not been set back as it is now (compare figure 5 top with figure 2). The tithe map provides little further information about the folly itself, but does provide a more correct plan form, as opposed to that given on the earlier, less detailed, maps.
- 2.14 The 1855 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map (surveyed 1851-52) shows the outline of the large lake and the folly, very much as they were in 1840, although it is noticeable that the extremities of the lake, particularly the western end, were beginning to silt up (see figure 5 bottom). This map also shows that the main outflow from the lake was along a leat at the south end of the eastern dam. A 'Boat House' is shown towards the west end of the north side of the lake, which does not appear in 1840, and a trackway runs through Folly Wood to the south side of the folly itself. The strip of now silted land dividing the lake from the smaller body of water to the west appears slightly wider than in 1840 and a linear bank or earthwork runs across it, parallel to the long sides. This is likely to be the remains of a dam, which had become isolated as the water level in the lake had begun to fall. The smaller body of water to the west appears to have been widened at the west end since 1840, and is labelled as a 'Fish Pond', as is the main lake itself.

- 2.15 By the time that the 1890 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map (surveyed 1889) had been published, the west end of the lake appears to have silted up completely, as it is no longer shown, although there is a narrow strip of water on the north side (see figure 6 top). On the large lake, the 'Boat House' marked towards the west end of the north side in 1855 had been moved to the south-east corner. The various projections on the north and south sides of the lake are also less prominent and elongated, presumably representing a degree of silting. The folly is still marked on the south side of the lake, but no trackway is shown leading directly to it as in 1855; as in 1855, a track runs to the north to cross the dam at the east end of the pond. The folly and lake are similarly depicted in 1910 and 1927 (see figure 6 bottom). By the latter date, the smaller body of the water to the west of the large lake (i.e. the present Carp Pond) was almost entirely silted up, although it is still marked as a 'Fish Pond', and has an earthwork dam at the east end.
- 2.16 The areas immediately surrounding the large lake and the smaller body of water to the west were substantially modified during the 1990s to adapt them for commercial coarse fishing. In c.1995-6, a new pond (Gorse Tench Pond) was dug between the large lake and the smaller body of water, essentially recreating the western end of the lake as it existed during the 18th and 19th centuries. The smaller body of water was then extended west at the same time, and in late 2001 the large lake was deepened and enlarged, with spoil being dumped around the edges (Duggan 2002).

### 3 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

#### Introduction

- 3.1 The folly is described below in a logical sequence. After an initial discussion of its setting, the plan form, structure and architectural detailing of the building is described. This is then followed by a description of the external elevations and a circulation description of the interior, from the lowest to the uppermost parts. Reference should also be made to the floor plan and section (see figures 7 and 8), drawings of the various mouldings (see figure 9) and the illustrative plates. The photographic record appears as Appendix 2; photographs are referenced in the following text in bold type and square brackets, the numbers before the stroke representing the film number and the number after indicating the frame e.g. [1/32].
- 3.2 The folly is an octagonal structure, and the internal and external faces of each side of the octagon are generally very similar (see plate 1). In order to aid clarity of description therefore, each side of the folly has been assigned a unique letter identifier (A, B etc), starting with the north side which contains a fireplace, and proceeding in a clockwise direction. Unless otherwise noted, the terms used to describe surviving or former timber or roof structures are taken from Alcock *et al* (1996) and Campbell (2000). Where possible, specific architectural terms used in the text are as defined by Curl (1977). Finally, in the following text, the term 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.

#### Setting and Surroundings

- 3.3 As has been noted above, the folly stands on the south side of Folly Lake, the easternmost of what is now a chain of four ponds forming Risby Lakes, a commercial coarse fishery open to the public. Folly Lake forms part of a significantly longer and wider body of water shown on 19th century maps, which appears to have been created in or shortly after c.1770 as part of improvements carried out to the landscape setting of Risby Hall.
- 3.4 The folly is now set back some 8m-9m from the edge of the lake, and stands on a small sub-circular promontory, c.10m across (see plate 2). The sides of the c.2m high promontory are very steeply scarped, especially the western edge. Although the latter partly results from the works carried out to the lake in 2001, it also partly reflects the original arrangement, as three steps made of handmade red brick survive within the bank.
- 3.5 The existence of these steps is of interest when the original setting of the folly is considered. There is good documentary and earthwork evidence to show that the water level within the lake was once much higher, and that, as shown on the 1840 tithe map (see figure 5 top), the promontory on which the folly stands would have projected into the lake. The steps, if they are of this period (and there is nothing to suggest that they are not), would therefore have led directly down into the water, suggesting that the folly was originally designed to be approached by boat. However, there was also a land approach, with a track shown running towards the folly from the south on the 1855 Ordnance Survey 6" map (see figure 5 bottom); this track is still visible as a flat-bottomed, relatively steep sided, linear depression, c.6m wide at the top, which can be traced to a point 45m to the south of the folly, after which its line is has been followed by a later forestry track.
- 3.6 The projection of the folly promontory into the larger body of water would also have affected how the building was perceived in the late 18th century, producing

reflections on the surface of the lake when the water was still. It is also possible, given Young's comments about the planned planting in the groves around the lake in 1771 (see above), that less dense tree cover would have given the folly a greater long distance visibility. Nevertheless, despite changes to the lake and surrounding woods, it is still possible to get some idea as to how the folly must have appeared when first built [1/632 and 1/633, 1/638 to 1/640; 2/605, 2/857 to 2/860].

### **Plan Form, Structure, Materials and Architectural Detailing**

- 3.7 The folly is octagonal in plan, although there are some very slight variations in the length of each side and the measurements across the structure in different directions. It has a maximum external dimension (excluding buttresses) of 7.50m, and maximum internal dimension of 5.85m. There are (or were once) three-stage angle buttresses positioned at each change of angle on the exterior; the buttresses project a maximum of 0.80m from the external wall face, including the plinth. Each side of the folly, apart from the north side (Side A), is pierced by a tall opening with a pointed arched head (see plates 1 and 3). Although apparently only ever of a single storey internally (see below), the folly is a tall structure, with walls surviving to a maximum height of 6.70m; the early 19th century drawings indicate that a spire surmounting the folly was perhaps nearly the same height, giving a possible original total height of some 12m. Without access to the upper part of the roof structure, it is not possible to see whether any evidence survives for the former spire, although internal sockets that might relate to an internal ceiling are described as part of the circulation description below.
- 3.8 The folly has load-bearing external walls, supported by three-stage diagonal buttresses, with an average width of 0.80m. All the external and internal walls to c.3m above ground level are built of handmade buff/brownish bricks (average dimensions 240mm by 125mm by 60mm) set with a lime mortar. Although without any regular bonding pattern, this lower brickwork is nevertheless very neatly laid externally, sometimes with header courses separated by between two to four stretcher courses. Above c.3m (the approximate height from which the heads of the pointed arched openings spring), the internal and external walls are built of similar sized handmade bricks, but of a much redder hue; this difference is most marked internally (see plates 10-11). The upper brickwork is set with a lime mortar and is again without any regular bonding pattern, although in some places there are almost complete header courses with up to seven stretcher courses between them. The moulded offsets of the angle buttress are of magnesian limestone, as are the remaining frames of the arched openings (see plate 7). The interior of the folly was covered with soil and vegetation at the time of the survey, and no indication of the original floor surface was seen, although it is quite possible that fragments of one do survive beneath the soil.
- 3.9 The general appearance of the folly is ecclesiastical, and the Listed Building description (see Appendix 1) suggests that it may have been made in imitation of a chapter house of c.1300; if it were originally to have been surmounted by a spire as has been suggested, then the ecclesiastical appearance would have been even more marked. The Listed Building description notes the building as having the 'Gothick style', the architectural style which became popular in the second half of the 18th century and only vaguely based on the archaeologically correct Gothic. Curl (1977, 284) notes that this style was particularly suitable for fabriques and built ruins in gardens, and the Risby folly should be considered within this context (see Discussion and Conclusions below).

## External Elevations

- 3.10 All eight external sides of the folly, and the diagonal buttresses, rise from a moulded brick plinth; depending on the height of the adjacent ground, up to three offsets are visible below the plinth. The uppermost stage of the plinth comprises bricks with both concave and convex mouldings (see figure 9). Where they have survived, the bases of the limestone jambs of the openings have the same moulding as the brick plinth [1/649 and 3/377] (see plate 4); the moulded limestone continues all the way across the base of the exterior of Side A.
- 3.11 It is not altogether certain what form the base of the openings took. The brickwork at the base of nearly all of the openings has been cut back, making interpretation of the remains difficult. Perhaps the best preserved example of the base of an opening remains within Side D [1/656]. Here, the surviving brickwork suggests that the base of the opening may have reduced to 0.50m wide, and perhaps run right across the opening. If this were the case, then it may have formed the base for a window, perhaps with a window seat fitted internally. Scarring might also suggest that the sill of any such window opening was set about 0.50m above the existing ground surface, although again, it is difficult to be certain. However, in the opening on Side E, there is perhaps evidence that the base brickwork has 'proper' sides, and did not run all the way across the opening. Many of the openings are surrounded externally by a regular pattern of small square recesses reminiscent of putlog holes (see plates 1 and 3).
- 3.12 Matters are further complicated by the recesses which are incorporated into the sides of the openings. These are all of approximately the same form; the bases of the majority are set c.1m above the existing ground surface, and they have a total height of c.1m, with a stone lintel. The exceptions are in Sides E and F, where the recesses are set between 1.20m-2.15m above ground level; the underside of the lintel recess to Side E also has a slightly sloping, rather than a flat profile. The sides of the recesses, where they survive, are generally neatly constructed [3/378]; they average 0.40m wide, being slightly greater in depth (see plate 5). The recesses were all once internal, set just behind whatever filled the openings. They are not evenly distributed around the openings, although there is a pattern to their distribution. Sides B and H, flanking the internal fireplace (Side A), have recesses on both sides of the openings, whereas Sides D, E, F and G have the recesses on one side only (albeit all to the same side), and Side C is without recesses.
- 3.13 The purpose of these recesses is unclear; they are too small to accommodate folding shutters, and their form, open to only one side internally, seems to preclude their use as lamp or candle recesses to light the interior. The recesses seem most likely to relate to what was once in the openings. It may be that Sides B and H, flanking the internal fireplace, had some kind of fixed window frame, while Sides D, E, F and G had frames, glazing or shutters which opened in some way, from one side only. The fact that there are no recesses in Side C could indicate that it formed the original doorway, and in this respect, it may be significant that it lies close to the trackway shown approaching the folly from the south in 1855.
- 3.14 The form of any glazing or tracery that may once have been fitted to the upper parts of the openings is also uncertain. Several of the openings retain the remnants of moulded jambs to the pointed arched heads (see plate 7). Only on Sides A, C and F do they survive for almost the full height of the opening, but scarring to the sides of Sides B, D, E, G and H indicates that they were also once present here; in some openings, projecting iron straps can be seen which once secured the stonework of the jambs to the brickwork body of the folly. Where they

survive, the jambs have a hollow chamfered and chamfered moulding externally (see figure 9). The splayed sides of the openings suggest that internal shutters were once present.

- 3.15 Internally, all of the openings apart from Side A, have small square recesses at the springing height of the arch, which could once have housed pintle or hinge blocks for shutters (see plate 10). In addition, Sides B, E, F, G and H also have similar recesses positioned at 1.87m above ground level. The stone jambs of the opening in Side C give no indication of the former presence of internal divisions, frames or tracery to the opening, and this may be further evidence that it formed a doorway. Internal divisions were once present to some of the openings, as they are shown on the undated early 19th sketch of the folly (see figure 4). On this sketch, transoms, either wooden or stone, are visible to what are probably Sides B, G and H. The transoms appear to be set just below the level from which the pointed arched heads of the openings spring. One might further speculate that the openings were fitted with fixed glazing above the level of the transoms, although there is little surviving evidence, such as glazing slots or leading, to indicate this.
- 3.16 Commencing at Side A, and moving around the exterior of the folly in a clockwise direction, the external sides preserve little structural evidence apart from the openings themselves, as might be expected. On Side A, there is a blank panel of brickwork, set within a moulded stone surround of the same form as the openings in the other seven sides of the folly [1/634 and 1/635] (see plate 6). The Listed Building description suggests that this opening has been infilled to form a fireplace, but this is not necessarily the case (see below). The moulded surround is flanked by six small recesses, resembling putlog or scaffolding holes that have been left open. The same pattern of recesses can be seen on Side B. Side C retains the other most complete moulded stone surround to the opening and, as with Sides A and B, the opening is flanked by small recesses whose form and distribution resemble putlog holes [1/619 to 1/622; 3/370 to 3/372] (see plate 3). A similar pattern of recesses occurs on Side D [1/623], Side E [1/642 and 1/643], Sides F and G [1/629 to 1/631] (see plate 1) and Side H [1/636, 1/637 and 1/641]. On some sides, there also appear to be further recesses just below the top of the surviving brickwork, but many of these probably result from bricks falling out through decay.
- 3.17 A small amount of historic graffiti survives on the folly, principally on the stone jambs of the opening in Side C. On the north jamb, there are numerous names and initials [1/624, 1/625, 1/627, 1/651, 3/373 and 3/376], including what appears to be 'W B 1808' [1/650 and 3/374] (see plates 8 and 9). There is further graffiti to the opening on Side F, including the inscription '1922 J G' [1/628]. New graffiti is continuing to appear on the folly, even some during the time that the survey took place ('Andy and Jake 2011') [3/375].

### **Circulation**

- 3.18 At the time of the survey, the interior of the folly could be accessed through any of the open sides, although as stated above, the original access may have been through the opening in Side C. The pointed arched heads of all openings slope upwards into the interior of the folly.
- 3.19 Side A contains the remains of a fireplace [1/644 and 3/360] (see plate 11). The Listed Building description suggests that the opening has been infilled to accommodate the fireplace, and the fireplace is indeed flanked by straight joints which might indicate that this was the case. However, the brickwork over the



fireplace changes at the same height as that around the rest of the structure, and so the fireplace might perhaps have been conceived as a change of plan during the original construction period, rather than being inserted at some later date; the change of colour in the brickwork is more prominent in this face due to the greater amount of visible brickwork. The head of the fireplace opening has been removed, but surviving scarring suggest that it may have had a pointed arch, echoing those of the much taller openings in the other seven sides of the folly. The flue can be seen to rise through the thickness of the wall. The fireplace opening may be flanked by two small recesses set c.2m above ground level, with a possible row of three further recesses at a higher level.

- 3.20 On Side B, the apex of the pointed arch may be flanked by two ragged recesses, perhaps created by the removal of roof or ceiling timbers [1/645 and 3/361]. Faint masons' marks are visible on the inside face of the remains of the moulded stone frame of the opening [1/646]. The opening to Side C again appears to have one or more recesses flanking the head [1/647 and 3/362] and, like Side B, the inside face of the moulded stone frame bears masons' marks [1/648]. These take the form of an incised line to the centre of each stone piece, flanked by Roman numerals indicating which piece should be placed next to it i.e. 'I/II', then 'II/III' etc. Side D again has two small recesses flanking the apex of the pointed arch [1/652, 1/655 and 3/363] (see plate 10), while on Side E there is a larger recess on only one side of the apex [1/653, 1/654 and 3/365]. Similarly, Side F has a larger ragged recess to one side and a possible small recess to the other [3/366]. The apex of the opening to Side G may be flanked by two small recesses, as on Side D [3/367 and 3/368], while on Side H there may again be a larger ragged recess to one side only [3/369].

## 4 WILDLIFE SURVEY

### Introduction

- 4.1 As noted in Chapter 1 above, the bat surveys comprised a daytime external and internal inspection, and an evening nocturnal emergence survey. The resulting Bat Report (Holloway 2011) appears as Appendix 3, while the following text provides a summary of the findings.
- 4.2 All species of bats are protected under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. Under this legislation, it is an offence for any person to:
- intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bat;
  - intentionally disturb any wild bat while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection;
  - intentionally damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place that a wild bat uses for shelter or protection;
  - be in possession or control of any live or dead wild bat, or any part of, or anything derived from a wild bat; or
  - sell, offer or expose for sale, or possess or transport for the purpose of sale, any live or dead wild bat, or any part of, or anything derived from a wild bat.
- 4.3 The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 amends the above Wildlife and Countryside Act to also make it an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct a place that bats use for shelter or protection.
- 4.4 The bat surveys were therefore undertaken to identify any of these protected species, to have an input into the management plan, and to make appropriate recommendations for any mitigation work as part of the proposed restoration of the buildings.

### Survey Results

#### *Status of bat species in the local/regional area*

- 4.5 The widespread and common bat species that have been found within 100km of the folly are Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, Noctule *Nyctalus noctula*, Brown long-eared bats *Plecotus auritus*, Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri* and Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*. Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri* is also recorded as being 'widespread but rare'.

#### *Bat survey - daytime inspections*

- 4.6 Many crevices suitable for bat entrances into potential bat roosts were recorded between some of the brick columns and the adjacent stone dressings of the folly. Occasional crevices suitable for bat entrances into potential bat roosts were also recorded within the brick walls and columns, as well as between the stonework at the apex of some of the arches. Finally, further gaps in the brickwork that were suitable for bat entry into potential roost(s) were recorded in the upper levels of the building. However, no signs of any bats were recorded in any of the accessible crevices.
- 4.7 Dense ivy covered parts of the external elevations of the fireplace arch, which made this wall and the adjacent arches difficult to search for signs of bats. In addition, scrub growth was particularly close to the external elevations adjacent to

the path and the fishing lake, also making these areas difficult to comprehensively survey. Finally, dense vegetation covered the ground within the roofless octagonal structure effectively obscuring any bat droppings that may have otherwise been recorded here. The tops of the walls were covered by a range of pioneer vegetation. This included common ragwort *Senecio jacobea*, male fern *Dryopteris felix-mas*, rosebay willowherb *Chamerion angustifolium* and young woody vegetation such as elder *Sambucus nigra*, oak *Quercus spp.* and cherry *Prunus spp.*. A single bird nest was located in the gap left by a missing brick in one of the arches.

#### *Bat survey - nocturnal emergence survey*

- 4.8 Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* bats were mainly recorded commuting and foraging in the vicinity of the folly, although other bats recorded included Noctule *Nyctalus noctula* and Myotis *Myotis spp.* bats. The full results of the nocturnal emergence survey are given in Appendix 3.

#### *Other fauna*

- 4.9 Birds recorded during the survey included stock dove, wood pigeon, blackbird and mallard. Young tawny owls were heard hooting during the nocturnal survey.

#### *Habitat*

- 4.10 The folly is set within secondary, mostly sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* woodland, with a relatively species-poor herb layer co-dominated by nettles *Urtica dioica* and dog's mercury *Mercurialis perennis*. Other trees and shrubs include crack willow *Salix fragilis*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, common willow *Salix cinerea*, oak *Quercus spp.* and hazel *Corylus avellana*. Additional herbs, tall ruderals and grasses within the ground flora included Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, lords-and-ladies *Arum maculatum*, red campion *Silene dioica*, cleavers *Galium aparine*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus* and herb bennett *Geum urbanum*.
- 4.11 Further residual ecological interest resided in the adjacent fishing lake with its likely good populations of freshwater invertebrates. Marginal species recorded here included common reedmace *Typha latifolia*, water figwort *Scrophularia auriculata*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre* and great willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*. The lake and surrounding woodland are both host to numerous insects and therefore provide an important food source for bats.

### **Interpretation / Evaluation of Survey Results**

- 4.12 A daytime search for signs of bats using the folly and the results of the nocturnal survey were both negative. However, this interpretation must be treated with some caution, as bats often use roosts temporarily during the active season (mid-April to September), and such use can therefore only be determined through a series of exit surveys throughout the active season. In addition, there is potential for bats to roost between some of the gaps recorded within the inaccessible upper levels of the folly which were too high and/or unsafe for a close inspection.
- 4.13 In conclusion, the available data indicates that there is only a very low risk that bats are present within the folly at Park Farm.

## Impact Assessment

### *Short-term impacts: disturbance to bats*

- 4.14 Without the implementation of mitigation, there is a very low risk that short term impacts on bats by the proposed repair works at a vulnerable time of year would result in the damage and loss of roosts. This could come in the form of disturbance and possible direct harm to bats, either crushed during roof work or entombed during pointing work. Undertaking the work at times when bats are at their least vulnerable would avoid this risk.

### *Long-term impacts: bat roost modification*

- 4.15 The proposed repair works would result in irreversible changes to the local micro-environment for bats, for example any existing access routes for bats into the existing crevices etc of the folly would likely be removed by restoration work. Other factors such as the local air flow and ventilation, and temperature and humidity surrounding any potential roost spaces (e.g. within the walls) are also likely to change. Whilst it is very difficult to predict the impacts of such changes to bats, it is possible that they would be negative.

### *Long-term impacts: bat roost modification*

- 4.16 Without mitigation, the restoration of the folly at Park Farm would remove potential bat roosts.

### *Predicted scale of impact*

- 4.17 There is only a very low risk that the restoration of the folly would have a negative impact on bats at the local level. To offset this risk, however, it is recommended that a series of mitigation measures are implemented.

## Mitigation

- 4.18 A series of mitigation measures are therefore recommended in the Bat Report (see Appendix 3 for details). In summary, they include:
- the placement of at least two Schwegler 1FF bat boxes in some of the mature trees in the nearby vicinity of the folly before the start of restoration works; the boxes should remain on site once the works are complete.
  - an assurance that the works would take into account the seasonal changes in behaviour and roost selection shown by bats, and be undertaken when they are at their least vulnerable, i.e. April to May (when bats have finished hibernating and are able to feed at night, but have not yet started breeding) or September to October (when bats have finished breeding but have not yet started to hibernate).
  - an assurance that the Building Contractor is made aware of the possibility of bats roosting in small crevices within the folly, and of what action is required should bats be discovered.

## 5 ARCHITECTURAL DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### The Wider Landscape Context

- 5.1 The folly was apparently built in or shortly after c.1770, as part of improvements to the landscape setting of Risby Hall undertaken by Eaton Ellerker (c.1722-1771). However, Ellerker's improvements were not quite as those communicated by Arthur Young in 1770-71. Although he did create a large serpentine lake, which was wider and considerably longer than that which remains today to form part of the commercial fishery, it was not a mile and a half long as originally envisaged. However, the lake did 'flow up among the groves' as Young stated. However, to date, the wider survey work has found no evidence for Young's 'Grecian temple', and so it seems likely that it was never built but that the folly was constructed in its place. This must have been quite a change of plan on Ellerker's part - not only did the folly not command the extensive views that had been planned for the temple, but its form and setting were quite different.
- 5.2 The folly, and the lake into which it once projected, need to be considered within the wider changes to landscape design that were then ongoing, principally the taste for sham ruins that had been widespread amongst landowners since the mid 18th century (Clark 1967, 34-77), the 'naturalization' of Brownian influenced schemes, and the Picturesque movement. One should also not forget the possible influence of other local landowners; for example, the Constables at Burton Constable commissioned Lancelot Brown to undertake extensive remodelling of their park landscape between c.1767 and 1782, which was itself only the most recent of a long-line of garden developments stretching back to at least the late 17th century and possibly considerably earlier (Dennison & Richardson 2011).

### The Folly

- 5.3 The folly at Risby bears some resemblance to similar structures on other estates, for example, the probable mid 18th century Fisher's Hall at Hackfall, North Yorkshire, and the late 18th century gothic temple in Bramham Park, West Yorkshire. It may have had several purposes - to draw the eye from the house along the line of the lake, to provide a point of interest for the visitor to make for while traversing the grounds, and perhaps also as a banqueting house. The provision of a fireplace suggests that the building was used to entertain for longer periods, rather than just be visited. One should also not underestimate the importance of fishing as a gentry pursuit during the 18th century (David Neave, *pers. comm.*), and it is possible that the folly has fishing associations. The main approach may have been from the lake, with a track to the rear being a secondary means of access.
- 5.4 The fact that the brickwork changes at c.3m above ground level is most likely to relate to the bricks being sourced from elsewhere, although the joints around the fireplace do suggest that there was a change of design during the original construction period. Based on current evidence, it seems most likely that there was a doorway in Side C, and that all the other openings (with the exception of Side A) housed windows, almost certainly shuttered and perhaps at least partly glazed as well. It is assumed that the interior of the building was panelled, plastered and decorated, and that it was also provided with a decorative ceiling over the high enclosed room within; as yet, no evidence for the latter has come to light. On current evidence, it is also considered likely that the folly was once surmounted by a spire-like roof, possibly leaded. As yet, no explanation can be found for the single or paired recesses either side of the openings.

## 6 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.1 The Natural England project brief (see Appendix 4) also required the preparation of a Statement of Significance, which would ‘assess the structure [of the recorded building] from both a local and regional perspective, and a comment on the contribution of the building to the local landscape character, public amenity and biodiversity’.
- 6.2 The folly is an uncommon regional example of an ornamental building forming part of a late 18th century ‘naturalized’ landscape, the creation of which can probably be quite closely dated to the period c.1768-1771. The importance of this landscape (and therefore also the folly) is enhanced by the fact that a description of a proposed scheme was given by Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker to Arthur Young in c.1768, which can be compared with what was actually created. In addition, the late 18th century works are the last of a series of ornamental/designed landscapes which were present, arguably from the mid 16th century onwards, within a relatively compact area.
- 6.3 The surviving late 18th century works at Risby could contribute to the understanding of wider changes to contemporary landscape design, principally the taste for sham ruins that had been widespread amongst landowners since the mid 18th century, the ‘naturalization’ of Brownian influenced schemes, and the Picturesque movement. It could also be compared to similar works being undertaken nationally and regionally, for example, the extensive remodelling of the park landscape at Burton Constable Hall between c.1767 and 1782.
- 6.4 A combination of cartographic, structural and earthwork evidence suggests that the water level within the lake on which the folly was situated was once substantially higher, so that the folly was sited on a promontory which projected into the south side of the lake. This may have been because it was designed to be approached across the water by boat, although there was also access by foot during the 19th century. Although the water level is now much lower, during the winter when the surrounding vegetation is reduced and the water surface is still, the folly continues to be reflected within the lake, giving at least some idea of how its setting may originally have been perceived. In addition, surviving early 19th century sketches show parts of the folly structure which have since collapsed or been destroyed. It is most likely that the folly was used as some kind of banqueting house, but it is possible that it had a specific association with fishing, and therefore has the potential to contribute to the evolving understanding of this type of 18th century estate building.
- 6.5 In terms of its contribution to the local landscape character, when the vegetation levels are low, the folly is highly visible from the terrace of the nearby café, which is used by the public as well as those using the fishing ponds. There is an interest amongst those visiting the café as to the history and purpose of the folly, and this could be enhanced by the display of material relating to the folly within the café. Although there is no public footpath to the folly, it can be accessed from the footpath around the fishing pond, although care needs to be taken when fishermen are in place.

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TNA = The National Archives

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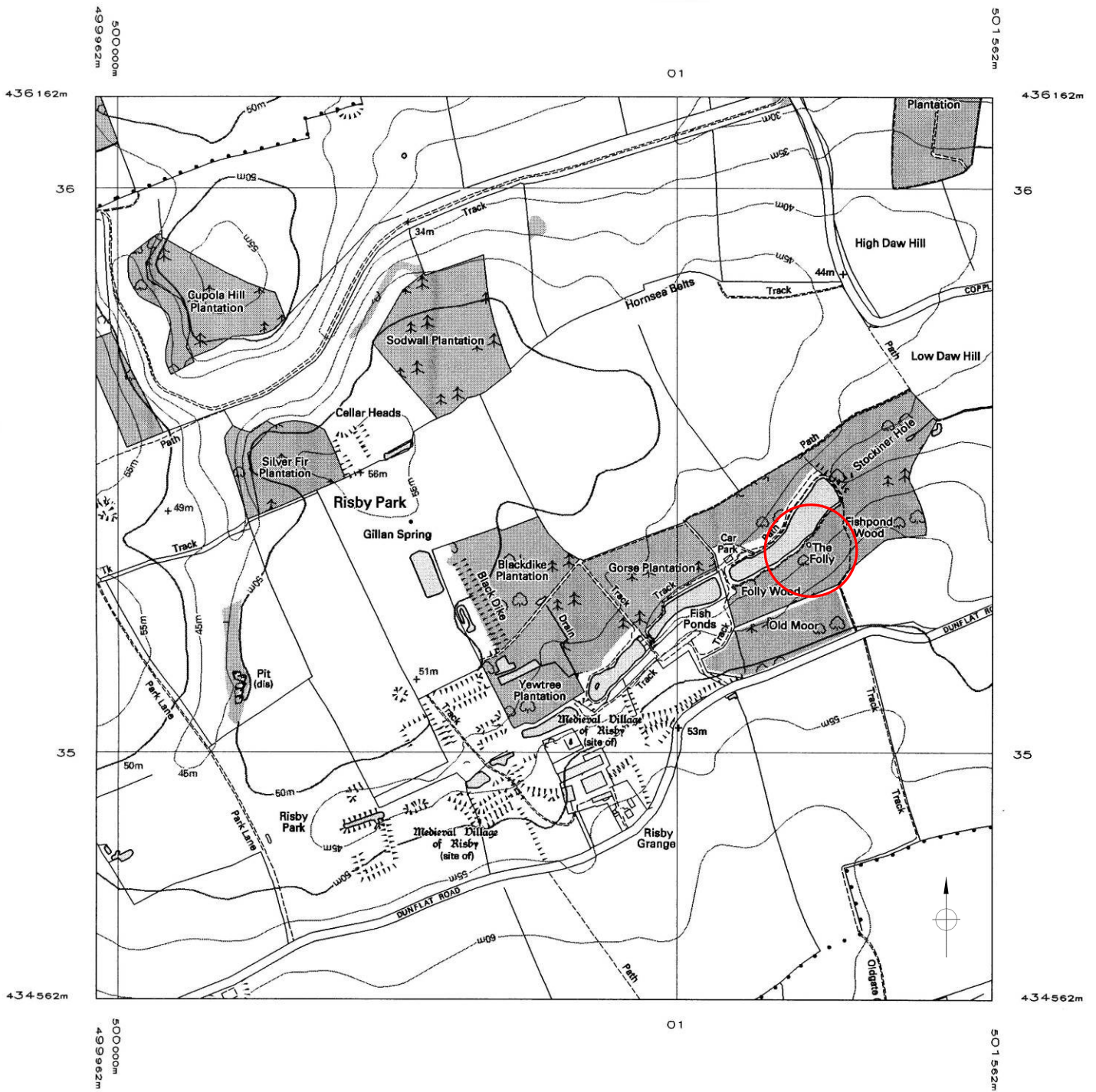
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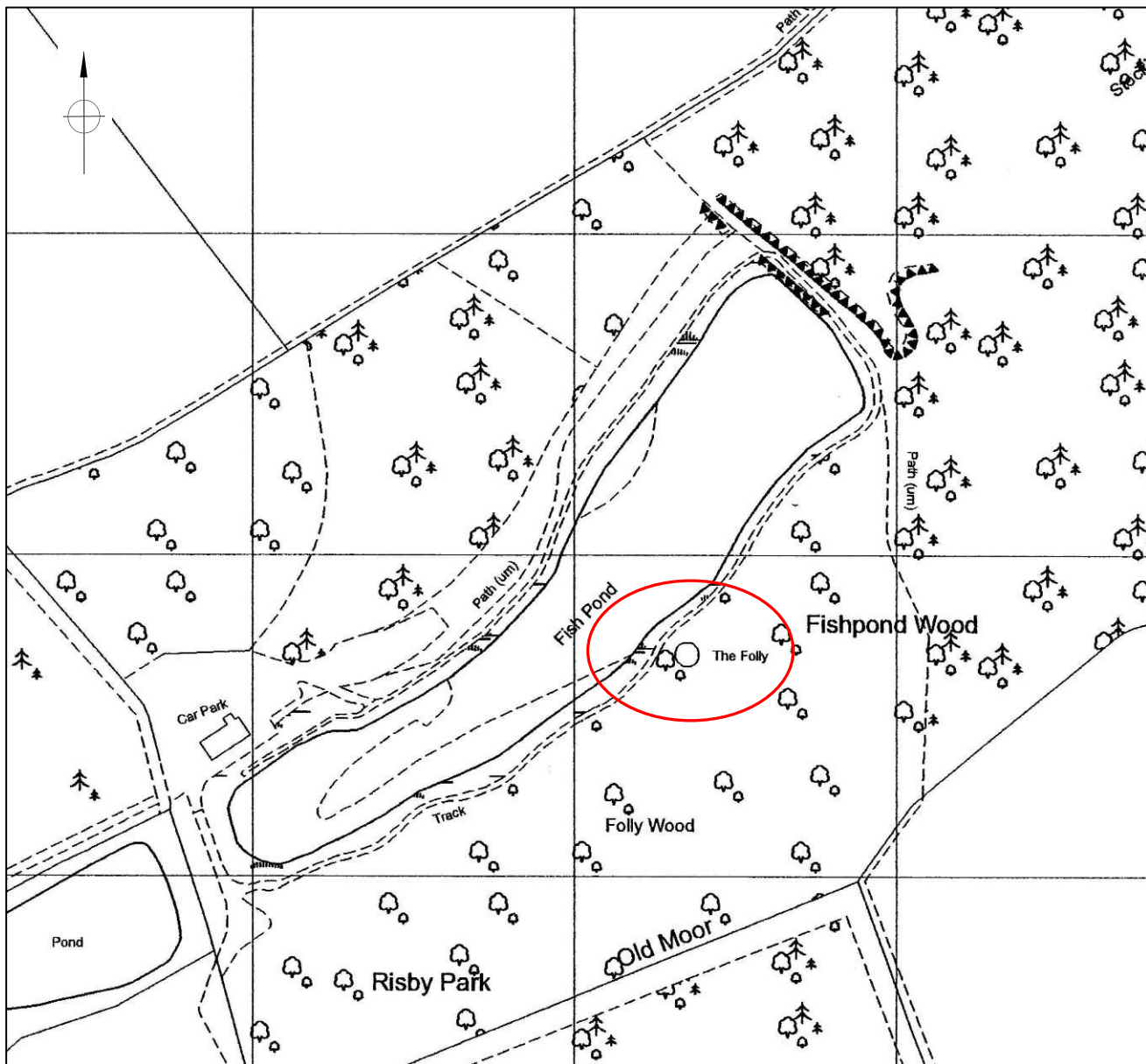
## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 8.1 The architectural and wildlife survey at Risby Folly was commissioned by Mr John Clappison of W Clappison and Sons, through Natural England. EDAS would like to John Clappison, and Margaret Nieke and Fiona Quick of Natural England for their assistance and co-operation in carrying out the survey work. The two 1817 sketches of the folly by Nicholson are reproduced with kind permission of the York Museums Trust (York Art Gallery).
- 8.2 The architectural survey was undertaken by Shaun Richardson, assisted by Richard Lamb. Shaun Richardson also produced the site archive and a draft report. The wildlife survey was undertaken by Dr Madeline Holloway of Ecological Information Network Consultants (EINC), who produced the stand-alone wildlife report. The final report was produced and edited by Ed Dennison of EDAS, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



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PROJECT		RISBY FOLLY	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	SEPT 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	1



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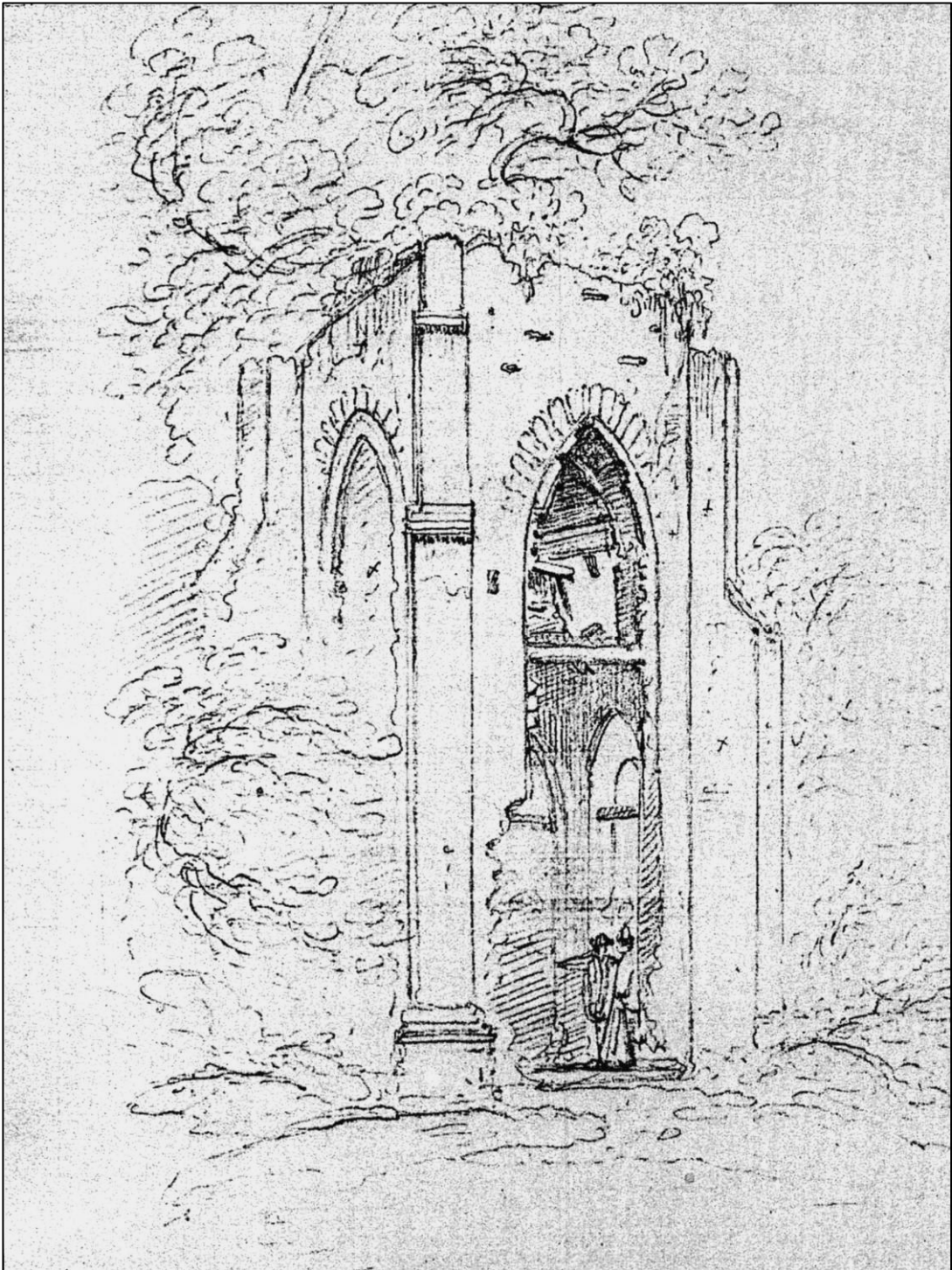
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TITLE			
SITE LOCATION			
SCALE		DATE	
NTS		SEPT 2011	
EDAS		FIGURE	
		2	



Top: YORAG 2005/588/38.  
Bottom: YORAG 2005/588/8.

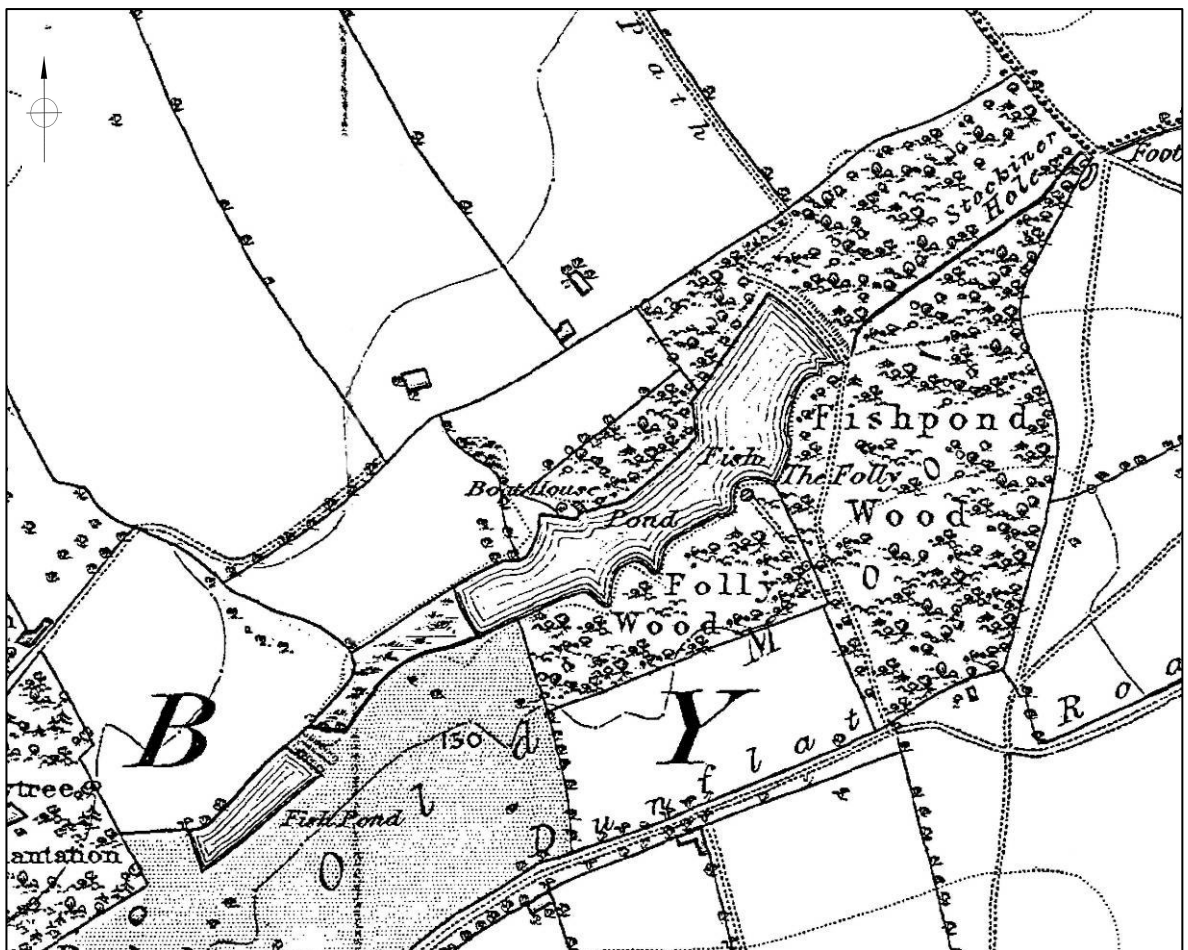
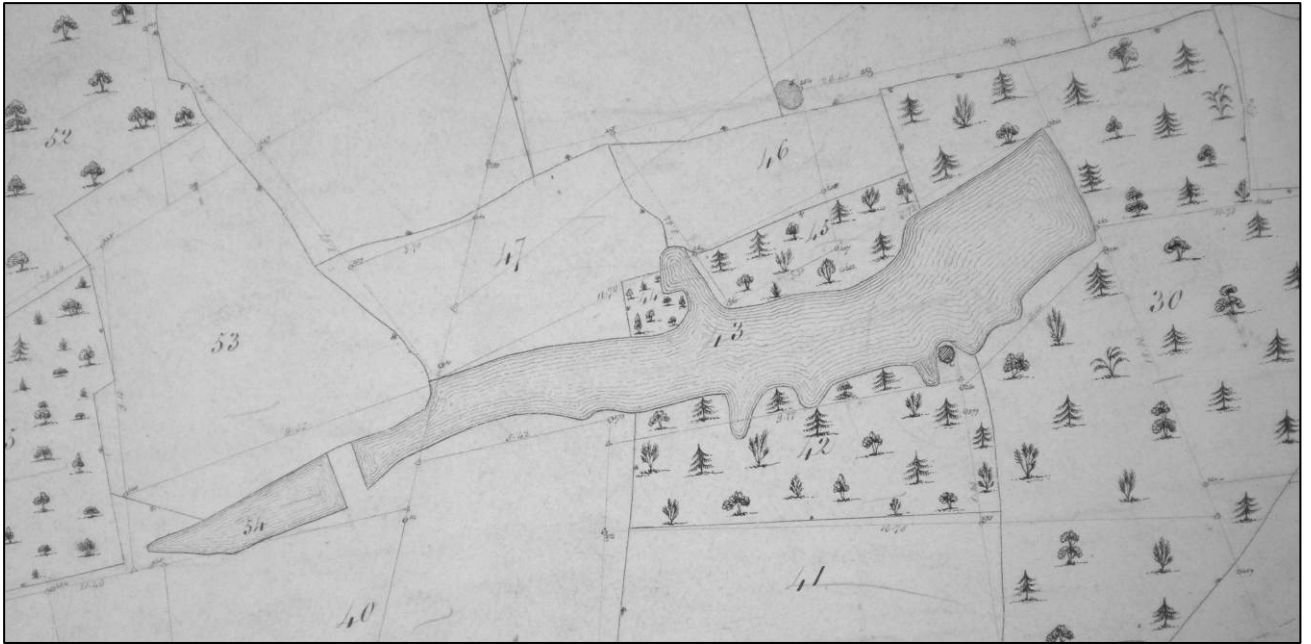
Reproduced with permission from York Museums Trust (York Art Gallery).

PROJECT		RISBY FOLLY	
TITLE		1817 SKETCHES	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	SEPT 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	3



Drawing of Risby folly by George Nicholson  
(undated) (from Neave & Waterson 1988, 52).

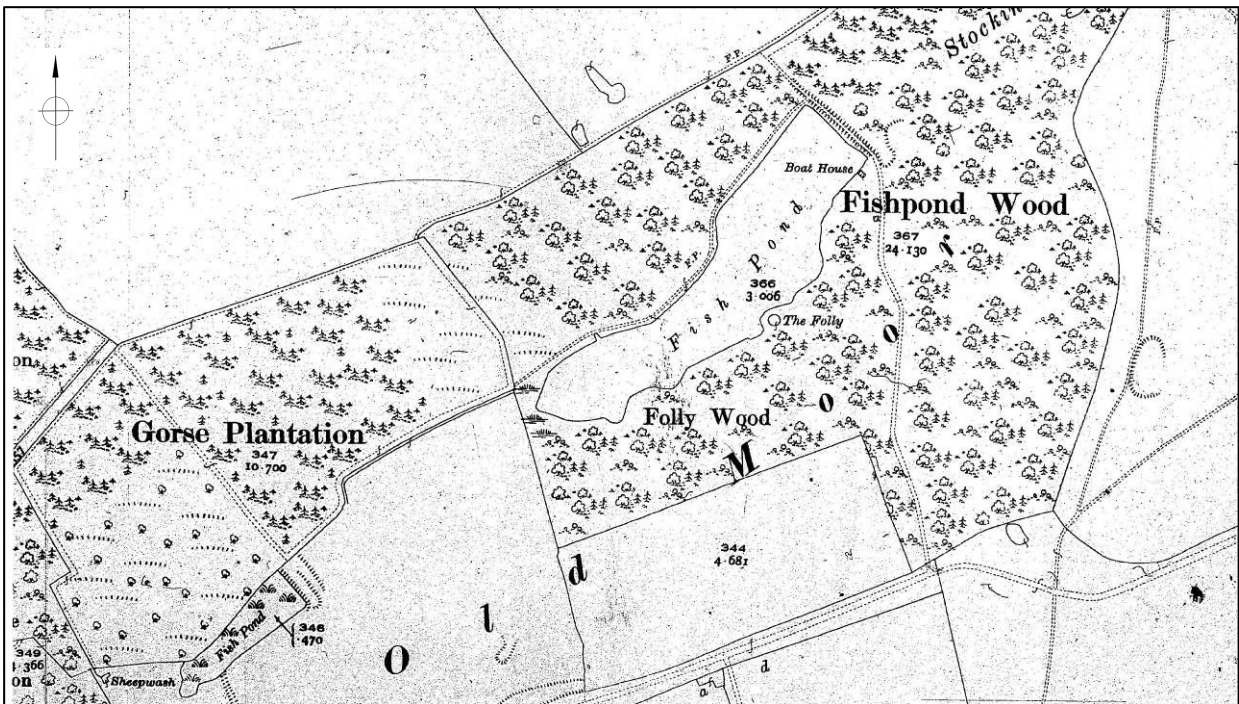
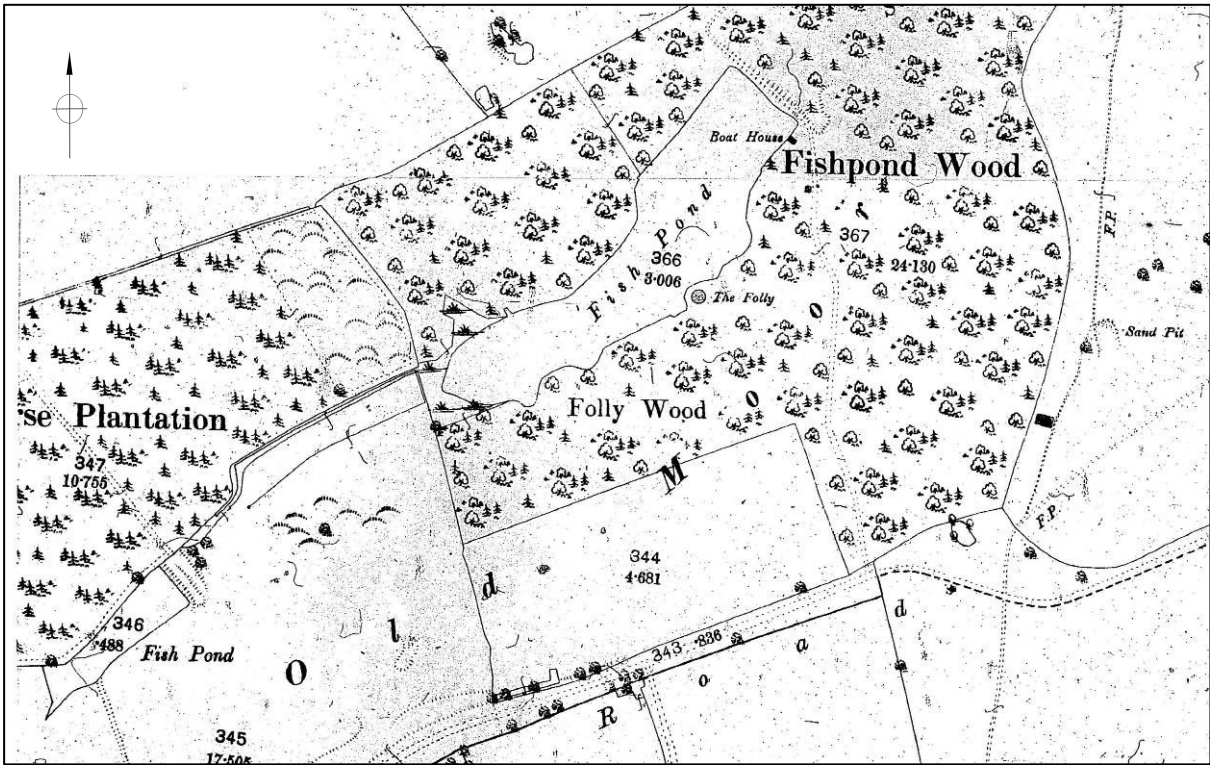
PROJECT	RISBY FOLLY	
TITLE	NICHOLSON'S UNDATED SKETCH	
SCALE	NTS	DATE SEPT 2011
	EDAS	FIGURE 4



Top: Section of 1840 Risby Tithe Map (TNA IR 30/41/155).

Bottom: Section of Ordnance Survey 1855 1st edition 6" map (sheet 255).

PROJECT	RISBY FOLLY	
TITLE	MAPS OF 1840 AND 1855	
SCALE	NTS	DATE SEPT 2011
EDAS	FIGURE 5	



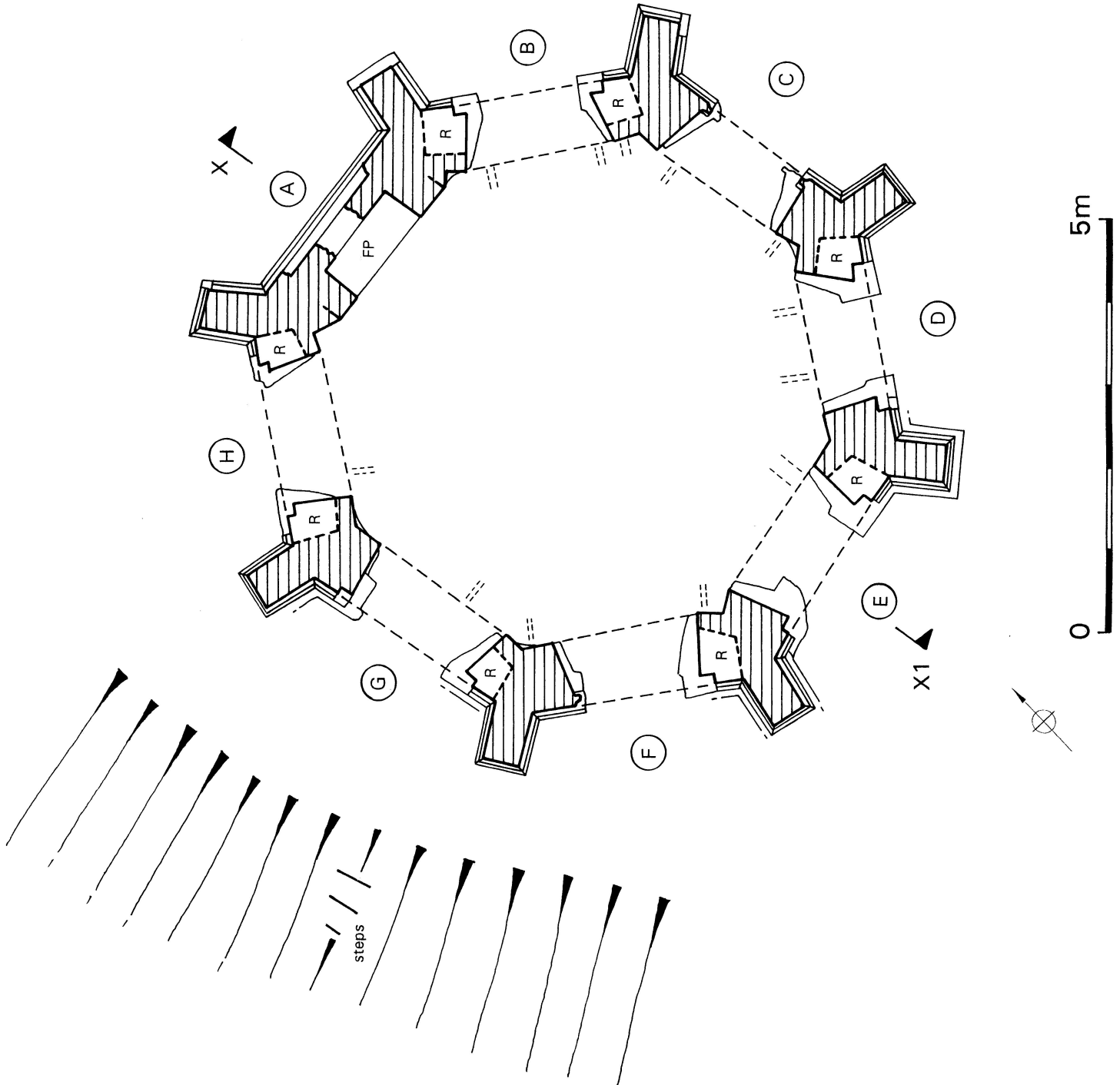
Top: Section of Ordnance Survey 1890  
25" map (sheet 255/3).

Bottom: Section of Ordnance Survey 1927  
25" map (sheet 255/3).

PROJECT	RISBY FOLLY	
TITLE	MAPS OF 1890 AND 1927	
SCALE	NTS	DATE SEPT 2011
EDAS	FIGURE 6	

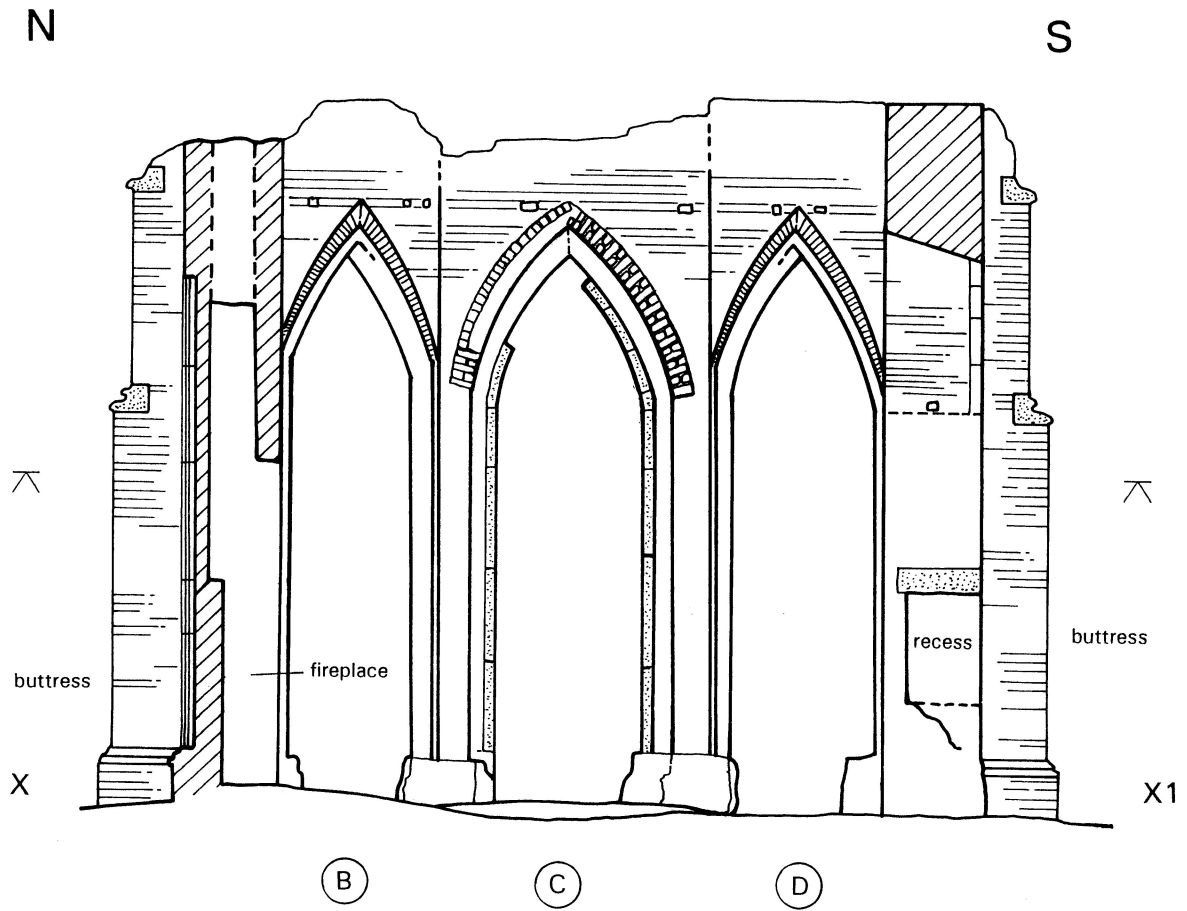
PROJECT	RISBY FOLLY		
TITLE	GROUND PLAN		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	SEPT 2011
	EDAS	FIGURE	7

(A)	IDENTIFIERS
FP	FIREPLACE
R	RECESS



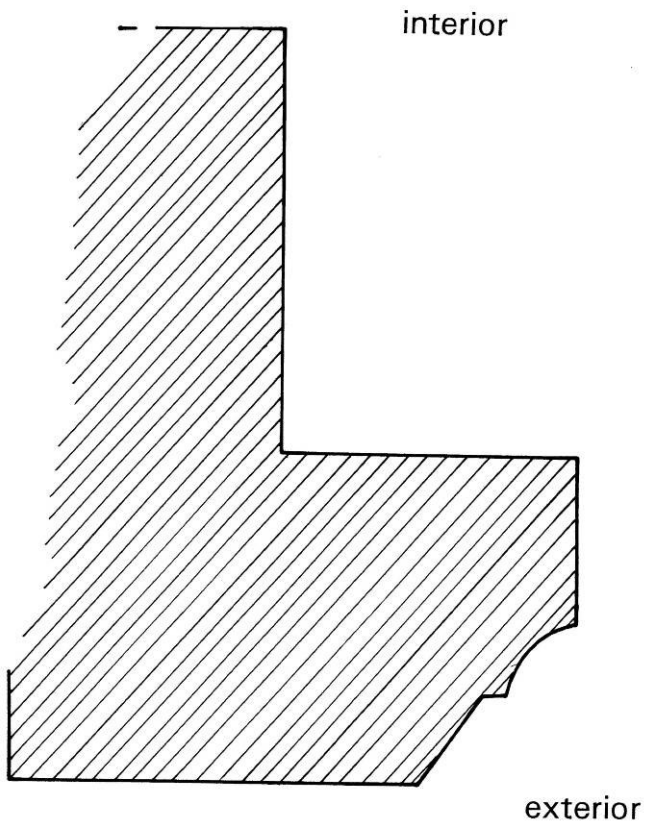


PROJECT		RISBY FOLLY	
TITLE			
TYPICAL CROSS SECTION			
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	SEPTJULY 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	8

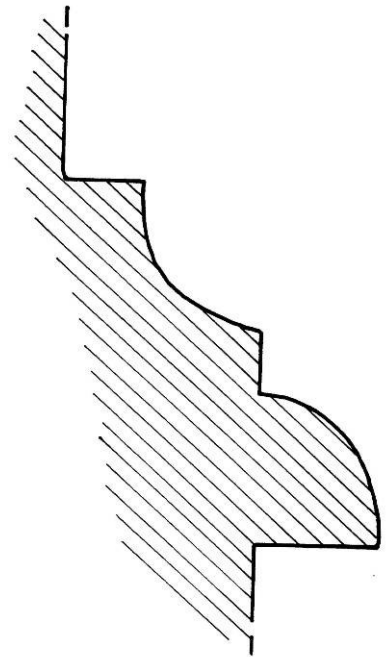


(B) IDENTIFIERS  
 ASHLAR

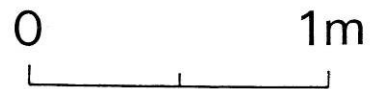




Typical window/door  
moulding to Side C



Typical moulded  
stone/brick plinth



PROJECT		RISBY FOLLY	
TITLE		MOULDINGS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	SEPT 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	9



Plate 1: General view of west side of folly (Sides G and F), looking NE (photo 1/629).



Plate 2: View to folly across lake, looking E (photo 1/633).



Plate 3: General view of east side of folly (Side C in centre), looking W (photo 1/619).



Plate 4: Typical brick and limestone moulding to plinth, base of Side C (photo 3/377).



Plate 5: Recess to north side of Side D, looking NE (photo 3/378).



Plate 6: Exterior of Side A, looking S (photo 1/634).



Plate 7: Upper levels of folly, Side F to right, looking NE (photo 1/629).



Plate 8: Graffiti on external north jamb of Side C (photo 3/373).



Plate 9: Graffiti in external north jamb of Side C (photo 3/374).



Plate 10: Interior of Side D, looking SE (photo 3/363).



Plate 11: Interior of Side A with fireplace, looking N (photo 3/360).