

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY,
BENINGBROUGH HALL AND PARK,
NORTH YORKSHIRE

VOLUME TWO
MANAGEMENT REPORT



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The final reports, illustrations and drawings were produced by Ed Dennison. Mark Newman and the Beningbrough estate staff kindly provided comments on the draft reports. Despite this, any errors or inconsistencies remain the responsibility of Ed Dennison.

The project archive has been lodged with the National Trust (York Office), and copyright of all survey material and this report has been transferred to them although EDAS Ltd and the individuals concerned retain the right to be accredited as originators and authors, as appropriate.

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1 MANAGEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 A number of features within the National Trust Beningbrough estate are accorded legal protection under several different Acts, Statutes and Regulations. Brief guidance as to the nature of that protection is summarised in the paragraphs below. More information is provided with the “Archaeological Atlas” (a summary statement of management implications, issued prior to the completion of this report, and to be revised subsequently). Further information, if required, can be obtained from the Territory Archaeologist and/or the Conservation Services Directorate in Cirencester - contact details in Section 1.10 below.

1.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 1.2.1 A Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) is an archaeological site designated as being of National Importance and included on a list, or Schedule, maintained by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. It is protected by the primary, current, ancient monuments legislation, The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979, as amended by the National Heritage Act, 1983. By law, any proposed works affecting sites on the Schedule require a grant of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) by the Secretary of State, his decision usually being based on the advice of the relevant English Heritage Inspector. If in doubt as to whether an on-site activity would be considered to affect a SAM under the terms of the act, advice should be sought from National Trust archaeological staff, in the first case from the Territory Archaeologist or failing that from the Archaeological Section on Cirencester.
- 1.2.2 There are currently no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the boundaries of the Beningbrough Hall estate.

1.3 Listed Buildings

- 1.3.1 Under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, the Secretary of State for the Environment, Local Government and the Regions is required to compile a list of buildings of special Architectural or Historical Interest, for the guidance of Local Planning Authorities in the exercise of their planning functions. There are three grades of listed building, as follows:
- Grade I Buildings of exceptional interest (c.1% of the total)
 - Grade II* Important buildings (c.4%)
 - Grade II Other buildings of special interest
- 1.3.2 Listed Building Consent (LBC) is required by anyone who wishes to demolish, extend or alter a listed building (or affect its curtilage) in any significant way that affects its character. Consent must be obtained from the planning department of the local County or District Councils.
- 1.3.3 The Beningbrough Hall estate contains 15 buildings which are listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, and which are owned by the National Trust (DOE 1987, 1-6). They are as follows (please note that one of the Listed Building designations (4/12) covers three NTSMR sites while another (4/9) covers two NTSMR sites)):

NTSMR	Name	LB Grade & Ref	NGR
30845	Wall to garden approx 10m to east of Hall and wall linking this to Hall	LB II (4/9)	SE51805854
31351	Beningbrough Hall	LB I (4/1)	SE5162058550
31352	Wall and gates to north of Beningbrough Hall	LB II (4/2)	SE51635860
31353	The Brew House, Beningbrough Hall	LB II (4/3)	SE5157058570
31354	The Laundry House, Beningbrough Hall	LB II (4/4)	SE5158058590
31355	Wall around Laundry and Brew House yard	LB II (4/5)	SE5160058580
31356	Skating pond lining and tank approx 150m to NNW of Hall	LB II (4/6)	SE5158058740
31357	Pump House approx 250m to WNW of Hall	LB II (4/7)	SE5131558605
31358	Ha-ha to west and south of Hall	LB II (4/8)	SE5162058460
31359	Wall to garden approx 10m to east of Hall and wall linking this to Hall	LB II (4/9)	SE5168058550
31360	Stable block to north of kitchen garden	LB II (4/10)	SE5180058590
31361	Covered yard adjoining cart shed at Beningbrough Hall Farm	LB II (4/12)	SE5190058600
31363	Newton Lodge	LB II (4/18)	SE5121959600
34113	Covered yard adjoining cart shed at Beningbrough Hall Farm	LB II (4/12)	SE5190058600
34114	Covered yard adjoining cart shed at Beningbrough Hall Farm	LB II (4/12)	SE5190058600
34115	Cartshed with granary over at Beningbrough Home Farm	LB II (4/11)	SE5190058600

1.4 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

1.4.1 The whole of the Beningbrough Hall estate is registered by English Heritage as a Grade II Historic Park and Garden. Although this designation does not carry any statutory status, listing means that the park is considered to be of sufficient interest to merit a national designation and local authorities are required to consider and protect the area. The National Trust also have a strong role in the conservation and restoration of parks and gardens (National Trust 2000). Significant alteration to a Registered Park or Garden now requires a grant of consent analogous with that for a Listed Building.

1.5 The Treasure Act 1996

1.5.1 Chance discoveries of gold or silver objects which might formerly have been regarded as Treasure Trove, now fall, with a wider group of objects, under the Treasure Act, 1996 (amended 2003). Under the Act, any object which contains more than 10% of gold or silver, and is over 300 years old, is defined as Treasure, as are groups of ten or more coins in any material, as well as any other objects found with an item which is treasure. Finds of treasure have to be reported to the Coroner for the district, and will normally be examined by an archaeologist. The National Trust, while allowing public access to its lands and properties, retains its rights as landowner so far as items of Treasure are concerned.

1.6 Sites without Statutory Protection

1.6.1 Work affecting sites unprotected by statute should be referred, where appropriate, to the Trust's archaeological advisory staff, in the first instance to the Archaeological advisor for the property.

- 1.6.2 Guidance as to the location of the archaeological resources which fall in this category may be found in the Archaeological Atlas, and elsewhere in this report.

1.7 NT Archaeological Policy

- 1.7.1 For general background on the archaeological policy exercised by the National Trust please see the Archaeology Subject Paper, most recently revised in November 1988. Additional information on the role of archaeology in the National Trust, together with current policy, guidance, advisory and research papers can also be found on the NT Intranet.

1.8 Metal Detection

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 1.8.1 It is an offence for anyone to use a metal-detector on a Scheduled Ancient Monument (whether or not they then dig for the identified object) without the written consent of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, and the granting of a special licence. This prohibition also includes the use of geophysical survey equipment. Enquiries concerning obtaining such consent should be directed to the Territory Archaeologist.
- 1.8.2 A further, more serious, offence is to remove an object found by a metal detector on a SAM. This is in addition to the potential for committing an offence under the Theft Act.
- 1.8.3 Damage caused to a monument by removing a “find” may constitute a third offence.
- 1.8.4 All such cases should be reported to the Police, English Heritage, NT archaeological staff and the Area Manager.

Non-Scheduled Sites

- 1.8.5 It is the National Trust's policy that metal detectors should not be used without permission on its properties (for further information see the National Trust's recent Policy Paper on Metal Detecting to be found on the NT Intranet). Digging to recover objects located using a metal detector is a contravention of the Trust's byelaws under section 2(a). Removal of objects without permission is, of course, an act of trespass and theft.
- 1.8.6 Although the final decision regarding granting permission of this sort will reside with the Property Manager, staff and tenants are urged not to grant permission for metal detection except in exceptional circumstances. If such permission is ever granted, it is National Trust policy that a Licence should be drawn up by the Archaeological advisor to the property, documenting the terms of access. For further information, please contact the Territory Archaeologist, or the Archaeological Section. The legal ability for property staff to grant permission to remove objects is questionable, as this would represent alienation of National Trust property.

1.9 Archaeological Implications of Property Management

Building Work

- 1.9.1 Work of various kinds can reveal evidence for the early history of standing buildings, for example:
- i) excavations under floors or involving foundations;
 - ii) alterations to the structure or fabric of a building;
 - iii) work resulting in below ground disturbance of the immediate environs of a building where earlier structures or settlement are suspected.
- 1.9.2 Archaeological consultation would be advisable whenever such work is proposed, so that arrangements can be made for any necessary recording. Archaeological advice given at the planning stage of such operations almost invariably leads to much cheaper and less disruptive interventions compared with reactive archaeological investigation undertaken once a discovery is made.

Landscape Works

- 1.9.3 All earthmoving operations - including temporary works such as contractor's access routes - represent a considerable threat to the archaeological resource, particularly to what might be comparatively slight surface traces of past human activity. All such works should be carefully planned, and the advice of NT archaeological staff sought, especially where there are existing indications of archaeological sensitivity.
- 1.9.4 Less obvious are the implications of tree planting or changes to vegetation cover. The impact of changes of root structure on the archaeological resource can be very great. If tree planting needs to be conducted in areas of surface archaeology then this should be planned with the needs of the archaeology in mind, preferably in consultation with NT archaeological staff.
- 1.9.5 As in building work, planned archaeological investigations/mitigation strategies are much more cost-effective and conservation minded than reactive policies.

Agricultural Activity

- 1.9.6 The impact of agricultural activity on the archaeological resource will obviously vary very considerably from place to place and time to time. However, the English Heritage "Monuments at Risk Survey" established that agricultural activity is the single greatest erosion pressure on the archaeological resource (Darvill and Fulton 1998).
- 1.9.7 In general terms however, it is unlikely that the continuation of well established land use will represent a threat to the existing archaeological resource. Sites which are already under the plough are unlikely to have their value or integrity reduced from a continuation of the same activity, though there may be a need to periodically monitor sites affected in this way.
- 1.9.8 Changes of land use, from pasture to arable or woodland, for example, are likely to have rather greater effects. So too may field improvement involving drainage, stone clearance or especially deep ploughing. While other factors may weigh in favour of such changes, the impact on the archaeological resource should be taken

into consideration, and some further investigation of the site may be needed in mitigation.

1.10 Relevant Addresses

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English Heritage

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York YO1 6WP

Department for Culture,

Media & Sport
2-4 Cockspur Lane
London SW1Y 5DH

2 THE NATIONAL TRUST SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record was effectively initiated by Miss Phyllis Ireland in the 1960s, when she collected Ordnance Survey records of archaeological sites on Trust property. From this base, the formulation of the SMR has become the primary objective of the Trust's archaeological staff, with the intention of recording all archaeological features and deposits in National Trust ownership. Over 60,000 sites have already been recorded.

2.1.2 The primary purposes of this work are:

- i) to create a tool with which the archaeological resource can be successfully managed and conserved while
- ii) also producing survey results of considerable academic value, highlighting new aspects of Trust property that can be presented to - or protected from - the public.

2.2 Numbering

2.2.1 Each site, monument, find-site or building recorded by the Trust's Archaeological Survey is assigned a unique Sites and Monuments Record number. A block allocation has been given to each National Trust Region, that for Yorkshire being numbers 30000-39999. Numbers have been allocated to the Region's properties as the need has arisen; therefore there is no unique number sequence for the sites at Beningbrough.

2.3 Recording Methods

2.3.1 February 1995 saw the introduction of the National Trust's Sites and Monuments database, using "Advanced Revelation" (AREV) as a platform. However, as AREV is not now widely used, transfer to the Access-based SMR software written by ExeGesis (in partnership with RCHME) took place in mid-1999. This has the advantage of easy transfer of data to and from the National Monuments Record, and other databases.

2.3.2 "First time through" archaeological data gathering for the whole region was completed in July 1997, and by 1998 this was augmented with all of the region's 498 Vernacular Buildings Surveys. This basic data gathering absorbed all readily available archaeological information from regional archives, as well as national sources such as the NMR.

2.3.3 The SMR is also used to collate the results of more detailed property surveys. The first of these completed in Yorkshire Region was that for the Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal Estate. In addition to this study of Beningbrough, surveys of Hudswell Woods, Nostell Priory, Braithwaite Hall and Bransdale have also been completed. Once on the SMR, archaeological information can be accessed in a variety of ways. One is the production of reports such as this; more succinct "Archaeological Atlases" are also maintained for each property (e.g. Newman 1997). Information on individual sites or groups of sites can also be supplied electronically on application to the Archaeological advisor. Digitisation of the associated photographic collection is currently underway, with many original site record photographs now taken with a digital camera. These are stored electronically and can be consistently accessed through the SMR database.

3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

3.1 General Principles

3.1.1 It is National Trust policy to preserve all features of archaeological and architectural interest on its properties, wherever possible, through the integration of specialist advice with the skills of land management (National Trust 2000, 1-2). The purpose of an Historic Landscape Survey or Archaeological Property Survey is to identify, as far as is possible, all items considered to be important or of significance, so that appropriate management strategies can be drawn up and implemented.

Archaeological Sites

3.1.2 The main threat to archaeological sites in the countryside is considered to be agricultural improvement (Darvill and Fulton 1998). This can involve the ploughing and re-seeding of grassland, the conversion to alternative crop regimes or land uses, or the abandonment of farmland and field boundaries. Ploughing is considered to be most destructive element, as this causes a loss of definition to field monuments and a site's preservation is diminished by the disturbance of both the above- and below-ground deposits and stratigraphy. Other management issues, generally associated with predominantly pasture environments are overstocking, overgrazing and stock erosion.

3.1.3 While it may be difficult to reconcile the potentially conflicting issues of positive archaeological management and maximised agricultural productivity, there are various mechanisms available to achieve this or to mitigate the effects of lost agricultural potential. In some cases, for example, it is possible to identify specific areas within a large site which are less sensitive and where ploughing or other improvements may not detract from the overall importance, potential and setting of the site, while in others it may be possible to reduce the effects of continued improvement by ensuring that ground movement is confined to the depth of already ploughed or disturbed soil. The option of taking areas out of arable cultivation and maintaining a managed, permanent grass cover is, of course, the most appropriate land use for the continued preservation of most archaeological sites and monuments.

3.1.4 A further important and often overlooked aspect of the preservation of the historic environment is the protection of minor landscape features such as troughs, gate posts etc. These have all been identified by this survey and appropriate management strategies are outlined below.

Built Heritage

3.1.5 The preservation of the built environment is considered to be an important aspect of the overall conservation and enhancement of the historic landscape. The main threats to agricultural buildings are considered to be redundancy (leading to dereliction), conversion and/or change of use.

3.1.6 For those frequently used and occupied structures, for example buildings within historic farmstead complexes, preservation can be achieved by a continued, sympathetic repair and maintenance programme. However, it is important to appreciate that farms are also working organisations, and a balance needs to be

achieved between the desire to maintain production and the efficiency of farming techniques, and preservation objectives.

- 3.1.7 In some cases it may be necessary to alter or modify a historic structure to ensure its continued use, for example by widening or inserting new doorways, or removing internal fittings to accommodate farm machinery or meet improved animal welfare standards. In many cases however, the retention of minor historic features will not affect the productivity or day-to-day running of an agricultural complex.
- 3.1.8 In addition to the preservation of specific structures, the farmstead complex should also be seen as a historic entity. Individual components combine to form a whole, and the visual integrity and settings of these complexes is an important aspect of the landscape heritage. Many farmsteads will have occupied the same area of ground for centuries, and the yards and steadings will often contain below-ground remains of earlier structures which have since been replaced by more modern buildings.
- 3.1.9 The continued upkeep and maintenance of those elements of the built heritage which have become redundant is often more difficult to justify, but in many instances the visual and landscape effect of such structures, for example field barns, is an important element of the historic landscape.
- 3.1.10 Any dismantling, re-use or reclamation of stone from any historic structures should not be undertaken without a suitable archaeological mitigation strategy being in place.

Field Boundaries and Wall Furniture

- 3.1.11 Given the absence of field walls within the Beningbrough Hall estate, it can be argued that there are no historic boundaries worthy of preservation. However, it is important to appreciate that the boundary alignments often reflect historic land use and/or historic property divisions. Nevertheless, any items of wall furniture that do survive are therefore considered to be more significant.

3.2 The Beningbrough Hall estate

General Comments

- 3.2.1 The Historic Environment Features to be found within the Beningbrough Hall estate are fully described and interpreted, based on evidence gathered to date, in Volume 1 of this report. Figure 1 shows the general location of the estate while figure 2 provides more detail. Full details of each of the 113 sites recorded by the Historic Landscape Survey are given in the catalogue which accompanies this report (see Appendix 1) and on the NTSMR.
- 3.2.2 The agricultural regime which presently operates over the Estate appears, from the evidence gained purely from the walkover survey, to be broadly in keeping with the preservation of majority of the historic resource. At the time of the survey, most of the estate appeared to be improved pasture, apart from an isolated area of arable in Nut Flat and Coney Garth to the south-east of Home Farm; these two areas have been combined into a single field. However, it should be remembered that this observation represents only a single, short-lived “snap-shot” of conditions, and it is clear from the rounded and degraded nature of many of the upstanding earthwork sites, particularly the ridge and furrow, that a considerable

amount of agricultural improvement has taken place in both the historic and more recent past. The earthworks and documents suggest that the majority of the estate was subject to regular cultivation under ridge and furrow in the medieval and early post-medieval periods, while aerial photographs show that other areas, for example in High Closes, have been ploughed in more recent years (see figure 3). A few areas are currently being trampled by stock on a regular basis, and other sites are suffering from localised erosion and degradation. All these factors are discussed in more detail below.

- 3.2.3 Categorisation of the surviving archaeological sites in terms of their survival and vulnerability has shown that the majority are in a moderate or bad condition, but that many of the previous serious threats from agricultural practices have been reduced. This is a reflection of the current management regime and the fact that most of the survey area is currently given over to improved pasture.
- 3.2.4 A large proportion of the archaeological sites are thought to have reached a state of equilibrium, and do not have any particular management problems. In many cases, therefore, no specific action is recommended. However, a change of agricultural land use or cropping regime could easily and quickly change the vulnerability of many sites, and an appropriate assessment should be made if any changes to the existing practices are proposed. Any such changes should be discussed with the Archaeological Advisor, to ensure that any archaeological implications are fully discussed and mitigated against, following the general advice given in Section 1.9 above.
- 3.2.5 The majority of the built heritage is in a good or medium condition and most sites were assessed as having a low vulnerability. However, three buildings are considered to be suffering slow deterioration. It could also be argued that the Beningbrough Lodge also has a potential for medium vulnerability, being located at the main vehicular entrance to the National Trust estate, but it is currently scored as low.
- 3.2.6 All of the farm buildings within the Home Farm complex have been altered or modified to facilitate their continued use, for example by widening or inserting new doorways or by removing internal fittings to accommodate farm machinery or equipment. The houses in this complex have also had some improvements in recent years, for example at the Bungalow (NTSMR 31695), and garages have been added at the cottages (NTSMR 31698). However, these works are generally small-scale and not intrusive.
- 3.2.7 The commitment of the National Trust to the continued upkeep and maintenance of the built heritage within the Estate is evident. Some repair work recommended by the Vernacular Buildings Surveys, for example at Newton Lodge (NTSMR 31363) and Beningbrough Lodge (NTSMR 31684), as well as more extensive work at the Horse Surgery (NTSMR 31700) has been completed. Considerable work has also taken place at the Hall and its associated outbuildings in recent years.

Specific Problems and Management Recommendations

- 3.2.8 Although many sites have reached a state of equilibrium, and are not perceived to be under threat, a number of specific management problems have been identified. These problems can be grouped into the general categories of archaeological sites and built heritage. Other more general management issues are listed thereafter, together with a summary of the main recommendations.

Natural erosion

- 3.2.9 Although this is not presently considered to represent a significant problem within the estate, several sites are suffering from, or are susceptible to, natural erosion, for example the flood defences running along the east bank of the River Ouse (NTSMRs 34067 and 34108). Periodic flooding in low-lying areas such as Ferry Ings and to the west of Crow Trees may also affect the archaeological sites noted here, for example the ridge and furrow earthworks (NTSMRs 34089 and 34072). It was noted in Volume 1 of this report that their poor definition may be a result of previous deposition of river alluvium in these areas. In most cases, the scale and type of the archaeological site under threat is not considered to be sufficiently important to warrant special protection, although the potential effects of continual and sustained high ground water levels should be considered. At present, it is not considered appropriate to undertake any mitigation measures and little would be probably achieved in the long run.

Agricultural improvements

- 3.2.10 Information obtained from the Estate Office has allowed a simplified plan to be drawn up which shows the extent of more recent agricultural improvements within the landholding (see figure 3). The area of low-lying, floodable ground in Ferry Ings has been shallow ploughed and re-seeded with a grazing mix three times since 1978, following periodic inundations. The area of Nut Flat/Coney Garth has been deep ploughed and planted with maize several times since the 1990s, while the northern part of The Paddock and the adjacent area to the west was drained and sub-soiled by contractors in the 1980s. High Closes is regularly deep ploughed for arable cultivation, and the area to the west was deep ploughed once in the 1980s. The final area, on Bravener Bank, was sub-soiled, shallow ploughed and sown with a grazing mix in the early 1980s. The present agricultural regime also involves frequent applications of slurry in the winter months to serve as a fertilizer. The eastern part of Nut Flat/Coney Garth is intensively covered every year whilst almost the whole of the rest of the Estate, with the exception of ground to the west of Newton Drive, is subject to regular applications. The fact that this activity takes place in the winter months means that there is often also severe erosion and rutting in and around gateways.
- 3.2.11 As noted in Section 3.1 above, sub-soiling and deep ploughing is considered to be the most destructive of agricultural operations to archaeological features, both in terms of degradation and loss of definition to above-ground field monuments and disturbance or even destruction of the more shallow below-ground archaeological deposits. In the case of the above-ground earthworks, each individual action may not necessarily appear to be particularly damaging, but the cumulative effects over several years is often significant; this is especially the case with areas of ridge and furrow which can cover large areas of landscape. In addition to archaeological impacts, re-seeding and the frequent application of manure reduces ground flora, and sub-soiling can cause root damage to adjacent trees. This has been noticed in the northern part of The Paddock and adjacent areas where the tops of many ancient oak trees are starting to die back (John Thallon, *pers comm*). Urgent discussions should be held between the National Trust and their agricultural tenant to either alter the existing agricultural practices, to the benefit of both parties, or to try and reduce the frequency or timing of especially harmful operations. These discussions should also include mitigation for the damage being caused by winter access for manuring.

Vegetation clearance

- 3.2.12 Generally, vegetation growth or scrub encroachment onto archaeological sites was not considered to be a major issue. However, some encroachment was visible on the earthworks in The Avenue (NTSMR 34093) and in Pike Ponds Plantation (NTSMR 34119). Several of the ponds, for example the Tench Pond (NTSMR 30848; see plate 7 of Volume 1) and other ponds to the north of the west end of The Larch Walk and south of Pike Ponds Plantation (NTSMRs 34071 and 34096) were also becoming overgrown and choked, further compromising their original geometric appearance. This should be addressed if the integrity of the ponds is to be maintained, which on Historic Environment conservation grounds, it certainly should be.

Erosion or damage due to stock

- 3.2.13 Although no site was considered to be specifically at risk from overstocking or overgrazing at present, some examples of localised erosion arising from stock poaching and “lying-in” were noted, for example along the south side of the ha-ha (NTSMR 31358). In most cases, it is not appropriate or necessary to carry out remedial works, as the areas will normally recover by themselves. This can be helped by the use of temporary fencing to allow the grass and vegetation to regenerate.
- 3.2.14 One or two much more serious examples of stock erosion were noted, for example at the site of the presumed manor house and gardens to the south-east of the Hall (NTSMRs 30842 and 34091). Stock and farm vehicles regularly traverse this sensitive area, moving between grazing land to the west and the Home Farm complex where milking is done. As can be seen from plate 6 in Volume 1, this is starting to cause severe erosion and rutting, and in places some brickwork has been exposed. In addition to damage to the uppermost archaeological deposits, this disturbance could well influence the practicalities of any future non-intrusive archaeological investigations, such as geophysical survey and phosphate analysis. This problem is also occurring, but to a lesser extent, in the area of the former 18th century gardens to the south of the Hall (NTSMR 30850), where the earthworks are if anything more sensitive. Urgent discussions should be held between the National Trust and their agricultural tenant to create an alternative stock access into the Home Farm complex, perhaps by creating a new track or route along the west side of Nut Flat.
- 3.2.15 At the Tench Pond (NTSMR 30848), a post-and-wire fence is currently positioned too close to the north side of the earthwork, with the effect that stock movement around this side of the pond is constricted into a narrow channel. This is causing significant poaching, both to the sides of the earthwork and the adjacent cattle ramps. This situation could be easily remedied by moving the fence further to the north to create a wider passage.

Tree planting and related issues

- 3.2.16 Tree planting on archaeological features was not considered to be a significant problem in the estate, although some recently planted trees on the possible park pale in Pike Ponds Plantation (NTSMR 34119) should be carefully removed to ensure no future damage takes place. It is also appreciated that many of the other areas of tree planting, both current and historic, actually constitute or help to make up historic environment features (e.g. avenues and plantations), and so the continued maintenance of these areas / sites is important.

- 3.2.17 It is recommended that all future tree planting activities should take account of archaeological remains, and that the latter should be avoided wherever possible. This is particularly important for those sites which lie, or which might be presumed to lie, within existing woods and plantations which might be felled and re-planted in the future. At present, wind throw or other erosion resulting from tree planting does not appear to be an issue. Any proposals for future tree planting or other woodland management operations should be discussed in advance with the Archaeological advisor, in accordance with paragraph 1.9.4 above.

Dumping

- 3.2.18 The dumping of extraneous material within or around archaeological sites was not generally identified as being a significant problem. However, the pond (NTSMR 34081) at the west end of Nut Flat has a potential for infilling as the earthwork is already denuded and covers less than its original, historic, extent.

Vehicular damage

- 3.2.19 The problems resulting from vehicular movement across the presumed manor house and 18th century garden features to the south of the Hall has already been mentioned in 3.2.14 above. The track running south-east from the Home Farm complex (NTSMR 34104) is also heavily rutted in its western section, and this could be remedied by the application of a limited amount of hardcore or other suitable material. It should be noted that this action is only suggested at this specific site – it is not an appropriate response to other areas of vehicular damage, for example over the presumed manor house and associated gardens sites (NTSMRs 30842, 30850 and 34091).

Artefacts

- 3.2.20 As noted in paragraph 4.4.59 of Volume 1 of this report, there is a dump of architectural fragments (NTSMR 34079) in scrub land to the north-east of the Garden House. These fragments should be inspected and catalogued, and the more important items (such as the barley twist columns) should be moved to a more secure location.
- 3.2.21 A stone trough previously identified by the Vernacular Building Survey at Home Farm could not be identified by the present survey. However, it may not have been removed from the estate - it could simply have been placed within one of the adjacent farm buildings to which access was restricted.

Drainage systems

- 3.2.22 Although only a few examples of underground culverts were identified by the historic landscape survey, it is presumed that the estate must contain a significant number of such features, especially in the areas to the west, north-west and south of the Hall, to facilitate the movement of water between the Water Tower (NTSMR 31357), the skating rink (NTSMR 31356), the Hall and earlier gardens (NTSMR 30850). Any such culverts should be identified, and those still in use should be regular inspected and cleaned out.
- 3.2.23 A culvert identified in the area of The Falls (NTSMR 34065) is currently in a bad condition and would benefit from some limited repairs.

Other issues

- 3.2.24 The erection of modern fencing is an accepted part of any land management regime, but in one or two cases these fences have been positioned across or immediately adjacent to archaeological sites. For example, a post and wire fence has been erected across the southern end of the Carp Pond (NTSMR 30847), and along the southern edge of the early gardens to the south of the Hall (NTSMR 30850). It is recommended that all future fencing proposals should take account of archaeological remains, and that the latter should be avoided wherever possible. This principle should also be extended to any programme of protection for veteran trees.
- 3.2.25 Vandalism is not considered to be a current threat within the National Trust estate. However, both the Water Tower (NTSMR 31357) and Newton Lodge (NTSMR 31363) are either empty or open, and there is considerable potential for vandalism at these sites, which are both remote and obscured from the estate offices. The door of the tower is currently off its hinges, and this should be repaired as soon as possible.

Repairs to / maintenance of the built heritage

- 3.2.26 As previously noted, the majority of the built heritage within the estate is generally in a good condition and the structures appear to be regularly maintained. However, some specific problems were identified by the survey, as follows.
- 3.2.27 The skating rink to the north-north-west of the Hall (NTSMR 31356) appears in a neglected state, with grass growing through the concrete lining of the pond (see plate 11 of Volume 1). As well as causing possible long-term deterioration to the structure, this creates a visual impression at odds with National Trust properties. As this is a Listed Building, appropriate permissions will need to be sought and obtained in advance of any remedial work. The cattle trough (NTSMR 34076) at Crow Trees also appears to be suffering from neglect (see plate 13 of Volume 1); it should be cleaned out and put back into use.
- 3.2.28 The sides and floors of the cattle ramps at the Trench Pond (NTSMR 30848) are also in a poor condition, and they should be subject to a limited programme of repair and consolidation before localised collapse occurs (see plate 8 of Volume 1). The same applies to some areas of the ha-ha (NTSMR 31358); although some recent repairs have been carried out, more work is needed.

General Management Issues

- 3.2.29 In addition to the specific problems outlined above, there are a number of other, more general management issues which should be considered and addressed.

General precepts or principles

- 3.2.30 The general principles outlined above in Section 3.1 should be applied, either wholly or in part, or with differing emphasis, to the Beningbrough Hall estate. Specific application will depend on the policies of the National Trust and/or the requirements of the agricultural tenant. There may be conflicting views which will need to be respected and accommodated, for example in any alteration or modification to the existing agricultural regimes, to any future modernisation of

the Home Farm complex, and the re-routing of stock movements to the south and south-east of the Hall.

- 3.2.31 The whole of the historic landscape, comprising archaeological sites (including the designed landscape), buildings, field boundaries and patterns, and wall furniture, needs to be carefully considered when assessing the need for change and development. This important resource should have a weight equal to other environmental factors, such as ecology, visual impact etc.
- 3.2.32 The production of this archaeological survey has allowed the historic resource of the estate to be identified and assessed. In many cases it is now possible to provide an accurate, or informed, opinion on the archaeological implications of any proposed development or land use change, such as the construction of new buildings, ploughing or improving grassland areas, or planting new areas of woodland. It is therefore recommended that appropriate advice is sought from the Archaeological Advisor as and when such developments and land use changes are proposed.

Special areas

- 3.2.33 While it can be reasonably argued that the whole of the Beningbrough Hall estate is of considerable archaeological, landscape and natural history interest (as shown by its designation as a Grade II Registered Historic Park), it is suggested that two areas are of particular importance, due to the nature and quality of the remains which exist there. These areas are worthy of additional and specific management strategies which will help to protect and conserve these important sites, and a more detailed programme of archaeological survey would help to identify all the historic elements (see below).
- 3.2.34 The first area comprises the important archaeological remains of the early 18th century gardens (NTSMR 30850), and the presumed manor house and associated features (NTSMRs 30842 and 34091) located to the south and south-east of the Hall. The second area comprises the potential Roman villa site on Bravener Bank (NTSMR 30843). Both these areas lie within National Trust land, and so the drawing up appropriate management strategies in consultation with the agricultural tenant ought not present a problem. As noted above, the former area is presently suffering from, or has the potential for, considerable erosion caused by the movement of stock and vehicles.

Monitoring and review

- 3.2.35 As noted above, some sites are vulnerable to specific manageable risks and threats, such as damage from erosion, and stock and vehicular movement. These sites should be the subject of periodic monitoring, so that any real or perceived threats can be identified and appropriate action taken. It is suggested that this monitoring takes place on a two or three year cycle, although more frequent event-led assessments may also be appropriate, for example after a period of flood.
- 3.2.36 Records should also be kept of any repairs or other interventions, to guide any future surveys or management strategies. These records should be fed back for inclusion into the NTSMR as necessary.

3.3 Recommendations for Further Archaeological Research

- 3.3.1 The recommendations for further research can be considered under two headings, those which would aid the understanding, management and interpretation of the features which have already been recorded by the Historic Landscape Survey, and those which would help to place this survey into a wider landscape context.
- 3.3.2 The former would cover site specific work. The type of work that it is envisaged would include detailed earthwork and/or geophysical survey of those sites considered to be significant, namely the sites contained within the special areas noted above. In all cases, this detailed and accurate non-intrusive survey work would not only enhance the understanding of these sites, but would also provide more information on how the individual sub-components relate to one another.
- 3.3.3 The latter set of recommendations would comprise further general and site-specific work, over and above that which is required for specific management regimes. This could include additional archaeological fieldwalking in areas which are subject to future ploughing, and possible limited site investigations to confirm the non-intrusive work noted above. Additional research into the history of medieval landholding and tenurial relationships would also be useful, in order to place the early development of the estate into context.
- 3.3.4 It would also be worth remembering that, while the further archaeological research would provide additional archaeological data, this data could also be used by the Estate to help interpret, or re-interpret, the history and archaeology of the property to its many visitors. Similarly, undertaking any archaeological site work in the summer months would provide an interesting addition to the public face of the Estate and the wider National Trust. It might also be possible to secure the services of interested members of the public to help with some of the work, for example archaeological fieldwalking in Nut Flat and Coney Garth.

3.4 Summary of Recommendations

General

- The historic landscape should be considered and given appropriate weight when assessing the need for new development or land use change within the Estate;
- Discussions should be held with the agricultural tenant to try and resolve the conflicts between the present agricultural regimes and the preservation of the archaeological sites and other historic features;
- Specific management strategies should be prepared for the important archaeological sites to the south and south-east of the Hall, and on Bravener Bank, in conjunction with detailed archaeological site surveys;
- A regular, time-based and/or event-based programme of maintenance should be adopted, to carry out minor restoration and repair works, together with a monitoring and review mechanism;
- Appropriate records should be kept of any repairs or other interventions, and these should be fed back into the NTSMR as necessary.

Archaeological Sites

- Undertake limited vegetation clearance / removal in The Avenue and Pike Ponds Plantation, and relevant ponds including the Tench Pond, to help preserve and reveal the archaeological earthworks;
- Temporarily fence any areas of poaching or overstocking to encourage grass re-growth;
- Move existing fence line further to the north of Tench Pond to reduce potential for stock erosion around the pond;
- Renegotiate stock and vehicular movement to the south of the Hall to avoid important archaeological remains;
- Inspect and catalogue architectural fragments close to the Garden House, and remove significant items to safe storage;
- Ensure all future agricultural and related work respects identified archaeological resource.

Built Heritage

- Prevent the unauthorised dismantling, re-use or reclamation of stone from any historic structures;
- Undertake minor repairs to skating rink, water tower, water culvert at The Falls, cattle ramps at Tench Pond, and cattle trough at Crow Trees.

4 BIBLIOGRAPHY

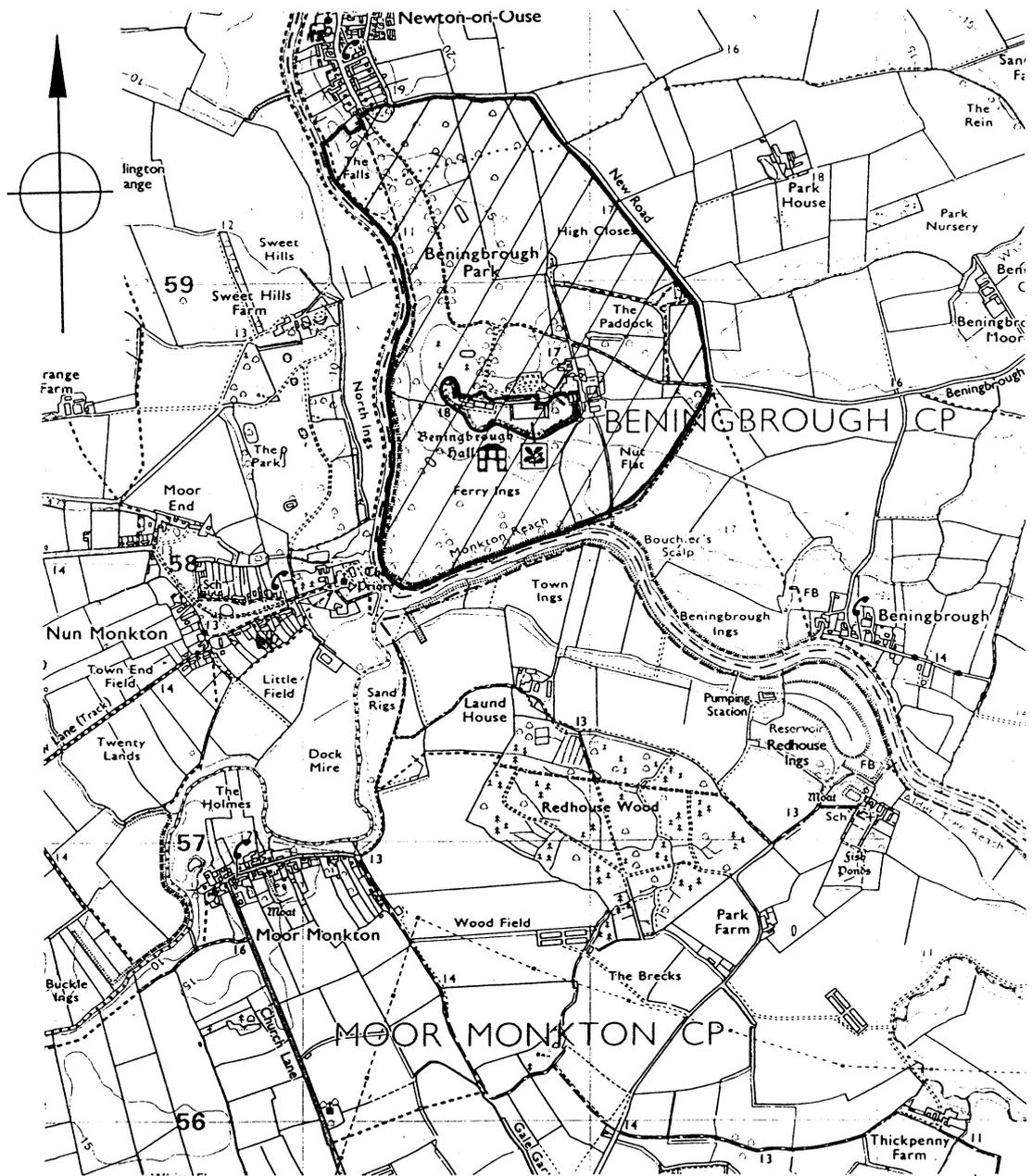
Darvill, T & Fulton, A K 1998 *The Monuments at Risk Survey in England, 1995*

DOE (Department of the Environment) 1987 *46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*

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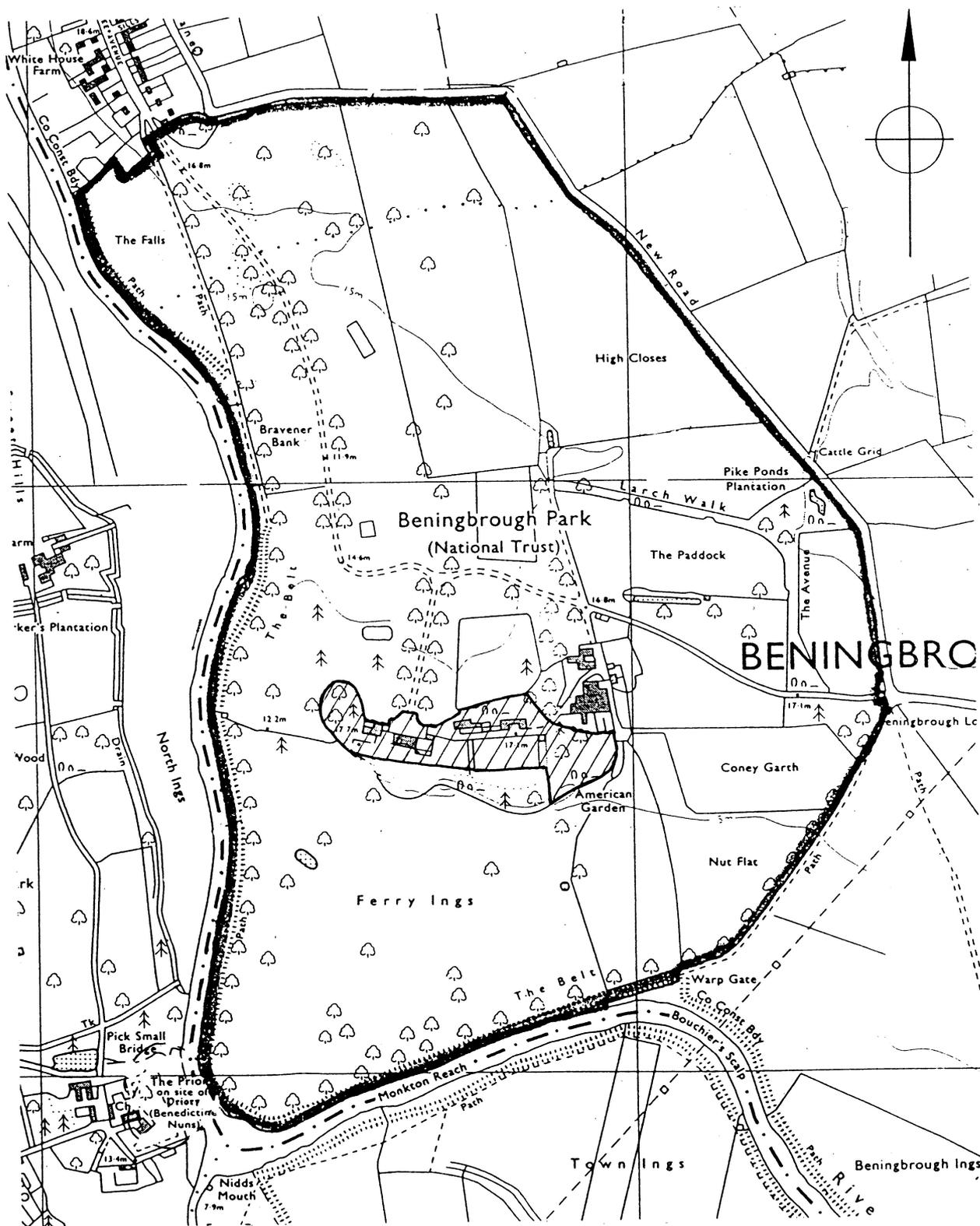
Newman, M A 1997 *Archaeological Atlas: Beningbrough Hall*(unpublished NT report MNNTYR67)

FIGURES

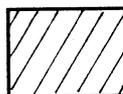


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PROJECT		BENINGBROUGH ESTATE SURVEY	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	1:25,000	DATE	JAN 2005
EDAS		FIGURE	1



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 Area excluded from field survey

PROJECT		BENINGBROUGH ESTATE SURVEY	
TITLE		AREA OF ESTATE	
SCALE	DATE	FIGURE	
1:10,000	JAN 2005		
EDAS		2	

APPENDIX



The National Trust: Monument Details: 30839

Find Spot

Name

Stone axe (find), High Closes

Grid Reference SE5150059500

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

FINDSPOT

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 30839

County Sites & Monuments Record - 17965

Description

Surface find of a late Mesolithic or Neolithic flint axe. Recorded in NYCC SMR, but no wider record (old SMR number 5950, new number 17965).

Management Recommendations

References



The National Trust: Monument Details: 30840

Find Spot

Name

Bronze candlestick (find), just north of Larch Walk

Grid Reference SE5200059000

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough,Hambleton,North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall,Yorkshire

District Hambleton,North Yorkshire

Monument Types

FINDSPOT

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 30840

County Sites & Monuments Record - 17964

Description

Stray surface find of a bronze candle stick. Recorded in SMR, but no information additional to this available (old SMR number 5949, new number 17964).

Find noted in the York Philosophical Society Annual Report for 1859: "An Article in Bronze, supposedly a candlestick, found at Beningbrough", donated by The Hon. Payan Dawnay. This suggests that the object should still be in the Yorkshire Museum collection, and that the "precise" find spot suggested by the SMR is bogus [1].

Management Recommendations

References

ZP3990 Article in serial: Donations to the Museum and Library, , Anon, 1859,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 30841

Find Spot

Name

Unclassified stone artefact, from north of Larch Walk

Grid Reference SE5200059000

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

FINDSPOT

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 30841

County Sites & Monuments Record - 17967

Description

Stone artifact, recorded as "Unclassified" in the NYCC SMR (old SMR number 5952, new number 17967). No further details available - refer to OS cards.

Noted in the Yorkshire Philosophical Society Annual Report for 1884, p256: "A stone implement found at Beningbrough" Donated by The Hon. Payan Dawnay. Suggests that the object will be in the Yorkshire Museum, and that the SMR precise location is bogus.

Management Recommendations

References

ZP6687 Article in serial: Donations to the Museum and Library, . Anon, 1885,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 30842

Monument

Name

Medieval manor house (site of), south-east of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5186058440

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

MANOR HOUSE Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Monuments Record - SE55NW8

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 30842

County Sites & Monuments Record - 17963

Description

The site of the medieval manor house, demolished to make way for the present Beningbrough Hall, lies to the south-east of the main arc of the ha-ha to the south of the house [1].

A minor excavation in 1984 revealed brickwork in this area, which has been suggested to be part of this building. More recent discoveries, however, also suggest that it could be the footing of a garden structure [2].

Site marked on modern OS map. Recorded as NMR SE55NW8 - but card not available at Northallerton at the time of visit to SMR (old SMR number 5948, new number 17963). Notes on the medieval hospital in Tipping and Hussey [3].

Site visit 17/02/2004:

The site appears to be represented by a large sub-rectangular platform, c.20m north-south by c.36m east-west, located adjacent to the south-east curve of the ha-ha (see site 31358). The platform is not well defined, and stands a maximum of 0.3m high. There appears to be several features within the larger platform. It is crossed, to the east of centre, by a shallow gully, which continues intermittently further to the south. On the north side of the larger platform there is a slight raised area, perhaps a sub-platform, c.12m wide. On a previous visit, John Thallon pointed out apparently in situ red slop brick eroding south of the rear (north or ha-ha) side of the platform. A c.3m length of wall base or face is visible eroding from the base of the south side of the ha-ha. It is aligned NE/SW and built of light brown slop moulded brick. An adjacent loose brick had dimensions of 0.24m by 0.06m by 0.12m, with lime mortar attached.

To the immediate south-west of the main platform, there may be a larger platform, perhaps a natural feature or a partly augmented natural feature. To the north-west of this, adjacent to the ha-ha, are several poorly defined and low banks or shallow gullies. The whole area is crossed by stock and farm vehicles, and considerable rutting has taken place [4]-[9].

In 1851, a sub-rectangular platform is shown in this approximate location, labelled "Site of the Old Hall or Manor House" [10]. By 1893 the location of the site had been moved further to the south, and marked with a cross [11]. It is similarly indicated in 1910 [12].

A small excavation in 1984 on the north side of the platform adjacent to the ha-ha ditch found traces of a brick structure, possibly of late 16th or 17th century date; the accompanying report estimated the platform to be c.100m long (east-west), approximately twice the length noted by the landscape survey [13]. More extensive lengths of brick wall have been noted eroding out of the ha-ha ditch in the platform area since this date. There were also apparently some excavations undertaken in the 1920s by amateur archaeologists, but no further information is available [14].

An inventory taken at the death of the second Barrington Bouchier in 1695 includes details of the house, which had been enlarged from 6 to 11 hearths between 1662 and 1665, according to the Hearth Tax Returns. The 1695 inventory notes that the house comprised 18 rooms, of which 9 must have been downstairs, with 7 chambers and two closets upstairs. The principal rooms were

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furnished fashionably and to a high quality, and were used according to the prevailing late 17th century fashion. In addition to the house, there were further agricultural buildings. A full transcript of the inventory has been reproduced [15].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI12 Map: Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map sheet SE5158, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1969,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI16 Unpublished document: Archaeological Field Report: Beningbrough Hall 1984, , Cross, R P, 1984,
- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,
- AI26 Article in serial: The Restoration Bouchiers of Beningbrough Grange, vol 60, P Taylor, 1988, Appendix
- AI59 Black and White Photograph: Stock and vehicular erosion on early manor house site, looking east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI110 Digital Image: Stock and vehicular erosion on early manor house site, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI111 Digital Image: Stock and vehicular erosion on early manor house site, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI112 Digital Image: Stock and vehicular erosion on early manor house site, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- ZP5918 Unpublished document: Beningbrough Historical Survey, , H Michaels, 1986,
- ZP6430 Article in serial: Beningbrough Hall, Vol 2, Tipping, H A & Hussey, C, ,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 30843

Monument

Name

Possible Roman villa, Bravener Bank

Grid Reference SE5141059200

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

PLATFORM

VILLA Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 30843

Description

The remains of what appears to be a Roman villa were recorded in an aerial photograph in the early 1980s. The remains appear to lie under ridge and furrow in the narrow strip of parkland between the drive from Newton and the river. They only appeared on the photo, as this area of the park was under cultivation (or had the grass stripped, anyway) at the time.

The NYCC SMR entry notes that the exposed sub-rectangular lines are parallel with the ridge and furrow: this is probably coincidental [1].

Aerial photographs taken in May 1985 when the area was under the plough show a U-shaped building or complex "open" to the south side, with an east arm apparently extending further than the west one. Internal divisions or wall thickness are visible within the building. There may be other less well-defined features to the west and south, but these could represent former tree positions. The building is apparently on the same alignment as the adjacent ridge and furrow (see Site 34068), but is probably not contemporary with it, as one is seen to overlie the other, although it is not clear exactly how they relate to one another [2].

Site visit 18/02/2004:

The position of the villa appears to correspond to a sub-rectangular flattened area, measuring c.20m north-south by c.35m east-west. The platform seems to be respected by the ridge and furrow, but it is difficult to see if it is contemporary or if it results from infilling the ridge and furrow [3]-[6].

Management Recommendations

References

- A120 Aerial Photograph: Possible Roman villa on west side of Beningbrough Park, , A J Crawshaw, 1985,
- A147 Black and White Photograph: General view across possible villa site with ridge and furrow, looking north-east, , Ed Dennison,
- A193 Digital Image: General view across possible villa and ridge and furrow, looking north-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- ZP35895 Aerial Photograph: Western side of the park, Beningbrough Hall, , A Crawshaw, 1985,
- ZP47797 Aerial Photograph: Beningbrough Hall and park from the north, , , ,
- ZP5918 Unpublished document: Beningbrough Historical Survey, , H Michaels, 1986,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 30844

Building

Name

Remains of demolished 19th century outbuildings, east of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5165058550

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

OUTBUILDING Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 30844

Description

The remains of 19th century outbuildings were exposed when a security cable trench was excavated in October 1994. Three north-south aligned brick walls were exposed, having been cut by the trench, at a depth of c.25cm. A watching brief report was compiled and supplied to the property [1]-[5].

Management Recommendations

References

- 郑29182 Black and White Photograph: Beningbrough Hall, Cable trench, showing brick walls of demolished outbuilding, , Mark A Newman, 26/10/1994,
- 郑32848 Colour Photograph: Beningbrough Hall, cable trench, , Mark A Newman, 26/10/1994,
- 郑39571 Colour Photograph: C19 outbuildings cut by cable trench, , Mark A Newman, 26/10/1994,
- 郑47798 Black and White Photograph: Cable Trench, Beningbrough Hall, , Mark A Newman, 26/10/1994,
- 郑9518 Unpublished document: Watching Brief at Beningbrough Hall, 26th October 1994, , Mark A Newman, 1994,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 30845

Monument

Name

Walled garden and associated structures, Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5180058540

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

HEATED WALL Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

GARDEN BUILDING Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

WALLED GARDEN Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

Listed Building (II) - 4/9

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 30845

Description

Added from Ams 1989 list of Listed Buildings:

"Garden Walls. Mid-late C18 in origin, parts rebuilt. Thin orange brick in Flemish bond, stone dressings. Garden wall: square on plan. Entrances in north, west and south walls have later iron gates under sandstone lintels. Walls have flat ashlar coping and are ramped up to taller north wall. North wall: designed to have been heated, has on north side 4 later lean-to sheds with segmental brick-arched windows, stepped dentilled eaves and hipped roofs. These were stoking houses and from them flues lead into the wall. Garden wall is attached to Beningbrough Hall by wall in same style running from north-west corner of garden wall to east pavilion." [1].

Site visit 08/10/2004:

The main access into the walled garden is from the centrally positioned doorway which as a broad arched head, fitted with new double doors, in the north wall. The north wall itself is 0.72m wide at the base and stands 4.45m tall; it was formerly heated. The main body of the wall is built of slop moulded bricks, varying in colour from reddish brown to orange, set with a gritty light grey mortar (average brick size 220mm by 120mm by 55mm). The south face of the wall is laid in a rough variant of English Garden Wall bond; the header courses occur only sporadically and there are between two to nine stretched courses between them. The north face of the wall is laid in Flemish bond and has a chamfered brick inset c.2m above ground level. The eastern third of the north wall (to the east of a line of iron ties) may be a rebuild or repair; the bricks are slightly darker and deeper (average size 225mm by 110mm by 60mm) and have closely spaced circular holes made into the pointing between, although the coursing runs through from the brickwork to the west. There is an inserted window at the very east end, adjacent to the Garden House.

The west wall of the walled garden is of the same general form and structure as the north wall, although the brickwork of both faces is laid in Flemish bond. The north end is ramped downwards over a doorway with a sandstone lintel, fitted with a modern wrought-iron foliate scrollwork door. The majority of the wall stands c.2.2m high. The south wall of the walled garden is of a similar height and has a central doorway with similar fittings; however, both faces are laid in the same rough variant of English Garden Wall bond as noted in the south face of the north wall. The west wall is very similar to the east wall, and is ramped up at the north end where it meets the Garden House.

There are three stoking houses built against the north face of the north wall of the walled garden and its continuation to the west.

The easternmost house (NGR SE5177058566) is a small square single storey structure with a hipped slate roof rising from dentilled eaves, and which butts the north face of the adjacent wall. It is built of orange/red slop-moulded brick (average size 230mm by 115mm by 55mm) laid in Flemish bond and set with a hard buff mortar; a central line has been struck into the mortar along the horizontal joints. There is an 8-pane horizontal sliding sash in the north wall and a doorway fitted with a four panelled door in the west wall. A stone slab on the north wall of the house may cover a drain. The interior of the house was not accessed.

The central house (NGR SE5174258564) is slightly longer than the eastern, but otherwise is of very similar structure and appearance. There are two horizontal sliding sashes in the north wall and a doorway in the east wall. The interior was not accessed.

The western house (NGR SE5172958562) is also of similar structure and appearance to the other two; however, there are no windows. A doorway in the west wall gives access to the interior which is floored with concrete. The walls are partly plastered and have horizontal timbers set into them c.1m above the internal floor level. The house has been recently repaired, but retains two original simple roof trusses with some modern additions.

See site 31359 for the continuation of the north garden wall to the west [2] [3].

The walled garden has been the subject of sporadic interest, particularly in late 1995 when it was due for conversion and replanting. A geophysical survey was carried out along with an excavation of buried former paths and drainage [4]-[19].

Management Recommendations

References

- ZP11440 Colour Photograph: General view of garden, and excavated trench with buried path exposed, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1996,
- AI3 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987, 4/9
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP19204 Colour Photograph: Detail of holes from binding plants to walls, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1995,
- ZP20661 Black and White Photograph: Detail of wall, showing nail holes from plant binding, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1995,
- ZP23556 Colour Photograph: The excavated trench, showing the buried former path surface, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1995,
- ZP27422 Colour Photograph: South section of the excavated trench, after removal of path material, and with drainage exposed, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1995,
- ZP27458 Black and White Photograph: Detail of trench, showing buried former path exposed, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1995,
- ZP28839 Colour Photograph: Detail of exposed drainage, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1995,
- ZP29514 Black and White Photograph: General view of garden and trench, after excavation, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1995,
- ZP34101 Black and White Photograph: Excavated trench, at end of excavation, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1995,
- ZP35841 Black and White Photograph: Excavated trench after removal of path material, showing underlying drainage, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1995,
- ZP37259 Colour Photograph: The excavated trench, showing the buried former path surface, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1995,
- ZP38828 Black and White Photograph: General view of garden and excavated trench after exposure of buried path, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1995,
- ZP39530 Black and White Photograph: Detail of exposed drainage, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1995,
- ZP41178 Colour Photograph: General view of garden and trench after excavation, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1995,
- ZP41179 Colour Photograph: North section of excavated trench, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1995,
- ZP42095 Black and White Photograph: Detail of excavated trench showing buried former path surface, , Mark A Newman, 01/09/1995,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 30846

Building

Name

Vine House, Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5177058563

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

VINERY Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 30846

Description

A mainly glazed vine house lies against the north wall of the walled garden at Beningbrough. This was originally twice the length of the current building, the western half having been demolished in the 1970s.

As part of the Walled Garden Project in 1995/6 a power cable was to be brought through the remains of the demolished part; the trench was excavated by archaeological means, and suitably recorded.

Site visit 08/10/2004:

The walls of the Vine House stand 0.6m high, and are built of red slop-moulded brick (average dimensions 220mm by 110mm by 70mm), set with a buff lime mortar and laid in no particular bonding pattern. The brick walls form the base for the wooden lean-to superstructure above, which retains its original wrought-iron and cast-iron ventilation mechanism bearing the cast mark "W Richardson & Co Darlington". The interior of the Vine House is floored with flagstones [1] [2].

Management Recommendations

References

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AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 30847

Monument**Name**

Carp Pond, north of Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5188058740**Administration Areas**

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

POND Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

FISHPOND Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 30847

Description

Earthwork remains of one of several medieval fishponds in the park at Beningbrough. Known as the Carp Pond, it was recorded by Chris Currie in 1992 as follows:

"This pond is no longer extant but its site is clearly visible as a depression in the fields to the NE of the present house. This pond was filled in at the end of the 19th century, but it survived to be recorded on the earliest OS maps. Here it is shown as a rectangular pond about 100m long and 15m wide. The canal-like nature and its alignment to the site of an earlier manor house [sic] suggests that it was a part of the landscaping of that house. Although this suggests a late 16th century date, there is no reason why the pond could not have utilised an earlier medieval fishpond. The water supply is not immediately apparent today, but the local clay soils and the extent of recent underdrainage carried out in the surrounding fields, suggests that the pond was fed by run-off from the fields around" [1].

The site was also examined by MN in 1995, when drainage works affected its vicinity. The watching brief suggested that the pond did not extend as far to the south as had previously been suggested, and that what had been suggested as the western bank of the pond was in fact a medieval field boundary [2].

Site visit 17/02/2004:

The pond is represented by a sub-oval depression, with parallel long sides, perhaps splaying outwards towards the south end; it measures c.70m long (north-south) by c.16m wide (east-west). The north end of the best defined, with the sides formed by banks on average c.2m wide and 0.8m high. The sides become more poorly defined to the south, and are difficult to trace beyond the line of a recently erected post and wire fence. The depression may however be visible carrying on into the gardens to the west of the northernmost of the Home Farm buildings. Here, there is a west facing bank, c.1.5m high and c.20m long with a shallow depression to the west of it. The north and west sides of the depression are "lined" by trees that appear to be some of the oldest surviving within the park area [3]-[6].

The pond is shown on the 1841 tithe map, as a large rectangular feature; the Coach Road (see Site 34102) appears to have been aligned to respect it or go around its north end [7]. Also shown on the OS 1852 map, when it extended much further to the south than the existing earthwork and had a "Boat House" on the west side of the south end within a small enclosure (see Site 34130) [8]. It does not appear at all in 1893, although its shape can be discerned by two parallel lines of trees [9]. It is similarly depicted in 1910 [10]. The pond was apparently infilled with rubbish in the Victorian period [11].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- ZP5918 Unpublished document: Beningbrough Historical Survey, , H Michaels, 1986,
- AI38 Black and White Photograph: Carp Pond, looking south, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI82 Digital Image: Carp Pond, looking south, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- ZP6451 Unpublished document: Site Visit Report: Home Farm Beningbrough, , Mark A Newman, 1995,
- ZP727 Unpublished document: The Ponds in the Park at Beningbrough Hall, North Yorkshire: an Assessment, , Chris K Currie, 1992,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 30848

Monument**Name**

The Tench Pond, Beningbrough Hall Park

Grid Reference SE5206058800

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

ANIMAL WASH Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

POND Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

FISHPOND Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 30848

Description

From Currie, 1992:

"This is at a right angle to the Carp Pond (30847) but at about 200m to the NE. There is no immediate connection between this pond and the Elizabethan House [sic]. Nevertheless, its relationship to the Carp pond suggests that it may date from roughly the same period.

The present pond is about 75m in length and about 12m wide. There is a degraded connecting channel mid-way along its length opposite a rectangular projection into the pond. This suggests that the Tench pond was once two ponds of equal size. There are three brick-lined, dock-like, features at right angles to the main pond. These are at the east and west sides on the north side, with a third on the south side.

The floors of the brick docks slope downwards into the pond and are traditionally ascribed as used for washing down carriages. Although this is possible, it would appear their original function was to act as access points for watering stock. Purpose-built stock watering ponds with brick-lined sloping sides have been noted elsewhere on the estate. The brick floors would have helped prevent the stock muddying the pond. The bricks used are identical in form and fabric to those used on the 19th century farm buildings on the estate. The docks probably date from this period and were late additions to the original pond. This might have occurred after the ponds had ceased to be maintained for fish keeping (probably in the second half of the 19th century)." [1].

Site visit 18/02/2004:

As described by Currie in 1992, with the following additions. The pond measures c.110m long (east-west) by c.10m wide (north-south). The bays (docks) are all c.4.85m wide and c.10m long, and are built of the same red slop bricks seen elsewhere on the estate (average dimensions 0.22m by 0.07m by 0.11m). They are laid in English Bond (three stretcher courses to one header course) and all mortar has leached away. The east wall of the western bay on the north side has an arched culvert(?) visible at the base. The sides of the pond stand c.1.5m high and are in poor condition, part collapsed on places and disturbed by trees in others [2]-[9].

The pond is shown on a map of 1841, with apparently no bays present [10]. Similarly shown in 1852 and named as the "Tench Pond"; although no bays are present, parallel dotted lines, of the same width as the pond, run as far as "The Avenue" to the east [11]. By 1893 the bays on the north and south sides are clearly shown, with a further ramp at the west end [12]. The pond is shown in some detail in 1910; at this date, there was a benchmark to the north wall of the west end ramp, and several small enclosures attached to the ramp at the west end of the north side [13].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- AI39 Black and White Photograph: West end of Tench Pond, looking east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI40 Black and White Photograph: Bay at NW end of Tench Pond showing revetment wall to cattle ramp, looking east, 1m, Ed Den 11/5/04,
- AI41 Black and White Photograph: East end of Tench Pond, looking north-west, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI83 Digital Image: West end of Tench Pond, looking east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI84 Digital Image: Bay at north-west end of Tench Pond, showing revetment for cattle wash, looking east, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI85 Digital Image: East end of Tench Pond, looking north-west, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- ZP727 Unpublished document: The Ponds in the Park at Beningbrough Hall, North Yorkshire: an Assessment, , Chris K Currie, 1992,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 30849

Monument

Name

The Pike Ponds and associated earthworks, Pike Ponds Plantation

Grid Reference SE5231058950

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

POND Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

FISHPOND Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD to 1901 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 30849

Description

From Currie, 1992:

"The present Pike Ponds stand within a wooded plantation of approximately five acres (2.02 hectares) known as the Pike Ponds Plantation. At present there is one pond in the shape of a figure F. However, Ordnance Survey plans show that this is a recent creation made during the dredging of three rectangular ponds, two of which were parallel to one another, and a third that stood at right angles to them. These ponds were once all approximately the same size, being about 30m long and about 10m wide. In their present condition they hold only a few inches of water and all evidence for water control system (inflow pipes or sluices) has been obliterated by the recent dredging. The spoil obtained from this action was dumped over the top of the existing banks, further obscuring traces of how the earlier system operated.

Fieldwork in the adjoining woods has identified a number of banks and supply leats associated with them and the surviving pond. The complexity and internal logic of these earthworks suggest that they are part of a large complex of old fishponds of which the surviving pond was once part. These are all encompassed on the north and east by a low broad bank, which can be shown to be a surviving remnant of an old boundary known as The Rein. This is thought to be the pale of an area still known as Beningbrough Old Deer Park. The presence of this system might help to explain the survival of plantation as woodland when all the surrounding area has been cleared for pasture." [1].

Site visit 18/02/2004:

The pond at the east end of the wood is F-shaped in plan, with well cut sides, revetted with wood in places, and clearly of recent construction. To the west, there are a series of interconnected linear depressions, between c.2m to 3m wide and up to 0.3m in depth. These were partly created in the 1980s when a JCB excavator was used to connect up older existing features. Thus the "complexity and internal logic of these earthworks" noted by Currie would appear to be partly a creation of the 1980s, and the original form of any earthworks here is unclear. To the north, beyond a well preserved section of boundary bank (see site 34093), ridge and furrow can be seen in the north part of the wood (see Site 34134) [2]-[4].

The "Pike Ponds" appear as two north-south rectangular parallel ponds with a shorter, broader east-west pond to the south in 1841 and 1852 [5] [6]. They do not appear at all in 1893 or 1910 [7] [8]. In 1969 they are depicted as three irregular-shaped ponds, quite possibly the silted remains of the ponds shown in 1852 [9].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI14 Map: Ordnance Survey 1969 1:2,500 map sheet SE5258, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1969,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- ZP727 Unpublished document: The Ponds in the Park at Beningbrough Hall, North Yorkshire: an Assessment, , Chris K Currie, 1992,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 30850

Monument

Name

Garden earthworks, south of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5160058400

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

ORNAMENTAL Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
CANAL

FORMAL Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
GARDEN

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 30850

Description

Remains of an east-west aligned feature, arguably part of an early 18th century garden design. A formal canal, parallel with the south facade of Beningbrough Hall, is shown on an incomplete sketch of this side of the hall executed by Samuel Buck in 1720. It has been uncertain whether the depicted garden was a suggested design, or something actually executed, but recently remains of the canal have been identified, suggesting that the rest of the formal garden was also once a reality [1] [2].

The Canal has been seen on an aerial photograph held by the head gardener, John Thallon, and was also recorded by Currie in 1992, as follows:

"During the fieldwork... the conjectured site of the former canal was observed. A depression in the ground about 100m south of the Hall [sic] was seen aligned east-west and parallel to that building. It was further noted that parching of the grass was very notable outside the sunken area. This parching formed a clear, square ended, rectangle about 150m in length and about 20m wide. The grass within the sunken area was extremely lush and green by comparison, suggesting that it grew in damp soil. On the evidence seen, there is very good reason to believe that the formal canal was actually constructed and existed in this area." [3].

This raises the possibility that the remains at site 30842 need not be part of an earlier manor house, but were associated with the formal garden.

Site visit 17/02/2004:

There are a series of earthworks to the south of the ha-ha, south of Beningbrough Hall, which have been divided into a number of sub-components below; it should be noted that they may not all be contemporary. See Site 34131 for other features between the ha-ha and the Hall.

A NE/SW aligned bank, c.2.5m wide and 0.2m high, runs south from the ha-ha, and may have a small terrace or platform on its west side. It runs as far as a spread south-facing bank, c.140m long, c.13m wide and 0.2m high. At the base of the bank, there is a shallow terrace or platform, running parallel to the bank (i.e. approximately east-west), and c.10m wide. It cannot be seen in the area aligned on the south front of the Hall, but it re-appears to the east as a shallow depression c.8m wide. To the south of this feature, there is an angled bank, c.2.5m wide and 0.2m high, containing a shallow sub-rectangular depression c.12m long by c.4m wide. The angled bank returns to the south at its west end, but this area appears to relate to modern drainage works. To the east, there is another spread north-south aligned bank, c.3m wide and 0.2m high, with the remnants of a shallow sub-rectangular depression on its east side.

The garden earthworks terminate at a spread bank (see site 34086), which is on the same alignment as south-facing spread bank above.

Buck's sketch made in c.1721 shows the east half of the south front of the Hall. There appears to be a cleared or lawned area to the south of the Hall, placed centrally to the south front. This was flanked to the east by an area of formal parterres lined with formed topiary and crossed by paths. On the east side of the garden, a tall wall is shown, incorporating a gateway with tall gate piers surrounded by ornaments. The formal gardens appear to slope downwards from north to south towards an ornamental canal, marked

as "Fine Channel". By 1775, an avenue of trees is marked to the south of the Hall (see site 34097) and no indications of the formal gardens as sketched by Buck appear on the later maps [4]-[7].

Aerial photographs taken in 1990 show several of the features described above, including the canal, as well earthworks in the lawn area immediately in front of the Hall [8] [9]. Straight lines on the photo suggestive of an avenue were in part created by grazing strips [10].

Management Recommendations

References

- ZP727 Unpublished document: The Ponds in the Park at Beningbrough Hall, North Yorkshire: an Assessment, , Chris K Currie, 1992,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI19 Aerial Photograph: AP of garden features south of Hall, , A J Crawshaw, 1990,
- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,
- AI27 Aerial Photograph: AP of garden features to south of Hall, , , 1990,
- AI62 Black and White Photograph: Canal in garden earthworks, south of Hall, looking north-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI117 Digital Image: Canal in garden earthworks south of Hall, looking north-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- ZP48208 Document: Samuel Bucks Yorkshire sketch book, , Samuel Buck, 1979,
- ZP5918 Unpublished document: Beningbrough Historical Survey, , H Michaels, 1986,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 30851

Monument

Name

Pulative Stable Wing, north-east of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5166058610

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

STABLE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 30851

Description

An 18th century painting of the Hall from the north suggests that there may have been a stable block built to the north-east of the hall, but no surface remnant of the building survives.

In quest for this building an archaeological excavation - commissioned from Kevin Cale - preceded installation of fire-fighting water tanks in this area in 1991. It made no significant discoveries. Tree planting to the north of the car park entrance in 1992, however, did hit masonry, and work was ceased [1]. John Thallon also noted the foundations of a brick wall (machine-made brick in a lime mortar) in the trench for the water pipe leading to the emergency water tanks [2].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI22 National Trust Report: Beningbrough Hall, North Yorkshire: Archaeological Investigation November 1991, , K Cale, 1991,
- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 31139

Monument

Name

Medieval deer park, Beningbrough

Grid Reference SE5250059500

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough,Hambleton,North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall,Yorkshire

District Hambleton,North Yorkshire

Monument Types

DEER PARK Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31139

Description

The majority of the Manor of Beningbrough was held by St Leonard's Hospital of York, acquired through a series of gifts made by three generations of the de Beningbrough family in the 12th century. Various documents translated by Thallon give an idea of the size and area of their holding, which was administered from a grange, probably on the site of the present Beningbrough Grange.

In 1284 the Hospital received a licence to inclose and empark an area of 56.5 acres and 100 acres of their adjoining demesne. The licence included permission to create woodbanks with an external ditch and pales. In October 1284 the Master of the Hospital, Geoffrey de Aspale, received "four live bucks and eight live does to stock a park of his" from the King. In 1287 the park was described as a "certain park which contains in itself 136 acres of land and wood, and is worth in underwood, pannage and pasture 40s". In c1540 the park was described as "one wood called Beningbrough Lunde containing by estimation 140 acres sett with small oaks and underwood which is divided into 15 hags and the wood of every hagg when there by spryn and felled is worth to be sold 9 the hagg".

It seems likely that the area named on the OS 1852 map as "Beningbrough Old Deer Park" represents the site of St Leonard's Hospital deer park. The 1852 map names the north and south boundaries of the park as "Park Rein", while the majority of the southern edge is represented by Wadeland Dike. The boundaries as depicted place the present "Park House" (formerly Park Farm, within the park and "Beningbrough Grange" just off top the south-east.

The western limit of the park is difficult to trace, and it has been suggested by Thallon that it extends into the NT estate, as far as the Park Walk, thus including the area of "High Closes". If this is the case, the north boundary would therefore continue west along the Newton / Beningbrough township boundary (possibly named as "Deneburg" in the 12th century) while the southern edge would be represented by a westwards alignment through Pike Ponds Plantation and along the Larch Walk. The west side of Pike Ponds Plantation does contain a substantial earthwork (see Site 34119) which might be a pale. If this western edge is correct however, the park would equate to some 210 acres rather than the documented 136 or 140; possibly the additional acreage was taken up with demesne or woodland which was not included in the measurements. However, it would be more logical if the park was bounded on the west by the Wadeland Dike, thus placing the park totally outwith the NT estate, and perhaps the earthwork in Pike Ponds Plantation should be seen as a wood bank rather than a pale. Thallon also makes the point that the boundaries as shown in 1852 may be the result of the Bouchiers re-using the park in the 16th-17th centuries.

It should also be noted that the deer park was only a small proportion of the Hospital's holding in the manor, and the post-dissolution history of the park, and its subsequent relationship with the present NT park (see Site 34111) has not yet been researched [1]-[3].

Other references [4]-[7].

Management Recommendations

References

- ZP10283 Monograph: History and Topography of the City of York and the North Riding, 2, T Whellan, 1859,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- ZP5918 Unpublished document: Beningbrough Historical Survey, , H Michaels, 1986,
- ZP6430 Article in serial: Beningbrough Hall, Vol 2, Tipping, H A & Hussey, C, ,
- ZP8565 Monograph: A Picturesque History of Yorkshire, 6, J S Fletcher, 1902,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 31351

Building

Name

Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5162058550

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

COUNTRY Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1900 AD

HOUSE

Status

Listed Building (I) - 4/1

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31351

Description

Added from Adam Menuge's 1989 list of the region's Listed Buildings:

"Country house. Finished 1716. By William Thornton, plasterwork possibly by John Bagnall. For John Bouchier. House of red brick in Flemish bond with ashlar dressings and cumberland slate roof; pavilions of mottled pink brick in English garden wall bond with ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roofs. House of double-pile plan with flanking screen walls linking it to pavilions; Baroque in style. House: 2 storeys with basement and attic, 11 x 5 bays. Symmetrical façade; central 3-bay break and flanking paired bays defined by alternately-raised quoin strips rising into band, above which large paired console brackets support deep moulded cornice with blocking course over break. 1st floor and ground floor bands. Central entrance bay has steps with later iron balustrade up to glazed doorway in architrave set between Doric pilasters supporting bold entablature with cornice, above which is cartouche with Bouchier cipher and knot flanked by horses emerging from drapery; 1st floor window above has eaved and shouldered corniced architrave with triglyph keystones and panel linking it to eaves band. Windows are 18-pane sashes with flat gauged brick arches and raised cill except for 20 pane sashes to basement and 8 pane sliding sashes to attic (some replaced by side casements). Hipped 2-span roof with central well and ridge stacks. Screen walls: have alternate recesses and projections, the latter with niches and balustrade; the turn at right angles to link house to pavilions. Pavilions: 2 storeys, 1 x 1 bays; symmetrical, having angle pilasters, keyed round arches to ground floor (blind to front and rear), impost bands, flat-arched 1st floor windows (blind to returns), dentil cornices, hipped roofs, lead ogee-capped cupolas with ball and spire finials the left pavilion with bell, the right pavilion with wind clock. Rear: garden front of house: as front but with end bays breaking forward instead of centre; strong central emphasis given by elaborate doorcase with channelled quoins, attached Ionic columns supporting frieze and cornice the centre part recessed and with elaborate cartouche rising into segmental pediment; window above in eaved architrave with scallop keystone, cornice and blocking course; lead covered blocking course over central bay. Mid C19 conservatory attached to left end has corniced orange-brick lower wall supporting wooden frame with flanked angle pilasters, frieze and cornice.

Interior: a very high standard of craftsmanship is displayed throughout, most of the original work surviving with extremely fine wall panelling with carved over-doors and roundels, elaborate friezes and cornices, decorative ceilings, heavily moulded fireplaces with overmantels, panelled doors in architraves; the entrance hall has giant fluted composite pilasters, the saloon fluted Corinthian columns; particularly fine is the panelled stair hall with its cantilevered wooden stair with parquet treads, incorporating the Bouchier know and monogram, and elaborately-carved balusters; the backstairs of good-quality ironwork; also of interest is the Elizabethan panelling in the attic rooms. For detailed description see the National Trust, Beningbrough Hall, North Yorkshire, N Pevsner, Buildings of England, North Riding." [1].

Not inspected as part of the Historic Landscape survey, but some photographs taken [2]-[10].

Management Recommendations

References

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2/3/05

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AI3 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987, 4/1

ZP10283 Monograph: History and Topography of the City of York and the North Riding, 2, T Whellan, 1859,

ZP6430 Article in serial: Beningbrough Hall, Vol 2, Tipping, H A & Hussey, C, ,

AI56 Black and White Photograph: General view towards north side of Beningbrough Hall, looking south-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI65 Black and White Photograph: General view of south front of Beningbrough Hall, looking north-west, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI72 Slide: General view towards north side of Beningbrough Hall, looking south-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI73 Slide: General view of south front of Beningbrough Hall, looking north-west, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI78 Slide: General view looking up main drive to Hall, looking south, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI103 Digital Image: General view towards north side of Beningbrough Hall, looking south-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI104 Digital Image: General view towards north side of Beningbrough Hall, looking south-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI120 Digital Image: General view of south front of Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

ZP8565 Monograph: A Picturesque History of Yorkshire, 6, J S Fletcher, 1902,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 31352

Monument

Name

Walls and gate to north of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5163058600

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

PARK WALL Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

GATE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

Listed Building (II) - 4/2

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31352

Description

Site:31352

Added from AMs 1989 list of the regions Listed Buildings:

"Wall and gates to Beningbrough Hall. C1900. Red brick in stretched and header bonds and ashlar with cast- and wrought-iron gates. Walls project from pavilions and then curve inward to front wall with central gates. Wall is low and has plinth with moulded stone coping, flat buttresses and flat-ashlar coping. 2 gadrooned stone urns at corners. Double gates have arrow-headed dog-bars, decorative work in base and top rails and 2 decorative shield-panels. Ramped top with scrolled decoration and foliated terminals. Gate is flanked by railings with decorative work in same style on top of wall and in front to each side, are gate stops. Included for group value. The wall was built between the surveys taken for the 1839 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps of the area." [1].

Not inspected as part of the Historic Landscape survey [2].

Management Recommendations

References

- A13 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987, 4/2
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 31353

Building

Name

Brew House, west side of yard to west of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5155958580

Administration Areas

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

BREWHOUSE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

Listed Building (II) - 4/3

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31353

Description

Added from AMs 1989 list of Listed Buildings.

"Brew house, now outbuilding. Mid C18. Orange brick in English bond, Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central doorway, now lowered and with wider garage doors, flanked by 24-pane sashes with stone cills, all openings under cambered gauged brick arches. Hipped roof." [1]. No evidence survives to suggest that brewing ever took place in the building [2].

Site visit 08/10/2004:

The building is of slop moulded orange brick (average size 210mm by 100mm by 65mm) laid in English Bond and set with a hard mortar, possibly a later repointing. The north elevation is obscured by vegetation. The west elevation is blank. The east elevation is as described in the Listed Building description; a low brick pillar of unknown function projects from the wall face to the south of the southernmost window. In the south elevation, there is an inserted ground floor doorway at the east end, with further smaller blockings to the west. Above, on the first floor, there is a blocked centrally positioned doorway, again with further small blockings to the west.

It was noted that the east boundary wall of the yard to the north and south of the Brew House is of contemporary construction with the Brew House itself. It butts the south yard wall (see Site 31355) and the Laundry (see Site 31354) to the north. The space between the Brew House and the south yard wall may once have been roofed over but open-sided to the yard [3] [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- A13 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987, 4/3
- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP2415 Unpublished document: Report on a visit to Beningbrough Brewhouse, , Mark A Newman, 1991,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 31354

Building

Name

Laundry House, north side of yard to west of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5156558592

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

LAUNDRY Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

Listed Building (II) - 4/4

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31354

Description

Added from AMs 1989 list of Listed Buildings:

"Laundry house with accommodation over. Early C19. Mottled pink-brown brick in English garden wall bond. Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys, 4 1st floor windows. 6-panel door. 24-pane sashes to ground floor, 12-pane sashes above, all with stone cills. All openings under cambered brick arches. Hipped roof. Slack to rear right. Interior: stone flag floors. Left roof has fireplace, bricked-up and with later boiler in front, 2 drying racks hung by chains from the ceiling, and stairs with turned balusters to accommodation above. Right room has wooden sink range with one brass tap along front wall, and on rear wall 2 set pots with grates beneath and large pump in right-hand corner." [1].

Site visit 08/10/2004:

The building is built of pink/brown slop-moulded bricks (average size 220mm by 110mm by 70mm) laid in English Garden Wall bond (five stretcher courses to each header course) and set with a gritty lime mortar. The south elevation is as described in the Listed Building description, with a few additions; there is a blocked doorway to the west of the existing ground floor doorway, and a line of three vents with grilles below the first floor windows. The east elevation has a 24-pane sash to the ground floor and a 12-pane sash to the first floor, whilst the west elevation is blank. There are three further 12-pane sashes to the first floor of the north elevation, with further ventilation grilles and other ironwork; two tall stacks rise from the north eaves [2] [3].

Management Recommendations

References

- A13 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987, 4/4
- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 31355

Monument**Name**

Wall around Laundry and Brewhouse yard, Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5170058580

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

WALL Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

Listed Building (II) - 4/5

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31355

Description

Added from AMs 1989 list of Listed Buildings:

"Yard wall. Mid C18, probably contemporary with Brew House (q.v.). Orange brick in English bond with ashlar coping. Broad buttresses. Broken by entrances to south and west. Ramped down to right of Laundry House." [1].

Site visit 08/10/2004:

The west wall of the yard is contemporary with the Brewhouse (see Site 31353) and is built of the same brickwork. It stands over 5m tall to the north of the Brewhouse and contains an inserted doorway here. The west wall butts the south wall of the yard at its south end and the Laundry (see Site 31354) at the north end.

The west end of the north yard butts the Laundry and is built of similar brickwork to that noted in the north wall of the walled garden (see Sites 30845 and 31359). Starting just below eaves level of the Laundry, the wall is ramped downwards towards a straight joint set only a few meters to the east of the Laundry; might there formerly have been an entrance here? The remainder of the north yard wall stands c.3m high and is built of similar brickwork to that noted in the north wall of the walled garden. The brickwork is laid in an irregular bonding pattern, with two header / two stretcher courses separated by a varying number of stretcher courses. The eastern part of the north yard wall butts the bell tower at its east end.

The south yard wall stands c.4m high and rises to flat stone coping. There is an inset in the north wall face set c.2m above the existing yard level. Below the inset, the wall is built of red slop-moulded bricks (average dimensions 255mm by 115mm by 45mm) laid in a rough English Garden Wall bind, with some header bond to the west end. The size of the bricks suggests that they may have been re-used from the 16th/17th century manor house (see Site 30842) to the east. Above the inset, the brickwork is similar to that noted in the north wall of the walled garden. The differentiation between the lower and upper brickwork is not so clear towards the east end of the south yard wall; there is also some pointing with lines running along horizontal joints, as noted on the stoking houses north of the walled garden.

The south wall incorporates three broad buttresses. The western one had a doorway inserted through it, whilst there are two blocked windows in the central buttress. Scarring above all three buttresses indicates that a lean-to structure was once present against the south yard wall. At its west end, the south yard wall returns to the north, where there is another section of wall, L-shaped in plan, forming a major part of the east yard wall. This wall is of red slop moulded bricks (average size 230mm by 110mm by 50mm) laid in Flemish bond with a variety of different pointing. There is an inserted doorway in the south part of the wall and a blocked window in the east return at the north end, with a ragged joint to the east [2] [3].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI3 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987, 4/5
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 31356

Monument

Name

Skating rink, 150m north-north-west of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5158058740

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

SKATING RINK Post Medieval to Modern - 1540 AD to 2050 AD

Status

Listed Building (II) - 4/6

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31356

Description

Listed building description:

Skating pond lining and tank. C19th. For the Dawnays of Beningbrough Hall. Stone. Irregular square-ended gourd-shaped plan. Shallow stone lining to pond with iron-grille over drain in bottom on south side. Outside the pond next to this drain is a stone slab covering a tank. The plan of the pond is presumably of a design to enable skaters to move in a figure of 8. Water was pumped up from the River Ouse by means of a pump house (q.v.). It was constructed between the surveys taken for the 1893 and 1907 Ordnance Surveys maps. A second skating pond to the south-west of the hall is now partly infilled [1].

Site visit 17/02/2002:

The rink is represented by a sub-rectangular depression, measuring c.50m east-west by c.24m north-south and 0.3m deep. It has concrete sides and floor, the floor being constructed of a number of different slabs which now have grass growing in the joints. To the immediate south of the centre of the south edge there is a large concrete slab set into the ground, which appears to cover the controls for the water outlet. At the south-east corner are the remains of brick inlet channel, covered by a broken stone slab; an iron pipe emerges from the side of the pond in line with the channel [2]-[11].

The skating rink is not shown in 1893 but it does appear in 1910, when it is marked as a "Skating Pond" [12] [13]. It was created at the same time as another similar pond to the south-west of the Hall (see site 34087) [14]. A sketch in the VCH shows railings around the pond, but these have now gone [15].

Management Recommendations

References

- A13 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987, 4/6
- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- A110 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- A19 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,

- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,
- AI28 Bibliographic reference: Newton-upon-Ouse, vol 2, C C Morewood, 1968,
- AI52 Black and White Photograph: Skating rink, north-north-west of Hall, looking north-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI53 Black and White Photograph: Culvert cover and spout into Skating rink, in south-east corner, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI54 Black and White Photograph: South side of Skating rink, north-north-west of Hall, looking east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI55 Black and White Photograph: Drain in centre of south side of skating rink, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI99 Digital Image: Skating rink, north-north-west of Hall, looking north-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI100 Digital Image: Culvert cover and spout into south-corner of skating rink, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI101 Digital Image: Drain in centre of south side of skating rink, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI102 Digital Image: North side of skating rink, looking north, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 31357

Building

Name

Pump House/Water Tower, west of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5131558605

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

WATER TOWER Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

Listed Building (II) - 4/7

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31357

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1035

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1035:

"The striking Water Tower or Pump House, stands beside the River Ouse about 280m W of Beningbrough Hall, on a continuation of the Hall's roughly E-W axis. This has the effect, presumably deliberate, of rendering it invisible from both the Garden and Entrance fronts of the Hall. Nevertheless, some effort has been made to procure for the Tower a style and finish befitting its association with the Hall and disguising its humble function. The visual impact of the Tower is further softened by a screen of trees, known as The Belt, which run alongside the river N and S of it.

The Tower stands on the site of an artesian well (a nearby field is named on the OS 6" 1852 as "Well Garth"). No information has been found suggesting when the well was first sunk, although it is reputed to be contemporary with the original Elizabethan hall. It appears now to have been capped. The earliest available evidence for the building is the 1852 map; this marks a "Pump Ho[use]", indicating that by this date a steam engine had already been installed. The map depicts an L-shaped plan, probably corresponding to the two lower stages of the present tower supplemented by an engine house slightly smaller than the present one. The existence of this earlier engine-house seems to be confirmed by the presence of water-tabling and scars from rafters, indicating a lower former roof line. The top two stages of the Tower post-date the rebuilt engine house, but comparison of the gault brick employed with that in the Garden Cottage and the screen wall at Beningbrough Lodge, both thought to be mid 19th century, suggest that it is unlikely to be later than the third quarter of the 19th century.

Well-water was pumped from the Tower to the basement of the Hall for domestic use. It seems likely that the Tower was heightened in order to provide a gravity feed, but if this is the case it is evident that pumped water continued to be supplied elsewhere. The main storage tank at the Hall is situated in the roof space, moreover, and would continue to depend on pumped water. The Department of the Environment Listing notes that river water was pumped to a nearby skating pond; this is a later harnessing of the capacity of the pumping equipment, since the pond concerned, lying some 170m NNW of the Hall, can be dated by map evidence to the period 1893-1907 (see site **). A second skating pond, 260m SE of the Tower, may have been similarly supplied (see site **). At some stage steam was supplanted as the power source: the 1916 sale catalogue refers instead to an "Oil Engine, Turbine Pump and Plant". The catalogue also notes: "The gardens are plentifully supplied with water pumped up from the River Ouse". The pump continued to serve the Beningbrough Estate, powered latterly by electric engines, until well into the 1950s, when the advent of mains water made it redundant. Thirty years' neglect is now being remedied, and options for the future use of the Tower are being considered.

The building is in the form of a castellated Tower some 15.5m high and of roughly square plan; a single storey lean-to engine house abuts most of its W side. Three main phases of construction can be identified with some confidence, since different sized bricks were used in each. The bottom two stages of the tower are built in small orange-red slop brick (4 courses = 27cm), irregularly bonded. The two stages are punctuated by a simple string course of four projecting brick courses; there is no attempt to enhance the vertical aspect, as there is with the top two stages. Above the string course the walls step back slightly both inside and out, except where two internal buttresses per side project into the same plane as the lower wall. The rebuilt engine-house is in a middle-sized orange-red slop brick (4 courses = 31cm) also irregularly bonded; straight joints are evident where it abuts the tower. That the two top stages of the tower and the clasping buttresses associated with them are later is demonstrated by the NW buttress, which is attenuated where it meets the N

gable of the engine house. The top two stages are in an altogether different, more exuberant idiom. They are built in a mixture of large pink mottled sloop brick (4 courses = 33cm, irregularly bonded) and a similar-sized but contrasting whitish gault brick for buttresses, corbelling and parapet. Sandstone is introduced for certain details, and there are relieving arches to the third-stage windows in a smooth uniform red brick. Certain apparent alterations to the two bottom stages, also involving sandstone and/or red brick arches, probably date from the same period or later.

At the time of survey the building was in a derelict state. The engine house is roofless, and small trees have sprung up inside; brickwork to the earlier, lower, stages of the tower is cracked in numerous places; the roof, which was of zinc and rained internally (a rainwater head remains on the inside of the W wall), is reported to have been stripped. The staging with ladder access which is presumed to have existed in the tower has been removed. So, too, has all the machinery, removal of which may be responsible for damage to one jamb of each doorway. An MSC team is currently engaged in consolidating the fabric of the building, beginning with rebuilding the parapet.

A detailed description of the building follows.

The original fabric of the tower's two bottom stages has undergone several alterations. The entrance in the E wall has a timber lintel fronted by a cambered red-brick arch which appears to be a later insertion. (Some graffiti dating from the 1940s survives on the inside of one jamb). Two ground-level windows, facing N and S, have been blocked and the fair face of the outer walls restored. A small opening has been inserted low down alongside the N blocking; its purpose is unclear. A second doorway, opposite the entrance, communicates with the engine house, and has a semi-elliptical brick arch. Two inserted windows in the N and S sides of the second stage interrupt the string course referred to earlier, and have projecting sandstone sills at the level of the immediately subjacent course. Both have cambered header arches in red brick; the N window has, in addition, remains of iron glazing bars.

When the tower was raised to four stages, clasping buttresses in gault brick were applied at each corner. These rise from chamfered stone plinths, and are terminated by stone cappings which taper into the base of the fourth stage. The second stage has been raised a further four courses in the larger sloop brick, and is surmounted by a second string course, this time in sandstone. Massive angle-ties, with internal brick relieving arches in the third stage above, were probably added at the same time. The ties also serve to distribute the weight of two heavy tie-beams, spanning E-W.

The pronounced vertical emphasis of the tower results from the combination of the clasping buttresses at each corner and the additional buttresses of the third stage, also in gault brick. Two full, plus two half-buttresses adjoining the clasping buttresses, rise from the stone string course in the same plane as the brickwork below it, while the intervening bays, in the larger sloop brick referred to, are set back by half a brick's thickness. The effect is of pilasters supporting a plain entablature of four gault courses, the latter corbelled (also in gault) in the intervening bays. Narrow vertical windows in each bay add to this vertical emphasis, which represents an attempt to redeem the building from its functional origins. The openings have projecting stone sills, chamfered stone lintels and relieving arches in red brick; the original windows mostly survive. The two full buttresses per side of the third stage are duplicated inside in sloop brick, continuing the internal buttresses of the second stage.

A further sandstone band forms the base of the fourth and final stage, again in sloop brick (badly weathered), but reverting to alternating series of gault corbels supporting a castellated gault parapet with chamfered sandstone copings. There are two embrasures to each side. Three windows in the sloop brick portion resemble those to the third stage, with which they are aligned, but are narrower. They have similar lintels (without relieving arches) but the stone band at their base substitutes for sills.

The engine house has walls 1.5 bricks thick; the remains of a collapsed flue can be seen in the NW corner. Two small windows, N and S, have been blocked, and, as with those to the Tower, the fair face of the outside wall has been restored. This will have left the engine house lit only by the doorway from the Tower, unless skylights were employed. None of the roof timbers survives, though from holes in the brickwork it appears that there were two half-trusses carrying two sets of purlins. Two heavy beams - one of which survives - were aligned with the trusses. Two projecting courses, one of them dentilled, in the W wall of the Tower, indicate the height of the former roof. A little lower down, two further projecting courses are probably the water-tabling for the earlier, lower roof, since immediately below are scars marking the former position of rafters. The brick string course which punctuates the first and second stages of the tower on its N, S and E sides is absent on the W, suggesting that the earlier engine-house was probably contemporary with these stages.

As mentioned earlier, all the machinery has been removed, and no reliable interpretation can be offered of the few remaining traces of piping etc. One - the highest - of what are thought to have been three water tanks survives in situ. Two steel joists which span N-S between the internal buttresses at the third stage presumably supported either staging or another tank. Various features at ground level elude identification. A large and a small platform both have protruding bolts for securing installations now missing. The floor of the tower has been concreted, except for a brick pathway running from the entrance to what may have been the well-head cover." [1]-[12].

Listed building description:

Pump house. Late C19-early C20. For the Dawnays of Beningbrough Hall. Brick, some reused, thin and orange, the rest mottled pink in English garden wall bond with contrasting white brick; stone dressings. Square on plan with outshut to west. 3 stages with embattled parapet. White-brick clasping buttresses. East elevation; central doorway under cambered header brick arch with 5-course band above. Stone band. 2nd stage: 3 narrow windows with chamfered lintels. Corbelled parapet. West elevation: opposing elliptical-arched doorway masked by outshut (roof removed). Windows as east elevation. North elevation: 1st stage window has remains or iron glazing bars. Interior: massive timber ties. Pumped water from the River Ouse up to a skating pond (q.v.). In state of dereliction at time of resurvey. This presumably replaced an earlier pump house marked on the 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1852 (1st edition, Yorkshire sheet 156) [13].

Site visit 17/02/2004:

As described by Menuge in 1987. The internal door to the west wall leading into the engine house was hanging off its hinges at the time of the visit. The stone steps to the north, leading down to the river, have a low retaining wall on either side standing 0.45m high and constructed of massive dressed sandstone blocks. A single iron tethering ring survives on the south wall [14]-[17].

The building is shown as an unnamed structure on the 1841 tithe map, and no steps are shown [18]. It is not depicted on the earlier 1834 map of the River Ouse [19].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI3 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987, 4/7
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- AI6 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby ... , , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,
- ZP16577 Black and White Photograph: Salvaged distribution plate from the tank system, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- AI48 Black and White Photograph: Steps at Water Tower, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI94 Digital Image: Steps at Water Tower, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- ZP17443 Black and White Photograph: The Water Tower, inserted second stage windows, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP19722 Black and White Photograph: The Water Tower, detail of buttresses on N side., , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP21127 Black and White Photograph: The Water Tower, from the E, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP23435 Black and White Photograph: The Water Tower, from the S, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP24473 Black and White Photograph: The Water Tower, from the NE, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP32566 Black and White Photograph: The Water Tower, from the NE, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP3288 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1035 - Water Tower, Beningbrough Park, , A Menuge, 1987,
- ZP33720 Black and White Photograph: The Water Tower, third and fourth stages, N side, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP36603 Black and White Photograph: The Water Tower, from the W, showing the engine house interior, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP36604 Black and White Photograph: The Water Tower, from the NW, showing the engine house, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP38303 Black and White Photograph: The Water Tower, interior - base of Tower looking into engine house, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 31358

Monument

Name

Ha-Ha to west and south of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5162058460

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

HA HA Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

Listed Building (II) - 4/8

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31358

Description

Listed building description:

Ha-ha. C18 and late C19 with C20 repairs. Brick C18 work of thin dark red brick in English bond, C19 work of red brick in English garden wall bond with a top course of headers. Sweeps round from north-east corner of hall buildings and along the south front with a projecting curve in front of the hall. The curve is late C19 (OS map) as also top courses of rest and parts of western portion. Towards west end of southern portion wall is broken by steps up to terrace flanked by coped wall and with C19 gate (not of special interest). Included for group value [1].

Site visit 17/02/2004:

The ha-ha starts to the north-west of the Hall and curves around in quite a sharp loop before continuing to the south-east. It then runs to the south of the Hall, at an angle to the principal front, incorporating a seem-circular deviation to the front of the Hall. The ha-ha then resumes its course to the south-east, curving back towards the north-east beyond the suggested manor house site (see site 30842). It terminates at the south-east corner of the American Garden.

The ha-ha is of a similar form along all of its length. The wall is built of a mixture of red slop and machine moulded brick, the latter being the more prevalent. Both types have average dimensions of 0.23m by 0.08m by 0.11m. They are laid in English Garden Wall bond (three stretcher courses to each header course); the top three courses are pointed with a thick cement mortar whilst below much of the mortar has decayed away. The wall is topped by a course of headers on edge.

The ditch to the front (south) of the ha-ha is on average 1.8m to 2.0m wide across the flat base, with a steeply sloping bank on one side 0.7m high and 1m wide.

The earlier course of the ha-ha (see below) can be traced across the lawn to the south of the Hall. It is represented by a spread south-facing bank, c.2m wide and 0.3m high, slightly better defined at either end. At the west end, there is an attached earthwork feature (see site 30850) [2]-[9].

The ha-ha was completely rebuilt in the late 1980s, and all the bricks were reused from the original structure [10].

The ha-ha is shown in 1841 and 1852 as running in a straight approximately east-west line to the south of the Hall, and it is similarly depicted in 1893 [11]-[13]. The existing bulge is first shown in 1910 [14].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI3 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987, 4/8
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,
- AI51 Black and White Photograph: Section of ha-ha at Crow Trees, looking south-east, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI63 Black and White Photograph: Central section of ha-ha, looking east, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI64 Black and White Photograph: Central section of ha-ha, looking east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI97 Digital Image: Section of ha-ha at Crow Trees, looking south-east, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI118 Digital Image: Central section of ha-ha, looking east, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI119 Digital Image: Central section of ha-ha, looking east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 31359

Monument**Name**

Wall running west from walled garden, east of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5167358566

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

GARDEN WALL Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

Listed Building (II) - 4/9

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31359

Description

Added from AMs 1989 list of Listed Buildings:

"Garden Walls. Mid-late C18 in origin, parts rebuilt. Thin orange brick in Flemish bond, stone dressings. Garden wall: square on plan. Entrances in north, west and south walls have later iron gates under sandstone lintels. Walls have flat ashlar coping and are ramped up to taller north wall. North wall: designed to be heated, has on north side 4 later lean-to sheds with segmental brick-arched windows, stepped dentilled eaves and hipped roofs. These were stoking houses and from them flues lead into the wall. Garden wall is attached to Beningbrough Hall by wall in same style running from north-west corner of garden wall to east pavilion." [1].

Site visit 08/10/2004:

The north wall of the walled garden continues to the west, as far as a east pavilion. Just beyond the walled garden (see site 30845), the wall contains a doorway with a sandstone lintel, which gives access to a narrow walkway flanked by beds which runs along the west side of the walled garden. The west side of the walkway is flanked by a short length of wall running south, 2.8m high and terminating in a pillar. To the west of this, the south face of the north wall is built in a rough variant of English Garden Wall bond; c.2.4m above ground level there is a c.10m long scar with a line of stretchers on edge below, perhaps indicating the position of a former lean-to structure here. The north face of the wall is laid in Flemish bond. Approximately halfway along, the wall changes angle slightly, at a prominent straight joint. To the west, the bricks of the north face of the wall are larger (average size 220mm by 105mm by 65mm) than to the east. This section of the wall may incorporate the remains of two chimneys or flues and is ramped upwards at the west end where it meets the yard wall to the east of the Hall [2] [3].

Management Recommendations

References

- A13 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987, 4/9
- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 31360

Building

Name

Stable Block, Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5180058595

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

STABLE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

Listed Building (II) - 4/10

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31360

Description

Added from AMs 1989 list of Listed Buildings:

"Stable-block, now office and display area. C18 with C19 wings. For the Bouchiers and Dawnays of Beningbrough Hall. Brick, the C18 work in Flemish garden wall bond, C19 work in English garden wall bond; stone dressings; Westmorland slate roofs. U-shaped. 2 storeys, 7 bays with 3-bay cross wings. Main range: central 3 bays break forward and have a round-arched arcade with impost bevel, band, and 3 windows above, surmounted by raised brick pediment with later oversailing band and cornice on paired brackets with sevil-de-boeuf in tympanum and cast-iron wind vane above. Central bays flanked by 6-panel doors under fanlights with glazing bars. Round-arched windows to outer bays. 1st floor windows all 6-pane sashes with segmental-brick arches and stone cills. Stepped eaves. Hipped roof with ridge stacks. Gable end of each wing has a rounded-arched sash with glazing bars with segment-headed window above. Inner returns of wings: each has 2 segmental-arched cart-entries (That on left of right wing now stable door). Band and 1st floor windows as main range. Stepped eaves. Hipped roofs." [1].

Not inspected by the Historic Landscape survey [2].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI3 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987, 4/10
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 31361

Building

Name

Barn, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5190058600

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

BARN Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/1A

Old National Trust SMR - 31362*1

Listed Building (II) - 4/12

National Trust SMR - 31361

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 1a:

"This barn(?) is the earliest part and the nucleus of the present complex of buildings forming Building 1. It is brick built and has upper and lower window openings in the N wall which are reflected by recesses in the wall opposite. This suggests that there may have been an upper floor at one time but no evidence such as beam holes can be seen to support this. The central door in the N wall has been widened and has a timber lintel. The window openings (no joinery) have rebated reveals and segmental arches with timber lintels internally. Brickwork rises 4 courses to 29cms, the N wall is in Flemish bond and the rest in English Garden-wall bond (header course every sixth course).

The roof structure is intact and noteworthy. There are four king- post trusses with half trusses at the hipped ends, corner tie beams and tusk-tenoned purlins. Timbers are not sawn. The king- posts appear to be bolted through the tie beam but this could not be ascertained from ground level. The roof is still slated except on the S side where it is covered with asbestos cement corrugated sheets.

No documentary or map evidence which dates this building has been found but it appears to be early 19C, possibly earlier. It is used as an annexe to the covered fold-yard (31362/6) which adjoins it on the N side." [1] [2].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

No change [3] [4].

Listed building description:

"Covered yard. Mid-late C19 incorporating earlier building. Red brick in English garden wall bond. Welsh slate roof to western bay of west range, otherwise corrugated asbestos. Yard faces north and east, incorporating earlier barn in south-western section. North elevation: 3 gabled bays, outer bays canted, left bay masked by later yard (not of special interest). Each bay has panelled pilasters defining 3 giant round-arched panels. Central bay: central double-door with bracketed band and round-arched boarded opening above. Flanking panels each have a blind round-arched recessed panel with same above on bracketed band. Oculi in apex. Left and right bays have a central round-arched door, decorative sunken crosses in black brick and oculi in apexes. East elevation: 3 gabled bays, central bay slightly taller, with offset buttresses. Central bay has tall round arch. Each cambered header-brick arch to outside. Over each arch is a louvered round-arched opening. Added C20 single storey range on right not of special interest. Interior: round-arched arcades." [5].

Management Recommendations

References

- ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 1a
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI3 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987, 4/12
- ZP24043 Black and White Photograph: Building 31362A, interior, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 31362

Building

Name

Stable and cart shed, Beningbrough Hall Farm

Grid Reference SE5193058654

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

CART SHED Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

STABLE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/1B

Old National Trust SMR - 31362*2

National Trust SMR - 31362

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 1b:

"Pre-dating the 1852 OS, this symmetrical and articulated building comprises a stable and loft flanked by two cart sheds and with a pentice lying along the N side. The roof of the stable is hipped, as are those of the cart shed and pentice, the ridge of the former running into the stable below the eaves while the pentice roof is arranged as an outshot continuation of the cart shed roofs and as a lean-to where it abuts the stable.

Now used as a hay store, the stable has a brick floor. No fittings remain but mortices for stall posts can be seen in the beams supporting the loft. Joists between these beams are herringbone strutted. The central door opening on the S side has been widened and a sliding door fitted. There are windows on each side of the door which are repeated at the upper level with an additional window over the door. The loft is approached by an open stair in the SE corner. The floor is boarded and the roof is supported by three king-post trusses.

The cart sheds each have two bays with round arched openings. The one on the W side is now used as a box for calves and one opening has been partially blocked to form a round-headed window. Two windows, one with an extract fan, and a door have been formed in the W wall. The cart shed at the E end has been modified to house two bulls. The arches have been turned into windows, as before, the space has been divided lengthwise, openings made in the E wall and two brick-built pens added to the E end. The pentice is used for general storage and all compartments could not be entered. The end walls have been altered that on the E being bonded to the original brickwork. Larger bricks have been used. The roof is supported by half king-post trusses which in turn are supported by a strutted beam running close to the N wall of the main building.

The building is built in slop bricks laid Flemish bond and rising four courses to 27cms. Apart from the arches to the cart sheds, the brickwork is quite plain, although it is finished with two projecting courses at the eaves, the top one having alternately projecting headers. A brick chimney stack rises above the roof of the stable at the SE corner. It has a square, terra cotta pot which serves the flue from a boiler situated in the pentice. This flue is cased in concrete blockwork as it rises in the stable. Roofs are covered with slates, those to the lower roofs are laid with open joints, those to the stable normally. The stable has jointed hip and ridge tiles, the rest are weathered with lead." [1]-[3].

Site visit 24/03/04:

As described by Menuge in 1988. The interior was not fully accessible due to the presence of stock and so minor alterations may have been carried out since 1988 [4]-[7].

The building is possibly shown on the 1841 tithe map, but does not appear on the 1834 map [8] [9].

Management Recommendations

References

- ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 1b
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- AI67 Black and White Photograph: Stable and cart shed with covered yard to rear, Home Farm, looking south-east, , Ed Dennison,
- AI123 Digital Image: Stable and cart shed with covered yard to rear, Home Farm, looking south-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI6 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby ..., , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,
- ZP31290 Black and White Photograph: Building 31362B, from SW, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,
- ZP38722 Black and White Photograph: Building 31362B, from NE, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 31363

Building

Name

Newton Lodge, north side of Beningbrough Park

Grid Reference SE5121959600

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

LODGE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

GATE LODGE Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1900 AD

Status

Listed Building (II) - 4/18

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31363

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1031

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1031:

"Newton Lodge stands at the NW corner of the park at the S end of the village street of Newton-on-Ouse. Obviously not a "vernacular" building, it has been attributed to the hand of James Wyatt (1747-1813), designer of the allegedly identical entrance gates at Thirkleby Hall near Thirsk and can be dated about 1780.

Built in fine, limestone ashlar on brick footings and with a brick backing, the Lodge consists of a pedimented arched gateway flanked by two rooms for gatekeepers. The arch projects slightly from these rooms and has a plain plinth and moulded string course which are continued round the building. The lodge rooms have projected corner piers, a plain parapet and a moulded coping. The arch, which has moulded voussoirs, springs from the string course and has satyr head keystones on each side and fluted patera in each spandrel. Within the pediment, again on each side, is a beribboned wreath. There are three acroteria, the one at the apex of the pediment used as a chimney for the flues from the corner fireplaces in the lodge rooms. These flues are gathered over the arch and have discoloured the masonry.

The lodge rooms, now unplastered, have screeded floors. Each has a window in the N and S wall and doors onto the central carriageway. The windows are twelve-light double-hung sashes without horns with plain, stone cills. The doors are six panelled with two intermediate rails and central muntins. The two bottom panels are flush, the four unequal panels above are moulded with raised grounds. Frames are moulded, the original handles survive. Each door has a worn stone threshold, which is let into the plinth at the sides, and single flagstone apron between it and the carriageway.

The roofs could not be inspected but it is probable that they are lead covered - each has a lead-formed rainwater outlet on the S side. The down-pipe is missing from the outlet from the E lodge roof with consequent staining of the stonework.

The gates are wrought iron and although not elaborate are of good quality and in harmony with the building. The pivoted hanging standards are set behind the face of the plinth so that the gates do not project into the carriageway when they are open. The arc of the top rail reflects the line of the arch and is in turn reflected by the curved brace which springs upwards from the doubled intermediate cross rail. Both this and the doubled upper rail have ring motifs between the verticals. Except at the meeting edge, all verticals, including the hanging standards, have spear-head finials (though one of these is missing). The bottom panel has additional, thinner verticals which re-appear above the curved pieces to give and "arrowhead" effect. This motif, inverted, is used at the bottom of the gates.

The Lodge is flanked by a low wall of later date surmounted by a cast iron railing [2]-[15].

Site visit 18/02/2004:

As described by Menuge in 1987, although damage noted to gate leaf in 1987 has now been repaired. The building is apparently unoccupied and disused [16] [17].

Listed Building description:

"Entrance archway with gates, lodges and flanking wall. Late C18, gates mid C19. Possibly by James Wyatt. For Margaret and Gilbert Bouchier. Ashlar, cast-iron railings. Pedimented round-headed archway flanked by lower, single-storey, 1 bay lodges and recessed wall. Archway: surround breaks forward with plinth and impost band continuing as cornice to lodges. Archivolts with keystone head and sunken flowers in spandrels. Corniced pediment with laurel wreath in tympanum. Ridge stack. Gates are ramped with spear-headed finials to bars, arrow-finials and pendants to dog bars, and circles forming bottom dog-bar and top rails. Lodges each have one 12-pane sash, 6-panel doors to inner returns, angle pilasters and a continuous plinth, cornice and blocking course. Low coped flanking walls have taller plain piers with capstones at each end and support railings with spear-headed finials. The archway is identical in design and dimensions to that at the entrance to Thirkleby Hall, near Thirsk, built to the designs of James Wyatt c1780 (Price and Ruffhead, p78). S Price and G Ruffhead (eds), Three Yorkshire Villages, 1973." [18].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI3 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987, 4/18
- ZP11368 Black and White Photograph: Newton Lodge from the park, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP12388 Black and White Photograph: Newton Lodge: view from the SE, including staining from missing downpipe, , A Menuge, 01/12/
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP14544 Black and White Photograph: Newton Lodge: E leaf of gate, from S, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP16743 Black and White Photograph: Newton Lodge: Detail of top rail of gate, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP21588 Black and White Photograph: Newton Lodge: view through the arch and onto the village street, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP26410 Black and White Photograph: Newton Lodge: detail of keystone, S side, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP28143 Black and White Photograph: Newton Lodge: detail of left hand patera, S side, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP31298 Black and White Photograph: Newton Lodge: central part of pediment, N side, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP32208 Black and White Photograph: Newton Lodge from the N - showing staining from flue system, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP34289 Black and White Photograph: Newton Lodge: door to E lodge with original handle., , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP40467 Black and White Photograph: Newton Lodge: west lodge from the SE, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP40468 Black and White Photograph: Newton Lodge: central part of the pediment from the S, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP43268 Black and White Photograph: Newton Lodge from the NW, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,
- ZP4600 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1031 - Newton Lodge, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988,
- ZP46207 Black and White Photograph: Newton Lodge: Detail of railings flanking the lodge, , A Menuge, 01/12/1987,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 31684

Building

Name

Beningbrough Lodge, east side of Beningbrough Park

Grid Reference SE5241558618

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

GATE LODGE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31684

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1032/1

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1032:

"Beningbrough Lodge stands due E of the Hall and is approached by minor roads from the village of Shipton on the A19 York - Northallerton road. Travelling from York, it is the nearest entrance to the Park but until road transport became easier it did not have the importance of Newton Lodge and was not marked with a gatehouse until the early 19th century. Two probable reasons were: the estate village of Newton-on-Ouse would have offered all every-day services and facilities and: the river provided easy transport for goods and people. This is confirmed by the OS 1852 map which shows that the Park road from Newton Lodge took a direct line to the Hall, unlike that from Beningbrough Lodge, and also that there were two mile posts on the river between Nun Monkton and Newton-on-Ouse recording distances to York, Linton and Selby. A 19th century vicar of Newton records the volume of river traffic in the mid 19th century. (Rev. M.C.F. Morris: "Yorkshire Reminiscences" O.U.P. 1922.)

The Lodge can be divided into four elements:

- 1). The original gatehouse.
- 2). The addition on the W side.
- 3). The linked outbuildings.
- 4). The free-standing screen wall and gateways E of the Lodge.

1). The original gatehouse is square in plan and built in ashlar, now painted white. There is a projecting, black painted plinth and a strongly weathered string course at first floor level. The projecting eaves have a moulded fascia and are "supported" by four pairs of shaped brackets on each side. The angle of the slated roof is pleasantly eased by shallow sprockets and the lead covered hips rise to a central, disused chimney stack. Built in stone, this stack has moulded capping, badly weathered, and is not painted.

Except for an inserted casement in the N wall at the upper level, all windows are the original six-light, double hung sashes without horns and with the refined glazing bars of the period. Internal reveals are splayed and have moulded architraves. Although no sign of it was found, it has been suggested that there was a central door in the E wall but as the interior has been completely gutted it is not possible to reconstruct the original arrangement with any confidence. Apart from the windows, only two clues to this remain: the central chimney stack which is now unsupported by walls and the vestiges of a staircase on the first floor against the S wall.

2). The brick-built two-storey extension on the W side has few dateable characteristics, much altered, the brickwork is very irregular in places. The barge boards to the slated, gabled roof and the shaped ends of the projecting purlins suggest a date around the middle of the 19th century and the brickwork to the chimneys rather later. That the N stack is an addition is clear from the straight joint in the gable and the brick-on-edge course at its foot.

The porch, which has been added on the N side, has a gabled, pantiled roof with moulded barge boards and projecting, shaped "purlin" ends. The door is recent.

A brick pier has been built as a buttress at the NW corner of the building. This seems only lightly tied into the wall, only two bricks can be seen to be bonded on face. Windows in addition are double-hung sashes with horns which may be late 19th or early 20th century. A ventilator in the S gable has been formed with three air-bricks set on end with a surround of splayed, plinth bricks, these are

not bonded at the jambs.

Internally there is a room at each level; the upper room has been divided to form a bathroom with a large lobby. A staircase has been inserted against the S wall. This has fifteen risers with winders at head and foot. At the upper end this stair intrudes into the original building causing a triangular bulkhead to be formed in the room below to house the winders.

3). West of the extension, two free-standing outbuildings have been linked by a screen wall to form a compound. On the N side, the smallest of these buildings, a coal and wood store, has also been linked to the house by a lightly constructed kitchen. This is entered from the house extension and has a door into the central yard. The range on the S side has three compartments, these are: a disused privy at the W end, a central store with shuttered window and a blocked ventilator in the door, a smaller store. Each of these compartments has a planked door with tulip head hinges. Between this range and the house is a covered passage, open to the yard and with a roundheaded arched doorway (stone imposts) in the screen wall which leads out to the garden on the S side of the house.

Generally, the brickwork is in facing bond, the number of stretcher courses to each header course varying. The kitchen wall to the yard is in stretcher bond and is not in cavity construction. The roof to the kitchen and fuel store is corrugated sheeting whilst the roof to the other range is pantiled, moss covered because of the very low pitch. The top of the screen wall is curiously "castellated" with terra cotta copings. These have a stepped hollow section.

4). The screen wall and gates standing east of the Lodge are late 19th century, although the gate piers are earlier and of better quality. The junctions of the wall with the piers is unconsidered and the detailing of the brickwork coarse. Additionally, the curved panelled sections of the wall are not symmetrical, the line of the southern section being diverted to avoid a tree which still stands.

No documentary evidence has been found concerning the building of this section, nor indeed of the Lodge itself. Map evidence is not clear either but it seems likely that the piers were present when the 1852 OS was made and that the walls were added before the 1907 revision. The wrought iron fence between the Lodge and the screen wall is early 19th century and probably contemporary with the original part of the house.

The gate piers are square in plan, tall and finished with a moulded, weathered capping surmounted by a ball finial. They stand on a slightly projecting ashlar plinth and have ashlar quoins, alternately flush and advanced similarly to those of the main entrance door to the Hall. Between the quoins the exposed face of the brickwork core is finished with thin, dense render. At the time of the survey the S pier of the N gate had been knocked down by traffic.

The screen wall is built in a light coloured gault brick, the wings have a common red brick backing. Rising four courses to 32cm, these wings have four recessed panels each separated by two-brick wide piers. At the top and bottom of the panels are courses of splayed plinth bricks, the top one inverted. Above this is a course of ogee bricks set on edge and alternately inverted surmounted by another inverted plinth brick course and a plain, stone copping. At the ends of the wings are two-brick square piers with strongly weathered cappings. The wall coping runs through the piers two courses below the capping but the ogee course and the plinth bricks are stopped. At the time of the survey the S pier had been partly demolished and the coping stone and all above it, two courses of brickwork and the capping, were missing [1]-[15].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

As described by Menuge in 1987. The damage to the gate pier and the gate referred to in 1987 has since been repaired [16] [17].

First depicted on the 1841 estate map [18].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP14174 Black and White Photograph: Beningbrough Lodge, N wall of extension - detail of porch, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,
- ZP14175 Black and White Photograph: Beningbrough Lodge, N wall of extension, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,
- ZP14500 Black and White Photograph: Beningbrough Lodge, N wall of extension - detail of porch, close-up of porch gable, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- ZP15945 Black and White Photograph: Beningbrough Lodge, interior of compound, N side, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,
- ZP17188 Black and White Photograph: Beningbrough Lodge, the south gate, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,

- ZP18643 Black and White Photograph: Beningbrough Lodge, and extension, from S, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,
- ZP22980 Black and White Photograph: Beningbrough Lodge, S side of compound, showing arched door and "castellations", , A Menuge 01/11/1987,
- ZP23561 Black and White Photograph: Beningbrough Lodge, from W, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,
- ZP26882 Black and White Photograph: Beningbrough Lodge, from the E, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,
- ZP31147 Black and White Photograph: Beningbrough Lodge, E side., , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,
- ZP44904 Black and White Photograph: Beningbrough Lodge, wrought iron rail between the lodge and screen wall., , A Menuge, 01/11/1
- ZP4495 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1032 - Beningbrough Lodge, , A Menuge, 1987,
- ZP45016 Black and White Photograph: Beningbrough Lodge, interior of compound, S side, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,
- ZP45962 Black and White Photograph: Beningbrough Lodge, N side., , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,
- ZP47123 Black and White Photograph: Beningbrough Lodge, and extension, from SW, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 31694

Building

Name

Racquets Court, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5192058590

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

RACQUETS Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD
COURT

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31694

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1033/1

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1033:

"The Squash Court is not shown on the 1893 OS 1:25000 but appears on the 1907 6" OS.

The building is a simple brick-built shed with piers at the N quoin, one in the centre of the N wall and three in each of the E and W walls. These last are equally spaced but those at the S end are set in about a metre from the S wall which has a wide double sliding door with a wider window above it. The pantiled roof is supported on three king-post trusses, two bearing on the piers in the flank walls and the third on the ends of the S wall. This truss is exposed and treated decoratively, the "purlins" are shaped and projected to form an overhanging gable. The king-posts and principal rafters are tied to the tie-beam with wrought iron straps. Purlins are cleated, common rafters and sarking are new.

Brickwork is in English bond and built in precise, smooth red bricks rising 4 courses to 35cms. At the foot, walls are flush with the piers and this projection is finished with two courses of plinth bricks. The piers are finished at the head with a course of plinth bricks capped by one plain course. Padstones under the trusses are exposed externally as are the wall plates on which the common rafters rest. The wall plates are laid on a course of brick-tiles. The building is now used as a store/workshop and the concrete floor has been raised some 45cms. Except for the S wall, all walls are rendered internally." [1]-[3].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

As described in 1988 [4]-[8].

An annotation on the VBS front sheet notes that the court was built in 1901 at a cost of #393 19s (as referenced in Lewis Payan Dawney's Expenditure Booklet 1892-1901, held at the Hall in 1991).

Management Recommendations

References

- ZP10238 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1033 - Racquets Court, Beningbrough Hall, , A Menuge, 1988,
- ZP13836 Black and White Photograph: The squash court from the SW, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

AI69 Black and White Photograph: Racquets Court, Home Farm, looking north-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
AI76 Slide: Racquets Court, Home Farm, looking north-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
AI124 Digital Image: Racquets Court, Home Farm, looking north-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
ZP44903 Black and White Photograph: The squash court from the south, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 31695

Building

Name

Bungalow, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5193058686

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

WEIGHBRIDGE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

BUNGALOW Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31695

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/2

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 2:

"The building is an extensive bungalow (with some attic space) of irregular lay-out. It is brick-built with slated and felted roofs. Its present form results from the amalgamation of two 19th century buildings and the addition of numerous other extensions. Two of these have made it contiguous with buildings 31696 and 31697, with which it now forms a large rambling complex. Figure 1 (see original report) shows the three buildings in relation to each other; 31695 is divided into nine parts, labelled 2a-2i.

The original 19th century buildings around which 31695 has developed are shown as 2a and 2b. 2a is a long-gabled range of former workshops, now converted to domestic accommodation, and the only part of the building with attics. It appears on OS 6" 1852 and dates from the first half of 19th century. By the time of OS 1:2500 1893 additions had filled in the space between it and 2a, but these have now disappeared. In 1916, when the Dawnay family sold the Beningbrough estate, 2a and 2b were part of the estate yard, which comprised, according to the Sale Catalogue "Joiners Shop, Paint Shop, Bricklayer's store, Blacksmith's Shop with Penthouse adjoining, Mess Room, Lime Store, and weighbridge with weighing machine". Some of these functions may refer to a further building W of 2a which has now disappeared; in any case it is not possible to locate them precisely in the remaining buildings. It is possible, however, that 2b, also dating from the first half of the 19th century, may with its square plan, high roof and large entrance (now infilled by a bow window, be the weighing machine house referred to.

At some time after 1916 2a was converted to domestic accommodation, along lines similar to the original conversion of building 31696 - i.e.: a series of S-facing rooms connected by a passage along the N side. This entailed numerous alterations, in particular the reduction of two cart entrances in the S wall to window openings. At the same time a lean-to was added to the N side. Other additions date from after the current (1966) OS 1:2500 sheet was surveyed, as does, presumably, the conversion of 2b to domestic use.

A brief description of each part follows:

a) Small slop brick (4 courses = 27cm) in English facing bond (headers every sixth course) with projecting eaves course. Gabled slate roof with leaded ridge. Four ridge mounted chimneys; fireplaces to two towards W removed. Roof construction and attics not seen; attics lit by skylights and by original window with cambered brick arch in E gable; opposing blind window in W gable. Two semi-elliptical rebated cart entrances in S wall have been infilled and windows inserted; iron hinge butts in stone anchors indicate former presence of double doors. Cambered brick arches distinguish two blocked windows in the S wall; a third has been widened and the arch removed; two corresponding openings in the N wall partially blocked and retained as cupboards. French windows in S wall probably replace smaller opening. Two windows in E gable occupy original openings which have been raised, leaving stone sills in situ. Joinery, fittings etc., all modern, except E attic window. Ground-floor accommodation comprises three bedrooms (one with en suite WC and fitted cupboards), two lounges (one extending into 2g) and study/office.

b) Slop brick (4 courses = 30cm) with triple stepped eaves course similar to that on original portion of Horse Surgery (see site 31700), with which it is probably contemporary. Hipped roof, slated in regular courses except for large bottom course in stone (cf again building 31700); leaded hips. Probable cart entrance with limber lintel in E wall now filled by bow window; inserted modern door with rectangular fanlight adjacent. Modern chimney added to S wall. Lobby and cloakroom have been partitioned off; remainder forms with

2h, through knocked out W wall, a large kitchen-dining room.

c) Lean-to addition against N side of 2a, c.1920? Larger orange- red brick (4 courses = 36cm) in English facing bond; plain eaves course. Shallow pitched felt roof with exposed purlin. Now used as bathroom and TV lounge, the latter probably former kitchen: remains of a chimney indicate fireplace removed from NE corner, and waste pipe has been removed beneath small bay window.

d) Modern infill connecting 2a and 2b. Brick cavity wall (4 courses = 32cm); flat felt roof. Comprises bedroom and store with skylit passage.

e & f) Modern outshot extension against N side of 2a with projecting gabled porch. Brickwork as 2d, but with dentilled eaves course, carried up pitches of porch gable. Slate roof with boarded ceiling. Used as entrance hall, with shower room extending slightly into 2a.

g) Modern outshot against S side of 2a. Brickwork and eaves course as 2e. Slate roof. Small kitchen; boiler room (not entered) with brick chimney; remainder incorporated into large lounge in 2a.

h) Infill connecting 2b with building 31696; domestic conversion and shallow-pitched felt roof modern; N and S walls of different ages, S older. N wall of orange-red brick in garden wall bond, block-bonded with 31696; S wall of same orange-pink slop in English facing bond as 31696, with which it is tied in - possibly contemporary, but not marked on any map prior to OS 1:2500 1966. French windows inserted in S wall, gaving onto earlier stone- flagging. Forms part (with 2b) of large kitchen-dining room. A small pantry opens off, occupying part of 31696, but belonging to 31695.

i) Modern covered area connecting 2b with 31697. Shallow-pitched felt roof. Single wall, with fletton bricks to inside face, re- used slop bricks to face fronting yard formed by buildings 31695 and 31697. Belongs to 31696" [1]-[8].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

As described by Menuge in 1988, with a few minor alterations. A single storey projection has been added to the south side of the lounge, utilising an existing modern brick wall. The projection has a slated roof, hipped to the south end; the west wall is almost entirely glazed. Access into the projection is presumably through a doorway inserted into the south wall of the lounge? The stone trough described in 1988 has been removed [9] [10].

A building is shown at this location in 1841 and in 1834 [11] [12].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 2
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- AI6 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby ..., , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,
- ZP17528 Black and White Photograph: Bungalow from ESE, showing various additions, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP21566 Black and White Photograph: Bungalow, Home Farm, from SW, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP27729 Black and White Photograph: Detail of R cart-entrance, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP28762 Black and White Photograph: End bay of building 31696 and 2h., , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP35258 Black and White Photograph: W end of 2a, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP37169 Black and White Photograph: E gable of original EC19 range (2a), , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP46438 Black and White Photograph: Bungalow from SE, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 31696

Building

Name

Former cart shed and cake house (now Bungalow), Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5190058695

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

FODDER STORE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

CART SHED Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31696

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/3

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 3:

"This building now forms the W arm of the complex formed by buildings 31695-7. Originally a separate building, it is brick-built, of six bays, and has a hipped slate roof with leaded hips and ridge. It dates from the first half of the 19th century, first appearing on the OS 6" 1852. The four central bays were formerly open fronted on the S side, probably identifying the building as that described in the 1916 sale catalogue as a "four bay Open Cart Shed and Cake-house". The five bays to the W were converted not long afterwards to bungalow accommodation, and subsequently extended by the addition of an outshot against the N side. The sixth, eastern-most bay, formerly well lit with two original windows (one now blocked) has the appearance of an office of some kind; it is now divided between an electricity sub-station of the N.E.E.B. and a small pantry leading off the kitchen-dining room of 31695.

The gables, the N wall and the S walls of the two end bays are original, mostly in orange-pink slop brick in English facing bond (headers every sixth course) - probably roughly contemporary with the similar original portions of 31695. The E end of the N wall, however, has headers every fourth course, and may be of a different date. Surviving original window openings have, or had, cambered brick arches and stone sills. One survives unaltered as a borrowed light in the N wall, with a window of four large panes; another, adjacent, has been blocked, but the arch remains; a third, unblocked, N window also retains its arch, but the sill has been raised and replaced in timber. In the S wall the easternmost bay has its original arch and sill and metal glazing bars; the corresponding opening in the westernmost bay has had both sill and arch replaced; a further window in the E gable has been blocked, but arch and sill are visible from inside the kitchen-dining room of 31695. A blocked door in the W gable has the same cambered brick arch in brick headers (see 31695).

The roof-space was not entered, but it is apparent that the roof is carried by a series of king-post trusses. These project into the headroom of the rooms below, and are cased up to ceiling height, only the king-post bolts being exposed. Angle-ties, secured by tusk tenoned braces, strengthen the corners of the building. Both the king-post trusses and the angle-ties are repeated in the later building 31697.

The original bungalow conversion consisted of infilling the open S side in a smooth orange-red brick in garden wall bond, block-bonded at each end with the original brickwork. This work appears to be contemporary with the N wall of (h) in building 31695. The chimney, offset just N of the ridge, fireplaces and internal partitions (most of which are out of alignment with the roof trusses) date from the same period, i.e.: 1930s. Subsequently an outshot was added in flatten bricks on the N side - one brick thick in English facing bond for the domestic portion (a particularly late example of non-cavity domestic walling) and half a brick thick in stretching bond for the store. At the same time, probably, windows in the S wall were altered, as was one in the N wall; an additional window was inserted in the S wall in the approximate position of a former door, the bottom half of the opening being blocked in fletton brick. The tall chimney at the W gable is also in fletton brick. A small boiler house, in orange-yellow brick with a flat felt roof, has been added against the W gable, partly obscuring the blocked door there.

The internal arrangements are of no particular interest, except insofar as the distribution of S-facing rooms along a passage against the N wall resembles the original and roughly contemporary conversion of 31695." [1]-[5].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

The building is as described by Menuge in 1988. The garden area to the north of the bungalow has been partly flagged and a raised bed constructed since 1988. The main element of the building measures 17.6m long (east-west) by 5.3m wide (north-south) [6] [7].

Menuge states that the building dates from the first half of the 19th century, but it does not appear in 1841, and appears to have been built between 1841-1852 [8]. However, a building is shown here on the 1834 map of the River Ouse, as the west arm of a U-shaped complex [9].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 3
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- AI6 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby ... , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,
- ZP28762 Black and White Photograph: End bay of building 31696 and 2h., , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP32482 Black and White Photograph: General view of 31696, from ENE, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP41839 Black and White Photograph: General view of 31696, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP47748 Black and White Photograph: General view of 31696, from NE, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 31697

Building**Name**

Cart shed converted to garage, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5192558705**Administration Areas**

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

CART SHED Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

GARAGE Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31697

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/4

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034 Building 4:

"Originally a detached building, this now forms the northern arm of a rambling complex of mostly single-storey domestic and ancillary buildings. Its N and E sides give onto a concrete apron, while the S side now faces onto a gravelled domestic yard, enclosed at its E end by a modern brick wall with rough stone saddle copings. At its SW corner a small covered area connects the building with two bungalows (see sites 31695 and 31696).

The building is an eight-bay open-fronted cart and implement shed, sited on an E-W axis at the northern edge of the farm group. It is brick-built, with timber posts along the open N side, and a hipped roof of Welsh slate with a stone ridge and hips (the latter secured by hip-irons). It first appears on OS 1:2500 1893, and probably dates, therefore, from the second half of the 19th century. Seven of the eight bays are currently used for garage space; the eighth incorporates a workshop and a toilet.

The walls are of orange brick in English bond, facing bond (a header course every fourth course) rising five courses in 42cm, and 1.5 bricks thick. A length of older perimeter wall, of mottled pink slop brick with a stone coping, has been incorporated low down in a section of the S wall. Along the open N side the roof is carried by seven timber posts, of which the four to the W are finely chamfered and coved. The remainder show traces of chamfering, but all are worn towards the base. Stop chamfered beams span between the posts. The seven original roof-trusses have bolted kingposts and mortised struts, and carry a single set of tusk-tenoned purlins. The two end trusses are hipped. The tie-beams rest on the posts at their N ends and on timber wall-plates incorporated in the brickwork at their S ends. The roof timbers exhibit numerous carpenter's marks. Angle ties at each corner are secured by tusk-tenoned braces.

No original fittings survive. (Two iron mangers attached to the outside of the S wall are probably modern embellishments). Inserted hardboard partitions divide a cell of three enclosed garage bays with modern "up-and-over" doors from the four open bays to the W and one to the E. The easternmost bay remains open, but the S half has been subdivided into a small workshop and narrow toilet. Partitions here are of plank and timber rails on brick footings. The workshop retains the original stone-flagged floor below the level of the concrete floor that has been laid elsewhere in the E half of the building. It is lit by an inserted re-used horned vertical sash, with a timber sill and a concrete lintel inside fronted by vertical brick structure." [1]-[5].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

The building is as described by Menuge in 1988, with the following minor alterations. Six of the bays, rather than three are now fitting with up-and-over garage doors. The manger noted on the south side in 1988 has been removed, and an espaliered bush has been trained along the south side of the building in the north-west corner of the gravelled yard. The building measures 21.8m long (east-west) by 6.9m wide (north-south) [6] [7].

Menuge suggests that the building dates from the second half of the 19th century, but it may be built on the site of an earlier building, as a structure is shown in this approximate position in 1841 [8]. A building is also shown here on the 1834 map of the River Ouse, as the north arm of a U-shaped complex [9].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 4
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- AI6 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby ... , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,
- ZP17529 Black and White Photograph: Former cartshed, detail of chamfered and coved post and beam to open front., , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP21567 Black and White Photograph: Former cartshed, now garage, associated with the bungalow, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP35259 Black and White Photograph: Former cartshed, now garage, from WNW, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP46439 Black and White Photograph: Former cartshed, now garage, from SE, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 31698

Building

Name

Modern cottage and outbuilding, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5196858662

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

FARM Post Medieval to Modern - 1900 AD to 1916 AD

LABOURERS

COTTAGE

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31698

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/5

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 5:

"The cottages are not shown on the 1909 1:2500 OS (2nd edition) but are included in the 1916 sale details. Forming a handed pair with front doors and staircases at the party wall, both cottages have mid 20th century single storey extensions at the side. The ground floor windows on the W side appear to have been widened and replaced at the same time as these were built.

The modified ground floor layouts differ slightly but only the S cottage was entered and measured. On the ground floor this has a sitting room on the W side next to the front door and staircase. At the rear is a full-width kitchen-dining room which was originally subdivided. The side extension has an entrance lobby, which connects with the kitchen-dining room, a bathroom and a store-workshop. On the first floor there are three bedrooms and a small boxroom over the front door lobby.

The cottages are brick built in stretcher bond, indicating an early example of cavity wall construction. Roofs are gabled and slated, chimney stacks are in brickwork with oversailing courses and clay pots. The original windows are double-hung sashes set in rebated reveals, modern windows are set on face." [1]-[5].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

Buildings as described by Menuge in 1988. A small single storey brick-built garage with a pitched slated roof and door in the west gable has been added to the rear of each cottage since 1988 [6] [7].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 5
- ZP27730 Black and White Photograph: Farm workers cottages, Outbuilding at rear, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP28759 Black and White Photograph: Farm workers cottages, from SE, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,

ZP37170 Black and White Photograph: Farm workers cottages, Home Farm, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,

ZP41841 Black and White Photograph: Farm workers cottages, from NE, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 31699

Building

Name

The Garden House, Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5185058570

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

HOUSE Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31699

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/6

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 6:

"The building marked "Garden House" shown on the 1852 OS 6" does not appear to have been as deep as the present house which, stylistically, suggests the second rather than the first half of the nineteenth century. If it is the same building it is unlikely to predate the map by more than a few years.

The house is asymmetrical, double fronted and double pile. Rooms are disposed on either side of a straight-flight stair rising from a small lobby inside the main entrance on the S side. A secondary but more convenient way in is via the adjoining pentice built against the heated N wall of the walled garden. The brickwork of the house rises 4 courses to 35cms and is in irregular bond. Slop bricks are used but the pilasters at the quoins and on the N side are in light-coloured gault brick similar to those used on the water tower (survey 1035) and for the screen wall to Beningbrough Lodge (survey 1032). The pilaster at the SW corner is off-set to accommodate the adjoining garden wall which is upswept where it meets the house. A round-arched recess occurs in the W gable. The roof is slated with shaped ridge tiles. Eaves and gables overhang, purlins project, there are plain eaves and barge boards. Chimney stacks are brick with oversailing courses, pots are clay and round. Windows are double hung sashes, those on the S side set in stepped, rebated reveals in gault brickwork. The ground floor windows on the S side appear to have been doubled or to have had vertically sliding shutters. Few internal details of note: doors are panelled and moulded, marble-painted fire surround in SW ground floor room." [1]-[6].

Not inspected as part of the Historic Landscape survey [7].

Management Recommendations

References

- ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 6
- ZP16601 Black and White Photograph: The Garden House, view from the NE, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP21396 Black and White Photograph: The Garden House, view from the NW, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP36685 Black and White Photograph: The Garden House, detail of wrought iron gate leading to the walled garden., , A Menuge, 01/03.

ZP47745 Black and White Photograph: The Garden House, south front, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,

ZP47749 Black and White Photograph: The Garden House, view from the walled garden, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 31700

Building**Name**

The Horse Surgery, Beningbrough Hall Park

Grid Reference SE5212558800**Administration Areas**

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

HORSE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

HOSPITAL

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31700

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/7

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 7:

"An isolated single-storey building situated at the E end of the former tench pond in what is known as the Hospital Field, the "Horse Surgery" is built in slop brick (4 courses = 32cm) with slate roofs and lies on an E-W axis. Originally a four-bay stable with a N-facing double entrance, it has been nearly doubled in size by the addition of a five-bay lean-to against the E wall. The former seems to have provided extra stabling; the latter was probably a fodder store; all three parts of the building are now used for storage. OS 6" 1852 appears to show the building complete in its present form. A pre-1850 date seems reasonable for the original portion, but the finer slate roofs of the additions and the presence of stamped rail- or water-borne brick (as opposed to brick manufactured on site) in the S addition suggests the possibility of later rebuilding.

The original stable is of masonry 1.5 bricks thick in weaker variant of English bond, facing bond (a header course every sixth course). A double stepped eaves running round all four sides consists of a single projecting course topped by two further projecting courses (sketch illustrated in original report).

There are numerous cracks in the masonry towards the W end of the building - visible particularly on the inside face of the W wall - resulting from the proximity of the now partially drained tench pond, and in spite of angle ties being employed to strengthen the corners. A small portion of masonry low down in the SW corner has been rebuilt inside. The double entrance is spanned by a timber lintel, supported midway by a post. The stable doors are partly cut away at the top, and consist of two thicknesses of wide tongue and grooved planks, one thickness laid at right angles to another. Each half door is hung on a long strap hinge with a long fixing plate and a pivot hinge with a T-shaped strap. Windows either side of the entrance (bottom-hung hoppers, opening inwards, two large panes each in chamfered frames) have timber sills and timber lintels internally with a brick header course to the outside face. Vents in the S and W walls are cruciform; there is an additional rectangular vent in the N wall.

The hipped roof is laid with rough slates in diminishing courses secured to battens. There are particularly large slates to the bottom course of both the E and W ends. Ridge and hips are of sawn stone, the latter held in place by wrought iron hip-irons. The roof is carried by three strutted king-post trusses bearing a single set of tusk-tenoned purlins, returned at the hipped ends. The two end trusses are met at the apex by an additional principal rising from the hipped end and by two lighter hip rafters rising from the corners. The central tie-beam is failing at its S end. The common rafters rest on a timber wall-plate at the N wall, but are housed on the S side in two raised courses of edge-laid bricks associated with the S addition. Gutters, brackets and rainwater pipe and head on the N and W sides are modern.

The interior is divided into two equal and roughly square compartments by a partition of railway sleepers running S from the post in the entrance. Each compartment was formerly divided into two stalls of approximately 230cm width, on the evidence of scars where the partitions were tenoned into the E and W walls. Further scars suggest that mangers formerly ran the length of the E and W walls. Each stall is equipped with a glazed earthenware basin without a drain bolted in the corner of the building. The basin in the SW corner was the only one which could be examined closely; it is stamped on the underside close to the lip with a roundel bearing the name "Oates and Green Ltd. Halifax". Mass-produced and relatively distant in origin, the basins are probably a later insertion. They may have been used to hold bran mash, a warm mixture of grain, bran, etc., suitable for sick horses or foaling mares, and may therefore coincide with

the conversion of the building from a simple stable to a "horse surgery". The floor of the building is cobbled; the walls are painted black to a height of about 130cm and white above.

The five bay lean-to addition on the S side is built in masonry similar to that of the original stables, but of a single brick thickness, and with a plain eaves course of edge-laid bricks (one of them stamped "SOUTH ELMSALL", a village between Doncaster and Wakefield in South Yorkshire). There is a straight joint where the E wall joins the original building, but at the W end the masonry is roughly tied in (the junction, however, is not quite flush). Along the S wall four interior projections of 1.5 bricks thickness act as piers supporting the roof trusses. The trusses consist of very irregular chamfered tie-beams, with principals supported by two vertical posts apiece and carrying two sets of tusk-tenoned purlins.

Two of the trusses (the first and the third from the W) have been reinforced at the N end. Rafters are partially housed in the edge-laid top course of the S wall, and project slightly through the edge-laid courses of the N wall, so that they are visible inside the original portion of the building. The roof has finer slates than the original building, similarly laid on battens but in regular courses; the verges are unmasked. Two unglazed windows in the S wall have round brick arches and projecting stone sills. The large - now undoor - opening between them has a broken stone threshold and is spanned by two beaded timbers, possibly reused. A similar timber inside spans from the lintel to the next pier to the E, and may have served as a harness rack. Scars in the N wall suggest that the addition was formerly divided into five stalls of an average 240cm width, although, oddly, the divisions do not appear to correspond to the roof bays, so that the trusses interrupt the headroom. The N wall only is limewashed. The floor seems to have been brick.

The smaller E addition is of similar construction to the S addition, except that it has a single projecting eaves course. The junction with the original building is marked by straight joints. The roof is of regularly coursed slates on battens, and is supported by a single tie-beam truss with a principal propped by a single post; the principal stops short of the projecting eaves of the original building at its higher end, while the common rafters abut the eaves without being housed in. There is a single set of tusk-tenoned purlins. An entrance in the N gable has a timber lintel supported by timber posts which are anchored to a stone threshold by iron ties. The door is three wide tongued- and-grooved boards on battens. An unglazed window in the E wall is badly damaged; it has a timber lintel inside faced with a brick header course. The floor is brick and the walls rendered, suggesting that it was probably used for fodder storage." [1]-[11].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

Exterior as described by Menuge in 1987, although repairs have been carried out since then. The west gable has been rebuilt and the building has been re-roofed; the lean-to has different slates. The sides of the opening to the lean-to have also been rebuilt and the gutters have been renewed. The interior could not be accessed [12] [13]. The building is shown on a map of 1841, where it appears slightly longer than the existing structure [14].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 7
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- ZP16980 Black and White Photograph: The Horse Surgery: detail of roof, SW corner, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP18862 Black and White Photograph: The Horse Surgery from the NE, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP19896 Black and White Photograph: The Horse Surgery: original stable entrance in N wall, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP24954 Black and White Photograph: The Horse Surgery from the SE, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP26220 Black and White Photograph: The Horse Surgery: detail of basin in SW corner, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP27551 Black and White Photograph: The Horse Surgery from the E, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP35370 Black and White Photograph: The Horse Surgery: detail of roof - W truss, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,
- ZP35373 Black and White Photograph: The Horse Surgery: detail of roof - central strutted kingpost, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,

ZP39028 Black and White Photograph: The Horse Surgery: detail of window in lean-to addition., , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,

ZP44380 Black and White Photograph: The Horse Surgery from the NW, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 31701

Building

Name

Modern steel framed cow-house, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5198558620

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

COW HOUSE Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31701

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/8

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 8:

"A three-bay, steel framed shed used as a cow-house. Open timber sidings above blockwork walls. Asbestos cement sheet roof."
[1] [2].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

As described by Menuge in 1988. The interior was not able to be inspected due to the presence of stock inside, and so minor alterations may have taken place since 1988 [3] [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 8
- ZP41181 Black and White Photograph: Building 31701 from the SE, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 31702

Building

Name

Modern steel farmed stock shed, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5198558620

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

ANIMAL SHED Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31702

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/9

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 9:

"A steel framed, open sided stock shed divided into eight compartments with pens on the S side. Timber sidings above blockwork, asbestos cement sheet roof." [1] [2].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

As described by Menuge in 1988. The interior was not able to be inspected due to the presence of stock inside, and so minor alterations may have taken place since 1988 [3] [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 9
- ZP33248 Black and White Photograph: Building 31702 from the SE, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 31703

Building

Name

Modern steel framed shed, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5199058580

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

SHED Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31703

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/10

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 10:

"A single bay steel framed shed. Asbestos cement sidings above blockwork to W all, other side open. Asbestos cement roof." [1] [2].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

As described by Menuge in 1988. The interior was not able to be inspected due to the presence of stock inside, and so minor alterations may have taken place since 1988 [3] [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 10
- ZP37468 Black and White Photograph: Building 31703 from the NE, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 31704

Building

Name

Modern steel framed shed, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5196558580

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough,Hambleton,North Yorkshire

District Hambleton,North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall,Yorkshire

Monument Types

SHED Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD

Status

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

National Trust SMR - 31704

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/11

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 11:

"A single bay steel framed shed against the Park Wall on W side (open timber sidings above). Open timber sidings above blockwork on N side, other sides open. Asbestos cement sheet roof." [1] [2].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

As described by Menuge in 1988. The interior was not able to be inspected due to the presence of stock inside, and so minor alterations may have taken place since 1988 [3] [4].

Management Recommendations

References

ZP13930 Black and White Photograph: Building 31704 from the SW, , A Menuge, 01/03/1988,

AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,

AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 11

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34062

Monument**Name**

Ridge and furrow earthworks, north end of Beningbrough Park, east of the Coach Road

Grid Reference SE5140059500

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Newton on Ouse, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

FIELD SYSTEM Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34062

Description

Site visit 18/2/2004:

Part of a ridge and furrow field system, located at the north end of the park to the east of the Coach Road. All the ridge and furrow is curvilinear and orientated NW/SE. The earthworks cover an area of c.190m east/west by c.240m north/south.

The field system appears to divide into three blocks of ridge and furrow. The westernmost block is c.50m wide, bounded on the west side by the Coach Road and on the east side by a very shallow NW/SE orientated linear depression, visible to north and south of a small clump of trees. The central block is c.120m wide and runs as far as another very shallow linear depression, c.13m wide at the north end but flaring outwards at the south end. To the east of this, there is a further smaller area of ridge and furrow to the north of a tree clump. This area appears to extend no further east than a modern field boundary, although there may be very faint traces in the field to the east. On average, all these ridge and furrow earthworks are very spread, standing a maximum of 0.30m in height. The average ridge to ridge measurement is c.11m, and the average ridge width is c.4m [1] [2].

The earthworks are located within the historic township of Newton, within an area of former open fields enclosed in 1815 [3]. The ridge and furrow is depicted on aerial photographs taken in 1965, although the area to the east has been ploughed [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI4 Bibliographic reference: Three Yorkshire Villages: Historical Sources of Beningbrough, Linton-on-Ouse and Newton-on-Ouse, S & Ruffhead, G (eds), 1973, pp60-62
- AI29 Aerial Photograph: AP of north end of Beningbrough Park, , , 1965,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34063

Monument

Name

Ridge and furrow earthworks, north side of Beningbrough Park, west of the Coach Road

Grid Reference SE5127059400

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Civil Parish Newton on Ouse, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

FIELD SYSTEM Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34063

Description

Site visit 18/2/2004:

Part of a ridge and furrow field system, located at the north end of the park to the west side of the Coach Road. The majority of the ridge and furrow is curvilinear in plan, and orientated NE/SW, although there is a small block in the north-west corner which is orientated NW/SE. All the ridge and furrow is spread, standing on average 0.3m high, with a ridge to ridge measurement of c.8m and an average ridge width of c.3m. The earthworks cover an area of c.200 north/south by c.150m east/west.

The field system can be broken down into three smaller blocks. The largest block is orientated NE/SW and covers an area c.160m long by 80m wide. On its eastern side, there is a linear spread bank to the west side of the Coach Road, and to the south-east, a natural gully orientated NW/SE. On its western side, the ridge and furrow runs down to the bottom of a natural bank, but cannot be seen to continue across the flat area known as The Falls. The second element is set to the north of the first, and is separated from it by a shallow linear depression, c.12m wide and 0.50m deep. At its western end, there are two narrow north-south aligned platforms, slightly terraced into the natural west facing slope (see Site 34118). To their west, on the flattened area of ground known as The Falls, there is a small area of very spread ridge and furrow which is aligned NW/SE. Its southern limit appears to be defined by a low south facing east-west aligned bank [1] [2].

The earthworks are located within the historic township of Newton, within an area of former open fields enclosed in 1815 [3].

It is possible that the ridge and furrow earthworks in The Falls results from land drainage works carried out in the 1890s [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI4 Bibliographic reference: Three Yorkshire Villages: Historical Sources of Beningbrough, Linton-on-Ouse and Newton-on-Ouse, S & Ruffhead, G (eds), 1973, pp60-62
- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34064

Monument

Name

Boundary bank (township boundary), north part of Beningbrough Park

Grid Reference SE5121059290

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Civil Parish Newton on Ouse, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

BOUNDARY Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD
BANK

Status

National Trust SMR - 34064

Description

Site visit 18/2/2004:

A boundary bank runs through the north part of the park. It is aligned approximately NE/SW and has a curvilinear plan. It appears in part to be an augmentation of a natural slope, and extends for some c.720m and is c.25m wide overall. It is described below from west to east.

At its west end, the boundary is formed by a very shallow depression, some c.6m wide and 0.2m deep, running across the area known as The Falls; this however, may be associated with a more recent drainage feature (see site 34065). Some 80m to the east, the boundary is visible as a spread north-facing bank, c.15m wide but only c.1.5m in height, returning to the south at its west end. The bank continues in the same form to the east of the Coach Road. Some c.100m to the east of the Coach Road, the bank is interrupted by a curving shallow depression c.12m wide (see Site 34126). To the east of this feature, the best preserved section of the boundary survives as a raised linear earthwork, c.20m wide, 1.5m high to the north side but only 0.5m high to the south side; several mature oak trees stand on this section.

Further to the east, towards the edge of the survey area, the bank passes through an area of improved pasture and has been spread by ploughing to over 30m in width. It is poorly defined towards its eastern end. A similarly spread and poorly defined east facing bank appears to run south from the east end of the bank (see Site 34127) [1]-[3].

The earthwork lies on the boundary between the historic townships of Newton-on-Ouse to the north, and Beningbrough to the south; the former open fields to the north within Newton-on-Ouse were enclosed in 1815 [4]. No boundary is shown here on Jeffrey's map of 1775, the only feature being a drain which runs through the park further to the south [5]. Greenwood's map of 1817 shows a dotted line along the line of the earthwork [6]. It does not appear on a later map of 1834, but the township boundary is labelled as being along "Course of Track or Drain, and Centre of Track of Old Fence" on the OS map of 1852 [7] [8]. The boundary appears as a dotted / dashed line on the 1841 tithe maps, but is not otherwise distinguished [9] [10]. The boundary appears only as a dotted line in 1893 and 1910 [11] [12].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI4 Bibliographic reference: Three Yorkshire Villages: Historical Sources of Beningbrough, Linton-on-Ouse and Newton-on-Ouse, S & Ruffhead, G (eds), 1973, pp6-62

- AI5 Map: Jeffrey's 1775 map of Yorkshire (plate 8), , Jeffrey, 1775,
- ZP10097 Map: Greenwood's 1817 map of the West Riding, , J Greenwood, 1817,
- AI6 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby ... , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI17 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Newton upon Ouse, , , 1841,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- AI90 Digital Image: General view of township boundary, east side of Coach Road, looking east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 34065

Monument**Name**

Drain / culvert, The Falls

Grid Reference SE5125559310**Administration Areas**

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Civil Parish Newton on Ouse, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

CULVERT Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34065

Description

Site visit 18/2/2004:

A drain/culvert is located in The Falls, in the north part of the park. The drain is formed by a c.1.5m square sandstone slab laid over a brick shaft which is at least 2m deep. At the base of the shaft, water can be seen running in from the north-east and exiting to the south-west. The slab is surrounded by a horse-shoe shaped bank, open to the north side, c.6m across in total, and standing up to 0.4m in height. A shallow linear depression to the west (see site 34064) may be associated. The drain can be seen in the river bank to the west where it discharges into the River Ouse. Here it emerges from beneath a modern man-made brick retaining wall as a narrow channel, or culvert, with sides of an older slop moulded red brick, partly ruinous. It may once have been capped or covered in some way [1]-[4].

A "Flag" is marked at the location of the shaft on the OS 1852 6' map [5]. A "flagstone" is marked on the later maps of 1893 and 1910, and the point at which the drain enters the river is marked as "Clough" [6] [7].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI45 Black and White Photograph: Drain cover in The Falls, looking north-west, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI91 Digital Image: Drain cover in The Falls, looking north-west, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34066

Monument

Name

Pond, north part of High Closes

Grid Reference SE5180559450

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

POND Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34066

Description

Site visit 18/2/2004:

A pond is located in the north part of High Closes, in the north part of the park. The pond is oval in plan and stands adjacent to a hedged field boundary. The steep sides are set at an angle of 45 degrees and there are no traces of any artificial lining, apart from at the south end, where ruinous slop moulded brickwork suggests the former presence of an access ramp for stock as seen elsewhere in the park [1]-[4].

The pond is not shown here in 1841 [5]. A small rectangular pond is shown here in 1852, in 1893 and in 1910 [6]-[8].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI17 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Newton upon Ouse, , , 1841,
- AI44 Black and White Photograph: Pond, north part of High Closes, looking north, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI89 Digital Image: Pond, north part of High Closes, looking north, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34067

Monument

Name

Flood defences, north-west corner of Beningbrough Park

Grid Reference SE5109059510

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Civil Parish Newton on Ouse, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

EMBANKMENT Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34067

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

Flood defences located in The Falls, in the north-west corner of the park where it is bordered by the River Ouse. Although there is some variation along its c.430m length, the defences are represented by a curvilinear bank, with a flat top (now used as a footpath) c.3m in width. The defences extend further to the north, beyond the area of the park. The bank drops down in two stages to the river. The upper stage is formed by a steep west facing bank, c.1m in height. There is then a flattened area c.5m wide, and then a steep bank caused by erosion up to 4m in height leading down into the river. The flattened area is greatly reduced in area in some places due to slipping and erosion [1]-[5].

The date at which the defences were constructed is not known, although presumably some were in place by the time the Hall was finished in the early 18th century. It is also possible that embankment was used as a road, as in 1802 Giles Earle complained about public coach traffic crossing the park to reach the Nun Monkton ferry [6].

A map of 1834 shows what appears to be box planting along the banks of the Ouse within the park, but no embankment is indicated [7]. The embankment is first clearly shown on the OS 1852 map as an earthwork very similar to its existing form. It is named as "Footpath and Embankment"; another footpath diverges from its south end to run parallel to "The Park Walk". The footpath runs along the top of the embankment today [8]. It is similarly depicted in 1893 and 1910 [9] [10].

Management Recommendations

References

- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP5918 Unpublished document: Beningbrough Historical Survey, , H Michaels, 1986,
- A16 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby ... , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,
- A17 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- A110 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,

- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI46 Black and White Photograph: Flood defences in The Falls, looking south, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI71 Slide: Flood defences in The Falls, looking south, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI92 Digital Image: Flood defences in The Falls, looking south, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 34068

Monument

Name

Ridge and furrow earthworks, Bavener Bank

Grid Reference SE5135059320

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34068

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

A block of ridge and furrow is located in the Bravener Bank area to the west of the Coach Road, covering an area of c.460m north-south by c.120m east-west. The ridge and furrow is aligned NE/SW; the average ridge to ridge measurement is 13m, with an average ridge width of c.4m, and it stands 0.3m high. Approximately half way along the block, there is a sub-rectangular flattened area, c.200m north-south by 35m east-west (see Site 30843). The ridge and furrow appears to respect this area, but it is difficult to see the relationship between the two. The southern end of the area of ridge and furrow is formed by a wide natural gully, aligned east-west; the ridge and furrow extends into this gully, but a spread bank on the south side may represent an old field boundary [1]-[4].

The ridge and furrow is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1965 [5].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI29 Aerial Photograph: AP of north end of Beningbrough Park, , , 1965,
- AI47 Black and White Photograph: General view across possible villa site with ridge and furrow, looking north-east, , Ed Dennison,
- AI93 Digital Image: General view across possible villa and ridge and furrow, looking north-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34069

Monument

Name

Boundary bank, Bravener Bank area, east of the Coach Road

Grid Reference SE5149059150

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

FIELD Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD

BOUNDARY

Status

National Trust SMR - 34069

Description

Site visit 18/02/2004:

There is an earthwork bank in the Bravener Bank area, to the east of the Coach Road. It is curvilinear in plan, measuring c.150m long (north-south) by c.10m wide (east-west) with an average width of c.10m. The bank is flat-topped and relatively shallow sided, being c.1m high to the west and 0.35m high to the east. To the east, running east-west there is a very spread, south-facing (natural?) bank, and to the north-east, what may be a very faint, north-south aligned area of ridge and furrow, although this is uncertain [1]. The origin of the earthwork is uncertain, but it may be a former track or path alignment, although it is possible that the south end curves to the east, possibly to link with an adjacent bank (see site 34070), and so could be former field boundary [2].

Management Recommendations

References

- A1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34070

Monument**Name**

Boundary bank, west of Larch Walk

Grid Reference SE5187058990**Administration Areas**

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument TypesBOUNDARY Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD
BANK**Status**National Trust SMR - 34070

Description

Site visit 18/02/2004:

There is an earthwork boundary bank to the west of Larch Walk. It is aligned east-west and is very spread, being on average c.20m wide and no more than 0.50m or so high in total. The central part of the bank, which is approximately aligned on the avenue formerly extending to the north-east of the Hall, appears to take the form of two north-facing steps. To either side, the bank appears to reduce to c.10m in width, but it is still very spread and low. At its western end the bank fades and may be disturbed by a very spread north-south ridge and furrow; it may link with an adjacent earthwork bank (see site 34069). To the east the bank may continue as a very slight feature along the north side of Larch Walk [1].

It is possible that the bank was once continuous with a better preserved boundary bank (see site 34093) further to the east. These features, together with other apparent boundaries (e.g. site 34086) might form the limits of a large enclosure of medieval date, perhaps a deer park. However, the fact that the bank appears to be of a different form in front of the avenue aligned on the Hall may suggest that it was altered when the avenue was laid out [2].

The bank does not appear on any of the historic maps, but a drain is shown crossing the park, apparently immediately to its north in 1775 [3]. The same feature appears in this position in 1817 and 1834 [4] [5]. It is not shown in 1852 [6]. A line of trees may be shown at its west end on a map of 1841 [7].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2004,
- AI5 Map: Jeffrey's 1775 map of Yorkshire (plate 8), , Jeffrey, 1775,
- ZP10097 Map: Greenwood's 1817 map of the West Riding, , J Greenwood, 1817,
- ZP10097 Map: Greenwood's 1817 map of the West Riding, , J Greenwood, 1817,
- AI6 Map: Rhodes 1834 map, , , 1834, ,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI18 Map: Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34071

Monument

Name

Pond, north of west end of Larch Walk

Grid Reference SE5187059070

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

POND Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34071

Description

Site visit 18/02/2004:

There is a pond, located off the north-west end of Larch Walk. It is sub-rectangular in plan, c.32m north-south by c.10m east-west, with sides 0.7m deep angled at 45 degrees. There is a slight berm or bank all around the pond, averaging c.3m wide and 0.4m high, although it is less visible on the south side. To the west of the pond there is an area of scrubby woodland and to the south, modern disturbance or dumping [1]-[4].

A rectangular pond is depicted here in 1841, 1851 and 1893; it may have been divided at the latter date [5]-[7]. It is similarly depicted in 1910 [8].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- AI43 Black and White Photograph: Pond, north of west end of Larch Walk, looking north, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI87 Digital Image: Pond, north of west end of Larch Walk, looking north, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34072

Monument

Name

Ridge and furrow earthworks, north-west of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5145058650

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34072

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

A block of ridge and furrow is located to the north-west of the Hall. It is curvilinear in plan and orientated NE/SW, and covers an area of c.130m north-south by c.170m east-west. The average ridge to ridge measurement is 8m, average ridge width 3m and overall height 0.30m. The ridge and furrow is split into two parts by a NE/SW orientated bank (see Site 34133). The eastern limit of the ridge and furrow is formed by a former headland (see Site 34074). Adjacent to this headland and apparently respected by the ridge and furrow, are two shallow sub-rectangular depressions (see Site 34113) [1]-[3].

The ridge and furrow is shown on aerial photographs taken in 1999 [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- A130 Aerial Photograph: AP showing area to north-west of Hall, , , 1999,
- A198 Digital Image: Ridge and furrow earthworks, north-west of Hall, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34073

Monument

Name

Probable building platforms, north-west of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5153058775

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough,Hambleton,North Yorkshire

District Hambleton,North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall,Yorkshire

Monument Types

BUILDING Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD

PLATFORM

Status

National Trust SMR - 34073

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

Within an area of ridge and furrow (see Site 34072), adjacent to a headland (see Site 34074), are two shallow sub-rectangular depressions, each c.20m long (north-south) by c.10m wide (east-west) and 0.30m in depth. They appear to be respected by the ridge and furrow, and they are probably building platforms [1]-[4].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI57 Black and White Photograph: Building platforms, north-west of Hall, looking north, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI105 Digital Image: Building platforms, north-west of Hall, looking north, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34074

Monument**Name**

Headland and trackway, north-west of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5149058910**Administration Areas**

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

BOUNDARY Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

BANK

TRACKWAY Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

StatusNational Trust SMR - 34074

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

A linear headland or boundary located to the north-west of the Hall. It is in plan and aligned NW/SE, and extends for some c.220m, curving slightly to the north-west at its northern end. It has an average width of c.10m but is very spread, standing only c.0.3m in height. It separates two areas of ridge and furrow (see sites 34072 and 30851) on different orientations. At its northern end it fades out and appears to be replaced by NW/SE orientated ridge and furrow, but it may in fact continue, indistinguishable from a natural ridge. A spread bank, c.6m wide and 0.3m high, runs south-westwards from the point where the main bank appears to fade [1] [2].

The headland is presumably medieval in date, as it separates two blocks of ridge and furrow on different orientations. However, possibly by 1834 and certainly by 1852, it formed the southern part of the Coach Road leading to the Hall from Newton Lodge (see site 34102) [3]. A trackway is shown on this orientation in 1841 [4]. It is similarly depicted in 1893, but had gone out of use by 1910, with a track shown curving around to its west end and a straight, more formal, approach to the immediate north-east of the Hall itself [5] [6].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2004,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI18 Map: Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841.



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34075

Monument

Name

Avenue, north of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5164058650

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

TREE AVENUE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34075

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

An avenue of trees, orientated NE/SW, flanks the main approach to the Hall from the north-east, the alignment being centred on the front of the Hall. To the south of the Coach Road, the main tarmaced approach is flanked by newly planted lines of trees, a replacement for the avenue formerly located here (see below). The latter is represented by short east-west depressions within the lines of the newly planted trees, having the appearance of ridge and furrow, but more likely to be disturbance caused by the new planting and removal of the original trees.

These features continue to the north of the Coach Road for c.140m as a slightly raised bank, flanked by spread depressions to either side. The depression to the west is c.5m wide and 0.3m deep, and may represent two lines of former tree planting here; a number of old trees survive at the northern end. The depression to the east is of a similar size, but is less well defined. It has a spread bank running parallel to the east, c.3m wide and 0.4m high. At its northern end this is crossed by a short length NW/SE orientated linear bank, c.4m wide and 0.3m high. The latter may be a remnant of ridge and furrow once continuing further to the south-east, parallel to that within site 30851 [1]-[4].

The approach to the Hall is first shown on this orientation in 1910 [5]. The "Lime Avenue" formerly flanking the approach is believed to have been planted between c.1913-16 [6]. An avenue of double tree rows is shown flanking the approach in 1969; these have been cut down and replanted since, although the older trees surviving at the very north end may be a remnant of the original avenue [7]. The outer line of the avenue was cut down in c.1989, and the inner row was felled in 2001 [8].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- ZP5918 Unpublished document: Beningbrough Historical Survey, , H Michaels, 1986,
- AI12 Map: Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map sheet SE5158, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1969,
- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,

AI58 Black and White Photograph: Tree holes in former avenue, looking south, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI106 Digital Image: Tree holes in former avenue, looking south, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 34076

Building

Name

Cattle trough, west of Crow Trees

Grid Reference SE5137058580

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

TROUGH Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34076

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

Trough, west of Crow Trees. The remains of a cattle trough, aligned north-south along the base of a natural slope, with a small platform to the rear, are terraced into the slope. The trough is in a very poor condition but appears to be divided into a number of compartments of equal size (probably five). All parts are built of slop moulded dark red brick, which has been rendered in parts. The trough is c.25m long overall by 0.6m wide internally; the front edge of the trough is 0.24m wide and stands a maximum of 0.30m in height [1]-[6].

A pond is shown here in 1841 [7]. A small pond appears to be shown at this location in 1852 [8]. The existing feature is shown from 1893, but is only half its current length [9]. It had achieved its full, present length by 1910 [10]. It is also possible that the trough was utilised as, or even originated as, a watercress bed [11].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,
- AI49 Black and White Photograph: Cattle trough, west of Crow Trees, looking south-east, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI50 Black and White Photograph: Cattle trough, west of Crow Trees, looking north-east, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

- AI95 Digital Image: Cattle trough, west of Crow Trees, looking south-east, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
AI96 Digital Image: Cattle trough, west of Crow Trees, looking north-east, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

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In no event shall The National Trust be liable for any direct, indirect, special, consequential, or any damages whatsoever arising out of use of this data. The data provided is the property of The National Trust and all rights are reserved.



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34077

Monument

Name

Ice house, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5190058660

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

ICEHOUSE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34077

Description

There are apparently the remains of the arched entrance to a former ice house just visible within the garden of the Bungalow. George Gibson, a gardener at Beningbrough from 1924 to 1960 stated that he filled in the ice house with "garden rubbish" in the 1930s [1].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

The garden was searched but these remains could not be located. The ice house was presumably built to serve the Hall in the 18th century [2] [3].

An "Ice Ho" is marked in this general location in 1852, depicted as a small rectangular structure aligned north-south [4]. It does not appear on later maps [5].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34078

Building

Name

Modern steel framed shed, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5198058635

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

MILKING Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD

PARLOUR

Status

National Trust SMR - 34078

Description

Site visit 24/03/2004:

A very large, recently-erected, single storey, single bay shed forming part of the Beningbrough Home Farm complex, not previously recorded by the VBS. The walls are brick up to 1.8m above floor level with corrugated sheet steel above, with a pitched roof of the same material. There is a large opening in the west wall. Internally the west part is open with the east part containing milking machinery. There is an outshot of the same construction to the north side, housing milk storage tanks, this has a stone plaque inscribed "James Jackson & Sons 1998" [1]-[3].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI126 Digital Image: Modern shed in Home Farm, looking south-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34079

Find Spot

Name

Architectural fragments, east of Garden House, Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5188058570

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

ARCHITECTURAL Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
FRAGMENT

Status

National Trust SMR - 34079

Description

Sit evisit 24/03/2004:

A collection of architectural fragments is stored in an area of scrub to the east of the Garden House. They mostly consist of stone roofing slates, but also include a pair of c.2m tall barley-twist stone columns and pieces of chamfered stone window mullions or transoms [1]-[4]. The material has been brought here from a variety of places in and around the Hall [5].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,
- AI37 Black and White Photograph: Barley twist column, east of Garden House, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI81 Digital Image: Barley twist column, east of Garden House, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34080

Landscape Furniture

Name

Section of estate fencing, south of American Garden, Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5190558385

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

FENCE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34080

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

A c.110m long section of "estate-type" fencing survives to the south of the American Garden. The fence is aligned NE/SW and has a slight bank, 3m wide and 0.30m high, running along the south-eastern side. The fence itself is of post and rail form; the flattened (east?) iron posts stand 1.02m high and are pierced by four rails. The bottom rail is missing in several places [1] [2].

Management Recommendations

References

A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,

A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2004,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34081

Monument

Name

Pond, west of Nut Flat, south of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5188558310

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

POND Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34081

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

A small pond was formerly located to the west of Nut Flat. The site is now represented by a shallow sub-circular depression, c.15m in diameter and 0.3m deep in the centre. It is poorly defined with no visible traces of an internal lining. A very spread shallow north-east facing bank runs south-east across Nut Flat from the area of the pond. This may be a natural feature or a man-made bank damaged by ploughing [1] [2].

The pond is not shown on the a map of 1841 [3]. However, a small square pond is shown at this location on the OS 1852 map, with a second feature slightly to the north [4]. By 1893 the pond had assumed its existing plan and the adjacent field boundary had been altered [5]. It does not appear on maps of 1910, but is shown in 1969 [6] [7].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2004,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI12 Map: Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map sheet SE5158, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1969,
- AI18 Map: Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34082

Find Spot

Name

Column capital, north bank of River Ouse, south-east of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5194058120

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

ARCHITECTURAL Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD
FRAGMENT

Status

National Trust SMR - 34082

Description

Part of a stone column with a capital is located on the north bank of the River Ouse, within a belt of woodland. The column fragment was apparently recorded by Ivan Hall, who noted that it was very similar to those surviving at St Mary's Abbey in York. This may be significant, as it has been suggested that the core of the Hall is built using re-used stone from the Abbey [1].

Site visit 17/02/2004:

The column could not be located during the historic landscape survey [2] [3].

The stone is now missing. Hall's records are at the Hall. The NT's stone conservator (Trevor Proudfoot) says that the stone at Beningbrough and the stone used for the early 18th century repairs to the north transept at Beverley Minster are geologically identical. It may be that William Thornton diverted some of the Beverley-bound stone sourced from St Mary's Abbey to Beningbrough, as he was working on both projects at the same time [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34083

Monument

Name

Ridge and furrow earthworks and field boundary, east side of Ferry Ings

Grid Reference SE5180058250

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

FIELD BOUNDARY Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34083

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

An area of ridge and furrow is located on the east side of Ferry Ings. The ridge and furrow covers an area of c.180m north-south by c.100m east-west, and although spread and poorly defined, it appears to be orientated NE/SW. The average ridge to ridge measurement is c.20m, the average ridge width c.5-6m and the average height 0.30m. The ridge and furrow appears to terminate at a spread NW/SE aligned bank, c.10m wide but less than 0.30m high. There may be other earthworks, perhaps very denuded NW/SE aligned ridge and furrow, further to the east [1] [2].

The earthworks are located in a large field called "Ferry Ings" in 1852, and the bank may be represented by a line of trees [3]. The ridge and furrow is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1967 [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI31 Aerial Photograph: AP of Ferry Ings area, , , 1967,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34084

Monument

Name

Drain / culvert, south-east part of Ferry Ings

Grid Reference SE5174558120

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

DRAIN Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

CULVERT Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34084

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

A drain is located in the south-east corner of Ferry Ings. A curvilinear gully, aligned NE/SE, c.70m long, c.10m wide and 0.30m deep runs towards a brick-built drain or sump. The drain is surrounded by a post and rail fence and has a wrought-iron grid over it. It is c.1m square and built of red brick, forming a chamber which descends to a heavy-duty cast iron sluice or gate, located on the north side. Water appears to run through the chamber from north to south [1] [2].

Management Recommendations

References

A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,

A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2004,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34085

Monument

Name

Ridge and furrow earthworks, south-west of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5152058480

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34085

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

A block of ridge and furrow is located to the south-west of the Hall. The ridge and furrow covers an area c.90m east-west by c.120m north-south. The ridges are very spread, aligned NW/SE, with an average ridge to ridge measurement of c.8m and standing less than 0.30m high. They appear to run as far west as a shallow curvilinear depression, c.8m wide and 0.30m deep. This runs as far as a spread bank which crosses its route. Within the ridge and furrow there is a shallow sub-rectangular depression (see Site 34125) [1] [2].

The earthworks lie within a field called "Well Garth" on the OS 1852 map [3].

Management Recommendations

References

- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- A17 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34086

Monument

Name

Former field boundary / boundary bank, south of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5147058365

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

FIELD Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

BOUNDARY

BOUNDARY Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD

BANK

Status

National Trust SMR - 34086

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

A former boundary bank lies to the south of the Hall. It is represented by a spread, but nevertheless visible feature, aligned NW/SE. It is c.250m long, between c.8-10m wide and 0.3m high. It runs parallel to the south front of the Hall and also some of the garden earthworks (see site 30850) to the north. To the east of centre there is a break in the line of the bank, c.20m in width. The bank cannot be clearly seen any further to the north-west beyond a pond (see site 34087), although its line may be continued by a c.8m wide waterlogged strip, at the base of a natural slope, which curves around to the north. There are also a number of poorly defined earthworks that may be associated with the waterlogged strip to the immediate west of the pond, whilst the main section of the bank appears to have a faint depression, c.10m wide running parallel to its north side. The earthwork does not appear to extend into the area of Nut Flat [1].

Although in the 1852 map, the earthwork may represent an earlier boundary, perhaps medieval, or later associated with the Bouchier manor house to the north-east. Alternatively, it may have acted as an earlier flood defence feature [2]. It may also have been the line of a fence, as depicted by Buck [3].

The bank is depicted as a field boundary on the OS 1852 map, separating "Well Garth" to the north from "Ferry Ings" to the south. The boundary continues around to the north-west, i.e. along the waterlogged strip [4]. The boundary had been removed by 1893 [5].

Management Recommendations

References

- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- A17 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- A110 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- ZP48208 Document: Samuel Bucks Yorkshire sketch book, , Samuel Buck, 1979,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34087

Monument

Name

Skating pond, south-west of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5145058360

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

SKATING RINK Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34087

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

A pond is located to the south-west of the Hall. It has shallow gently sloping sides, and measures c.40m long and c.20m wide. The banks are c.1m wide and 0.30m in height, with no traces of artificial lining. It is surrounded by trees [1]-[4].

The pond is not shown in 1852 or 1893 [5] [6]. It appears in 1910 as an oval-shaped "Skating Pond" [7]. It was created at the same time as the similar feature to the north of the Hall (see site 31356) [8].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,
- AI61 Black and White Photograph: Skating Pond, south-west of Hall, looking west, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI115 Digital Image: Skating pond, south-west of Hall, looking west, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34088

Monument

Name

Possible avenue, south-west of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5147058395

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

TREE AVENUE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34088

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

The remnants of a possible avenue lie to the south-west of the Hall. It is represented by two parallel lines of large mature trees, set c.6m apart and c.8m long, on a NE/SW alignment. The northern line comprises two trees and the southern line is of three trees [1] [2].

Four lines of trees are depicted in this general area on the 1841 tithe map, running north-south [3]. Not apparently shown on the earlier map, although this is not certain [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI5 Map: Jeffrey's 1775 map of Yorkshire (plate 8), , Jeffrey, 1775,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34089

Monument

Name

Possible ridge and furrow earthworks, Ferry Ings

Grid Reference SE5140057960

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34089

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

A block of ridge and furrow is located in the south-west part of Ferry Ings, adjacent to the River Ouse, and covers an area measuring c.100m east-west by c.50m north-south. The ridge and furrow is aligned NW/SE and is very denuded; the average ridge to ridge measurement appears to be c.11m, but it stands less than 0.20m high. Some 150m to the north there may be a section of, similarly poorly-defined, north-south aligned ridge and furrow, but this is uncertain [1] [2].

The field is named as "Ferry Ings" on the OS 1852 6" map [3]. Ridge and furrow also visible on aerial photographs taken in 1967 [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- A17 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- A131 Aerial Photograph: AP of Ferry Ings area, , , 1967,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34090

Routeway

Name

Nun Monkton Ferry (site of), Ferry Ings

Grid Reference SE5130057900

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

LANDING STAGE Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD to 2050 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34090

Description

The Nun Monkton Ferry was first granted by Henry VIII to Lord Latimer in 1538. It was still in use in the 18th century, and did not cease entirely until c.1945 [1]-[3]. "Nun Monkton Ferry" is marked here in 1852 and on following OS maps until at least 1910. Nothing visible within NT boundaries [4] [5].

Management Recommendations

References

- ZP5918 Unpublished document: Beningbrough Historical Survey, , H Michaels, 1986,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34091

Monument

Name

Earthworks, south of presumed Manor House, south-west of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5184058340

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

BUILDING Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

PLATFORM

GARDEN Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34091

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

There are various sub-rectangular earthworks lying to the south of the proposed Manor House site (see site 30482). The earthworks consist of three main features, all of which are poorly defined, covering an area c.40m square. On the east side there appear to be the remains of a small, levelled area or platform, c.20m square. To the north there is a shallow, sub-rectangular depression, c.20m long, c.10m wide and 0.3m in depth. To the west there is another narrow linear depression of similar length and depth, perhaps with a separate feature contained within its southern end. There may be very denuded ridge and furrow to the west [1]-[3].

Without further investigation, it is difficult to interpret these earthworks. However, they are likely to be associated with the adjacent manor house site, and could be outbuildings. However, their position suggests that they could be garden features [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI60 Black and White Photograph: Earthworks to south of early manor site, looking north-west, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI113 Digital Image: Earthworks to south of early manor house site, looking north-west, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34092

Place Name

Name

Pond (site of), south-east of Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5216058420

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

ANIMAL WASH Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

POND Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34092

Description

A pond is shown on the early OS maps to the south-east of Beningbrough Home Farm. It is depicted as a north-south aligned feature, and by 1893 ramps had been added to the north and south sides, presumably to provide access to stock, as seen elsewhere on the estate [1] [2]. It is similarly depicted in 1910 and 1969 - the latter map shows it to be c.10m long by c.4m wide [3] [4].

Site visit 18/02/2004:

The site is now in use as arable land and no trace of the pond survives [5] [6].

Management Recommendations

References

- A17 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- A110 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- A19 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- A114 Map: Ordnance Survey 1969 1:2,500 map sheet SE5258, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1969,
- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34093

Monument

Name

Boundary banks and footpath, The Avenue

Grid Reference SE5226058600

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

PLANTATION Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
BANK

BOUNDARY Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
BANK

FOOTPATH Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34093

Description

Site visit 18/02/2004:

A series of parallel north-south boundary banks and ditches lie within, and adjacent to, the area of woodland known as The Avenue. On the west side of the woodland, in the adjacent pasture field, a c.4m wide depression, 0.5m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, runs parallel to the same boundary. The bank fades c.100m north of the southern edge of the woodland, to be replaced by a shallow linear depression, c.4m wide and 0.5m deep, on the eastern side of the wood, running parallel to the central flattened strip occupied by the existing footpath. To its east, in the adjacent pasture field, a spread bank 4m wide and 0.3m high runs parallel to the field boundary. The depression fades at the point where The Avenue narrows slightly in plan. To the north of this point a c.5m wide, 0.5m high bank runs parallel to the western side of the woodland for c.60m before fading out [1]-[4].

It is possible that "The Avenue" and the "Larch Walk" appear as tracks or roads in 1775 and again in 1834, but this is not certain [5] [6]. The woods are both shown in 1852, and the alignment of the "Larch Walk" suggests that it may once have been continuous with the "Wadeland Dike" and "Park Rein" shown to the east outside the survey area (see Site 34119) [7]. The areas are similarly depicted in 1893 and 1910 [8] [9]. The path/track running through The Avenue forms part of the peripheral circuit around the park (see also Sites 34100, 34103 and 34104).

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI5 Map: Jeffrey's 1775 map of Yorkshire (plate 8), , Jeffrey, 1775,
- AI6 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby ... , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,

- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI42 Black and White Photograph: Bank, west side of The Avenue, looking south, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- AI86 Digital Image: Bank, west side of The Avenue, looking south, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 34094

Landscape Furniture

Name

Gate, south end of The Avenue

Grid Reference SE5226658640

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

GATE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34094

Description

Site visit 18/02/2004:

Gates at the southern end of the path leading through "The Avenue". The gate is formed by two cylindrical cast-iron columns, c.0.12m in diameter, tapering slightly towards the moulded caps and set 1.52m apart. The leaf of the gate is of five-bar form, with diagonal braces; the upper bar is circular in section, whilst the other four are rectangular; all are of wrought-iron. The gate retains its original latch and there is a small chain attached to the west post. The outer faces of the posts show that wrought-iron post and rail fencing once extended to either side. The form of the gate suggests that it is of early to mid 19th century in date but it is not known if it is in its original position. All parts are painted black. Enough remains of the marker's label to be able to attribute the gate to the W. Thomlinson-Walker Iron Foundry in York, and date it to the second half of the 19th century [1]-[4].

It is possible that "The Avenue" appears as a track or road in 1775 and again in 1834, but this is not certain [5] [6]. The wood is shown in 1852, with a path or track passing through it [7]. Similarly depicted in 1893 and 1910 [8] [9].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI5 Map: Jeffrey's 1775 map of Yorkshire (plate 8), , Jeffrey, 1775,
- AI6 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby ..., , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI35 Black and White Photograph: Gate, south end of The Avenue, looking north, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 34095

Landscape Furniture

Name

Gate, south side of road leading from Beningborough Lodge

Grid Reference SE5227058630

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

GATE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34095

Description

Site visit 18/02/2004:

A gate, located on the south side of the road leading from Beningbrough Lodge. It is formed by two cylindrical cast-iron columns, c.0.12m in diameter, tapering slightly towards the moulded caps and set 1.52m apart. The leaf of the gate is of five-bar form, with diagonal braces; the upper bar is circular in section, whilst the other four are rectangular; all are wrought-iron. The gate retains its original latch and there is a small chain attached to the west post. The outer faces of the posts show that wrought-iron post and rail fencing once extended to either side. The form of the gate suggests that it is of early to mid 19th century in date but it is not known if it is in its original position. All parts are painted black. Enough remains of the marker's label to be able to attribute the gate to the W. Thomlinson-Walker Iron Foundry in York, and date it to the second half of the 19th century [1]-[4].

The area of woodland is shown in 1852, with a path or track passing through it [5]. Similarly depicted in 1893 and 1910 [6] [7].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI36 Black and White Photograph: Gate, south side of road leading from Beningbrough Lodge, looking south, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11
- AI80 Digital Image: Gate, south side of road leading from Beningbrough Lodge, looking south, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34096

Monument

Name

Pond, south of Pike Ponds Plantation

Grid Reference SE5231058910

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

ANIMAL WASH Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

POND Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34096

Description

Site visit 18/02/2004:

A small pond is located to the south side of Pike Pond Plantation. It is formed by a sub-rectangular depression, c.8m long (east-west) by c.4m wide (north-south) and c.1m deep, adjacent to a field boundary. The north side is lined with seven header courses of decaying red slop bricks, very similar to those seen elsewhere on the estate. There may once have been a stock access ramp on the east side [1] [2].

The pond is not shown on the OS 1852 map, but it does appear in 1893 [3] [4]. In 1910 there was also a small building to its west, in the corner of the field (see Site 34112) [5].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34097

Place Name

Name

Avenue (site of), south of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5157058380

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

TREE AVENUE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34097

Description

Jeffrey's 1775 map shows an avenue of trees running south from the Hall [1]. Two parallel avenues are shown here in 1817, and a map of 1841 shows a probable avenue running south from a point to the west of the Hall (see Site 34088) [2] [3]. No such features appear on maps after this date, in this position, although it could be argued that the fragmentary remains of such a feature are shown in 1851 to the south of the west end of the ha-ha; however, this may only be a belt of planting. No remains now visible [4] [5].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI5 Map: Jeffrey's 1775 map of Yorkshire (plate 8), , Jeffrey, 1775,
- ZP10097 Map: Greenwood's 1817 map of the West Riding, , J Greenwood, 1817,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34098

Place Name

Name

Avenue (site of), south-east of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5178058370

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

TREE AVENUE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34098

Description

An avenue of trees is shown here on Jeffrey's map [1]. It does not appear on later maps. No visible remains survive [2] [3].

Management Recommendations

References

AI5 Map: Jeffrey's 1775 map of Yorkshire (plate 8), , Jeffrey, 1775,

AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,

AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34099

Place Name

Name

Avenue (site of), west of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5145058600

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

TREE AVENUE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34099

Description

Jeffrey's map shows an avenue of trees running to the west of the Hall [1]. Greenwood's map shows a north-south avenue here in 1817 but this may be trees lining the path adjacent to the river [2]. Not shown on a map of 1834 [3]. A map of 1841 shows a double avenue of trees running west from the Hall [4]. Not shown on later maps. No remains now visible [5] [6].

Management Recommendations

References

- ZP10097 Map: Greenwood's 1817 map of the West Riding, , J Greenwood, 1817,
- AI5 Map: Jeffrey's 1775 map of Yorkshire (plate 8), , Jeffrey, 1775,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- AI6 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby ..., , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34100

Routeway

Name

Larch Walk, north of Beningborough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5220058920

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

FOOTPATH Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34100

Description

Site visit 18/02/2004:

There is a footpath, continuing from that running north-south along the Avenue (see site 34093) to the south-east, located within a narrow belt of woodland known as Larch Walk [1] [2].

An avenue of trees is shown in this approximate position in 1817 but on a different orientation [3]; the same feature appears on Rhode's map in 1834 [4]. "Larch Walk" appears on the OS 1852 map [5]. The route forms part of the peripheral walk around the whole of the park (see also Sites 34093, 34103 and 34104).

Management Recommendations

References

- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- ZP10097 Map: Greenwood's 1817 map of the West Riding, , J Greenwood, 1817,
- AI6 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby ..., , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34101

Routeway

Name

Road, leading from Beningborough Lodge to Hall

Grid Reference SE5242058625

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

ROAD Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34101

Description

Site visit 18/02/2004:

A tarmaced road leads from Beningbrough Lodge to the Hall, via the main avenue to the north-east of the Hall (see site 34075). The road is aligned NW/SE and has a modern post and wire / post and rail fence on both sides for the majority of its length [1] [2].

A road is shown entering the park from this direction in 1775, but the scale of the map is too small to make an exact correlation [3]. However, maps of 1817 and 1834 show that it took a more direct, due east-west alignment (see Site 34129) [4] [5]. It is shown following its current route from 1841, as far as a point to the north-west of Home Farm, where after curving around the north end of the Carp Pond (see Site 30847), it turns sharply to the south-west and runs towards the Hall [6] [7]. It is similarly depicted in 1893 [8].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI5 Map: Jeffrey's 1775 map of Yorkshire (plate 8), , Jeffrey, 1775,
- AI6 Map: Rhodes 1834 map, , , 1834,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- ZP10097 Map: Greenwood's 1817 map of the West Riding, , J Greenwood, 1817,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34102

Routeway

Name

Coach Road, from Newton Lodge to Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5122059600

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

ROAD Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34102

Description

Site visit 18/02/2004:

The Coach Road is a tarmaced road running from Newton Lodge to the Hall, via the main avenue to the north-east of the Hall [1] [2].

The road does not appear to be shown in 1775 [3]. By 1834 the road is depicted as having a curving SE/NW alignment running through the park to the Hall, partly following the line of an earlier headland (see Site 34074) [4]. Also shown on this alignment in 1841, 1852 and 1893 [5]-[7]. However, by 1910 the present alignment incorporating a direct approach aligned on the centre of the north front of the Hall has been created [8].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2004,
- AI5 Map: Jeffrey's 1775 map of Yorkshire (plate 8), , Jeffrey, 1775,
- AI6 Map: Rhodes 1834 map, , , 1834,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI18 Map: Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34103

Routeway

Name

The Park Walk, north of Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5194058720

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

FOOTPATH Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34103

Description

Site visit 18/02/2004:

The Park Walk lies north of Beningbrough Home Farm. The existing section of tarmaced track runs from Home Farm towards a pond (see Site 34071). However, in 1841 and 1852, after this point, the track split three ways. The eastern route ran eastwards along a field boundary to join with the New Road, while the central route ran north for a short distance before terminating at a field boundary. The western route continued to the north and was named as "The Park Walk". It ran as far as the northern boundary of the park, turned along the north edge to Newton Lodge (see Site 31363) and then returned to the south via The Belt as far as Crow Trees, crossing the ha-ha (site 31358) back into the grounds of the Hall. Only the tarmaced section still survives [1]-[4].

Similarly depicted in 1893 and 1910 [5] [6].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34104

Routeway

Name

Track/footpath, south-east of Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5200058545

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

ROAD Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

FOOTPATH Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34104

Description

Site visit 18/02/2004:

There is a track running south from Home Farm towards Warp Gate. The western section of the track is in use by farm vehicles, and is deeply rutted. In 1841 and 1852, the track continued as a footpath from Warp Gate to the north-east along the boundary of the park, returning to the west and then to the north close to Beningbrough Lodge. It formed part of the peripheral circuit around the park (see Sites 34103, 34100 and 34093) [1]-[4]. A route in this approximate location is also shown on maps of 1817 and 1834 [5] [6].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- ZP10097 Map: Greenwood's 1817 map of the West Riding, , J Greenwood, 1817,
- AI6 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby .., , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34105

Place Name

Name

Field boundary (site of), south-east of Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5191058595

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

FIELD Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

BOUNDARY

Status

National Trust SMR - 34105

Description

Site visit 18/02/2004:

A field boundary is shown to the south-east of Home Farm in 1852, running east-west for a distance of c.500m [1]. The boundary survived in part in 1969, but nothing now remains in an arable field [2]-[4].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI14 Map: Ordnance Survey 1969 1:2,500 map sheet SE5258, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1969,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34106

Place Name

Name

Field boundaries (sites of), High Closes

Grid Reference SE5190059300

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

FIELD Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

BOUNDARY

Status

National Trust SMR - 34106

Description

A number of angular field boundaries are shown in the area named as "High Closes" in 1852 [1]. They had been removed by 1893 [2]. Nothing now remains within one large arable field [3] [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- A17 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- A110 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34107

Place Name

Name

South Bower (site of), south of the Walled Garden

Grid Reference SE5181058470

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

HERMITAGE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34107

Description

The "South Bower" formerly lay to the south of the walled garden. It is depicted as a small sub-square building in 1841 and 1852 and it connected to at least three of the network of paths crossing this area; it is not named on the 1841 map [1] [2]. It is not depicted on the later map of 1893 [3].

Site visit 18/02/2004:

One of the paths survives as a raised linear earthwork to the west of the site of the "South Bower", but nothing can be seen of the site itself [4] [5].

Management Recommendations

References

- A17 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- A110 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2004,
- A118 Map: Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34108

Monument**Name**

Flood defences, south-west part of Beningbrough Park

Grid Reference SE5140058930

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

EMBANKMENT Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

StatusNational Trust SMR - 34108

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

Flood defences located along the west and north sides of the River Ouse, around the south-west corner of the park. Although there is some variation along the full length, the defences are represented by a curvilinear bank, with a flat top (now used as a footpath) c.3m in width [1]-[3].

It is not known when the defences were constructed, although presumably some were in place by the time the Hall was finished in the early 18th century. It is also possible that embankment was used as a road, as in 1802 Giles Earle complained about public coach traffic crossing the park to reach the Nun Monkton ferry [4].

A map of 1834 shows what appears to be box planting along the banks of the Ouse within the park, but no embankment is indicated [5]. A belt of trees is shown in 1841 [6]. The embankment is first clearly shown on the OS 1852 map as an earthwork very similar to its existing form. Some planting along the inside of the earthwork is shown and named as "The Belt". The north end of the earthwork is marked by the "Bravener Gate" [7]. It is similarly depicted in 1893 and 1910 [8] [9]. The section of the defences from Warp Gate westwards formed part of the path for the Nun Monkton Ferry, and was designated as an 18ft wide bridle path in the 1815 enclosure award [10].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP5918 Unpublished document: Beningbrough Historical Survey, , H Michaels, 1986,
- AI6 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby ..., , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,

- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
AI32 Document: 1815 Enclosure Act and Award for Newton on Ouse, , , 1815,
AI116 Digital Image: Flood defences, south side of park, looking west, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 34109

Monument

Name

Ridge and furrow earthworks, north of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5152058990

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34109

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

A block of ridge and furrow lies to the north of the Hall, covering an area c.400m north-south by c.240m east-west. The ridges are curvilinear in plan, spread and aligned NW/SE. The average ridge to ridge measurement is between c.8m-11m, the average ridge width is c.3m and the height 0.3m or less; the ridges appear more closely spaced towards the east and are barely visible, perhaps only 0.2m high. The ridge and furrow runs on the same orientation to either side of the Coach Road and the avenue to the north of the Hall. The west side of the earthworks may be defined by a spread linear depression, c.5m wide and 0.2m deep, with a possible platform at the south end of its west side (see Site 34124). The northern limit of this block of ridge and furrow may be represented by a boundary bank (see site 34070), or it may run across it [1] [2].

The ridge and furrow is shown on many aerial photographs, such as those taken in 1999 [3].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI30 Aerial Photograph: AP showing area to north-west of Hall, , , 1999,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34110

Building

Name

Boat House (site of), north-west of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5140058930

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

BOAT HOUSE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34110

Description

A boat house may be shown here in 1852, to the north of Bravener Bank, but it is not named as such [1]. It is shown as "Boat House" with a "slipway" to the west, leading to the Ouse, in 1910 [2]. It was apparently demolished in c.1955 and stone footings were said to be visible in 1986 [3]. They were not located by the current survey [4] [5].

The remains are now scattered, although slight earthworks representing the former slipway are visible when the vegetation is low [6].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- ZP5918 Unpublished document: Beningbrough Historical Survey, , H Michaels, 1986,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34111

Monument

Name

Beningbrough Park

Grid Reference SE5150058500

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough,Hambleton,North Yorkshire

District Harrogate,North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall,Yorkshire

Civil Parish Newton on Ouse,Hambleton,North Yorkshire

Monument Types

LANDSCAPE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
PARK

Status

National Trust SMR - 34111

Registered Park or Garden (II) - GD2059

Description

It is now accepted that the various landscape features within the present park were established by the Earle and Dawney families in the 19th century, although the details as to which elements were created by which remains to be determined. William Dawney employed the landscape gardener W S Gilpin to provide advice or designs for alterations to the landscape. It would appear that the majority of the Gilpin's proposals were not carried out, although recent tree-ring analysis of fallen trees suggests that much tree planting took place around the 1830s. The peripheral hardwood shelter belt from Newton Lodge along Park Walk was planted between c.1800-30, but Newton Lodge Wood itself dates to c 1800, when the oak trees along the Larch Walk and along the boundary of the Paddock were also planted. The belts around Nut Flatt and Coney Garth were probably added between 1830-50, and the trees flanking the Coach Road were planted in c.1830. The Corsican pine near Crow Trees was planted in 1937. A total of 11,000 new trees were planted in the whole estate in 1890 alone [1]-[3].

Management Recommendations

References

ZP5918 Unpublished document: Beningbrough Historical Survey, , H Michaels, 1986,

AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,

AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2004,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34112

Monument

Name

Building (site of), south side of Pike Ponds Plantation

Grid Reference SE5228558905

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

BUILDING Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34112

Description

A small unnamed building is shown at this location on the OS 1910 map, of uncertain function [1].

Site visit 18/2/2004:

No sign of this building could be seen on the edge on an arable field [2] [3].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34113

Building

Name

Cow house, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5190058600

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

COW HOUSE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/1C

Old National Trust SMR - 31362*3

Listed Building (II) - 4/12

National Trust SMR - 34113

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 1c:

"Post 1852, this building resembles 31362 in general form but for several reasons can be separately dated, probably a little earlier:

- 1 The wall between the buildings appears to have been built in two leaves.
- 2 The roof of 31362 is raised on piers above the central arches to increase ventilation.
- 3 Although both buildings are brick built in English Garden-wall bond, the spacing of the header courses differs.
- 4 Purlins are cleats in 31361*3, tusk-tenoned in 31362.

The building has three bays divided by two arcades, originally with eight segmental arches in each (five have been replaced with steel beams). The E wall is canted and this causes the arcade piers to be out of transverse alignment. The roof is supported by king-post roof trusses which have iron tie-rods and timber principals and struts and lapped purlins on cleats. The covering is corrugated asbestos-cement sheeting. Housing cows, the space is divided into stalls with timber posts and rails. The NE corner has been adapted to form part of the milking parlour and a pier has been replaced by two circular cast iron columns to widen the opening. The E wall is buttressed on the line of the arcades. The central bay has a wide round-arched doorway and there are three round-headed louvres, one in each gable. There are round-headed recesses below these louvres in each flanking bay which also have an off-set six-pane double-hung sash window with a segmental arch over. The S wall is panelled and faces an open fold-yard. A wide opening has been made in this wall towards its E end and a steel beam with a central column has been provided." [1]-[4].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

No change [5] [6].

Listed building description:

"Covered yard. Mid-late C19 incorporating earlier building. Red brick in English garden wall bond. Welsh slate roof to western bay of west range, otherwise corrugated asbestos. Yard faces north and east, incorporating earlier barn in south-western section. North elevation: 3 gabled bays, outer bays canted, left bay masked by later yard (not of special interest). Each bay has panelled pilasters defining 3 giant round-arched panels. Central bay: central double-door with bracketed band and round-arched boarded opening above. Flanking panels each have a blind round-arched recessed panel with same above on bracketed band. Oculi in apex. Left and right bays have a central round-arched door, decorative sunken crosses in black brick and oculi in apexes. East elevation: 3 gabled bays, central bay slightly taller, with offset buttresses. Central bay has tall round arch. Each cambered header-brick arch to outside. Over each arch is a louvered round-arched opening. Added C20 single storey range on right not of special interest. Interior: round-arched arcades." [7].

Management Recommendations

References

- ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 1c
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2004,
- AI3 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987,
- ZP40031 Black and White Photograph: Building 31362C, from SE, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,
- ZP43677 Black and White Photograph: Building 31362C, interior, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,
- ZP47153 Black and White Photograph: Building 31362C, S wall, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34114

Building**Name**

Granary / Covered foldyard, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5190058600**Administration Areas**

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

GRANARY Post Medieval to Modern - 1540 AD to 1901 AD

Status

Listed Building (II) - 4/12

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/1D

Old National Trust SMR - 31361*1

National Trust SMR - 34114

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 1d:

"This building resembles 31362*C in form and structure but differs from it in certain respects (cf notes on 31362C). It too is a three bay structure with two arcades of segmental arches supporting "king-post" trusses with iron ties and timber struts and principals. The roof trusses of the centre bay are supported on subsidiary piers which rise through the roofs of the flanking bays from the arcades. Purlins are tusk-tenoned, two per slope for the central bay, one for the narrower flanking bays. The purlins and the beam at the foot of the trusses project through the S wall, which has an oculus in the centre bay. Piers project on the lines of the arcades. The N wall is much more elaborate: the central bay has four brick pilasters, each with a recessed panel, between the outside pairs of pilasters are storied recesses with round arches. In the centre of the bay is a wide round-arched round-headed door (sliding doors internally, track fixings visible externally) within a round-headed recess which contains a sash window similar to that in the S wall. Above this is an oculus. The N wall of the E bay is obscured but is similar to the canted N wall of the W bay. This has four panelled brick pilasters which support stilted arches to three recessed panels. There is a central sliding door (again the track fixings are visible externally) and an oculus in the gable. Below the springing line of the arches, centrally in the panels, are cruciform recesses in blue brick, each containing a central vent." [1]-[4].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

No change [5]-[12].

Listed building description:

"Covered yard. Mid-late C19 incorporating earlier building. Red brick in English garden wall bond. Welsh slate roof to western bay of west range, otherwise corrugated asbestos. Yard faces north and east, incorporating earlier barn in south-western section. North elevation: 3 gabled bays, outer bays canted, left bay masked by later yard (not of special interest). Each bay has panelled pilasters defining 3 giant round-arched panels. Central bay: central double-door with bracketed band and round-arched boarded opening above. Flanking panels each have a blind round-arched recessed panel with same above on bracketed band. Oculi in apex. Left and right bays have a central round-arched door, decorative sunken crosses in black brick and oculi in apex. East elevation: 3 gabled bays, central bay slightly taller, with offset buttresses. Central bay has tall round arch. Each cambered header-brick arch to outside. Over each arch is a louvered round-arched opening. Added C20 single storey range on right not of special interest. Interior: round-arched arcades." [13].

Management Recommendations

References

ZP11449 Black and White Photograph: Building 31361A, interior, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,

ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 1d

AI3 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987, 4/12

AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,

AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

AI68 Black and White Photograph: Granary and covered foldyard, Home Farm, looking south, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI70 Black and White Photograph: Farm buildings at Home Farm, looking north, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI75 Slide: Granary and covered foldyard, Home Farm, looking south, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI77 Slide: Farmbuildings at Home Farm, looking north, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI122 Digital Image: Granary and covered foldyard, Home Farm, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI125 Digital Image: Farmbuildings in Home Farm, looking north, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

ZP34155 Black and White Photograph: Building 31361A, N front, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,

ZP37238 Black and White Photograph: Building 31361A, interior, N end of E wall, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 34115

Building

Name

Cart shed with granary over, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5190058600

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

CART SHED Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34115

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

Listed Building (II) - 4/11

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/1E

Old National Trust SMR - 31361*2

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 1e:

"31361E was built as a four-bay cart shed with a central staircase leading to two granaries at the upper level. It tapers slightly in plan from S to N and shares its E wall with 31361*A. The W wall has eight giant pilasters, paired at both ends and in the centre. The panels between the end pairs are blind but the central panel contains the door to the staircase. The ground floor bays have two-ring header-brick segmental arches, although that at the S end has been bricked up and two nine-pane windows inserted. Above the arches are similar cruciform recesses to those referred to above.

The first floor has nine twelve-pane double-hung sash windows; four in the E wall, three in the W and one in each gable. The fourth opening in the W wall contains a sliding taking-in door with, inside, a hand driven hoist on swivel housings. Beneath the eaves is a cornice of six projecting courses with protecting headers. The gables are similarly treated. The roof is slated and has gable copings. The roof space could not be entered.

Failure of the arch over and cracking beneath the S window in the W wall indicates movement of the structure although the cause is not immediately evident. The bay at the other, the N, end shows signs of movement too and this appears to have been caused by dropping of the segmental arch. However, glass tell-tales dated 11th May 1977 are intact." [1]-[4].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

No change [5]-[15].

Listed building description:

"Cartshed with granary over. Mid-late C19. Red brick in English garden wall bond, Westmorland slate roof. 2 storeys, 4 bays. Bays defined by corniced pilasters paired at ends and centre. Ground floor: 3 segmental header-brick arches over cart doors, and same on right over 2 windows. Between central pilasters is board door with overlight. 1st floor: board door in bay 2; otherwise sashes with glazing bars under flat brick arches. Stepped and dentilled eaves cornice. Ashlar coping. Style continued on left and right returns, the gables treated as pediments. Interior: central stone steps up to large 1st floor room with swivel hoist next to taking-in door. The cartshed adjoins a covered yard of the same period and forms part of an interesting complex of home farm buildings" [16].

Management Recommendations

References

AI3 Greenback (Schedule of Listed Buildings): 46th List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, , Department of Environment, 1987, 4/11

ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 1e

AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,

AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

AI66 Black and White Photograph: Cart shed with ganary over (north end), Home Farm, looking east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI68 Black and White Photograph: Granary and covered foldyard, Home Farm, looking south, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI70 Black and White Photograph: Farm buildings at Home Farm, looking north, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI74 Slide: Cart shed with granary over (north end), Home Farm, looking east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI75 Slide: Granary and covered foldyard, Home Farm, looking south, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI77 Slide: Farmbuildings at Home Farm, looking north, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI121 Digital Image: Cart shed with ganary over (north end), Home Farm, looking east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI122 Digital Image: Granary and covered foldyard, Home Farm, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

AI125 Digital Image: Farmbuildings in Home Farm, looking north, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,

ZP24023 Black and White Photograph: Building 31361B, W side, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,

ZP29308 Black and White Photograph: Building 31361B, interior. Swivel hand-hoist., , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,

ZP36848 Black and White Photograph: Building 31361B, S end, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,

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The National Trust: Monument Details: 34116

Building

Name

Covered foldyard, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5190058600

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough,Hambleton,North Yorkshire

District Hambleton,North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall,Yorkshire

Monument Types

COVERED YARD Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD

Status

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/1G

Old National Trust SMR - 31362*5

National Trust SMR - 34116

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 1g:

"Not shown on the 1909 OS, this building is a covered foldyard between buildings 31362*1-3 which has been enclosed by and infill wall on the W side.

There are two bays each with four trusses spanning E-W. The outer bearings are provided by the surrounding buildings and the infill wall on the W side. Two posts support the internal ends of the centre trusses in the middle of the yard. The roof is covered with AC sheets." [1]-[2].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

No change [3]-[6].

Management Recommendations

References

- ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 1g
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI67 Black and White Photograph: Stable and cart shed with covered yard to rear, Home Farm, looking south-east, , Ed Dennison,
- AI123 Digital Image: Stable and cart shed with covered yard to rear, Home Farm, looking south-east, , Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,
- ZP17570 Black and White Photograph: Building 31362E, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34117

Building

Name

Cow House, Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5190058600

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

COW HOUSE Post Medieval to Modern - 1540 AD to 1901 AD

Status

NT Building Ref. - VBS YORKS 1034/1F

Old National Trust SMR - 31362*4

National Trust SMR - 34117

Description

From NT VBS Yorkshire 1034, Building 1f:

"The dating and phasing of this building is not clear but the section facing the covered yard (31362*5) appears to be shown on the 1852 OS6". The infill between this and the E end of building 31362C is later and has C20 alterations.

The building is brick built with hipped roofs, the E section slated, the W covered with AC sheets. Five metal windows with pivoting opening lights have been inserted in the E wall." [1] [2].

Site visit 24/03/2004:

No change [3] [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- ZP1399 Vernacular Building Survey: NT VBS Yorkshire - Survey 1034 - Home Farm, Beningbrough, , A Menuge, 1988, Building 1f
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP45809 Black and White Photograph: Building 31362D, E side, , A Menuge, 01/11/1987,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34118

Monument

Name

Septic tanks, south-west of Newton Lodge

Grid Reference SE5118059500

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Newton on Ouse, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

SEPTIC TANK Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34118

Description

Site visit 18/2/2004:

There are two platforms terraced into the natural slope of the ground to the south-west of Newton Lodge, adjacent to an area of ridge and furrow (see Site 34063). They are both aligned NW/SE, and each measure c.25m long by c.5m wide, with one set above the other. They appear to be set within their own small enclosure on the end of some ridge and furrow. They may represent the locations of former buildings [1] [2].

The earthworks were subsequently identified as being on the site of two disused septic tanks, built in the late 19th century and used until the 1960s [3].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34119

Monument

Name

Boundary bank, Pike Ponds Plantation

Grid Reference SE5223058930

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

PARK PALE Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

BOUNDARY BANK Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34119

Description

Site visit 18/02/2004:

On the west side of Pike Ponds Plantation, there is a c.50m long section of well preserved bank, aligned NW/SE, c.5m wide and standing c.1.4m high. It has been ploughed out in the pasture field to the north-west, and it fades out to the south-east, perhaps disturbed by other earthworks here (see Site 30849). On the south side of the plantation, at its eastern end, a c.4m wide and c.0.2m deep ditch runs parallel to the southern boundary. It may have a slight ditch on the north side, and there is a better defined linear bank, c.3m wide, on the southern side. The earthworks can be seen continuing beyond the survey area in pasture fields to the east of New Road [1] [2].

It is possible that the bank, and the adjacent Larch Walk, may have been continuous with the "Wadeland Dike" and "Park Rein" shown to the east on the OS 1852 map, and so be either a park pale or woodland boundary bank [3] [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI88 Digital Image: Bank in Pike Ponds Plantation, looking west, 1m, Ed Dennison, 11/5/04,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34120

Place Name

Name

Possible chapel and rabbit warren (field name), east of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5220058200

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

CHAPEL Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

RABBIT WARREN Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34120

Description

The field named as "Coney Garth" was also named as "Chapel Garth" in a c.1540 survey of St Leonard's Hospital lands [1]. This might signify the presence of a chapel in this area, or it could simply refer to an area of held or granted to chapel, which may or may not be in the vicinity. The name "Coney Garth" is also indicative of a rabbit warren.

Site visit 18/2/2004:

The area is now under arable cultivation, and no significant features could be seen at the time of the survey [2] [3].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI23 Document: Survey of St Leonard's Hospital grange at Beningbrough, , , c.1540,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34121

Place Name

Name

Field boundary (site of), east of Beningbrough Home Farm

Grid Reference SE5199058560

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

FIELD Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

BOUNDARY

Status

National Trust SMR - 34121

Description

A field boundary is shown defining the north side of "Coney Garth" on the OS 1852 map, but it does not appear on the earlier 1841 map or the later 1910 map [1]-[3].

Site visit 18/02/2004:

No sign of the former field boundary could be seen at the time of the survey in a cultivated arable field [4] [5].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34122

Place Name

Name

Possible ridge and furrow earthworks (site of), east of The Avenue

Grid Reference SE5235058800

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

RIDGE AND
FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34122

Description

Vertical aerial photographs taken in May 1946 suggest the presence of narrow north-south aligned ridge and furrow in the field to the east of The Avenue [1].

Site visit 17/02/2004:

No earthworks could be seen in a field of improved pasture, although there are some general spread banks at right angles to each other [2] [3].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI24 Aerial Photograph: East side of The Avenue, 1:10000, , 1946,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34123

Place Name

Name

Ridge and furrow earthworks (site of), Nut Flat, south-east of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5220058300

Administration Areas

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34123

Description

Vertical aerial photographs taken in 1951 suggest the presence of north-south aligned ridge and furrow in the southern part of Nut Flat [1] [2]. The area was ploughed by 1962 [3].

Site visit 18/02/2004:

No sign of the earthworks could be seen, in a field which has been ploughed and was in arable cultivation [4] [5].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI25 Aerial Photograph: South-east corner of Beningbrough Park, 1:1000, , 1951,
- AI33 Aerial Photograph: South-east corner of Beningbrough Park, , , 1951,
- AI34 Aerial Photograph: South-east corner of Beningbrough Park, , , 1962,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34124

Monument

Name

Possible building platform, north-east of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5170358630

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

PLATFORM Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34124

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

Within an area of ridge and furrow (see Site 34109) to the north and north-east of the Hall, there is a shallow sub-rectangular platform, c.10m long (north-south) and c.4m wide (east-west). It is aligned parallel to an adjacent linear depression which forms the edge of the ridge and furrow earthworks. The platform is of uncertain function, but may represent the site of a building [1] [2].

An archaeological excavation was carried out in 1991 to the south-west of the platform noted above, preceding the installation of fire fighting tanks, in order to search for traces of a possible stable block shown here on an 18th century painting. No traces were found, but later tree planting in 1992 in the same area did hit red brick and was therefore stopped (see Site 30851) [3].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI22 National Trust Report: Beningbrough Hall, North Yorkshire: Archaeological Investigation November 1991, , K Cale, 1991,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34125

Monument

Name

Possible building platform, south-west of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5152058490

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

BUILDING Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

PLATFORM

Status

National Trust SMR - 34125

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

Within an area of ridge and furrow (see Site 34085) to the south-west of the Hall, there is a shallow sub-rectangular depression, c.20m long, c.10m wide and 0.3m deep. It is of uncertain function, but may represent the site of a building [1] [2].

The earthworks lie within a field called "Well Garth" on the OS 1852 map [3].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34126

Monument

Name

Possible trackway across township boundary, north part of Beningbrough Park

Grid Reference SE5148059420

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Civil Parish Newton on Ouse, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

TRACKWAY Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34126

Description

Site visit 18/2/2004:

Some c.100m to the east of the Coach Road, the boundary bank representing the former township boundary (see Site 34064) is interrupted by a curving shallow depression c.12m wide, with a bank of similar width curving around its northern side; the latter is spread, and stands only c.1m in height. Together, these two features appear to form a trackway or ramp running through the main boundary bank, leading from the higher ground to the south to the lower ground immediately to the north. It may form a pre-cursor to the later Coach Road aligned further to the west [1] [2].

Management Recommendations

References

A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,

A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34127

Monument

Name

Raised area of ground and earthwork, High Closes

Grid Reference SE5195059350

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

BANK
(EARTHWORK)

Status

National Trust SMR - 34127

Description

Site visit 18/2/2004:

A spread and poorly defined east facing bank appears to run south from the east end of the bank representing the township boundary towards a slightly raised area, c.100m by c.120m, in the area known as High Closes. It is possible that these features are not archaeologically significant [1] [2].

Management Recommendations

References

- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34128

Place Name

Name

Avenue and track (site of), north-east of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5156058710

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

TREE AVENUE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

ROAD Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34128

Description

Maps of 1817 and 1834 depict an avenue of trees bordering a straight access road running in a north-east direction from the southern part of the Coach Road (see Site 34074) towards the recently created "New Road" which runs around the north and east side of the park. The route as depicted on the historic maps is difficult to correlate with the modern plans, but it would appear north-east through The Paddock to join the New Road just to the south of Pike Ponds Plantation, where the road makes a change in angle [1] [2]. The route is not shown in 1841, or on any subsequent maps [3] [4].

Site visit 18/02/2004:

No sign of the former avenue or road could be seen on the ground at the time of the survey [5] [6].

Management Recommendations

References

- ZP10097 Map: Greenwood's 1817 map of the West Riding, , J Greenwood, 1817,
- A16 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby ... , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,
- A118 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- A17 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34129

Place Name

Name

Former course of road to Beningbrough Hall from the east (site of)

Grid Reference SE5180058570

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

ROAD Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34129

Description

Maps of 1817 and 1834 depict the eastern approach from the site of the future Beningbrough Lodge to the Hall as being much more direct, virtually a straight line. The route appears to be depicted as passing along the north side of the walled garden [1] [2]. From 1841 however, the route takes a more curvilinear course, bending around the north end of the Carp Pond (see Site 34101) [3].

Site visit 18/02/2004:

The route of this former alignment is now difficult to trace, especially given that the depictions on the historic maps are difficult to correlate with the modern plans. It is possible that a linear earthwork identified in the woodland to the south-west of Beningbrough Lodge might represent the eastern part of the alignment (see Site 34093). However, it is equally possible that the route lies further to the north but nothing can be seen in the pasture fields. The route would also have passed through the southern part of the Home Farm complex [4] [5].

Management Recommendations

References

- ZP10097 Map: Greenwood's 1817 map of the West Riding, , J Greenwood, 1817,
- A16 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby ... , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,
- A118 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34130

Monument

Name

Boat house (site of), west side of the Carp Pond

Grid Reference SE5186058640

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

BOAT HOUSE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34130

National Trust Status (Inalienable)

Description

The OS 1852 map depicts a small "Boat House" on the west side of the Carp Pond within a small enclosure [1]. It is not depicted on subsequent editions [2].

Site visit 17/02/2004:

No sign of the former boat house could be seen in what is now an agricultural pasture field [3] [4].

Management Recommendations

References

A17 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,

A10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,

A1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,

A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34131

Monument

Name

Garden earthworks, between Beningbrough Hall and ha-ha

Grid Reference SE5162058480

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

ARTIFICIAL MOUND Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

PLATFORM Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

FORMAL GARDEN Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

HA HA Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34131

National Trust Status (Alienable)

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

There are a series of garden earthworks between the Hall and the ha-ha. The northernmost element is represented by a steep south-facing bank, c.2m wide and c.1m high. At either end, the steep bank returns to the south and then again to the east, continuing as much more shallow banks, c.5m wide and 0.3m high. There may be a narrow platform or levelled area to the south of the main house. The area to the south has been altered to form a lawned area but the line of the earlier ha-ha is still visible (see site 31358).

There are further features on the south side of the former ha-ha alignment. At the west end, there is a shallow sub-rectangular depression, divided laterally into two separate areas c.6m wide. A slight bank runs east from the depression, then returning to the south. To the south of the east end of the former ha-ha line, there is a slightly raised sub-circular earthwork, c.12m in diameter and 0.3m high, with a shallow depression to the south-west of centre. A shallow ditch of depression runs along the west side [1] [2].

The sub-circular raised earthwork noted above was created in 1976 to cover the stump of a recently felled cedar tree. The depression in the centre is the rotting stump decaying [3].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI13 Verbal communication: Discussions with John Thallon, Head Gardener at Beningbrough Hall, , , 2004,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34132

Monument

Name

Building (site of), The Belt

Grid Reference SE5230558420

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

BUILDING Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34132

Description

A small rectangular building is shown on the west side of The Belt, on the edge of the park adjacent to a field boundary, on the 1841 tithe map [1]. It is not shown on the OS 1852 map or any later editions [2] [3].

Site visit 17/02/2004:

Nothing could be seen at this location at the time of the survey. The function of the building is unclear - it was probably a short-lived agricultural barn [4] [5].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34133

Monument

Name

Bank (former track), north-west of Beningbrough Hall

Grid Reference SE5131058620

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

TRACKWAY Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34133

Description

Site visit 17/02/2004:

An area of ridge and furrow (see Site 34072) is split into two parts by a NE/SW orientated bank, c.10m wide and 0.3m high, and very spread. This bank continues to the west, crossing a shallow waterlogged depression (see Site 34086) at the base of the natural west-facing slope on which the ridge and furrow is set, and it heads towards a set of steps to the north of a water tower (see Site 31537) [1] [2].

The bank separating the two areas of ridge and furrow appears as an unnamed track or path on the 1841 tithe map, with a line of trees running along the north side [3]. Similarly shown on the OS 1852 map, running west from the Hall towards the steps by the river (see Site 34073). The same map shows a track or path diverging from the river-side embankment footpath (see Site 34067) and running south-east across this area to a gate in the ha-ha [4]. The area is similarly depicted in 1893 and 1910 [5] [6].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- AI18 Map: 1841 Map of the Township of Beningbrough, , , 1841,
- AI7 Map: Ordnance Survey 1852 6" map sheet 156, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1852,
- AI10 Map: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" map sheet 156/7, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1893,
- AI9 Map: Ordnance Survey 1910 6" map sheet 156NE, 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, 1910,

The National Trust: Monument Details: 34134

Monument

Name

Ridge and furrow earthworks, Pike Ponds Plantation

Grid Reference SE5225058960

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34134

Description

Site visit 18/02/2004:

There is a small area of ridge and furrow earthworks beyond a well preserved bank (see Site 34093) in the west part of Pike Ponds Plantation. The ridge and furrow is aligned NE/SW; the average ridge to ridge measurement is c.10m, the average width is c.3m and the height 0.3m. The ridge and furrow has been ploughed out in the improved pasture field to the north, and the shallow gully marking its eastern extent may also be a creation of the 1980s [1] [2].

Management Recommendations

References

- AI1 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- AI2 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,



The National Trust: Monument Details: 34135

Monument

Name

Linear earthwork (possible track), south-west of Beningbrough Lodge

Grid Reference SE5230058600

Administration Areas

NT Property Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire

Civil Parish Beningbrough, Hambleton, North Yorkshire

District Hambleton, North Yorkshire

Monument Types

TRACKWAY Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Status

National Trust SMR - 34135

Description

Site visit 18/02/04:

There is a linear earthwork bank in the woodland to the south-west of Beningbrough Lodge, to the south of the present approach road. It is a spread, east-west aligned bank, 3m wide and 0.2m high, which runs along the southern side of the woodland. Adjacent to its western end, in the adjoining pasture field, there are several ill-defined banks and mounds, which may be associated. To the north, a 2.5m-3m wide linear depression, 0.5m deep, runs along the west side of the woodland. At its southern end red slop bricks, very similar to those used in 19th century structures elsewhere on the estate, can be seen eroding out of the sides of the bank [1] [2].

It is possible that this earthwork might represent the former alignment of the approach road (see Site 34129) which ran from the site of the to-be-erected lodge due east to the Hall which is depicted on plans of 1817 and 1834 [3] [4].

Management Recommendations

References

- A11 Field Recording Form: Part of Beningbrough historic landscape survey, , S Richardson, ,
- A12 National Trust Report: Historic Landscape Survey, Beningbrough Hall, , Ed Dennison & S Richardson, 2005,
- ZP10097 Map: Greenwood's 1817 map of the West Riding, , J Greenwood, 1817,
- A16 Map: 1834 Map of the River Ouse from Linton Lock to Selby ..., , Thomas Rhodes, 1834,