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Haverah Park Top

Haverah Park

North Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

August 2006

Report No 1563

CLIENT

Dacre, Son and Hartley

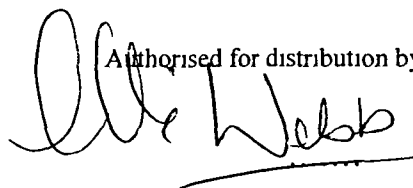
Haverah Park Top
Haverah Park, North Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Contents

- 1 Introduction
 - 2 Methodology and Sources
 - 3 The Study Area
 - 4 Catalogue of archaeological features and buildings
 - 5 Conclusions
- Bibliography
Acknowledgements
Figures
Plates
Appendices

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List of Figures

- Figure 1* Site location
- Figure 2* Site location showing the study area with catalogue numbers (1 7500 scale reduced from 1 5000)
- Figure 3* Extract from an early 17th century map of Haverah Park, with the study area highlighted (Leeds Archives WY 230/2502)
- Figure 4* Extract from 'A Map of Haveray Park near Ripley' of 1727, showing the north-western end of Haverah Park, with 'John of Gaunt's Castle' to the south-west (Leeds Archives WYL 230/2504)
- Figure 5* Extract from 'A Sketch of the Boundary of Knaresborough Forest' of 1767 (Leeds WYL 230/2507) North is to the bottom of the map
- Figure 6* Extract from the 1778 Knaresborough Forest Enclosure Award map, with the study area highlighted (NYCRO mic 604)
- Figure 7* Extract from 'A Plan and Survey of Haveray Park' of 1822, showing 'John of Gaunt's Castle' (Leeds Archives WYL 230/2518)
- Figure 8* Combined extracts from the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1851 and 1853, with the study area highlighted (Ordnance Survey sheets 153 and 170)
- Figure 9* Combined extracts from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1893 and 1896, with the study area highlighted (Ordnance Survey sheets 153 and 170)
- Figure 10* Combined extracts from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1910, with the study area highlighted (Ordnance Survey sheets 153SE and SW, and 170NE and NW)

List of Plates

- Plate 1* The promontory on which Haverah Park Top and 'John of Gaunt's Castle' are located, looking south-east
- Plate 2* Section of 'Bank Slack' to the east of Clay Pit Lane, looking east
- Plate 3* The remains of the gatehouse of the medieval hunting lodge known as 'John of Gaunt's Castle', looking north-west
- Plate 4* The remains of the gatehouse of 'John of Gaunt's Castle' with the buildings of Haverah Park Top behind, looking south-east
- Plate 5* Probable cultivation terraces to the west of Haverah Park Top, looking east
- Plate 6* The western Beaver Dyke Reservoir, looking east

Plate 7 The main range of buildings at Haverah Park Top, looking north-east

Plate 8 Small stone buildings built into the southern bank of 'John of Gaunt's Castle' on the northern side of Haverah Park Top, looking north-east

1 Introduction

- 1 1 Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Dacre, Son and Hartley to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of an area around Haverah Park Top, Haverah Park, North Yorkshire. This work was carried out prior to the proposed development of disused farm buildings at Haverah Park Top.
- 1 2 The study area is located approximately 7km to the west of Harrogate, and covers all land within a 1km radius of Haverah Park Top, centred at SE 2199 5449 (Figs 1 and 2). The proposed development site is located immediately to the south of a Scheduled Monument known as 'John of Gaunt's Castle'.
- 1 3 The aim of the study is to identify and assess the significance of sites, buildings, and finds of archaeological and historic interest within the study area, and to gain a greater understanding of the wider historic landscape as a whole.

2 Methodology and Sources

Information Sources

- 2 1 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment, and are in line with the guidelines laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists for such work (IFA 2001).

Archaeological archives and databases

- 2 2 The North Yorkshire County Record Office (NYCRO), at Northallerton, North Yorkshire, and the Leeds Archive, Leeds, were consulted for historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, estate and enclosure maps, title awards and building plans, as well as any further relevant documentation. Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was consulted in the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), Northallerton, North Yorkshire, and obtained from English Heritage's National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon. Further general research was undertaken at York Central Library.

Aerial Photographs

- 2 3 The North Yorkshire HER, Northallerton, North Yorkshire was consulted for oblique and vertical aerial photographic coverage of the study area.

Listed Buildings

- 2 4 Information regarding Listed Buildings was obtained from the North Yorkshire HER, and from English Heritage's 'Images of England' website.

Scheduled Monuments

- 2 5 Scheduled monument information was consulted in the North Yorkshire HER and from the government's on-line environmental GIS website 'MAGIC'.

Other designated sites or areas

- 2 6 Information on other designated sites of historic, archaeological or scientific interest has been obtained from the North Yorkshire HER, and the 'MAGIC' website

Published and unpublished documentary sources

- 2 7 A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. These have included directories and local histories, together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

Geological and soil surveys

- 2 8 Information on the underlying geology and soils within the study area has been taken from data collected by the British Geological Survey (Edwards and Trotter 1954) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales.

*Previous archaeological investigations**Archaeological excavations and watching briefs*

- 2 9 There have been no recorded archaeological excavations or watching briefs undertaken within the study area.

Archaeological survey

- 2 10 There has been little detailed archaeological survey of the study area around Haverah Park Top prior to this report. A sketch survey of 'John of Gaunt's Castle' was published by A H Allcroft in the early 20th century (Allcroft 1908, 432), and a further small scale earthwork survey, including a cross-section plan with heights, was published in the Victoria County History of the County of York, m 1912 (Page 1912, 21).

- 2 11 An earthwork survey of Bank Slack was published in 1946, together with sketched cross-section plans (Cowling 1946, 149 and 151). These show the profile of the bank at different points along its route, although no height information is given.

Geophysical survey

- 2 12 There have been no recorded geophysical surveys undertaken within the study area.

Building survey

- 2 13 An architectural inspection of East End Manor was carried out by the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Vernacular Buildings Study Group in 1971 (NYCVBSG 1971).

3 *The Study Area*

- 3 1 Where sites listed in the catalogue (Section 4) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue number is given in bold-type

Topography and Geology

- 3 2 The study area is located approximately 7km west of Harrogate. It is cut through from west to east by a valley, which now contains the Beaver Dyke Reservoirs, with areas of relatively level ground lying to the north and south above the valley slopes. The landscape is characterised by a dispersed pattern of farmsteads and houses, within fields enclosed by dry-stone walls, used predominantly as pasture for cattle and sheep. The sides of the eastern end of the valley, above the reservoir, are largely wooded with coniferous plantations. The proposed development at Haverah Top Farm sits on a natural promontory, on the south side of the valley, and is surrounded by small fields, enclosures, and rough pasture used for grazing sheep (Plates 1 and 7)
- 3 3 There is an abundance of natural springs across the study area and also numerous wells, often concentrated around the sites of existing and former farmsteads (8, 22, 26, 28, 30, 31 and 38)
- 3 4 The underlying geology comprises of Millstone Grit (Edwards and Trotter 1954), with till from Palaeozoic and Mesozoic sandstone and shale (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980). The majority of the study area comprises of slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils, with similar associated clayey soils. To the north-east of the site the soils have a peaty horizon and are very acidic where there is an absence of lime (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980)

Walkover survey

- 3 5 A walkover survey was undertaken on the 20th July 2006, in order to assess the survival of previously recorded and documented features, and to attempt to identify any further archaeological sites visible on the ground

Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

- 3 6 A total of 51 archaeological sites and buildings have been identified within the study area. These have been catalogued in Section 4, and each entry includes the relevant HER, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building or NMR number. Suggestions for further archaeological investigations will be recommended where sites or features have been assessed to be of archaeological importance, and where further fieldwork may lead to a greater understanding of them
- 3 7 The study area contains two Listed Buildings, both situated at East End Manor, and two Scheduled Monuments, 'Bank Slack' and 'John of Gaunt's Castle'. There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, or Historic Battlefields, and no other national designations within the study area

Archaeological sites and historic buildings

Prehistoric and Roman period

- 3 8 There is limited recorded archaeological evidence for activity in the prehistoric period. The earliest archaeological evidence of activity within the study area is a stone axe, discovered in the area of Willow House, on the southern side of Penny Pot Lane (20), which appears to date to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age. A rotary quern was discovered at Bank End Farm, which probably dates to the Iron Age or Roman periods (6). A large dyke system, known as 'Bank Slack' runs east to west across the western side of the study area, on the northern slope of the valley, to the north-west of the proposed development area at Haverah Park Top (1 and 11, Plate 2). This consists of a bank with a wide ditch to its southern side, and has been assumed to date to the Iron Age, when the area was part of the tribal territory of the Brigantes (Cowling 1946, 148). However, there has as yet been no conclusive dating evidence to support this.

Medieval period

- 3 9 There is little evidence of early medieval activity recorded within the study area. The place-name evidence may suggest Anglo-Saxon and Viking period occupation, with names such as 'Bank Slack', and 'Scargill' derived from Old Norse place-name elements (see 1 and 32, Smith 1961, Smith 1962). However, these Scandinavian place-name forms may have originated long after the initial period of Norse settlement, the name 'Haverah Park' derives from a combination of Anglo-Saxon and Norse elements (Smith 1961), but it is thought that the park did not come into existence until the later 12th century (48, Grainge 1871, 339).
- 3 10 The study area is located within the former Forest of Knaresborough, an area of royal land stretching between the rivers Wharfe and Nidd. Together with Haverah Park, it includes land within the parishes of Norwood and Felliscliffe. The Domesday Book records that Edward the Confessor held land in the area, and that in 1086 it was under the King's ownership (Williams and Martin 1992, 789). It is likely that this area suffered under the devastating campaigns of William the Conqueror during 1069, known as 'the harrying of the north', that saw the suppression of the northern Earls. Indeed, 17 years after this event the Knaresborough area was still described as 'waste' (Williams and Martin, 1992, 789).
- 3 11 The north-western corner of the historic area of Haverah Park covers much of the eastern side of the study area, including the proposed development area. Haverah Park was formed as a deer park in the late-12th century (Grainge 1871, 339), and as a unit of land has had a great impact on the development of the surrounding landscape. The area of the former park boundary enclosed a roughly oval block of land, a form characteristic of medieval deer parks (34), and this still forms the parish boundaries between Haverah Park and the adjacent parishes of Norwood to the west and Felliscliffe to the north. By the early 14th century a hunting lodge was constructed at the western end of the park, which was later known as 'Scirgill Castle', and later 'John of Gaunt's Castle' (Grainge 1871, 345, Haverah Park Map 17th century, Knaresborough Forest Map 1767), the remains of which are located to the immediate north of the proposed development area (32, Plates 3 and 4).

- 3 12 There is evidence for medieval cultivation across the study area. A block of ridge and furrow ploughing can be seen on aerial photographs in a field to the immediate north-west of Bank End Farm, and another to its south cut through by 19th century quarrying (2 and 7, AJC 1989a and AJC 1989b). A further tract of ridge and furrow has been identified on aerial photographs in a field to the east of Haverah Park Top, within the boundaries of Haverah Park (36, ANY 1987). On the western side of the promontory on which 'John of Gaunt's Castle' and Haverah Park Top are situated, a number of earthwork terraces survive on the natural slope, which are probably the remains of former medieval cultivation terraces (27, Plate 5). The curved form of many of the boundaries within the area may also preserve the line of ploughing within the medieval furlongs. There are no medieval buildings extant within the study area, but it is probable that some of the later farmsteads overlie the sites of earlier settlements.

Post-medieval period

- 3 13 Much of the present landscape pattern within the study area has developed through the enclosure of land during the post-medieval period. Enclosure within the Forest of Knaresborough had begun by at least 1613 (and probably earlier on a small scale) when a survey was made for the enclosure of parts of the Forest (Grainge 1871, 82). In 1770, a parliamentary enclosure act was passed, and enacted in 1778 (Enclosure Map 1778, see Fig 6). The regular pattern of straight sided fields to the north of Haverah Park appears to date to this period, with the field boundaries laid out at a right angle to the line of Penny Pot Lane, a turnpike road probably constructed in the late 1760s or early 1770s. However, along the slopes of the valley sides, in the centre of the study area, the field boundaries have a more curvilinear form, which may reflect earlier piece-meal enclosure of land. Many of these boundaries may follow the pattern of medieval furlongs. Indeed, an existing boundary can be seen to follow the line of ridge and furrow ploughing to the north-west of Bank End Farm (2). This may perhaps reflect the earlier enclosure of poorer land on the valley sides for use as pasture.
- 3 14 There is little available evidence for the existence of any of the present farmsteads within the study area prior to the late 18th century, although this evidence is based on cartographic sources and it is probable that some of the extant buildings superseded earlier structures. A house was in existence at Haverah Park Top, to the immediate west of the present buildings, by the early 17th century (33, Haverah Park Map 17th century), and East End Manor has an inscription dated 1635 (B). Much of the current pattern of houses and farmsteads may largely be a result of the 18th century parliamentary enclosure and the construction of the turnpike road, as the location of a number of sites are clearly influenced by these features (19, 39, 44 and 47).

The 19th and 20th centuries

- 3 15 The construction of the Beaver Dyke Reservoirs marked the last major development of the present landscape within the study area. These were formed around 1866-67 by the construction of two dams, one of which lies within the study area to the north-east of Haverah Park Top (46 and 40, Plate 6). As well as the reservoirs themselves, an infrastructure of tanks and rain gauges was also constructed around the valley (41, 42 and 45).

- 3 16 Quarries were in operation across the study area by at least the mid-19th century. These varied from large scale sandstone quarrying, as seen in the south-western part of the study area (5, 9 and 15), to small scale quarry pits, some of which were used for sand extraction (43). The place-name 'Mortar Pit Well' may indicate the proximity of this well to a sand pit (22), and 'Clay Pit Lane' suggests clay extraction was being carried out in the area (13). Small scale quarrying may also account for areas of disturbed ground on the valley slope to the west of Haverah Park Top.

4 ***Catalogue of archaeological features and buildings***

Archaeological features

- 4 1 Catalogue entries have been ordered geographically from west to east, and given a numerical identifier, with the locations shown on Fig 2. The catalogue entry includes an eight figure National Grid Reference (NGR) which refers to the exact position of the feature, unless otherwise stated. An NGR with 'centre' refers to a central point of a larger area of interest, an NGR with 'point' refers to an arbitrary point within an area of a feature for the purpose of this study. Where an archaeological feature has an associated 'MNY' number the information has been taken from the North Yorkshire HER, held by the North Yorkshire County Council, Northallerton. Where the feature has an NMR number it relates to information held in the National Monuments Record, Swindon. All further information is referenced in the bibliography.

- 1 Bank Slack (section of) MNY 21570 SE 2105 5456
Section of 'Bank Slack' a linear earthwork consisting of bank and ditch which forms part of a dyke system continuing to the east, assumed to be Iron Age in date. The 'Slack' place-name element probably derives from the Old Norse *slakki*, meaning a shallow valley (Gelling 1984, 123). The eastern section of the bank is first depicted on a map of Haverah park produced in 1822 (Greeves 1822, see Fig 7, Plate 2). The feature is designated as a Scheduled Monument by English Heritage (NY133).
- 2 Ridge and furrow SE 2108 5431 (centre)
A block of ridge and furrow ploughing has been identified on aerial photographs in a field to the immediate north-west of Bank End Farm (AJC 1989a). The boundary which encloses the field follows the alignment of this ploughing.
- 3 Bank End Farm SE 2114 5427
A farm located to the north of Bank Slack, on the western side of the study area. It appears that there has been a farm on this site since at least the late 1770s when a single building is shown here (Enclosure Map 1778). The farm appears to have expanded during the first half of the 19th century, with further buildings added by the 1850s (Ordnance Survey 1851). The farm is named as 'Banktop House' on the 1910 OS map (Ordnance Survey 1910c).
- 4 Trees Cottage SE 2118 5462
A cottage located on the south side of the bend of Jonah's Lane, to the south of Penny Pot Lane. A building appears to be marked here on the 1778 Enclosure

Map, and is shown on the First Edition OS map of 1853. It is first named 'Trees Cottage' by the 1890s (Ordnance Survey 1896)

- 5 **Disused Quarries** SE 2119 5403
Sandstone quarries were located to the south of Bank End Farm, east of Dyans Dyke, and are shown on the First Edition OS map of 1851. It appears that these had gone out of use by the late 1880s by which time they were no longer named on the Ordnance Survey mapping (Ordnance Survey 1893), and are marked as Old Quarries on the 1910 OS map (Ordnance Survey 1910c)
- 6 **Find Spot** MNY 19259 SE 212 543 (approx)
A rotary quern discovered in a field to the immediate east of Bank End Farm, of probable Iron Age or Roman date, measuring 0.42m x 0.33m x 0.1m, of millstone grit. It was retained by the finder, Mr C E Newbould of Bank End Farm, and its present location is unknown
- 7 **Ridge and furrow** SE 2122 5403
A block of ridge and furrow ploughing is visible to the south of Bank End Farm on aerial photographs (AJC 1989b). This is cut through by later quarrying (5)
- 8 **Well (site of)** SE 2126 5477
A well marked to the north of Trees House on the First Edition OS map of 1853, but not shown on subsequent mapping (Ordnance Survey 1853)
- 9 **Disused Quarries** SE 2127 5414
Sandstone quarries were located to the south-east of Bank End Farm, shown on the First Edition OS map of 1851 (Ordnance Survey 1851). It appears that these had gone out of use by the late 1880s by which time they were no longer named on the Ordnance Survey mapping (Ordnance Survey 1893), and an 'Old Quarry' is shown here on the 1910 OS map (Ordnance Survey 1910c)
- 10 **Trees House** SE 2129 5471
House to the east of Jonah's Lane, and north of Bank Slack. A house appears to have been built on this site during the late 18th century or first half of the 19th century (Ordnance Survey 1853), and it does not appear on the Enclosure map of 1778. It is named simply as 'Trees' on the 1853 First Edition OS map, and comprised of a small house and garden (Ordnance Survey 1853). By the late 1880s a larger house seems to have been constructed to the west, now known as Trees House (Ordnance Survey 1896)
- 11 **Bank Slack (section of)** MNY 19251 SE 2143 5449
Section of 'Bank Slack' a linear earthwork consisting of bank and ditch which forms part of a dyke system continuing to the west, assumed to be Iron Age in date. The feature is designated as a Scheduled Monument by English Heritage (NY133)
- 12 **Brown Bank Farm** SE 2150 5372
A farm located close to the south-western edge of the study area. A building is first shown on this site on the 1778 Enclosure map, and two large buildings,

- probably a house and bam, existed here by the late 1840s (Ordnance Survey 1851)
- 13 Road-name, 'Clay Pit Lane'/'Old Camp Road' SE 2152 5507
A track running south from Penny Pot Lane. It is named 'Old Camp Road' on the 1778 Enclosure Map, probably a reference to the earthworks of Bank Slack across which the track runs. By the 1840s it was known as 'Clay Pit Lane', implying that clay extraction had been or was taking place close to the track's course (Ordnance Survey 1853)
- 14 Probable house (site of) SE 2152 5454
A house and associated outbuildings were located on the eastern side of Bank Slack, to the north of Beaver Dyke. These are first shown on the First Edition OS of 1853, but were demolished sometime after the mid-1950s (Ordnance Survey 1853, 1956)
- 15 Disused quarry SE 2155 5430
Disused quarry pit located on the valley side to the south of Beaver Dyke. It is marked on the First Edition OS map of 1851 as a sandstone quarry, but appears to have gone out of use by the late 1880s (Ordnance Survey 1851, 1893)
- 16 Methodist Chapel SE 2156 5377
A Wesleyan Methodist chapel is located next to Brown Bank Farm. It appears to have originally been constructed during the second half of the 19th century, and is first named on the 1893 OS map (Ordnance Survey 1893)
- 17 Rapp House (site of) SE 2164 5479
A house was located on the eastern side of the bend of Clay Pit Lane, to the north of Bank Slack. A building is shown here on the 1778 Enclosure map, and is named 'Rapp House' on the First Edition OS map of 1853. It appears to have been demolished by the late 1880s (Ordnance Survey 1896)
- 18 Direction stone SE 2166 5524
Direction stone located on the western corner of Penny Pot Lane and Constable Ridge. First shown on the First Edition OS map of 1853 (Ordnance Survey 1853)
- 19 Willow House SE 2166 5519
A house located on the southern side of Penny Pot Lane, opposite the junction with Constable Ridge. It is first shown on the First Edition OS map of 1851 (Ordnance Survey 1851)
- 20 Neolithic Stone Axe NMR SE 25 NW 2 unknown
A Stone Axe, with an hour glass perforation is recorded as having been found at 'Willow Farm' (presumably Willow House). It appears to date to the late Neolithic, or perhaps early Bronze Age. No exact find spot or date of discovery has been recorded, and the artefact is now held in Harrogate Museum

- 21 **Building (site of)** **SE 2166 5381**
A rectangular building, probably a field bam, is marked on the First Edition OS map of 1851 to the east of Brown Bank Farm (Ordnance Survey 1851) This appears to have been demolished by the late 1880s (Ordnance Survey 1893)
- 22 **Mortar Pit Well** **SE 2168 5359**
Well located to the south-east of Brown Bank Farm It is marked on the First Edition OS map of 1851, and named 'Mortar Pit Well' on the 1893 OS map (Ordnance Survey 1851, 1893)
- 23 **Pit** **SE 2175 5539**
Pit located in the corner of a field between Penny Pot Lane to the south and Constable Ridge to the west It appears, from its depiction on early OS mapping, to be the remains of a pond (Ordnance Survey 1853, 1896)
- 24 **East Cottage (remains of)** **SE 2186 5435**
A cottage located to the south-west of Haverah Park Top A building is marked on the site on the Enclosure Map of 1778, and it is named 'Bonny Cap' on the First Edition OS map of 1853, (although perhaps erroneously as subsequent mapping names a house further south as Bommy Cap), and 'East Cottage' on subsequent maps (Ordnance Survey 1853, 1896) It was occupied into the second half of the 20th century, but is now in a ruinous state (Ordnance Survey 1956)
- 25 **House (remains of)** **SE 2188 5483**
The remains of a house located close to the north-western boundary of Haverah Park, on the northern valley slope above the western reservoir It is marked on a map of 1822, with the field to its immediate north named 'Back o'th House' (Greeves 1822) It continued to stand into the second half of the 20th century (Ordnance Survey 1956)
- 26 **Well** **SE 2188 5436**
A well located to the east of the remains of East Cottage, first marked on the First Edition OS map of 1853 (Ordnance Survey 1853)
- 27 **Cultivation terraces** **SE 2189 5449**
The earthwork remains of cultivation terraces (lynchets) survive on the north-westerly facing slope of the natural promontory on which John of Gaunt's Castle is situated (Plate 5) These appear to pre-date the post-medieval and current use of the land in the area, which is based around a largely pastoral economy It is probable that these cultivation terraces therefore relate to earlier, medieval, activity, but it is possible that they may have originated in the Roman period or Iron Age
- 28 **Well** **SE 2189 5440**
A well is located to the north-east of the remains of East Cottage
- 29 **Penny Pot Lane (turnpike road)** **SE 2191 5527 (centre)**
A former turnpike road, named 'Penny Pot Lane' presumably as a reference to the toll required to travel along it The road appears to have been constructed

between 1767 and 1778, when it is shown on the enclosure map (Knaresborough Forest Map 1767, Enclosure Map 1778)

- 30 **Well** **SE 2194 5450**
A well is located to the south-west of the area of the barns at Haverah Park Top, and is now covered with a large slab of stone
- 31 **Well (site of)** **SE 2194 5480**
A well was located to the south-east of the former house situated to the north of the western reservoir
- 32 **John of Gaunt's Castle** **MNY 21049** **SE 2195 5453**
The site of the standing masonry, earthworks and buried remains of a royal hunting lodge, known as 'John of Gaunt's Castle' (Plates 3 and 4) It probably served as a royal residence and administrative centre when the king was hunting in the forest. It has been argued that the lodge was originally constructed during the reign of Edward I (1272-1307), and it is thought that Edward II (1307-1327) stayed here in 1323 (Grange 1871, 345) It appears to have been in use for sometime by 1333, when substantial repairs were carried out to what was an already established building

The monument is situated on a spur of land projecting north into the valley now occupied by the Beaver Dyke reservoirs. The hunting lodge took the form of a stone tower standing on a square shaped platform surrounded by a moat with a large outer bank. The tower no longer stands, but the foundations for it survive as prominent earthworks. Remains of a shallow ditch 2m wide surround the base of the tower. At the southern edge of the platform are the remains of a gatehouse. This was a stone structure built across the north end of a causeway spanning the moat. Two sections of masonry from the gatehouse still survive up to 3m high. The moat surrounding the platform is 4m wide and 2m deep. The east and west outer banks are substantial, measuring 12m in width with steep sides up to 2m high. At the north there is only a low outer bank grading into the natural fall of the land. At the south side there is a wide flat topped bank with a short slope to the rear. The inner faces of the moat were revetted with stone, one section of which is exposed within the south-east angle of the moat. A circular depression is located in the centre of the monument. The remains are designated as a Scheduled Monument by English Heritage (no 29547)

An early 17th century map of the western end of Haverah Park shows 'John of Gaunt's Castle' as a tower, with a gothic style entrance on its southern side (Haverah Park Map 17th century). A map from 1727 shows it as a castle, with four square corner towers, although this is likely to be a stylised depiction of the building (Dickinson, J, 1727, see Fig 4). It is possible that more substantial sections of the walls survived into the early 19th century than are visible today, as these appear to be marked on the 1822 plan of the park (Greeves 1822, see Fig 7). However, Thomas Langdale, writing in the same year, described the site consisting of "the foundations, and part of the gateway", apparently much as it is today (Langdale 1822). It is possible that stonework from the foundations, that seem to have been still extant on the

surface in the early 19th century, was recycled for use in the construction of the present farm buildings at Haverah Park Top

The site was named in 14th century documents as *fortalicium Regis Heywra* in 1334, *Haywrocastell* in 1393 (Smith 1961, 120) and 'Scirgill Castle' in the 17th century (Haverah Park Map 17th century, see Fig 3) The 'Scirgill' element probably derives from the Old Norse *sker*, meaning a rocky slope, and *gill* meaning a ravine, clearly describing the valley above which the hunting lodge stood (Smith 1962, 244 and 193) The association with John of Gaunt appears to have developed later due to the fact that he had been the Lord of Knaresborough in the late 14th century The earliest reference to 'John of Gaunt's Castle' appears to come from a map of 1767 (Knaresborough Forest Map 1767, see Fig 5), but the name must presumably have been in use some time before

- 33 Haverah Park Top SE 2199 5449
 A former farmstead, comprising of four main stone buildings positioned around a central yard, surrounded by small fields, enclosures and ancillary buildings (Plates 4 and 7) A house is first marked on the western side of the site on an early 17th century plan of the park, to the south-west of 'John of Gaunt's Castle' (Haverah Park Map 17th century, see Fig 3) Two buildings are shown on the 1778 Enclosure Map, which are simply named 'Haveray Park' (see Fig 6) A more detailed plan of the site was produced in 1822, showing the remains of 'John of Gaunt's' Castle' with a number of buildings comprising the farmstead to its south (Greeves 1822, see Fig 7) The layout of the farmstead at this time differed from the arrangement of the surviving farm buildings This consisted of three main buildings, aligned on an east to west axis, with a smaller rectangular structure abutting the southern slope of the site of the lodge Between the mid-1820s and the late 1840s the farmstead appears to have been rebuilt, with the construction of the present barns and buildings, and the two most southern of the earlier buildings demolished, although the north-western building of the three continued to stand, at least partially, into the late 1880s and perhaps into the early 20th century (Ordnance Survey 1853, 1896, 1910a, Figs 8, 9 and 10)

To the north of the surviving yard area are two small stone buildings (Plate 8) The westernmost building consists of a stone vaulted structure, partially buried to the rear, with an access chute, or possible flue, at the north end, although the stone frontage around the door appears to have been robbed out This appears to be the small structure that is shown on the map of 1822 (Greeves 1822, see Fig 7) The eastern building is of similar dimensions, with a rear chute, although the doorway and front stone facing remains largely intact, although it lacks its (probably vaulted) roof This is first shown on the First Edition OS map of 1853 (Ordnance Survey 1853) It has been suggested that these were used as storage for root crops, game or possibly ice (Scheduled Monument description 29547)

- 34 Haverah Park boundary SE 2199 5501 (point)
 The boundary of the historic area of Haverah Park This has a curvilinear form, typical of medieval deer park boundaries, and runs approximately south-east to north-west across the study area, looping eastwards around the site of

John of Gaunt's Castle, then curving along the upper slope of northern side of the valley in which the Beaver Dyke Reservoirs are now located. This continues to form part of the parish boundary of Norwood to the west of Haverah Park, and Felliscliffe to the north.

- 35 Barn SE 2200 5425
A stone built field barn is located to the south of Haverah Park Top. It is shown on the First Edition OS map of 1853, although now appears to be derelict (Ordnance Survey 1853)
- 36 Ridge and furrow SE 2207 5451 (centre)
A block of ridge and furrow ploughing is visible to the east of Haverah Park Top on aerial photographs (ANY 1987)
- 37 Bonny Cap SE 2210 5405
A farmstead located approximately 500m to the south of Haverah Park Top. A building is marked at this location on the Enclosure Map of 1778. It is first named 'Bonny Cap' on the 1893 OS map, it is not named on the First Edition OS map of 1851, although the name 'Bonny Cap' is instead given to East Cottage on this map (Ordnance Survey 1851, 1893 see Fig 8)
- 38 Well (site of) SE 2214 5408
A well is marked to the immediate east of Bonny Cap on the OS maps of 1893 and 1910 (Ordnance Survey 1893, 1910c)
- 39 Penny Pot House SE 2216 5535
A house located on the north side of Penny Pot Lane, with a well on its southern side. Probably originally dated to the mid-18th century when the turnpike road was constructed, and a building appears to be shown on this site on the Enclosure Map of 1778
- 40 Dam SE 2217 5458
A dam separating the western and eastern sections of the Beaver Dyke Reservoirs. The dam was presumably constructed around 1866-7, to hold the water of the western reservoir. However, an 'Ancient Dam' is marked here on the First Edition OS map of 1853 (Ordnance Survey 1853). This suggests that there had been an earlier system of water management in this area, presumably used to serve some function within the valley bottom of Haverah Park, most probably a mill
- 41 Ram Gauge (site of) SE 2217 5401
A rain gauge was located in the field to the south of Bonny Cap in the early 20th century (Ordnance Survey 1910b)
- 42 Rain Gauge (site of) SE 2222 5461
A rain gauge was located close to the north-east end of the dam of the western reservoir in the early 20th century (Ordnance Survey 1910a)
- 43 Sand Pit SE 2225 5536
A former sand extraction pit is located on the north side of Penny Pot Lane, to the east of Penny Pot House. It is first shown on the OS map of 1896, and

marked on the OS map of 1910 as an 'Old Sand' Pit (Ordnance Survey 1896, 1910b) Its location on both of these maps shows it infringing on the northern side of Penny Pot Lane, suggesting that this was informal (or illegal?) quarrying into the road, and that the old turnpike road may have fallen into disrepair by the late 19th century

- 44 **Park Top Farm** SE 2228 5509
A farmstead located to the south of Penny Pot Lane. A building is first shown on this site on the Enclosure Map of 1778, and it is marked on the First Edition OS map of 1853 (Ordnance Survey 1853). It is first named Park Top Farm on the OS map of 1896 (Ordnance Survey 1896)
- 45 **Tank (site of)** SE 2246 5462
A tank is marked to the north of the eastern reservoir on the OS map of 1910 (Ordnance Survey 1910b), on the eastern side of a drain running north to south down the valley side
- 46 **Beaver Dyke Reservoirs** SE 2255 5455 (centre)
Two reservoirs located within the valley bottom of Haverah Park, consisting of a western reservoir which is separated from the larger eastern reservoir by a dam (40, Plate 6). The reservoirs were formed around 1866-7 by the Harrogate Waterworks Company and cover around 13 hectares. Two valve towers, connected with the operation of the reservoirs, had been constructed by the early 20th century, close to the north-eastern corner of the western reservoir and at the eastern end of the eastern reservoir (Ordnance Survey 1910a)
- 47 **House** SE 2261 5521
A house located to the east of Park Top Farm. A building is marked at this location on the Enclosure Map of 1778, and is shown on all subsequent mapping
- 48 **Haverah Park** SE 2271 5430 (point)
The historic area of Haverah Park, formerly one of the royal deer parks of the Forest of Knaresborough, constituting an extra parochial district. The area of the park was approximately oval in shape, although only the eastern end lies within the study area. The name 'Haverah' is a compound of the Old English '(ge)hæg' meaning 'hunting enclosure' and the Old Norse *vra* 'a nook or corner of land' (Smith 1961). From at least the mid-18th century until the mid-19th century, the standard spelling used on maps of the park was 'Haveray', and this only appears to have changed to 'Haverah' with the publication of the First Edition OS map of 1853 (Dickinson 1727, Knaresborough Forest Map 1767, Enclosure Map 1778, Greeves 1822, Ordnance Survey 1853)

The area of the present park was granted to William de Stutevill in 1177 by King Henry III, and it has been argued that the park itself was formed around this time (Grange 1871, 340). A tower, now known as John of Gaunt's Castle (32) was constructed at the western end of the park, possibly during the later years of the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) (Grange 1871, 345). The park is mentioned frequently in royal grants and patents during the reign of Edward III, when the primary function of Haverah Park appears to have been for breeding and grazing of horses, but by the late 14th and early 15th centuries

the function of the park seems to have changed to the grazing of deer (Grange 1871, 340-341) Ownership of the park was granted to Sir William Ingilby Bart by Charles II (1660-1685) towards the end of his reign, and it remained in the ownership of this family into the 19th century (Grange 1871, 343) Much of the eastern area of the former park, located within the study area, is now under the management of Yorkshire Water

- 49 Tank (site of) SE 2271 5467
A tank is marked to the north of the eastern reservoir on the OS map of 1910 (Ordnance Survey 1910b), to the west of a dram running north to south down the valley side

Listed Buildings

- 4 2 Listed buildings catalogue entries have been ordered geographically from west to east, and given an alphabetical identifier, with the locations shown on Fig 2 The catalogue entry includes a ten figure National Grid Reference (NGR), together with the Images of England website reference number (IoE) and the Listed Building reference number at the end of the text

- A Barn and outbuildings IoE 331481 SE 21835 54169
Barn and outbuildings approximately 5 metres west of East End Manor Barn and byre range date to mid-17th century, restored after 1971 Constructed of coursed squared gritstone with a graduated stone slate roof This building is Grade II listed (7/88)

- B East End Manor IoE 331480 SE 21848 54185
East End Manor (formerly listed as East End Farmhouse) House dated 1625 with 19th century additions, restored after 1972 Constructed of coursed squared gritstone with a graduated stone slate roof and comprising of two storeys A door to the porch has "RA 1635" inscribed on the lintel An inspection was carried out by the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Vernacular Buildings Study Group in 1971 (NYCVBSG 1971) This building is Grade II listed (7/87)

5. **Conclusions**

- 5 1 The proposed development area sits within an historic landscape formed by, and containing, features that date from the Iron Age and medieval period, through to the early 20th century, surviving as surface remains. However, it is clear that much of the present landscape has been influenced by three major factors, the creation of Haverah Park in the 12th century, the enclosure of land and the construction of Penny Pot Lane turnpike road in the late 18th century, and the creation of the Beaver Dyke Reservoirs in the 1860s.
- 5 2 The site of the proposed development area at Haverah Park Top, to the south of 'John of Gaunt's Castle' has been occupied since at least the early 17th century and probably before. The present structures and features surviving on the surface represent the remains of the late 18th century farmstead and the later mid-19th century buildings. However, it is likely that evidence of earlier phases of activity may survive as sub-surface archaeology. It is also possible that other structures, related to the original use of 'John of Gaunt's Castle', may survive as sub-surface features.
- 5 3 It is likely that the former lodge of 'John of Gaunt's Castle' may have been used as a quarry for easily available stone to build farm buildings, walls and barns at the site of Haverah Park Top, and in the surrounding area. Further investigation into the fabric of the remaining structures in the development area may help to identify any re-used medieval material from the site.
- 5 4 The surviving structures and enclosures at Haverah Park Top may partly overlap, or cut through, extant earthworks which relate to earlier phases of occupation at the farmstead or activity connected with the use of the hunting lodge. For example, the two small stone buildings on the north side of the main courtyard range appear to cut into the bank of the earthworks surrounding the medieval lodge. Therefore, it is unclear what relationship there is between the surviving structural and earthwork remains of the farmstead and those associated with 'John of Gaunt's Castle'.

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Fig. 1. Site location