

ROCKING HALL SHOOTING HUT,
ROCKING MOOR, THRUSCROSS,
NORTH YORKSHIRE

ADDITIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND
ARCHITECTURAL RECORDING



Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

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Authors: Shaun Richardson & Ed Dennison

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

On behalf of

Bolton Abbey Estate
Estate Office
Bolton Abbey
Skipton
North Yorkshire BD23 6EX

**ADDITIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL RECORDING,
ROCKING HALL SHOOTING HUT, ROCKING MOOR,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In June 2011, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Bolton Abbey Estate, through the project architect Peter Gaze Pace, to carry out additional archaeological and architectural recording during repairs and conservation work to a mid 18th century shooting hut (known as Rocking Hall) on Rocking Moor, north-west of Blubberhouses, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 1102 5785 centred). Although the hut had been the subject of a previous architectural and wildlife survey, the additional work was required to record any additional architectural or archaeological information that might be exposed during the conservation works.

The additional recording has raised a number of interesting questions relating to the development and function of the building, particularly in relation to the conversion of what was possibly an possible early 18th century folly to a shooting hut. But it has also underscored what was noted in the previous survey, that any understanding of the building and its environs would be greatly enhanced by research in the Bolton Abbey Estate archives.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances for the Project

- 1.1 In June 2011, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Bolton Abbey Estate, through the project architect Peter Gaze Pace, to carry out additional archaeological and architectural recording during repairs and conservation work to a mid 18th century shooting hut (known as Rocking Hall) on Rocking Moor, north-west of Blubberhouses, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 1102 5785 centred) (see figure 1). Although the hut had been the subject of a previous architectural and wildlife survey (Dennison & Richardson 2011), the additional work was required to record any additional architectural or archaeological information that might be exposed during the conservation works. The additional recording was funded by the Bolton Abbey Estate and Natural England.

Site Location and Description

- 1.2 Rocking Hall is a purpose-built mid 18th century shooting hut, erected for the 4th Duke of Devonshire and forming a key element of the early sporting landscape of the Bolton Abbey Estate. It stands in an isolated position on Rocking Moor, some 4km to the west of Thruscross Reservoir and at an elevation of c.395m. The shooting hut is situated within a c.55m square walled enclosure, on the east side of a large 'rocking stone', with a further building to the west, suggested to be a remnant of an earlier farmstead; for the purposes of this report, this latter building is referred to as 'the house' (see figure 2).
- 1.3 The main existing access to the enclosure is from the south-east, along an unsurfaced trackway also forming part of the Dales Way Link public footpath. Within the wider landscape, the surrounding moorland continues to rise gently to the north, but falls away markedly to the east, south and west. The area to the immediate south of the shooting hut in particular provides superb and wide-ranging views to the south-east, south and south-west. The shooting hut and house are visible on the skyline from the vicinity of Spittle Ings House, 3km to the south-east, when they are approached from the south-east, but are then lost from view for some distance as the footpath/trackway dips into an area of lower ground before rising again. However, both buildings are very prominent on the horizon when seen from the east, particularly from the Greenhow Hill Road running north from Blubberhouses, some 5km to the east.
- 1.4 The previous architectural and wildlife survey (Dennison & Richardson 2011) formed the first detailed study of Rocking Hall, although it has been noted as part of a wider study of historic grouse shooting landscapes in the Yorkshire Dales (Done & Muir 2001). Neither the shooting hut nor the adjacent house are listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, and they are not recorded on English Heritage's National Monuments Record or the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record; however, the shooting hut is listed on the Yorkshire Dales National Park's Historic Environment Record (Site MYD36614).

Aims and Objectives

- 1.5 The primary aim of the additional recording work was to record any significant new archaeological or architectural information that was exposed during the course of the repairs and conservation works, and to undertake a more detailed inspection than had previously been possible of the enclosure within which it is located.

Survey Methodologies

- 1.6 The scope of the additional archaeological and architectural recording followed the EDAS methods statement which had been produced for the initial survey work (see Appendix 2). The possibility of having to undertake additional recording during repair and conservation work was noted in this methods statement.
- 1.7 The majority of the additional recording was undertaken on the 29th June 2011, with a subsequent visit on 21st July 2011. Both buildings on the site, the shooting hut and the associated house, and the enclosure in which they stand, were subject to a detailed inspection.
- 1.8 No new information was recorded with regard to the house, but the removal of the internal plaster of the central cell of the shooting hut, and the scaffolding of its exterior, allowed the examination of parts of the structure that were not previously accessible (see plate 1). The existing 1:50 ground floor plan and section of the shooting hut was redrawn at the same scale, while a 1:250 sketch plan, based on a modern Ordnance Survey base, was made of the enclosure itself. A photographic record was also made using a digital camera, recording not only any new information that had been revealed but also making a record of the repair works to inform any future management regimes that may be implemented. The new photos have been catalogued as a part of a running sequence following on from those taken during the previous works, and are referred to in the following text as films 2 and 3. The photographic record (see Appendix 1) includes a register detailing the location and direction of each shot, a figure showing the position and direction of each shot, and thumbnails of the photographs; selected larger prints accompany the main text of the report. A full set of photographic prints has been included with the project archive (see below).

Report and Archive

- 1.9 This report forms a detailed written account of the additional recording, prepared from the sources of information set out above, and cross-referenced to the drawn and photographic record. It does not repeat the structural description given in the previous survey (Dennison & Richardson 2011), but describes any new information that was recorded, and uses this to modify the discussion and conclusions previously given.
- 1.10 The full archive, comprising paper, magnetic and plastic media, relating to the additional recording has been ordered and indexed according to the standards set by the National Archaeological Record (EDAS site code RHT 10). It was combined with the previous archive and deposited with the Bolton Estate on completion of the project.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 2.1 The previous EDAS survey report covered the historical background to the shooting hut, in terms of the history, logistics and operation of grouse shooting, both generally and on the Bolton Abbey Estate (Dennison & Richardson 2011, 4-5). However, the history and development of Rocking Hall itself is included here, to allow the additional recording work to be put into context.

Rocking Hall

- 2.2 Although not a building Listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, Rocking Hall is a structure of more than local architectural interest. Done and Muir (2001, 205) state that it was built in 1758, although no reference is given for this precise date. In the 19th century, it was also called 'Rocking Stone Hall' and 'Roggan Hall' (Langdale 1822, 389; Grainge 1822, 510); 'Roggan' is a common local name for a rocking stone. 'Roggan' is depicted on Jeffreys' 1771 map of Yorkshire, as a two storey, two chimney but hipped roofed structure (see figure 3) which presumably represents the house to the west of the shooting hut. It is interesting to note that the house is drawn in elevation, as compared to all the other adjacent farmsteads etc, which implies that it was a significant and important structure. This is also the first time that the name 'Roggan' appears in the historical documents (Smith 1963, 127).
- 2.3 The 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey (1854) map names the shooting hut as 'Rocking Hall', and places it to the west of centre of a square walled enclosure (see figure 4 top) in an otherwise open and largely unenclosed landscape. Three tracks converge on the east side of the enclosure, where at this date the only apparent point of entry seems to have been located; in fact, it is noticeable that for some distance to the east, the majority of tracks shown on the map are converging on the enclosure. These tracks to Rocking Hall run from Hay Slack Allotments to the north, Raven Stones and Bramley Heads to the east, and King's Allotment to the south-east. A single track, directly aligned on Rocking Hall, then passes through the east wall of the enclosure and runs straight to Rocking Hall. To the west, the 'Rocking Stone' is marked, and to the west of this, the house. There are two small square structures shown attached to the west wall of the enclosure. A 'Well' is also depicted just to the north-east of the enclosure.
- 2.4 There had been only minor changes by the time the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" map was published in 1892 (see figure 4 bottom). In addition to the tracks noted above entering the east side of the enclosure, a further track ran into the enclosure and to Rocking Hall from the south and south-west across Long Ridge. An oval depression had appeared to the south side of the earlier track running in from the east, which the modern map marks as a disused shaft (see figure 2). The northern of the two small structures attached to the west wall of the enclosure in 1854 is no longer shown. By now, the square enclosure formed part of the enclosure landscape, with a long wall running north-east/south-west across Rocking Hall. No shooting butts are marked in either 1854 or 1892. On the 1909 Ordnance Survey map, no structures are attached to the west wall of the enclosure.
- 2.5 Edmund Bogg, writing in 1904, produces an illustration of Roggan Hall, drawn by A Sutton (Bogg 1904, 41) (see figure 3). The original date of Sutton's work is not given, although the frontispiece notes that the illustrations were "prepared expressly" for the book. However, it is a very puzzling sketch as it differs from the

existing structure in a number of significant respects. Firstly, it only depicts the central part of the existing three bay structure, and the north and south wings are not shown. This implies that they are later additions, although there is no convincing structural evidence to suggest this, and indeed the three bays are clearly shown on the historic Ordnance Survey maps (see figure 4). Secondly, rather than having a pitched roof, the upper part of the structure is carried upwards in the form of a rather squat, sub-square tower, with a projecting low parapet which appears to have further angled projections to the corners. The sketch also suggests that the structure may have been surmounted by a low pyramidal roof topped by a ball finial. Assuming that the sketch is an accurate representation, it is of considerable importance as it suggests that Rocking Hall might not have originated as a shooting lodge (see Chapter 4 below).

- 2.6 The Hall or the adjacent house does not appear in any of the 19th century census data for Thruscross township, which implies that neither were permanently occupied at this time. There are entries for a 'Rocking House', occupied by various schoolmasters, but this refers to a school in West End to the east of the Hall, rather than Rocking or Roggan Hall. Nevertheless, some periodic occupation is implied by an isolated reference which notes that John Blackwood, a sea captain later to work in Australia, was living at the Hall in the 1840s (www.airmynyorks.co.uk/ebab.htm).

3 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS

Introduction

- 3.1 The results of the additional archaeological and architectural recording are given below, firstly updating and amending the brief description of the enclosure given previously (Dennison & Richardson 2011, 8-9), and then describing the new information gathered in relation to the shooting lodge. Reference should also be made to the sketch plan of the enclosure (see figure 5), the new floor plan and section (see figure 6) and plates, and the photographic record which appears as Appendix 1; photographs are referenced in the following text in bold type and square brackets, the numbers before the stroke representing the film number and the number after indicating the frame e.g. **[2/32]**. As already been noted, a general photographic record was also made of the structural repairs and conservation works being undertaken, but these photographs are not referenced in the text below.
- 3.2 The shooting hut and adjacent house are parallel to each other, on a very slight north-east/south-west alignment (see figure 5); for ease of description, they are considered to be aligned north-south. Unless otherwise noted, the terms used to describe surviving timber-framing and roof structures are taken from Alcock *et al* (1996) and Campbell (2000). Where possible, specific architectural terms used in the text are as defined by Curl (1977). Finally, in the following text, the term 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.

The Enclosure (see figure 5)

- 3.3 Both the shooting lodge and house are located within an almost square drystone-walled enclosure which, like the buildings, is placed on a slight north-east / south-west alignment. Both the east and west sides of the enclosure measure 100m long, whereas the north side is 92m long and the south side 95m. The two field walls which run up to the north-east and south-west corners of the enclosure are of a different construction, and both were constructed between 1854 and 1893 (see figure 4). The enclosure is set at an elevation of c.395m, in an isolated location on Rocking Moor, some 4km to the west of Thruscross Reservoir. As noted in Chapter 1 above, the area to the immediate south of the shooting hut in particular provides wide-ranging views to the south-east, south and south-west. The shooting hut and adjacent house are visible on the skyline from some distance away.
- 3.4 The drystone wall defining the encircling square enclosure stands on average 1.50m high and measures between 0.70m-0.95m wide at the base, tapering to an average 0.50m wide at the top. It is built from roughly coursed and squared gritstone, with upright, slightly slanting, coping, and no projecting throughstones; in several places, particularly along the northern half of the west side, the upper part of the wall has been rebuilt using a much more thinly coursed stone **[2/531]**. The north-west and south-east corners of the enclosure preserve an unusual feature, in that they have an angled coping stone which returns around the corner **[2/536]**. It is probable that these angled stones were originally present at all four corners, but those at the north-east and south-west corners have been removed, presumably when the attendant field walls were constructed. A shallow ditch runs parallel to the outside of the west and south sides of the enclosure.
- 3.5 The only original entrance, as indicated in 1855, appears to have been located in the centre of the east side. Here, a gateway opens onto a track, which is aligned

exactly on the shooting lodge itself, rising gently as it runs towards the latter [2/530]. It is very noticeable that, when approached from this direction, the house is set directly behind the shooting hut, and so appears to be part of the hut itself, rather than a separate structure [3/138]. A gateway in the south side of the enclosure was, on the basis of map evidence, created between 1855 and 1893. A small gated opening in the north side of the enclosure is suitable for pedestrians only, while there may be as many as three blocked squeeze stiles in the west wall.

- 3.6 A limited number of shallow earthworks are present within the enclosure, but few if any appear to be of great historic significance - it is considered that the majority result from modern vehicle usage or reflect differential vegetation growth over underlying soil or geological features. In the approximate centre of the south side of the shooting hut, a possible wall footing can be seen in plan only, running south for c.6m and then returning to the west, where it is lost. There is no structural or cartographic or structural evidence for any buildings having been attached to the shooting lodge here, and so if it is a wall footing then it may be related to the earlier building which the shooting hut encased (see Chapter 4 below). A number of shallow sub-rectangular scarps and mounds are also visible to the south-west of the possible wall footing, but are on a different alignment, and are likely to be relatively recent in date. There is a linear depression adjacent to the entrance in the south side of the enclosure, while the oval depression marked close to the east gateway in 1893 can still be seen, which the modern map marks as a disused shaft (see figure 2).
- 3.7 With the exception of the two buildings, the only two other significant features within the enclosure are the rocking stone itself placed between them, and a ruined structure encased in the enclosure's west wall. The rocking stone no longer 'rocks' (as it has slipped), but it comprises a larger base stone and smaller upper stone. The base stone preserves a modest amount of graffiti, some of which dates back to the mid 19th century, while the upper stone has prominent erosion channels in its upper surface [2/524 and 2/525].
- 3.8 The ruin encased in the west wall is in approximately the same position as that shown here in 1854 and 1893 (see figure 4). In 1854, a similarly sized structure is shown to the north, as if they formed a pair, but absolutely no trace now survives above ground. The surviving structure is clearly butted by the enclosure wall to the south, while the joint between it and the enclosure wall to the north is not so prominent [2/537, 2/538, 3/129 and 3/131] (see plate 3). The structure measured c.4.60m north-south by 2.40m east-west, and was built of coursed squared gritstone, with quoins still visible to the former south-west corner. Further quoins in the centre of the west side might define a central doorway or more probably a window [2/532, 2/533 and 3/128]. Inside the enclosure, the structure is represented by a sub-square mound, measuring c.2.50m along each side and standing 0.50m high; the south side appears to be partly faced with stone [3/112, 3/113 and 3/146] (see plate 4). It is possible that it formed a privy for those using the shooting hut - on the basis of current evidence it is difficult to suggest an alternative function.

The Shooting Hut (see figure 6)

- 3.9 The main area of the shooting hut where new structural information was recorded was in the central cell, following the removal of wall plaster. This revealed that the fireplace in the west wall was flanked by two blocked openings, apparently former niches or cupboards rather than doorways, each 2.30m tall and 1.16m wide [2/505, 2/508, 2/511, 2/520, 3/087, 3/088, 3/090 and 3/105]; the northern opening retained

its original wooden lintel (see plate 5) whereas the lintel for the southern opening had been replaced by stone presumably at the time of blocking. In addition, five shallow recesses, up to 0.10m deep, were revealed forming a shallow arc above the fireplace, perhaps having formerly supported a decorative hood or mantelshelf of some kind [2/506, 2/509 and 3/104] (see plate 5). At the north and south ends of the west wall, at 3.10m above the internal flagged stone floor, the remnants of a curve within the masonry could be seen, suggesting that the space over the central cell was once vaulted in some way [2/512 and 2/513]. At 3.60m above the internal floor, the masonry of the west wall changed slightly in form; significantly, this is approximately the same height as the external change in masonry noted in the west elevation of the hut.

- 3.10 The curves for former vaulting also survived at the same height to the north and south ends of the east wall [2/514 and 2/515]. Their absence from the much narrower north and south walls can be explained by the former butting the east and west walls, again revealed by the removal of plaster, suggesting that they are later insertions or alterations. As part of the conservation works, the recessed semi-circular panel above the central door of the east elevation was unblocked [2/517 and 3/092], and this also revealed a small blocked socket at the base of either end of the arch adjacent to the timber lintel [2/518 and 2/519].
- 3.11 The scaffolding of the exterior of the building meant that areas not previously accessible during the earlier survey work could now be reached, for example, the carved male face forming the keystone of the semi-circular arch in the central cell of the east elevation [2/527-2/529, 3/096 and 3/097] (see plate 8). The repair and conservation works also included reducing the pitch of the roofs of the north and south cells to match that of the central cell [3/079, 3/093 and 3/123] (see plate 7), replacing the majority of the roof structure over the central cell [3/089] (see plate 6), renewing the windows and doors in the east elevation [3/103, 3/125 and 3/126], and generally repointing the whole structure [2/526, 3/080, 3/100, 3/101 and 3/102] (see plate 2). In addition, various measures to accommodate bats within the building were taken, which included creating gaps in the mortar on the west elevation and the insertion of bat access gaps within the roof ridge and as part of the new fascias under the eaves of the central cell [3/084 and 3/095] (see plate 7).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The additional recording work undertaken at Rocking Hall has raised a number of issues relating to the development and function of the building, and these are discussed in more detail below. The work has also underscored what was noted in the previous survey report, namely that any understanding of the building and its environs would be greatly enhanced by research in the Bolton Abbey Estate archives. Indeed, this is considered the only way in which current understanding will be furthered.
- 4.2 The watching brief has provided further support that Sutton's undated sketch of 'Roggan Hall' (see figure 3) is a realistic depiction. In its original form, this was apparently a tower-like structure, probably only of a single tall storey internally, surmounted by a low parapet with corner projections, and a pyramidal roof with a ball finial. Its plan and former east elevation are partly preserved in the central cell of the shooting hut. The wider east and west walls were retained from the tower, indicating that it was originally c.4.80m square (externally), but the north and south walls were then demolished when the north and south cells were added. This removed evidence for the former ceiling vault to the north and south walls, but the curves which remain to the east and west walls indicate that a shallow vaulted ceiling rose into the pyramidal roof space. There was probably a fireplace in the centre of the west wall (although it is not absolutely certain that the surviving example is that fireplace), with a hood or mantelshelf over and flanked by flat-headed cupboards or niches. It apparently stood in isolation, although the possible wall footings recorded to the south of the shooting hut suggest at least the possibility, if nothing more, of an associated structure or enclosure. Quite why the original north and south walls were demolished to make way for the new north and south cells, instead of utilising the original structure, is unknown.
- 4.3 The combined structural and documentary evidence therefore supports the suggestion made in the previous survey report (Dennison & Richardson 2011), that Rocking Hall originated as a tower-like structure in an isolated position, adjacent to a rocking stone, and that in its original form it was not a purpose-built shooting hut. Its apparent early structural form, comprising a small squat sub-square tower, and also the ball finial, is reminiscent of the forecourt lodges sometimes seen at 17th century houses, but the pyramidal roof is not. On balance, the mixture of elements shown by Sutton in his sketch suggests an early 18th century date, perhaps not long after c.1700.
- 4.4 However, its original function is as yet obscure. A hunting lodge seems unlikely, given the lack of evidence for an associated park, and if it was a watch-tower, what was it overlooking? The external appearance, particularly the inclusion of the carved face to the east elevation, and the provision of an internal fireplace flanked by cupboards or niches with a vaulted ceiling over, strongly suggests that it was built as a folly, and its placement next to the rocking stone surely cannot be accidental. One can find tower-like follies with pyramidal roofs elsewhere in England; for example, the 18th century 'Grotto' at Bushmead Priory in Bedfordshire, a small tower with a pyramidal roof variously supposed to be an observatory and a gamekeeper's lodge (Headley & Meulenkamp 1986, 206). It might also be possible to draw parallels with the tower built on the summit of How Hill, near Fountains Abbey, in North Yorkshire (Dennison & Richardson 2007). This was also tower-like structure, much grander than Rocking Hall, but with a pyramidal roof, and it formed the focus of the canal in the Aislabie's gardens at Studley Royal. It may be that the tower at Rocking Hall formed a similar but more distant function in relation to the Bolton Abbey estate, although this can only be

speculated at this stage, until further research into the history and layout of the estate has been completed. But neither of these form exact parallels, and several vital questions remain unanswered; was there a pre-existing tradition of visiting the rocking stone, which caused the folly to be built here?; was it built by the Bolton Abbey Estate, and did it lie on estate land when it was built?; who was using it and how often was it used?; was it a wholly private structure or was there any public access?

- 4.5 At a later date, the folly was converted into a shooting hut. As was previously noted, the existing hut shares some characteristics with gate lodges of the 1730s to the 1750s, particularly those designed by William Kent (see for example, the c.1738 Palladian lodge at Claremont, Surrey (Mowl & Earnshaw 1995, 31)). Pace (2011, 3-5) notes that the hut has echoes, more as a composition than in detail, of Kent's designs for the Banqueting House at Euston Hall in Suffolk (1746) or the Menagerie at Horton in Northamptonshire built for Lord Halifax by Thomas Wright during the 1750s. Pace further notes that work at Bolton Hall and other structures on the Bolton Abbey Estate during the late 1720s has been putatively ascribed to Kent. This is not to suggest that the hut was designed by Kent himself; as Mowl and Earnshaw (1995, 31) state, many of Kent's lodge designs, for example, are approximately and unsatisfactorily dated, and the final buildings could also be erected by jobbing architects working to Kent's designs or from pattern books influenced by Kent's works. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to suggest that the design of Rocking Hall was either derived from a sketch made by William Kent or was closely influenced by knowledge of his work elsewhere. However, although the proportions of the hut are correct for a Palladian design, the main elements being a cube and the end rooms giving a ratio of 20 by 40, Rustic elements have been introduced, and there is no proper cornice and pediment; the single pitch roofs of the north and south parts are also steeper than would normally be expected. It is therefore possible that these details have been lost through alteration over subsequent years, or that the building was originally built in a reduced form (Pace 2011, 3-5).
- 4.6 If Rocking Hall was either purpose-built or converted into a shooting hut in the mid 18th century, then whatever it formed originally apparently did not fulfil its original purpose for an extended period. Additionally, one might assume that, by the mid 18th century, its function or style was no longer useful or fashionable, and it was deemed a suitable subject for conversion. In terms of the shooting hut, the previous survey noted that it is an interesting, and possibly early, example of one building form (for example, the gate lodge) adapted to another purpose. This may have been because there was a lack of a firm model of what a shooting hut should be at this date. However, Rocking Hall might equally have been given this form because of its placement within a well-established estate by an owner who wished, and had the means, to display his knowledge of fashionable architectural tastes. Pace (2011, 3-5) suggests that Rocking Hall is very much in the tradition of 18th century follies, and this comparison might well be pursued further in the original approach to the building within the enclosure from the east - the entrance track is precisely aligned on the centre of Rocking Hall meaning that adjacent house is virtually invisible behind it, and also in relation to the earlier building which was converted.

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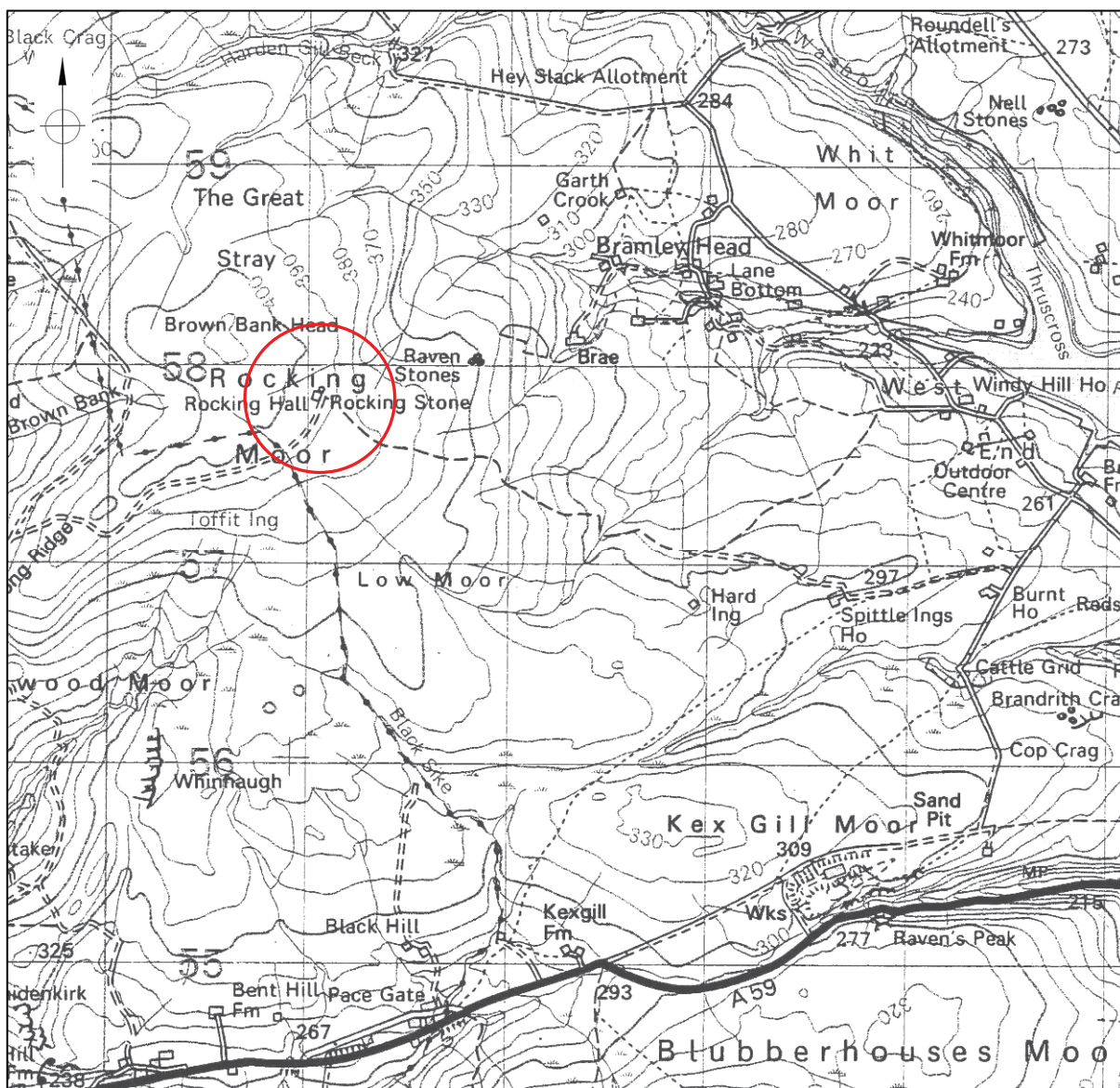
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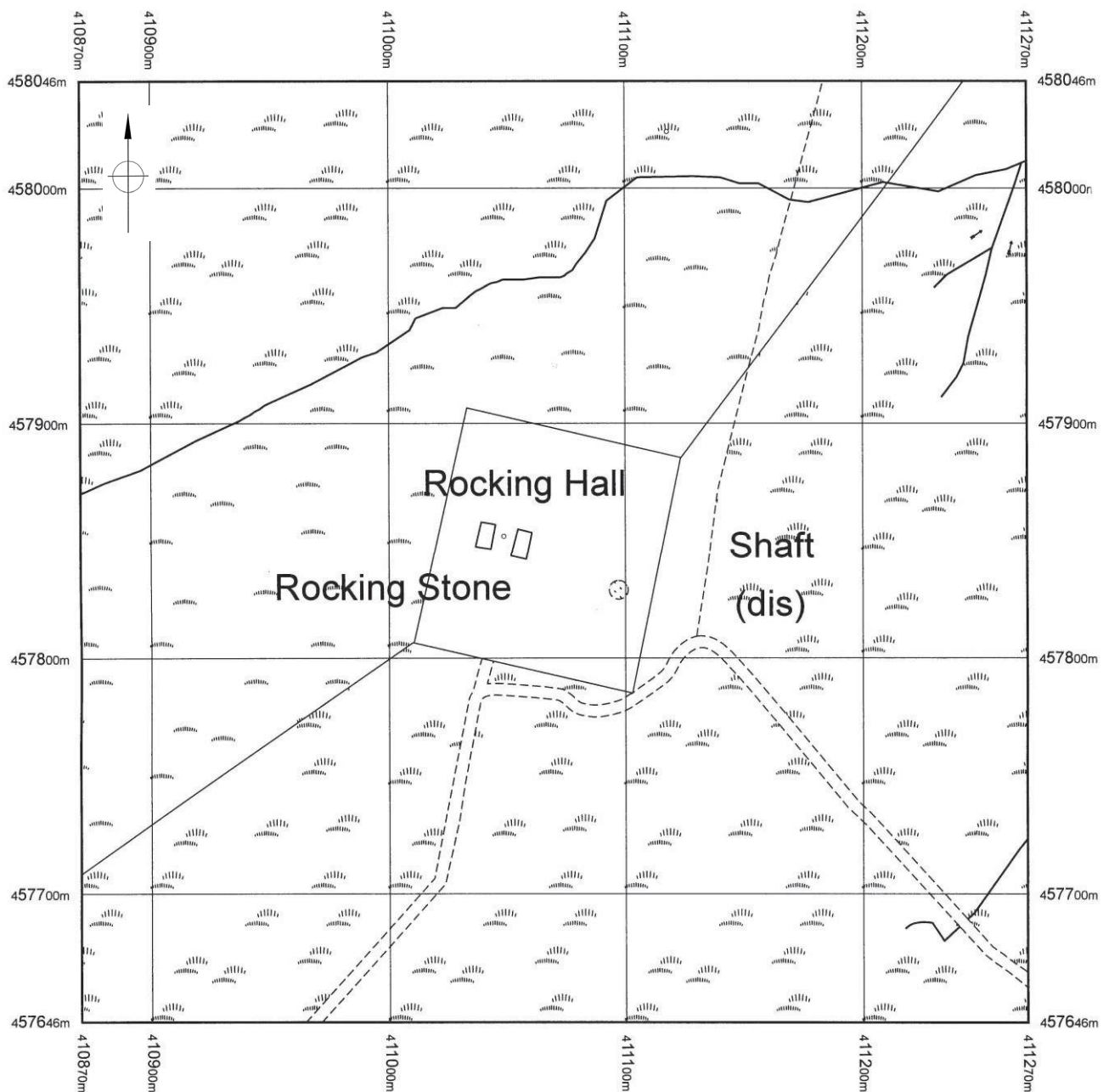
6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1 The additional archaeological and architectural recording at Rocking Hall was commissioned by the Bolton Abbey Estate, through the project architect Peter Gaze Pace, and was funded by Natural England and the Estate. EDAS would like to thank Alasdair Jones-Perrott (Assistant Agent) and Peter Pace for their assistance and co-operation in carrying out the survey work.
- 6.2 The additional recording was undertaken by Shaun Richardson, with other photographs taken by Ed Dennison. The final report was produced and edited by Ed Dennison of EDAS, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



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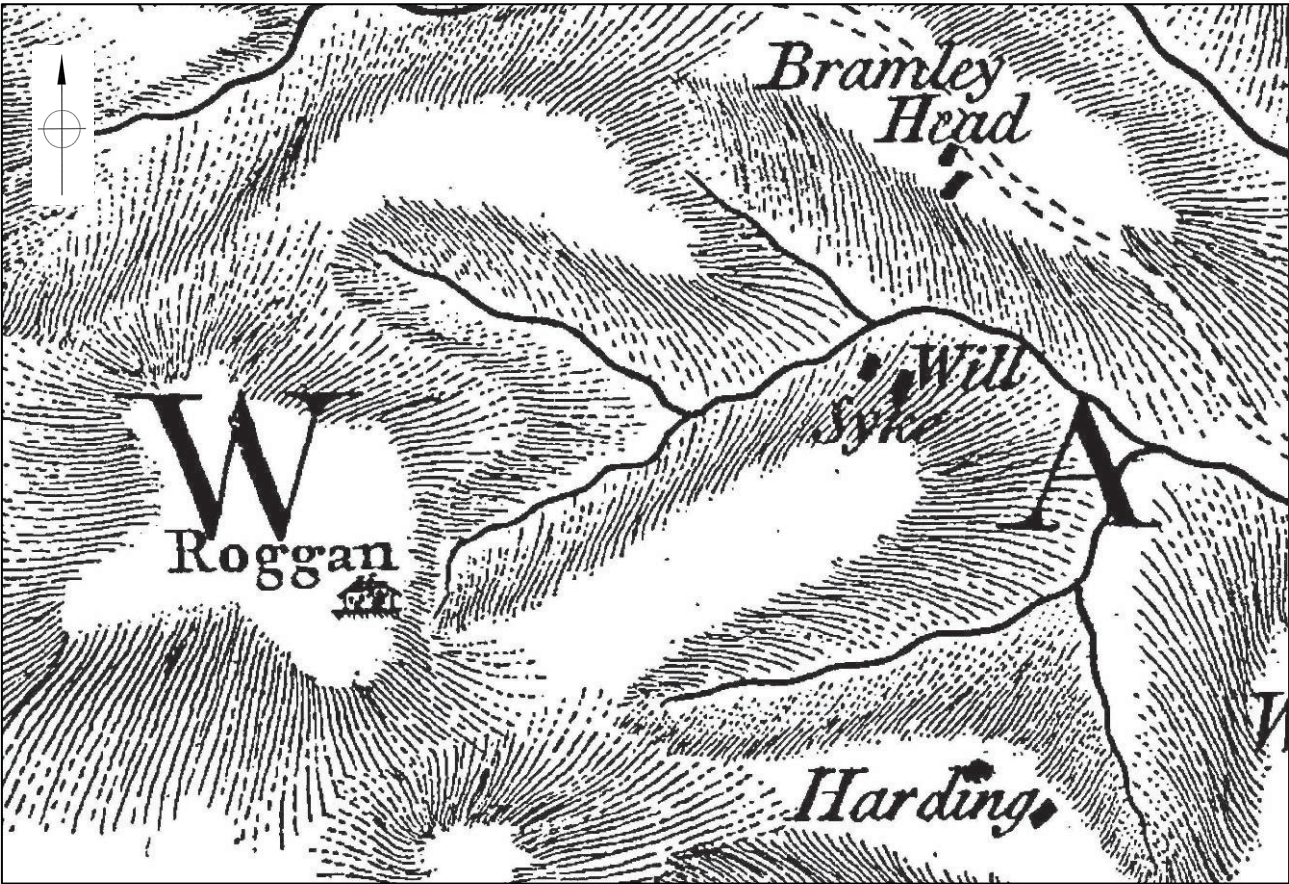
PROJECT	ROCKING HALL	
TITLE	GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE OCT 2011
EDAS	FIGURE	1



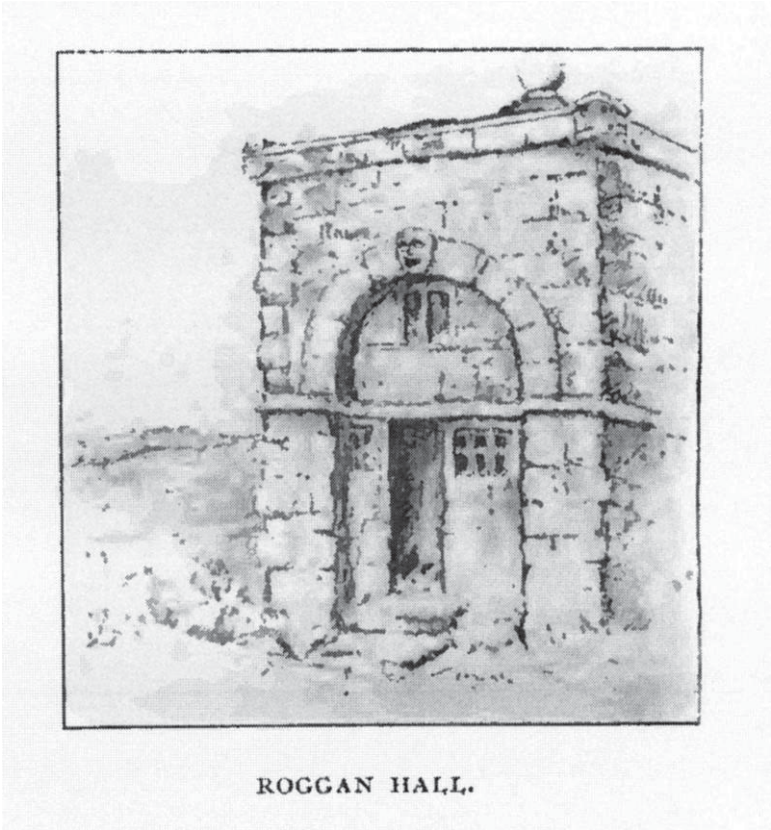
Hall to the right (east) of Rocking Stone, house to left (west).

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PROJECT		ROCKING HALL	
TITLE		SITE LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	OCT 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	2

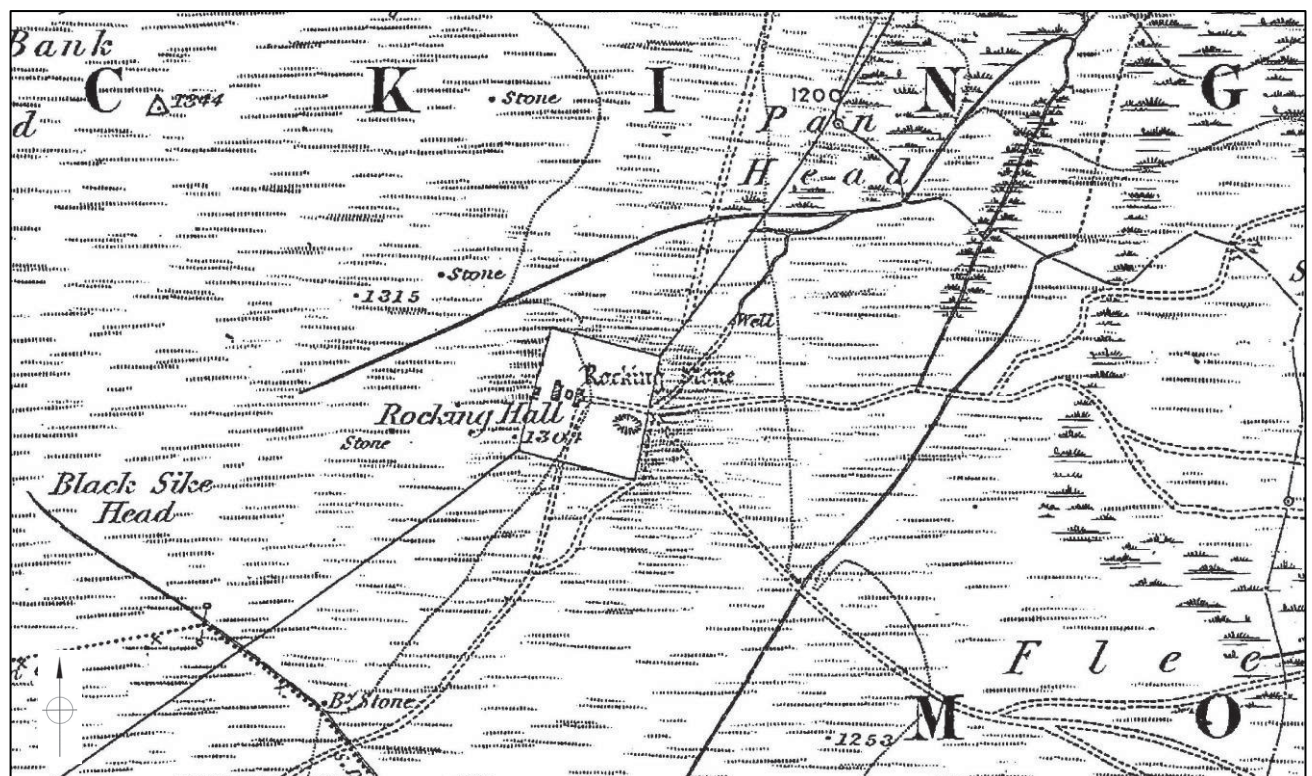
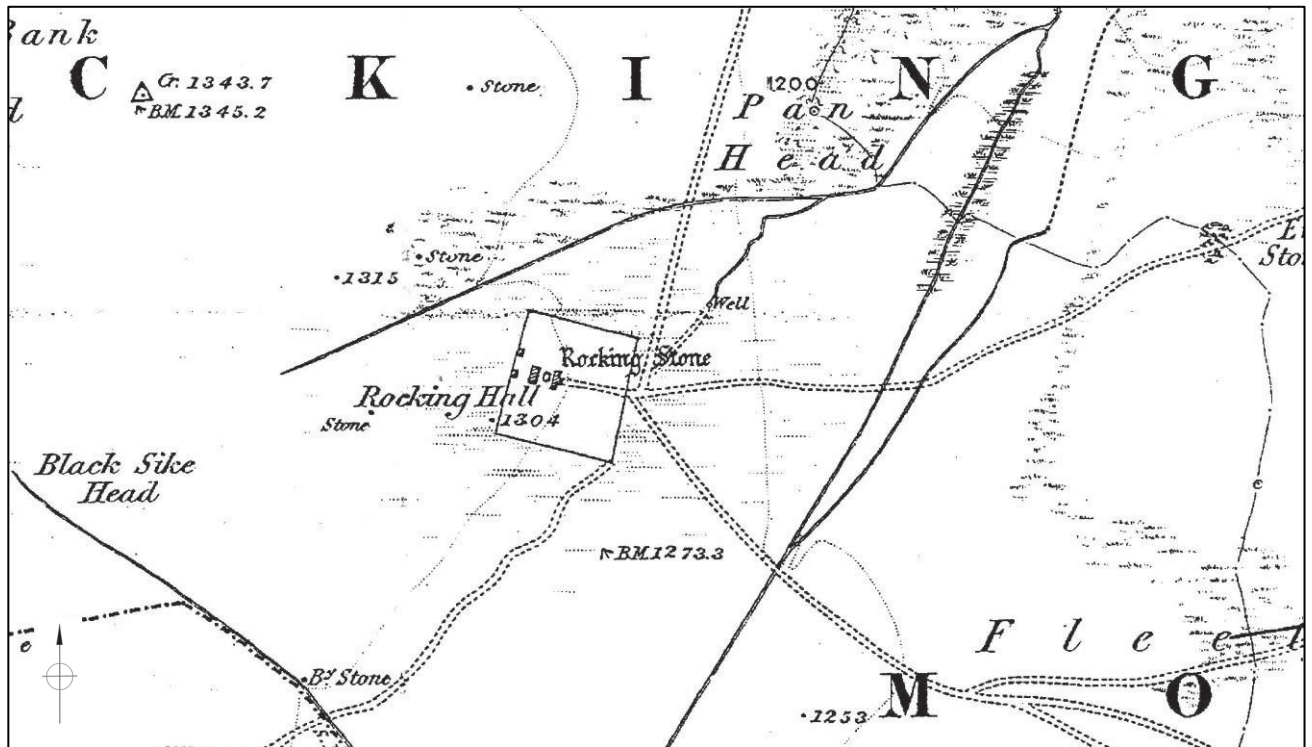


Extract from Jefferys' 1771 map of Yorkshire (plate 7).



Roggan Hall sketched by A Sutton, reproduced by Bogg 1904, p41.

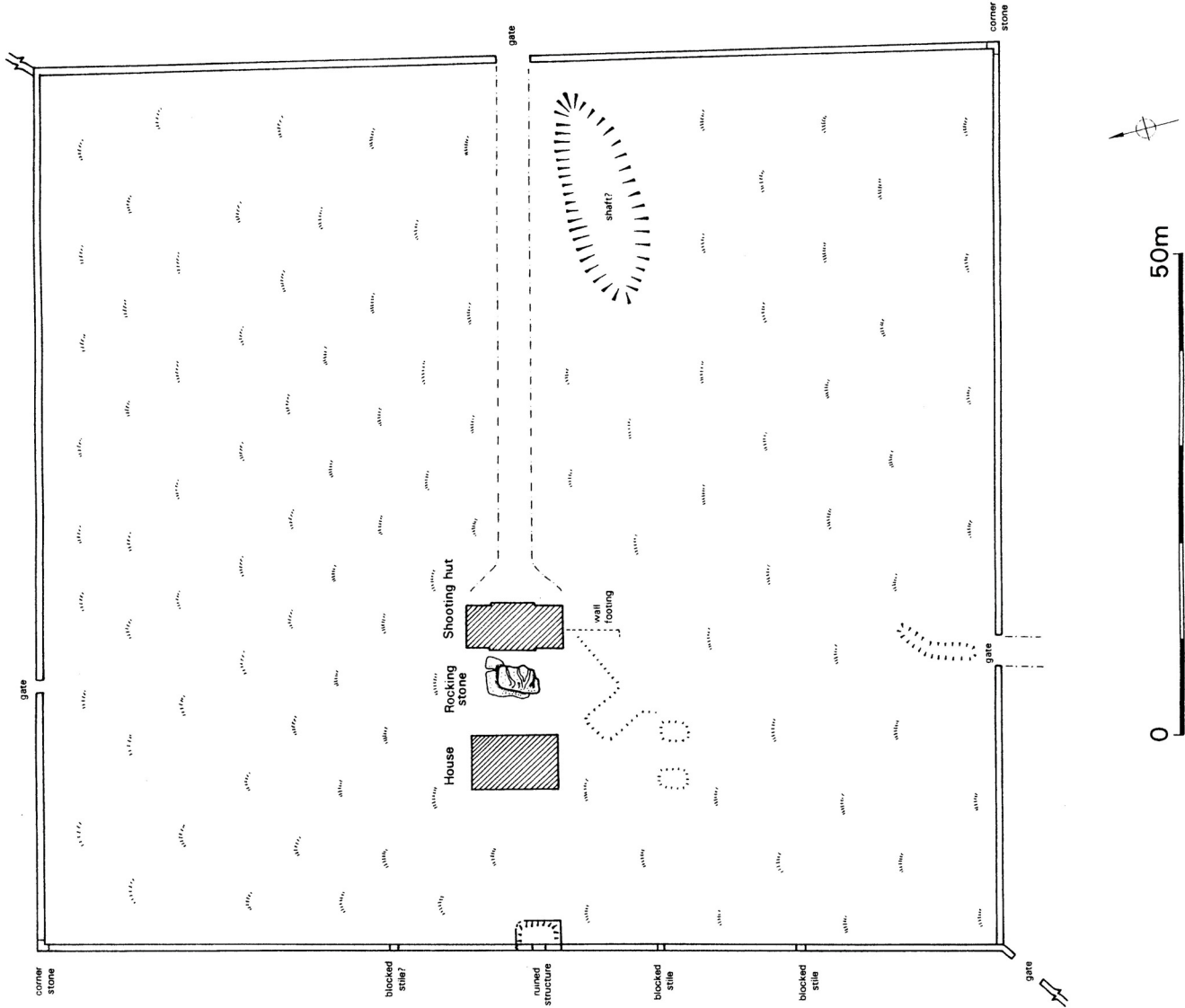
PROJECT		ROCKING HALL	
TITLE		HISTORIC DEPICTIONS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	OCT 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	3



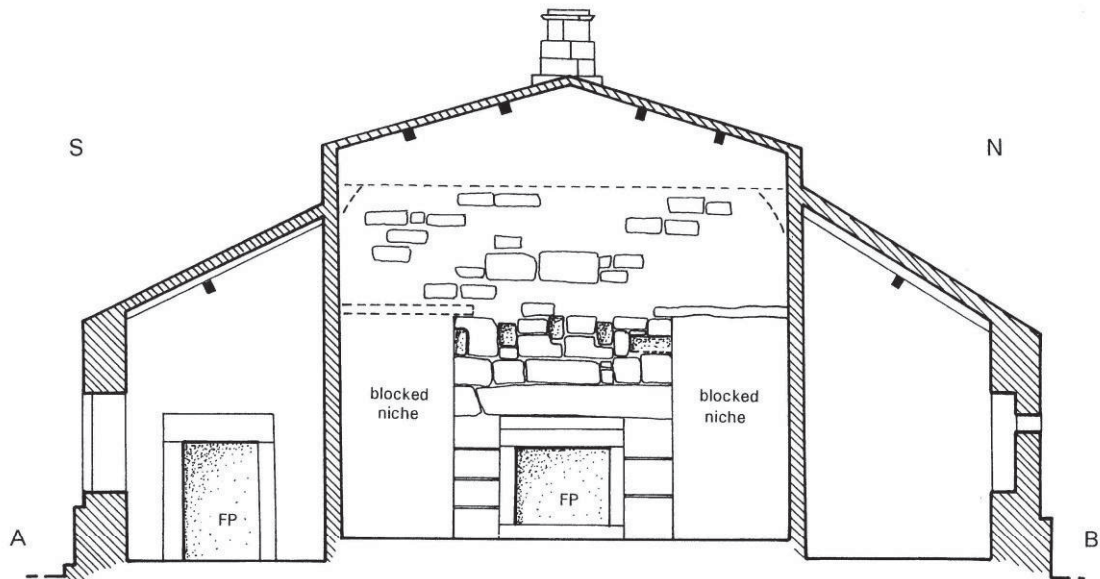
Top: Ordnance Survey 1854 6" map sheet 152.
 Bottom: Ordnance Survey 1893 6" map sheet 152.

PROJECT		ROCKING HALL	
TITLE		HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	OCT 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	4

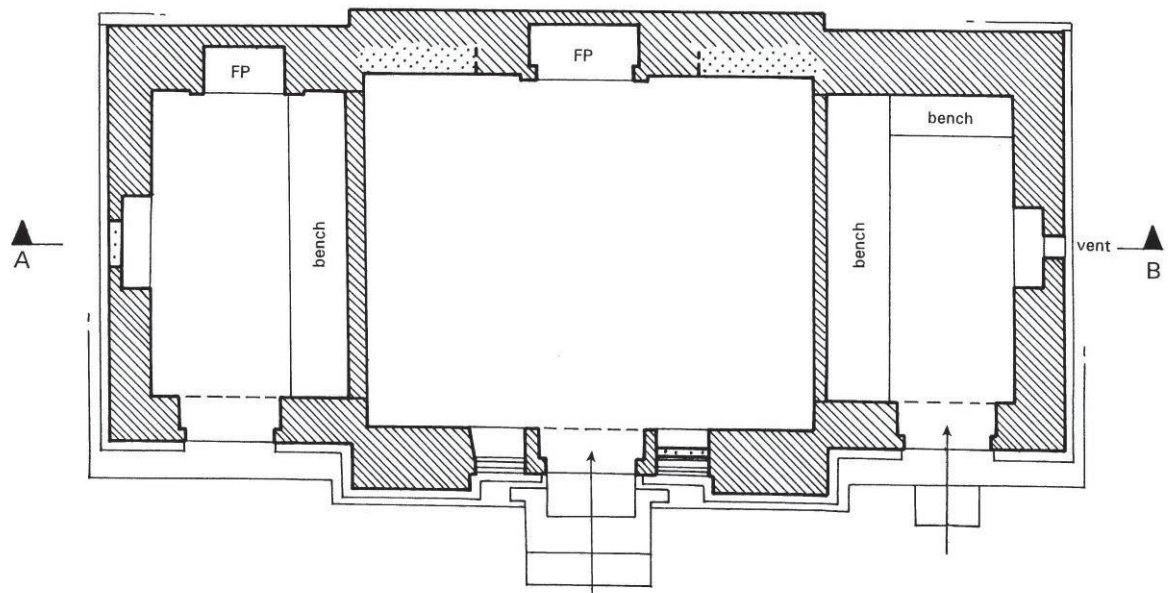
PROJECT	ROCKING HALL		
TITLE	SKETCH PLAN OF ENCLOSURE		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2011
	EDAS	FIGURE	5



PROJECT		ROCKING HALL	
TITLE		PLAN AND SECTION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	6



Section



Ground floor plan





Plate 1: Rocking Hall under repair, looking W (photo 3/118).



Plate 2: Rocking Hall under repair, looking S (photo 3/101).



Plate 3: Structure in west enclosure wall, looking E (photo 2/537).



Plate 4: Structure in west enclosure wall, looking NW (photo 3/112).



Plate 5: North end of central cell after removal of plaster, showing blocked niche and recesses over fireplace, looking W (photo 3/087).



Plate 6: New roof truss to central cell, looking N (photo 3/089).



Plate 7: New roof pitch to south cell, with bat-friendly fascia, looking N (photo 3/093).



Plate 8: Carved head to east elevation after repointing, looking W (photo 3/096).

APPENDIX 1

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Rocking Hall Watching Brief Photographic Register

Film 2: Colour digital photographs taken 29th June 2011

(note: green tinge due to contactor's sheeting over roof)

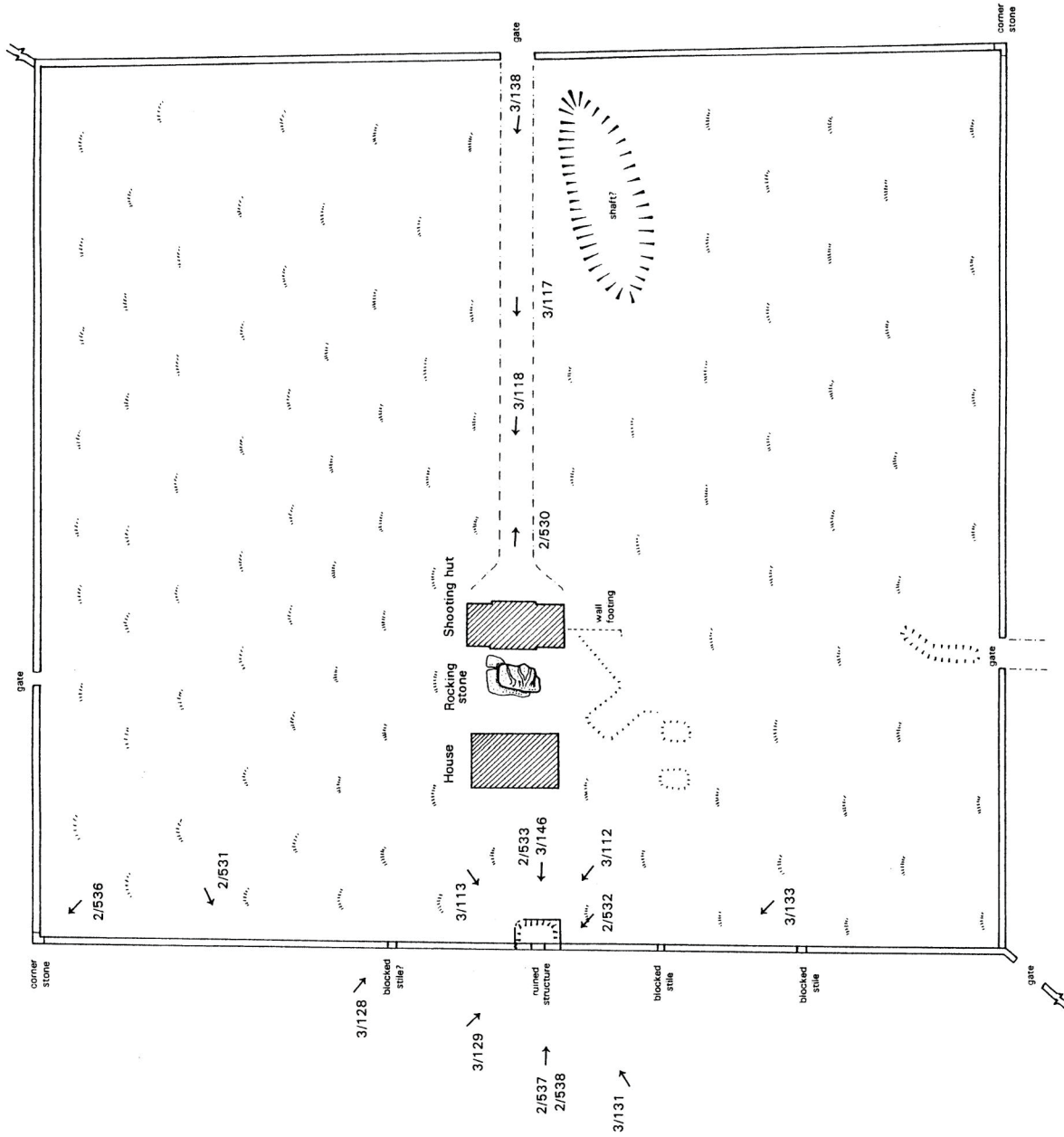
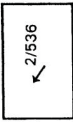
Film 3: Colour digital photographs taken 21st July 2011

Film	Frame	Subject	Scale
2	505	Rocking Hall interior, S end of central cell after plaster removal, looking W	1m
2	506	Rocking Hall interior, centre of central cell after plaster removal, looking W	1m
2	508	Rocking Hall interior, S end of central cell after plaster removal, looking W	1m
2	509	Rocking Hall interior, centre of central cell after plaster removal, looking W	1m
2	511	Rocking Hall interior, N end of central cell after plaster removal, looking W	1m
2	512	Rocking Hall interior, former ceiling vault curve at N end, looking W	-
2	513	Rocking Hall interior, former ceiling vault curve at S end, looking W	-
2	514	Rocking Hall interior, former ceiling vault curve at S end, looking E	-
2	515	Rocking Hall interior, former ceiling vault curve at N end, looking E	-
2	517	Rocking Hall interior, unblocked semi-circular opening in E elevation, looking E	1m
2	518	Rocking Hall interior, blocked socket at base of S end of arch, looking E	-
2	519	Rocking Hall interior, blocked socket at base of N end of arch, looking E	-
2	520	Rocking Hall interior, central cell after plaster removal, recesses above fireplace, looking W	-
2	524	Rocking Stone from above	1m
2	525	Rocking Stone from above	1m
2	526	Rocking Hall, chimney to central cell after repointing, looking N	-
2	527	Rocking Hall, carved face to E elevation, looking SW	-
2	528	Rocking Hall, carved face to E elevation, looking NW	-
2	529	Rocking Hall, carved face to E elevation, looking W	-
2	530	Rocking Hall, approach through enclosure from E, looking E	-
2	531	Rocking Hall, typical form of enclosure wall, looking SE	-
2	532	Rocking Hall, S end of structure in W enclosure wall, looking W	-
2	533	Rocking Hall, possible opening of structure in W enclosure wall, looking W	-
2	536	Rocking Hall, coping stone at NW corner, looking NW	-
2	537	Rocking Hall, structure in W enclosure wall, looking E	-
2	538	Rocking Hall, structure in W enclosure wall, looking E	-
3	079	Rocking Hall, repairs to N cell, looking SW	-
3	080	Rocking Hall, repointed W elevation, looking S	-
3	081	E elevation of house under repair, looking SW	-
3	082	N elevation of house under repair, looking E	-
3	083	Rocking Hall, repointed W elevation, looking S	-
3	084	Rocking Hall, bat holes in repointed W elevation, looking S	-
3	085	Rocking Hall, repointed west elevation showing new roofline and bat facias looking NE	-
3	086	Rocking Hall, repairs to E elevation, looking N	-
3	087	Rocking Hall interior, N end of central cell after plaster removal, looking W	-
3	088	Rocking Hall interior, S end of central cell after plaster removal, looking SW	-
3	089	Rocking Hall interior, new roof trusses to central cell, looking N	-
3	090	Rocking Hall interior, S end of central cell after plaster removal, looking W	-
3	091	Rocking Hall interior, central cell, coat / tack pegs during conservation	-
3	092	Rocking Hall interior, unblocked opening in E elevation, looking E	-
3	093	Rocking Hall, new roof of S cell with bat facia, looking N	1m
3	094	Rocking Hall, new roof to S cell, looking N	1m
3	095	Rocking Hall, junction of new roof of S cell with central cell, looking N	-
3	096	Rocking Hall, carved face to E elevation, looking W	0.30m
3	097	Rocking Hall, semi-circular arch E elevation after repairs, looking NW	-
3	098	Rocking Hall, replacement stonework on N cell roof, looking W	-
3	099	Rocking Hall, repairs underway, looking N	1m
3	100	Rocking Hall, W elevation after repair, looking NE	1m
3	101	Rocking Hall, W elevation after repair, looking S	1m
3	102	Rocking Hall, E elevation during repair, looking SW	1m
3	103	Rocking Hall, central cell of E elevation during repair, looking SW	-
3	104	Rocking Hall interior, fireplace in central cell after plaster removal, looking NW	1m
3	105	Rocking Hall interior, N end of central cell after plaster removal, looking W	1m

3	108	E elevation of house under repair, looking E	1m
3	109	Rocking Hall, chimney of central cell after repair, looking E	-
3	110	S gable of house under repair, looking N	1m
3	111	W elevation of house under repair, looking E	1m
3	112	Rocking Hall, structure in W enclosure wall, looking NW	-
3	113	Rocking Hall, structure in W enclosure wall, looking SW	-
3	114	N gable of house under repair, looking SE	1m
3	115	Rocking Hall and rocking stone, looking SE	-
3	116	House under repair, looking SW	-
3	117	Rocking Hall, E elevation under repair, looking W	-
3	118	Rocking Hall, E elevation under repair, looking W	1m
3	123	Rocking Hall, junction of new roof of S cell with central cell, looking NE	-
3	124	Rocking Hall, repointed blocked window in S elevation of S cell, looking N	-
3	125	Rocking Hall, doorway in E elevation under repair, looking W	-
3	126	Rocking Hall, doorway in E elevation under repair, looking W	-
3	128	Rocking Hall, ditch and blocked stile to W enclosure wall, looking SE	-
3	129	Rocking Hall, structure in W enclosure wall, looking SE	1m
3	131	Rocking Hall, structure in W enclosure wall, looking NE	-
3	133	Rocking Hall, W enclosure wall, looking NW	-
3	135	Rocking Hall, E elevation of N cell under repair, looking W	-
3	136	Rocking Hall, E elevation under repair, looking W	-
3	137	Rocking Hall, E elevation under repair, looking W	-
3	138	Rocking Hall, E elevation under repair, looking W	-
3	139	Rocking Hall, distant view looking NW	-
3	142	Rocking Hall, N elevation under repair	-
3	145	Rocking Hall under repair, looking SW	-
3	146	Rocking Hall, structure in W enclosure wall, looking W	-
3	147	Rocking Hall and house under repair, looking N	-

PROJECT	ROCKING HALL		
TITLE	PHOTOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2011
	EDAS	FIGURE	A1/1

DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH WITH
FILM AND PHOTO NUMBER



0 50m

PROJECT	ROCKING HALL		
TITLE	PHOTOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2011
	EDAS	FIGURE	A1/2

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FILM AND PHOTO NUMBER

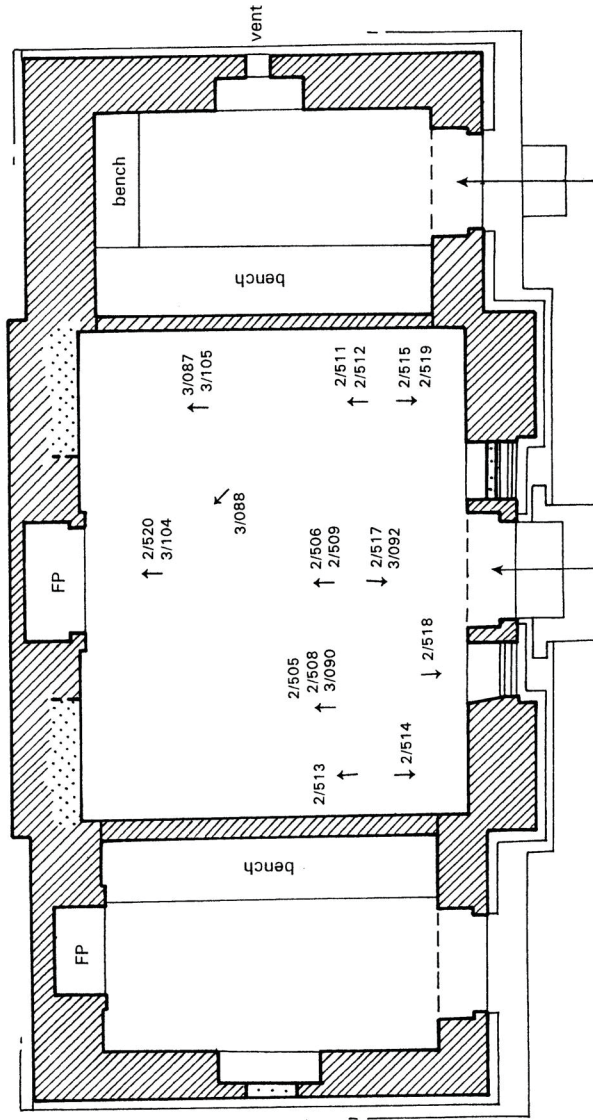
2/537



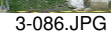
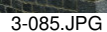
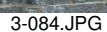
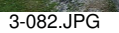
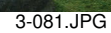
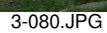
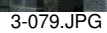
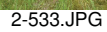
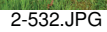
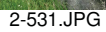
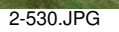
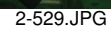
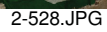
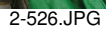
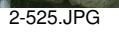
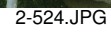
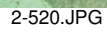
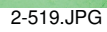
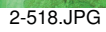
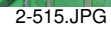
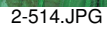
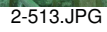
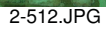
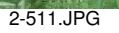
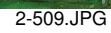
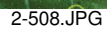
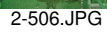
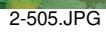
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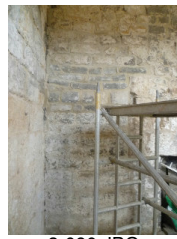




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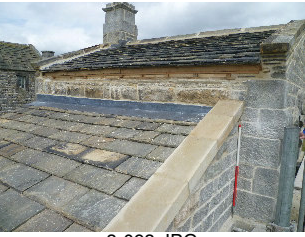
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APPENDIX 2

EDAS METHODS STATEMENT

ED DENNISON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD

18 Springdale Way • Beverley • East Yorkshire • HU17 8NU • Tel/Fax: 01482 870723

MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR A BUILDING RESTORATION PROJECT, ROCKING HALL SHOOTING HUT, ROCKING MOOR, FEWSTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE

EDAS METHODS STATEMENT

Summary of the Historical Development and Statement of Significance (item 2 of Natural England brief).

A brief summary of the historical development of the building will be produced, based on observations made during the site survey and locally-based research. The latter will involve historic map regression and available documentary sources, which will try and date the complex more accurately and link it to local land ownerships. This research will also include a consideration of the history of grouse shooting and the surrounding sporting landscape. The historical development will be linked to appropriate illustrative photographs of the complex from key viewpoints and cross-referenced to a scaled plan.

The Statement of Significance will assess the complex from both a local and regional perspective, and comment on its contribution to the local landscape character, public amenity and biodiversity.

Analysis and Recording (item 3 of NE brief).

A survey of the building will be undertaken, looking at its form, use of materials and methods of construction, past function, style of architecture and changes/adaptations over time and the reasons for the changes.

A record of the building as it presently exists will be made, comprising an appropriately scaled ground floor plan, internal/external digital photographs and detailed description, equivalent to Level 2 survey as defined by English Heritage's 2006 publication "Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice"; a Level 2 survey is a visual and descriptive record. Other drawings will be produced as appropriate - this may likely a section through the building to record the former roof structure and other details. The fabric likely to be affected by future repair will also be analysed and commented on. The photographic record will include distant views, general shots of each elevation and close-up shots of any structural or other features of historical significance. The photographic record will be tied into an overall site plan.

Depending on the nature and level of necessary repair identified within the management plan, appropriate recording may also be carried out during and after repair works.

Wildlife Survey (item 4 of NE brief).

A desk-top study will be undertaken, to gather and collate information from specialist consultees such as the North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre and the North Yorkshire Bat Group.

All species of bats are fully protected under current legislation and so a systematic daytime inspection for bats roosting in the building will be undertaken between May and August. This is the time when bats are at their most active and hence most likely to be detected (sub-optimal times for such a survey occur the rest of the year, from September to April). The survey would search for droppings beneath and/or within potential bat roost sites, such as any small holes/crevices within the walls, door lintels, roof space(s) and timber support structures.

One nocturnal exit survey using at least three surveyors would be undertaken, supervised by a Bat Licence Holder at this time.

Depending on the findings of the initial daytime survey and the nocturnal survey, an extra nocturnal and/or dawn bat survey may be required.

It is recommended that the results of the bat survey be available in a full report at least two months prior to the commencement of any restoration work. This is to ensure that, should bats be recorded within the building, there is enough time available to apply for, and be granted, a Bat Licence from Natural England before the commencement of any works. The aims would be to ensure that an approved mitigation statement is available for the continued welfare of the existing local bat population, and that any unnecessary and costly delays to the possible commencement date(s) of the proposed restoration works are avoided.

The wildlife survey would evaluate the building for roosting bats according to their national, regional, district, parish and/or local ecological value. The survey would also summarise relevant information from UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans on priority habitats and species. The wildlife section of the report would be written in the format of a Method Statement, sufficient in detail to submit as part of an application for a Licence from Natural England in Respect of Bats, and also sufficient in detail to satisfy the local authority. It would include sections on the type of surveys undertaken (including a habitat description and an interpretation/evaluation of the results), an impact assessment (including long-term impacts etc.) and a section on mitigation and compensation.

Report

A stand-alone EDAS report would be produced, collating the results of the above, for inclusion as an appendix in the larger management plan and/or summary extraction as necessary.

Ed Dennison
EDAS
8 September 2010