



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
WYAS

Haverah Park Top
Haverah Park
North Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Report no. 2400

November 2012



Client: Dryden Wilkinson Partnership



Haverah Park Top

North Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken of the site of Haverah Park Top, North Yorkshire, a complex of now ruinous 19th-century farm buildings, aligned around a central yard, in advance of the proposed re-development of these buildings for residential use. The proposed development site is situated immediately to the south of the remains of a medieval hunting lodge, which is a designated Scheduled Monument, on a prominent natural spur above the Beaver Dyke Reservoirs. The proposed development site contains structural and earthwork remains that represent various phases of activity, and there is also potential for the survival of sub-surface medieval and post-medieval features on the site.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
WYAS

Report Information

Client: Dryden Wilkinson Partnership
Address: Tithe House, 35 Town Street, Horsforth, Leeds, LS18 5LJ
Report Type: Archaeological desk-based assessment
Location: Haverah Park Top
County: North Yorkshire
Grid Reference: SE 2199 5449
Report Number: 2400
Project Number: 3991
Project Code: HPT12
Date of report: November 2012
Project Management: Mitchell Pollington BA MA
Report Writing: Mitchell Pollington
Illustrations: Mitchell Pollington

Authorisation for
distribution: _____



Cert. No. 125

© Archaeological Services WYAS 2012
PO Box 30, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG
Telephone: 0113 383 7500.
Email: admin@aswyas.com



Contents

Report information	ii
Contents.....	iii
List of Figures	iv
List of Plates.....	iv
1 Introduction.....	1
Site description	1
Geology and soils.....	1
2 Information Sources	1
Archaeological archives and databases.....	2
Designated heritage assets	2
Published and unpublished sources	2
Aerial photographs.....	2
Walkover survey	2
3 Archaeological Baseline.....	2
Recorded heritage assets	2
Designated heritage assets	2
Previous investigations	3
Archaeological background	3
4 Catalogue of archaeological features and buildings	6
5 Impact Assessment and Mitigation	15
Significance criteria	15
Recorded heritage assets.....	15
Unrecorded archaeological remains.....	16
Further assessment and mitigation recommendations	16
6 Conclusion	17

Figures

Plates

Bibliography

Appendix 1: Scheduled Monument description

List of Figures

- 1 Site location
- 2 Plan of the study area showing the proposed development site and catalogued heritage assets (1:7500 scale)
- 3 Extract from an early 17th century map of Haverah Park, with the study area highlighted (Leeds Archives WY 230/2502)
- 4 Extract from ‘A Map of Haveray Park near Ripley...’ of 1727, showing the north-western end of Haverah Park, and a schematic depiction of ‘John of Gaunt’s Castle’ (Leeds Archives WYL 230/2504)
- 5 Extract from ‘A Sketch of the Boundary of Knaresborough Forest...’ of 1767 showing Haverah Park (Leeds WYL 230/2507). North is to the bottom of the map
- 6 Extract from the 1778 Knaresborough Forest Enclosure Award map, with the study area highlighted (NYCRO mic 604)
- 7 Extract from ‘A Plan and Survey of Haveray Park...’ of 1822, showing ‘John of Gaunt’s Castle’ and farm buildings at Haverah Park Top (Leeds Archives WYL 230/2518)
- 8 Combined extracts from the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1851 and 1853, with the study area highlighted (sheets 153 and 170)
- 9 Combined extracts from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1893 and 1896, with the study area highlighted (sheets 153 and 170)
- 10 Combined extracts from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1910, with the study area highlighted (sheets 153SE and SW, and 170NE and NW)

List of Plates

- 1 The promontory on which Haverah Park Top and ‘John of Gaunt’s Castle’ are located, looking south-east across Beaver Dyke Reservoir
- 2 Haverah Park Top and ‘John of Gaunt’s Castle’, looking south-west across Beaver Dyke Reservoir
- 3 The remains of the gatehouse of ‘John of Gaunt’s Castle’ in the foreground, with the farm buildings of Haverah Park Top, looking south-east
- 4 The south-western corner of the moat of ‘John of Gaunt’s Castle’ with the remains of the gatehouse situated on its southern side, looking west
- 5 The farm buildings at Haverah Park Top with the remains of ‘John of Gaunt’s Castle’ to the left, looking north-east
- 6 The barn on the northern side of the farm building range at Haverah Park Top, looking south-east
- 7 The western side of the farm building range, looking east
- 8 The southern side of the farm building range, looking north
- 9 The eastern side of the farm building range, looking west
- 10 The westernmost of the two possible turnip stores, looking north

1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Dryden Wilkinson Partnership to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of Haverah Park Top, Haverah Park, North Yorkshire, prior to the proposed redevelopment of disused farm buildings for residential use.

An assessment of the significance of recorded heritage assets within 1km of the proposed development site has been undertaken, together with an assessment of any potential impacts, in line with the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’, paragraph 128).

Site description

Haverah Park Top comprises the remains of an early 19th century farmstead, to the immediate north of which are the remains of a medieval hunting lodge, known as ‘John of Gaunt’s Castle’. It is located approximately 7km west of Harrogate, and is situated on a spur of land which rises to a height of approximately 190m above OD on the southern valley side above the Beaver Dyke Reservoirs (centred at SE 2199 5449; see Plates 1 and 2). The ground falls steeply away towards the reservoirs on the northern side of the site and is used as rough pasture. The northern side of the valley is primarily mixed woodland, with large areas of coniferous plantation along the valley sides to the east. To the south, the landscape consists of improved pasture with fields divided by dry stone walls. A public footpath runs to the immediate south of the site.

The existing farmstead comprises a rectangular arrangement of mid-19th century buildings surrounding a central yard, accessed from the south (see Plates 5 to 9). On its northern side is a substantial barn, with single storey building ranges forming the remaining three sides. These are constructed of coursed squared gritstone, with slate roofs surviving on most of the buildings.

Geology and soils

The bedrock geology comprises Millstone Grit (BGS 2012). This is overlain by slowly permeable loamy soils, with associated clayey soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980).

2 Information Sources

The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2011).

Where sites listed in the catalogue (Section 4) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue numbers are given in bold-type.

Archaeological archives and databases

Information on recorded heritage assets and archaeological investigations within a 1km radius of the proposed development site was obtained from the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the English Heritage Archive (EHA). The North Yorkshire County Record Office (NYCRO), Northallerton, North Yorkshire, and the West Yorkshire Archives, Leeds, were consulted for historic Ordnance Survey maps, estate and enclosure maps, tithe awards and building plans, as well as other relevant documentary sources.

Designated heritage assets

The North Yorkshire HER and the English Heritage Archive were consulted for information on all designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, registered Parks and Gardens, registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites within the study area.

Published and unpublished sources

A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes academic articles together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

Aerial photographs

The North Yorkshire HER was consulted for oblique and vertical aerial photographic coverage of the study area.

Walkover survey

A site visit was undertaken on the 30th October 2012 to assess the survival of previously recorded heritage assets, to identify any further archaeological remains visible on the surface and to determine the potential for any further archaeological investigations.

3 Archaeological Baseline

Where heritage assets listed in the catalogue (Section 4) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue number or letter is given in bold type.

Recorded heritage assets

A total of 51 recorded heritage assets have been identified within the study area. These are discussed below and have been listed in a catalogue in Section 4.

Designated heritage assets

The remains of 'John of Gaunt's Castle' (**32**; see Plates 3 and 4), the site of a medieval hunting lodge, situated to the immediate north of the proposed development site comprise a designated Scheduled Monument (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) no. 1020950; see Fig. 2 and Appendix 1). Part of a possible Iron Age dyke system, known as 'Bank Slack'

(1 and 11) which follows the valley side to the north and west of Haverah Park Top is also a Scheduled Monument (NHLE no. 1004898; see Fig. 2).

There are two Listed Buildings within the study area, situated approximately 300m to the south-west of Haverah Park Top, at East End farm. These consist of an early 17th century Grade II Listed farmhouse (B; NHLE no. 1315347), together with an associated barn and outbuildings of a mid-17th century date which are also Grade II Listed (A; NHLE no. 1150434).

Previous investigations

Archaeological excavations

There have been no recorded archaeological excavations within the study area.

Archaeological surveys

There has been little detailed archaeological survey of the study area around Haverah Park Top. 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, in 1912 (Page 1912, 21).

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.

A photographic survey was undertaken of 'John of Gaunt's Castle' by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd in 2004, and including observations on the surface archaeological remains in and around the site (Richardson and Dennison 2004). A sketched hachure plan of the site was also produced.

Building survey

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

Archaeological background

Prehistoric and Roman 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 site (1 and 11). 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).

Medieval period

There is little evidence of early medieval activity recorded within the study area. The place-name evidence suggests Anglo-Saxon and Viking period occupation, with names such as 'Bank Slack', and 'Scargill' deriving 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).

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, and 17 years after this the Knaresborough area was still described as 'waste' (Williams and Martin, 1992, 789).

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) with the park boundary enclosing a roughly oval block of land, a form characteristic of medieval deer parks (34). 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 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 site (32; Plates 3 and 4). The remains of the hunting lodge comprise a substantial moat, up to 4m wide and 2m deep, enclosing a central rectangular area measuring approximately 30m by 35m. A smaller platform marks the base of a former tower, on the southern side of which are the masonry remains of the probable gatehouse, surviving up to 3m high.

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 valley side, which are probably the remains of former medieval cultivation terraces (27). 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 overlay the sites of earlier settlements.

Post-medieval period

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 began 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 probably 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).

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 may have existed 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 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).

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.

Cartographic evidence

The earliest depiction of the site is from an early 17th century map of Haverah Park (Fig. 3). This shows the hunting lodge, named as 'Scirgill Castle', together with one, or possibly two buildings, situated to the west and south-west of the existing farm buildings. A later map of 1727 also shows the hunting lodge, schematically shown with four corner towers, and a possible building towards its south-west, in an angle of the park boundary (Fig. 4). It is not

until the 1778 Knaresborough Forest enclosure map that the site is named as Haverah Park Top (Fig. 6), at which time a number of buildings appear to be depicted in the area, although the smaller scale and poor quality of the surviving map makes it difficult to identify individual structures. The first large scale accurate survey of the site was published in 1822, and formed part of a plan of Haverah Park (Fig. 7). By this time the farm comprised three separate building ranges, two to the west of the present buildings, which are still visible as foundations and sections of ruinous wall, and a third on an east-west alignment occupying the area on the south-eastern corner of the existing range. By the mid-19th century the present arrangement of buildings around a central courtyard had begun to develop. The buildings on the north, west and eastern sides of the courtyard appear to have been constructed by the late 1840s when the First Edition Ordnance Survey map was surveyed (Fig. 8; see Ordnance Survey 1853), with the buildings to the west apparently continuing to stand, albeit with the demolition of the western wing of the most southerly of the two. By the late 1880s the southern side of the courtyard had also been enclosed, creating the building plan much as it survives today, with only the northernmost of the two buildings to the west continuing in use (see Figs 9 and 10).

Two stone vaulted structures are cut into the outer bank of the moat of 'John of Gaunt's Castle', which are likely to have been used for the storage of root crops such as turnips (see Plate 10; Richardson and Dennison 2004, 5). These are not shown on any mapping until the Ordnance Survey map of 1896, which shows two rectangular structures in these locations to the north-west of the main farm building range.

4 Catalogue of archaeological features and buildings

Archaeological features

Catalogue entries have been ordered geographically from west to east, and given a numerical identifier, with the locations shown on Figure 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 EHA number it relates to information held in the English Heritage Archive. All further information is referenced in the bibliography.

1. Bank Slack (section of) NHLE 1004898 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). This forms part of a designated Scheduled Monument.

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 Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey map (Ordnance Survey 1910c).

6. Rotary Quern **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 Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey 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)**NHLE 1004 898****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. This forms part of a designated Scheduled Monument.

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 barn, 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 Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey map of 1851 (Ordnance Survey 1851).

20. Neolithic Stone Axe **NHA 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 barn, is marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey map of 1851, and named 'Mortar Pit Well' on the 1893 Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey map of 1853, (although perhaps erroneously as subsequent mapping names a house further south as Bonny 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).

26. Well **SE 2188 5436**

A well located to the east of the remains of East Cottage, first marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 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. 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 stone slab.

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 reservoir.

32. John of Gaunt's Castle **NHLE 1020950** **MNY 21049** **SE 2195 5453**

The site of the standing ruins, 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 (Grainge 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 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 *fortalicii 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 5 to 10). 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. 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 (Plate 10). 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 Ordnance Survey 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 1020950), although more recent research has shown that they were probably used as turnip stores (Richardson and Dennison 2004, 5)

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 Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey map; it is not named on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey 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. Rain 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 Ordnance Survey map of 1896, and marked on the Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey map of 1853 (Ordnance Survey 1853). It is first named Park Top Farm on the Ordnance Survey 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 Ordnance Survey map of 1910 (Ordnance Survey 1910b).

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). 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 vrá, '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 Ordnance Survey 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 (Grainge 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) (Grainge 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 (Grainge 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 (Grainge 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 Ordnance Survey map of 1910 (Ordnance Survey 1910b), to the west of a drain running north to south down the valley side.

Listed Buildings**A. Barn and outbuildings****NHLE 1150434****SE 21835 54169**

Barn and outbuildings 5m west of East End Manor dating to the mid-17th century and constructed of coursed squared gritstone with a slate roof. This building is Grade II listed.

B. East End Manor**NHLE 1315347****SE 21848 54185**

East End Manor house dated 1625, with 19th century additions. It is constructed of coursed squared gritstone with a graduated stone slate roof and comprising of two storeys. 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.

5 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

Significance criteria

An assessment of the significance of recorded heritage assets within 1km of the proposed development site has been undertaken, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’, paragraph 128). Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, registered Parks and Gardens, registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are assessed to be of *high significance*, in line with paragraph 132 of the NPPF.

The significance of other heritage assets has been determined based on the following criteria, and broadly follows levels of national designation.

Significance	Type of Heritage Asset
High	Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields World Heritage Sites
Medium	Listed Buildings (Grade II) Conservation Areas Heritage Assets identified as being of regional or local importance on the HER Sites identified within this assessment considered to be of regional or local importance
Low	Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded on the HER Previously unrecorded sites identified in this assessment and not considered to be significant
None	Previously recorded heritage assets or sites recorded in documentary sources now destroyed
Unknown	Potential but previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains Historical sites or features identified through documentary evidence as part of this assessment

Recorded heritage assets

Direct impacts

The proposed development will have no direct impact upon any nationally designated heritage assets or any heritage assets recorded on the North Yorkshire HER.

Although the farm buildings at Haverah Park Top are assessed to be of a *Low* significance, and there will not be alterations to exterior of the buildings, the proposed development will considerably change their interior form and character.

Impact on setting

The proposed development is situated adjacent to the site of the medieval hunting lodge known as ‘John of Gaunt’s Castle’, a designated Scheduled Monument assessed to be of *High* significance. This comprises the standing ruins of the gatehouse, the earthworks of the moat and a square platform which formed the base of a tower, as well as probable sub-surface archaeological remains. The setting of the monument is considered to be defined by its isolated but prominent position on a natural spur on the valley side above the Beaver Dyke Reservoirs. Although the site is located at the north-western corner of the historic area of the Haverah Park medieval deer park, the character of this landscape is now defined by the presence of the 19th-century reservoirs and the areas of extensive coniferous forestry plantation along the valley edge. When viewed from the north, the remains of the hunting lodge and their position above the reservoir give the area a character similar to that of an 18th-century designed landscape. The setting of ‘John of Gaunt’s Castle’ is also defined by its relationship with the adjacent post-medieval farmstead at Haverah Park Top, and the existing 19th-century building range and associated structures.

The proposed development will be confined to the footprint of the existing 19th-century farm buildings to the immediate south of ‘John of Gaunt’s Castle’, and there will be no alteration to the roof heights of the buildings. Externally, there will be little change in the character of the farm buildings, and the development will not alter views towards or from the Scheduled Monument area. It is therefore considered that there will be only a negligible change in the setting of the monument resulting from the proposed development.

Unrecorded remains

Archaeological potential

There is high potential for the survival of medieval sub-surface archaeological features or deposits throughout the proposed development site, due to its proximity to ‘John of Gaunt’s Castle’. There is also high potential for the survival of features relating to the post-medieval farmstead pre-dating the existing farm buildings.

Direct impacts

Previously unrecorded sub-surface features or deposits may be impacted upon by ground works undertaken as part of the proposed development. This may include the installation of modern drainage across the site and the provision of other services. Surface earthwork and masonry remains, possibly relating to earlier phases of the farmstead and medieval occupation of the site, may also be impacted by any ground works.

Further assessment and mitigation recommendations

Due to the potential for impacts on previously un-recorded sub-surface remains within the proposed development site, it is recommended that a strategy for archaeological evaluation and monitoring is agreed with the North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section prior to the commencement of any development work on the site, to avoid or mitigate any potential impacts.

It is recommended that a record of the interior of the farm buildings is produced prior to their conversion for residential use.

During the construction phase of the development, care should be taken to avoid any potential impact on the site of John of Gaunt's Castle resulting in the movement of plant and materials around the northern side of the Haverah Park Top farm buildings.

6 Conclusion

The proposed development site at Haverah Park Top has been occupied since at least the 14th century, both as a medieval hunting lodge and a farmstead. Earthwork and masonry remains in the area surrounding the extant farm buildings are likely to represent various phases of occupation and activity, relating to the development of the farmstead, and possibly the medieval use of the site. It is also likely that sub-surface archaeological deposits and features survive across the site, and potentially beneath the existing farm buildings.

The proposed development will be restricted to the footprint of the standing buildings on the site, and the exterior character of these building will be retained. The existing roof heights will remain, and there will be no alteration to views to or from the Scheduled Monument area of 'John of Gaunt's Castle'. The development will have no direct impact on the remains of 'John of Gaunt's Castle'.

A programme of further archaeological assessment and evaluation will be agreed with the North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section prior to commencing and work on site, to prevent any impacts on the archaeological resource within the proposed development site.

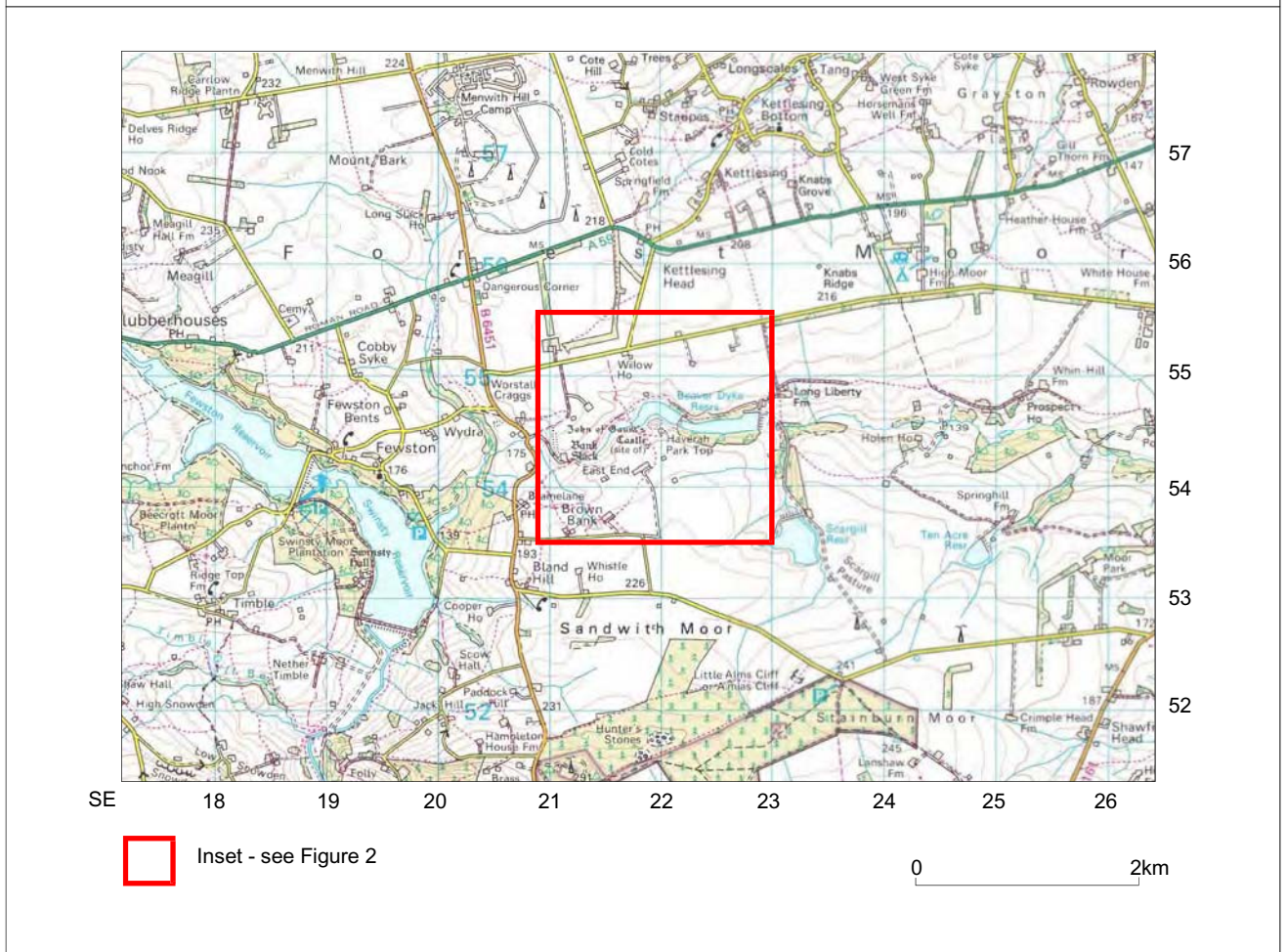
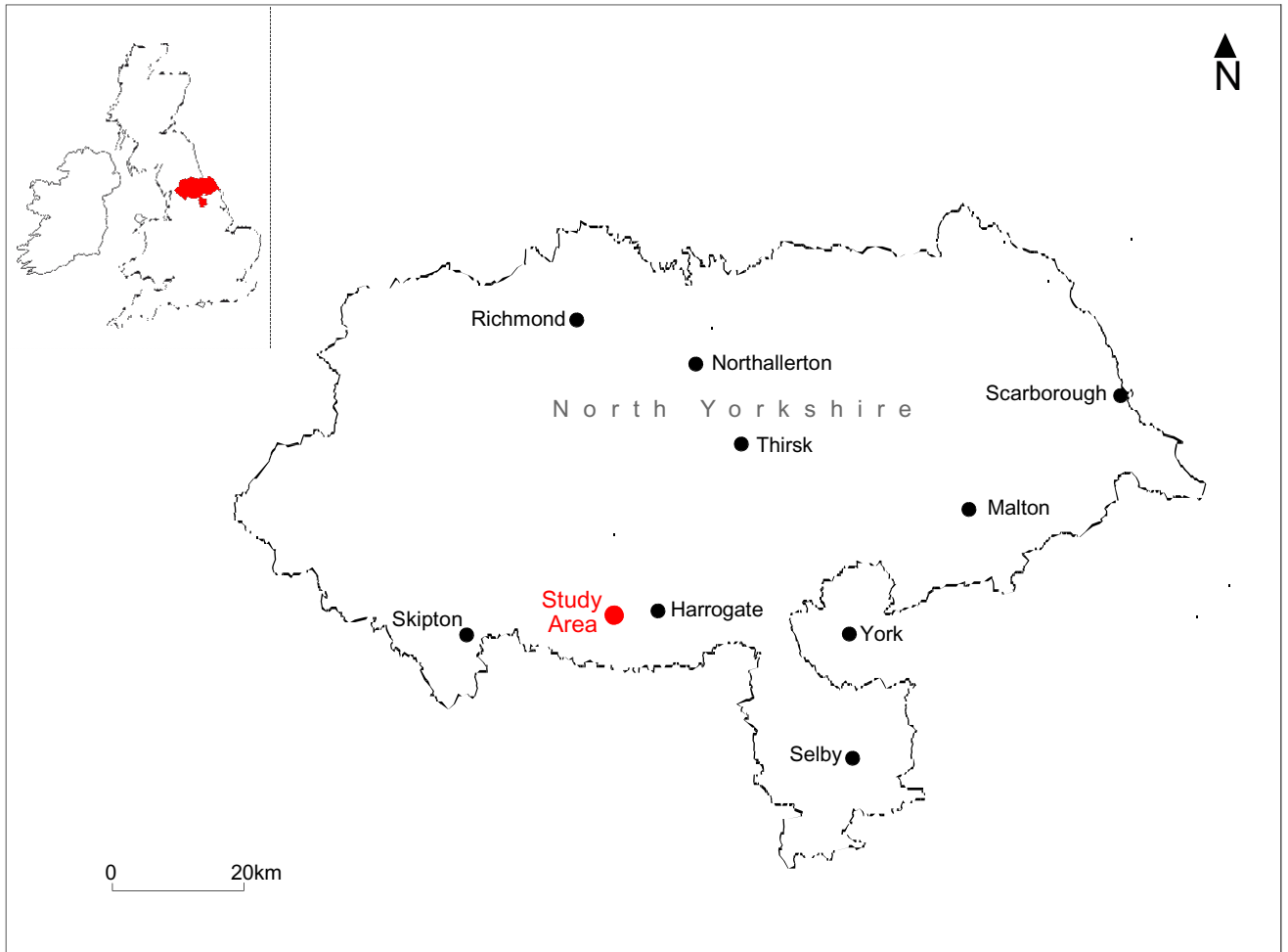


Fig. 1. Site location

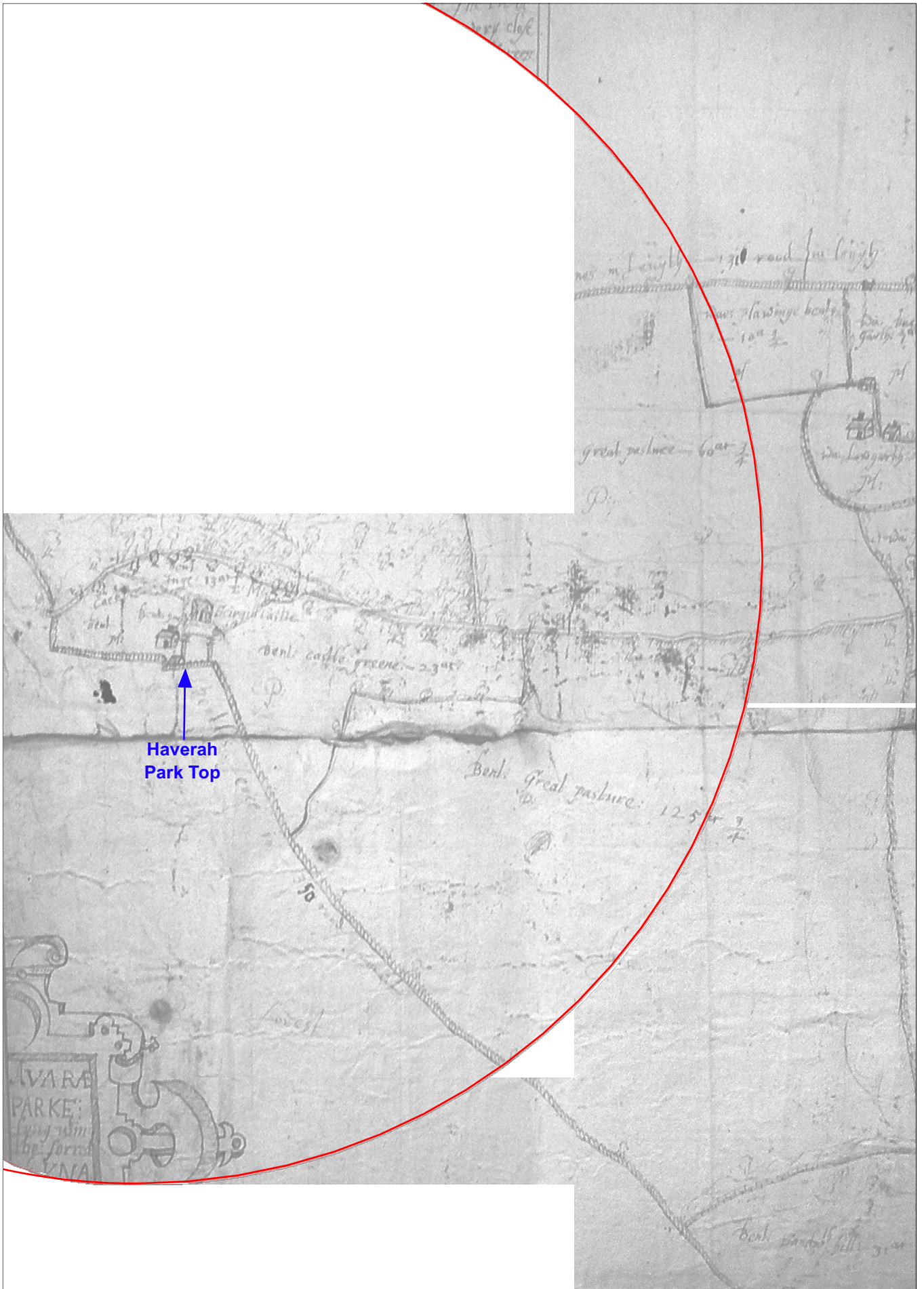


Fig. 3. Extract from an early 17th century map of Haverah Park, with the study area highlighted (Leeds Archives WY 230/2502)



Fig. 4. Extract from 'A Map of Haveray Park near Ripley...' of 1727, showing the north-western end of Haverah Park, and a schematic depiction of 'John of Gaunt's Castle' (Leeds Archives WYL 230/2504)



Fig. 5. Extract from 'A Sketch of the Boundary of Knaresborough Forest...' of 1767 showing Haverah Park (Leeds WYL 230/2507). North is to the bottom of the map

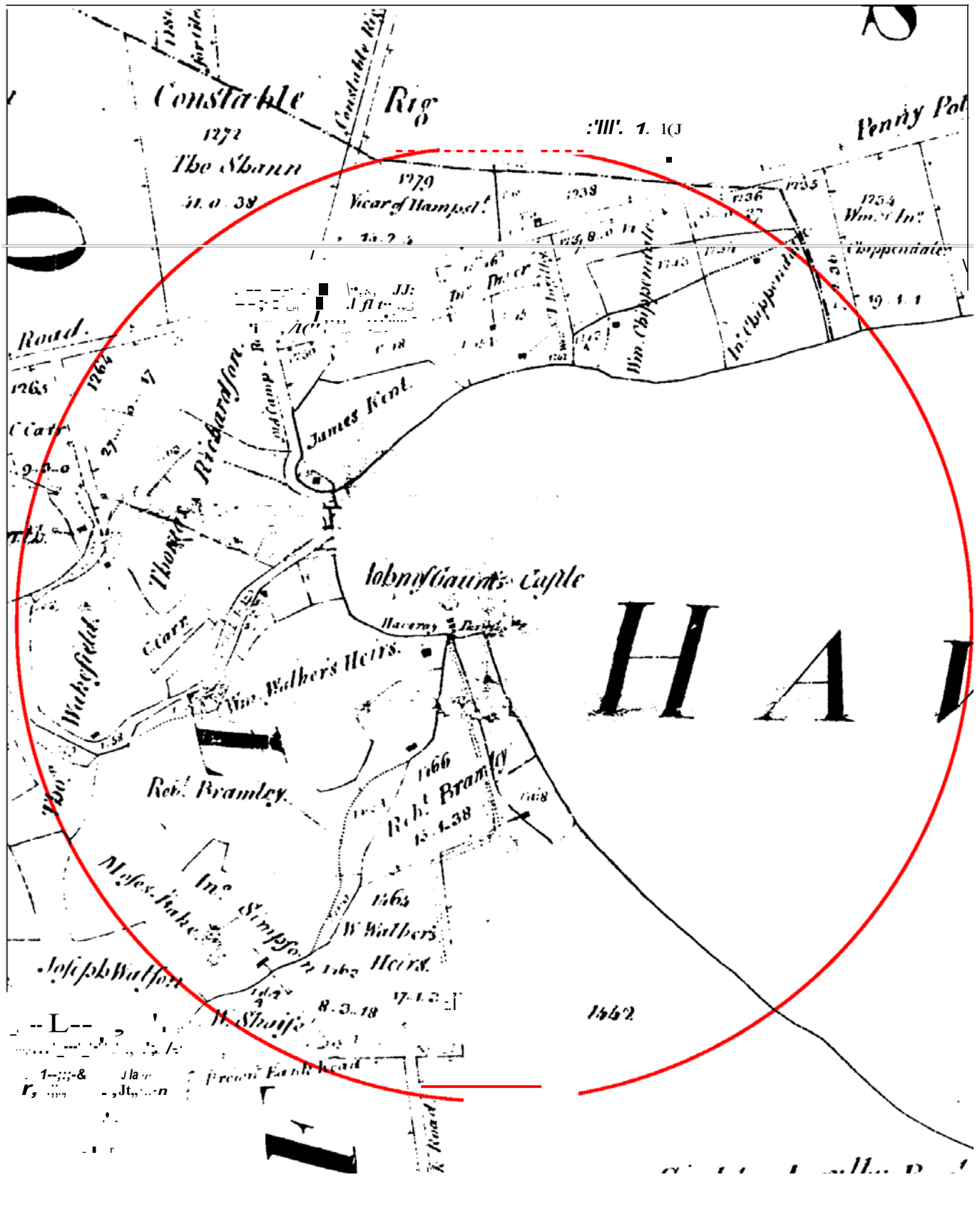


Fig 6 Extract from the 1778 Knaresborough Forest Enclosure Award map, with the study area highlighted (NYCRO mic 604)

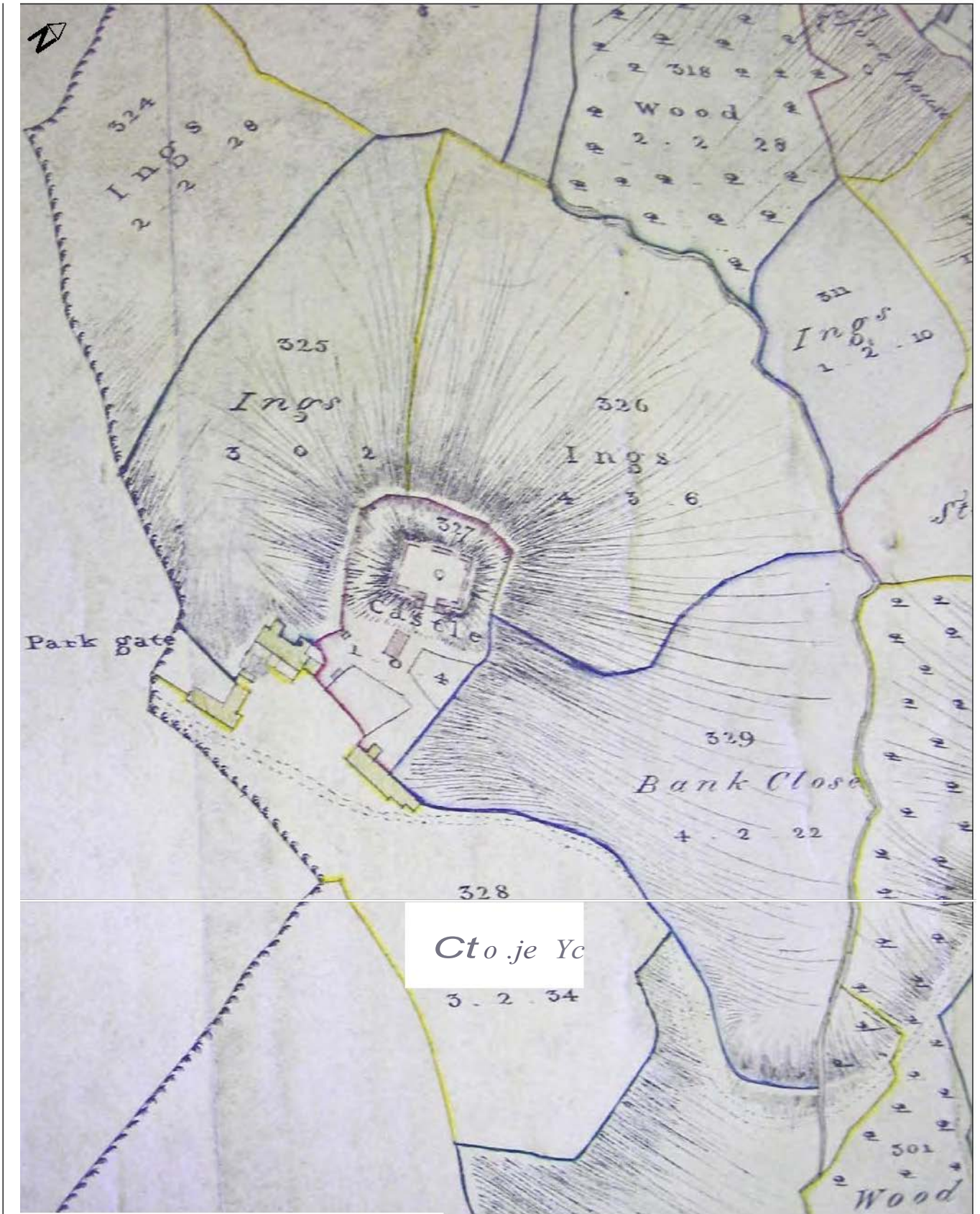


Fig. 7. Extract from 'A Plan and Survey of Haveray Park...' of 1822, showing 'John of Gaunt's Castle' and fann buildings at Haveray Park Top (Leeds Archives WYL 230/2518)



Fig. 8. Combined extracts from the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1851 and 1853, with the study area highlighted (sheets 153 and 170)



Fig. 9. Combined extracts from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1893 and 1896, with the study area highlighted (sheets 153 and 170)

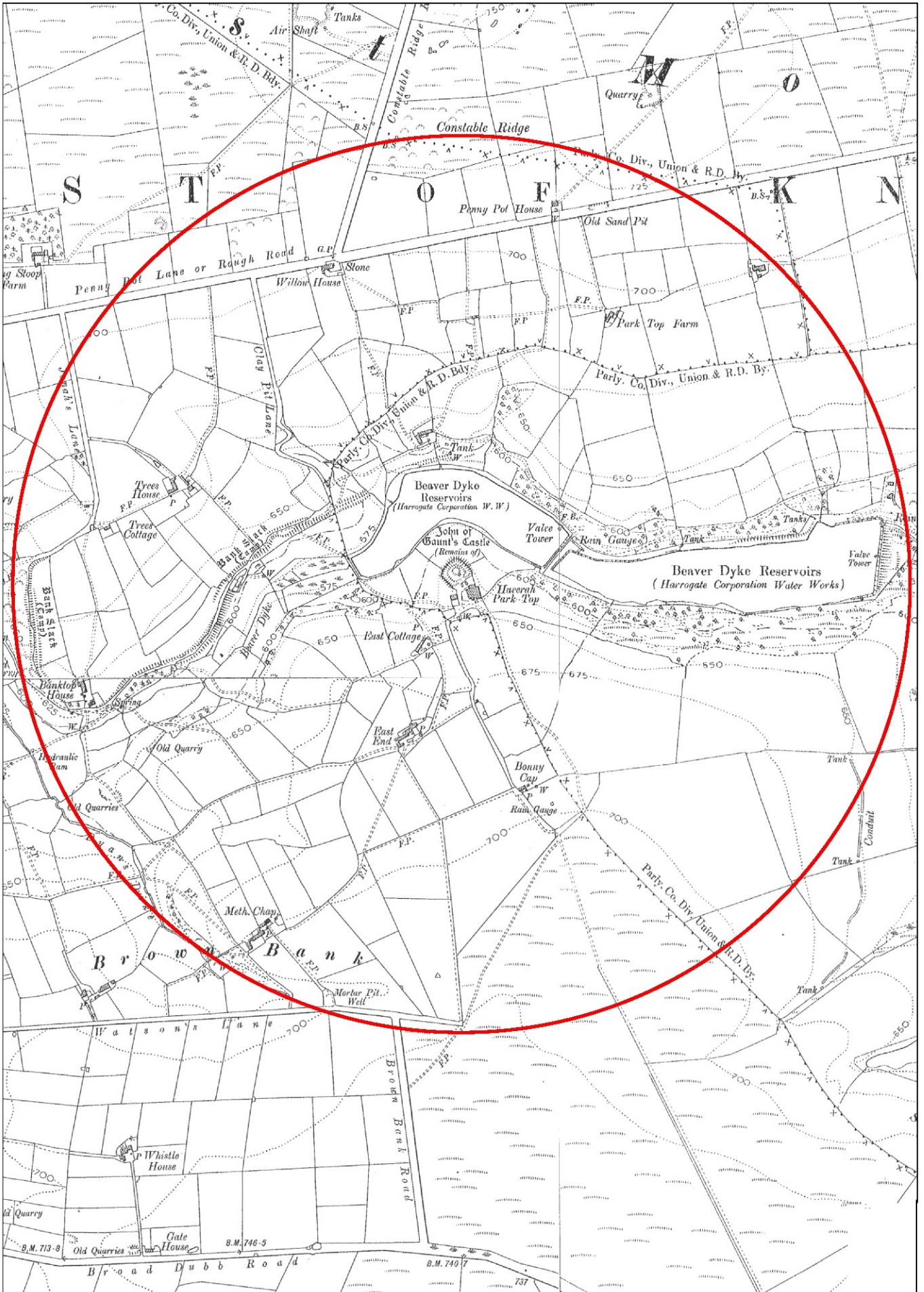


Fig. 10. Combined extracts from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1910, with the study area highlighted (sheets 153SE and SW, and 170NE and NW)



Plate 1. The promontory on which Haverah Park Top and 'John of Gaunt's Castle' are located, looking south-east across Beaver Dyke Reservoir



Plate 2. Haverah Park Top and 'John of Gaunt's Castle', looking south-west across Beaver Dyke Reservoir



Plate 3. The remains of the gatehouse of 'John of Gaunt's Castle' in the foreground, with the farm buildings of Haverah Park Top, looking south-east



Plate 4. The south-western corner of the moat of 'John of Gaunt's Castle' with the remains of the gatehouse situated on its southern side, looking west



Plate 5. The farm buildings at Haverah Park Top with the remains of 'John of Gaunt's Castle' to the left, looking north-east



Plate 6. The barn on the northern side of the farm building range at Haverah Park Top, looking south-east



Plate 7. The western side of the farm building range, looking east



Plate 8. The southern side of the farm building range, looking north



Plate 9. The eastern side of the farm building range, looking west



Plate 10. The westernmost of the two possible turnip stores, looking north

Bibliography

- AJC 1989a, Aerial Photograph AJC 180, 16th February 1989, frame 13
- AJC 1989b, Aerial Photograph AJC 180, 16th February 1989, frame 14
- Allcroft, A.H., 1908, *Earthwork of England*
- ANY 1987, Aerial Photograph ANY 295, 12th March 1987, frame 01-02
- Cowling, E.T., 1946, *Rombalds Way: A prehistory of mid-Wharfedale*. William Walker and Sons: Otley
- Dickinson, J., 1727, 'A Map of Haverah Park Near Ripley...', Leeds Archives WYL 230/2504
- Edwards, W. and Trotter, F.M., 1954, *British Regional Geology: the Pennines and adjacent areas*. British Geological Survey. HMSO: London
- Enclosure Map 1778, Knaresborough Forest Enclosure Award map, NYCRO mic 604
- Gelling, M., 1984, *Place-Names in the Landscape. The geographical roots of Britain's place-names*, Dent: London
- Grainge, W., 1871, *The History and Topography of Harrogate and the Forest of Knaresborough*
- Greeves, C., 1822, 'Plan and Survey of Haveray Park...', Leeds Archives WYL 230/2518
- Haverah Park Map 17th century, 'Avaræ Parke: lying win the forrest of Knasbrough', Leeds Archives WYL 230/2502
- IFA, 2001, 'Standards and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment', Institute of Field Archaeologists
- Images of England website, www.imagesofengland.org.uk
- Knaresborough Forest Map 1767, 'A sketch of the Boundary of Knaresborough Forest...' Leeds Archives WYL 230/2507
- Langdale, T., 1822, *A Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire*
- MAGIC website, www.magic.gov.uk
- NYCVBSG 1971, North Yorkshire and Cleveland Vernacular Buildings Study Group, Report no. 165)
- Ordnance Survey, 1851, First Edition County series 6 inch map sheet Yorkshire (West Riding) CLXX (surveyed 1847-1849)
- Ordnance Survey, 1853, First Edition County series 6 inch map sheet Yorkshire (West Riding) CLIII (surveyed 1848)

Ordnance Survey, 1893, County series 6 inch map sheet Yorkshire (West Riding) CLXX
(revised 1889)

Ordnance Survey, 1896, County series 6 inch map sheet Yorkshire (West Riding) CLIII
(revised 1888-90)

Ordnance Survey, 1910a, County series 6 inch map sheet Yorkshire (West Riding) CLIII.SW
(revised 1907)

Ordnance Survey, 1910b, County series 6 inch map sheet Yorkshire (West Riding) CLIII.SE
(revised 1907)

Ordnance Survey, 1910c, County series 6 inch map sheet Yorkshire (West Riding)
CLXX.NW (revised 1907)

Ordnance Survey, 1910d, County series 6 inch map sheet Yorkshire (West Riding) CLXX.NE
(revised 1907)

Ordnance Survey, 1956, National Grid Series 6 inch map sheet Yorkshire (West Riding)
CLII.SW

Page, W. (ed.), 1912, *The Victoria History of the County of York*, vol. 2

Smith, A.H., 1961, *The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire*. Volume XXXIV .Part
V. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Smith, A.H., 1962, *The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire*. Volume XXXVI. Part
VII. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1980, Soils of Northern England. Sheet 1

Thorp, F., 1975, 'The Yorkshire Archaeological Register: 1974', *Yorkshire Archaeological
Journal*, vol. 47, 1-14

Williams, A. and Martin, G.H., 1992, *Domesday Book. A Complete Translation*, London

Appendix 1

Scheduled Monument description

EXTRACT FROM ENGLISH HERITAGE'S RECORD OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

MONUMENT: Medieval royal hunting lodge known as John of Gaunt's Castle, immediately north west of Haverah Park Top

PARISH: HAVERAH PARK

DISTRICT: HARROGATE

COUNTY: NORTH YORKSHIRE

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 29547

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE(S): SE21955453

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The monument includes the standing ruins, earthworks and buried remains of a royal hunting lodge known as John of Gaunt's Castle. The monument is situated on a spur of land projecting north into the valley now occupied by the Beaver Dyke reservoirs.

The monument was a royal hunting lodge for the medieval park of Haverah lying within the Forest of Knaresborough. It would serve as a royal residence and administrative centre when the king was hunting in the forest. The first reference to the lodge was in 1333 when substantial repairs were carried out to what was an already established building. Haverah Park was created in the late 12th century and the lodge may date to this time. The 1333 repairs also included the construction of a moat. The lodge was in the king's hands until 1372 when it was acquired by John of Gaunt.

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. Records from 1333 show that the building had a chapel, a hall and a queen's chamber and was roofed with lead. 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.

At the south east of the outer bank two stone chambers have been built into the slope. One of these still has an arched roof surviving and both have the remains of a narrow access chute at the north end. These are

interpreted as being for storage of root crops, game or possibly ice and are associated with the now semi-ruined post-medieval farm complex built adjacent to the monument.

The post-medieval stone walls above ground level are excluded from the scheduling, although the footings and the ground beneath them are included.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Deer parks were areas of land, usually enclosed, set aside and equipped for the management and hunting of deer and other animals. They were generally located in open countryside on marginal land or adjacent to a manor house, castle or palace. They varied in size between 3ha and 1600ha and usually comprised a combination of woodland and grassland which provided a mixture of cover and grazing for deer. Parks could contain a number of features, including hunting lodges (often moated), a park-keeper's house, rabbit warrens, fishponds and enclosures for game, and were usually surrounded by a park pale, a massive fenced or hedged bank often with an internal ditch. Although a small number of parks may have been established in the Anglo-Saxon period, it was the Norman aristocracy's taste for hunting that led to the majority being constructed. The peak period for the laying-out of parks, between AD 1200 and 1350, coincided with a time of considerable prosperity amongst the nobility. From the 15th century onwards few parks were constructed and by the end of the 17th century the deer park in its original form had largely disappeared. The original number of deer parks nationally is unknown but probably exceeded 3000. Many of these survive today, although often altered to a greater or lesser degree. They were established in virtually every county in England, but are most numerous in the West Midlands and Home Counties. Deer parks were a long-lived and widespread monument type. Today they serve to illustrate an important aspect of the activities of medieval nobility and still exert a powerful influence on the pattern of the modern landscape. Where a deer park survives well and is well-documented or associated with other significant remains, its principal features are normally identified as nationally important.

Hunting lodges were often the most prestigious and impressive building in a park. They were used for entertaining and for accommodation as well as a centre for hunting. In some cases they may have served as the main residence for an absentee park owner when in residence. Thus, some hunting lodges were equipped with a wide range of domestic facilities.

The medieval royal hunting lodge known as John of Gaunt's Castle, immediately north west of Haverah Park Top survives well and significant evidence of the domestic arrangements within the lodge will be preserved. It served as a royal residence when the king was hunting in the forest and as an administrative centre when the royal party was within the park. The lodge will contain important information about the workings of royal and high status buildings as well as the nature and development of deer parks.

SCHEDULING HISTORY

Monument included in the Schedule on 17th December 1929 as:

COUNTY/NUMBER: Yorkshire 134

NAME: John of Gaunt's Castle

Scheduling amended on 1st April 1974 to:

COUNTY/NUMBER: North Yorkshire 134

NAME: John of Gaunt's Castle

Scheduling amended on 19th March 1998 to:

COUNTY/NUMBER: North Yorkshire 29547

NAME: Medieval royal hunting lodge known as John of Gaunt's Castle,
immediately north west of Haverhah Park Top (sic)

The reference of this monument is now:

NATIONAL MONUMENT NUMBER: 29547

NAME: Medieval royal hunting lodge known as John of Gaunt's Castle, immediately
north west of Haverah Park Top

SCHEDULING AFFIRMED ON 23rd April 2003



© Crown Copyright and database right 2011. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019088.

Heritage Category:

Scheduling

List Entry No :

1020950

County: North Yorkshire

District: Harrogate

Parish: Haverah Park

Each official record of a scheduled monument contains a map. New entries on the schedule from 1988 onwards include a digitally created map which forms part of the official record. For entries created in the years up to and including 1987 a hand-drawn map forms part of the official record. The map here has been translated from the official map and that process may have introduced inaccuracies. Copies of maps that form part of the official record can be obtained from English Heritage.

This map was delivered electronically and when printed may not be to scale and may be subject to distortions. All maps and grid references are for identification purposes only and must be read in conjunction with other information in the record.

List Entry NGR:

SE 21953 54538

Map Scale:

1:10000

Print Date:

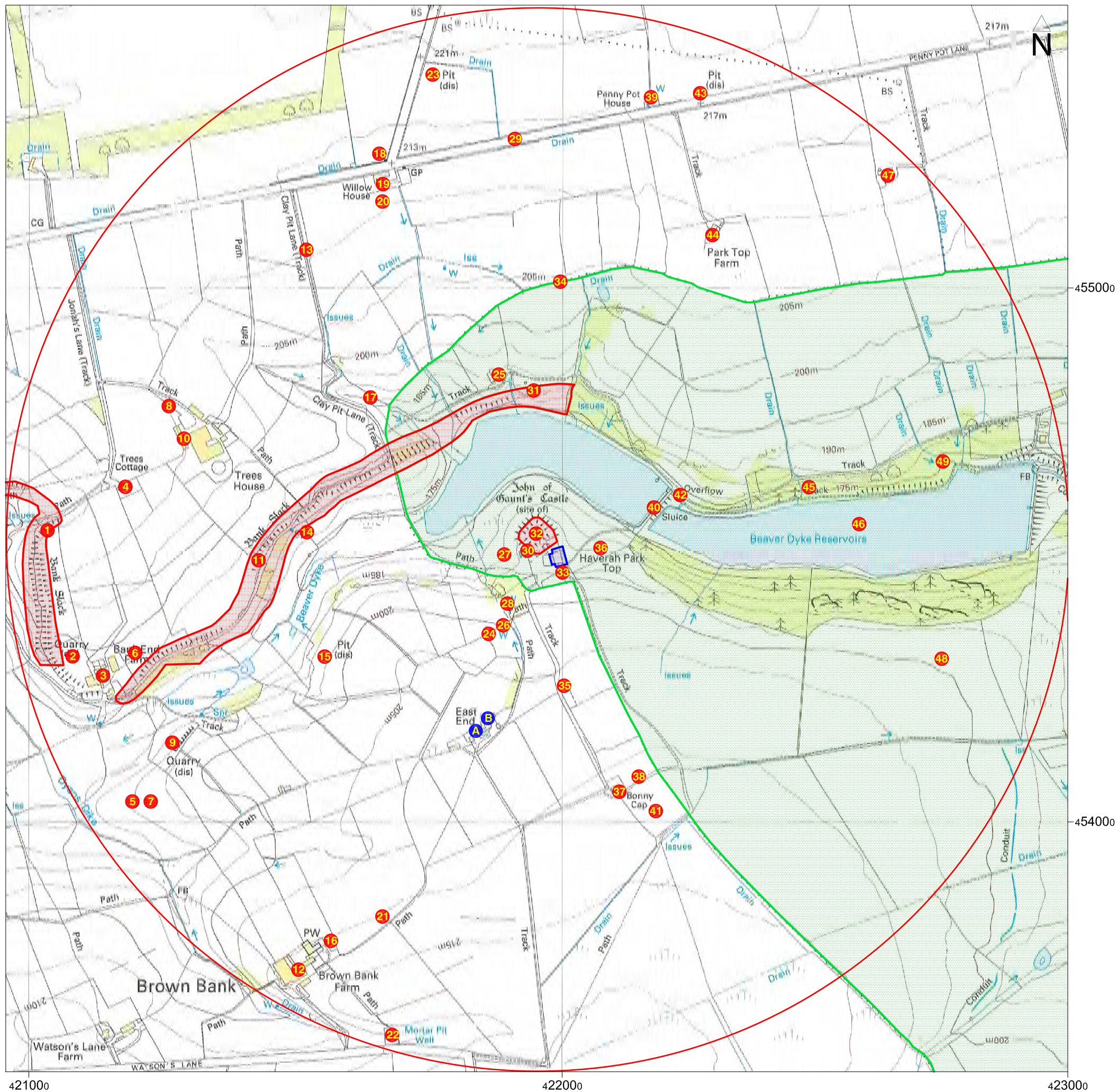
1 November 2012

Name: Medieval royal hunting lodge known as John of Gaunt's Castle, immediately north west of Haverah Park Top



ENGLISH HERITAGE

1 Waterhouse Square, 138 -142 Holborn, EC1N 2ST
Tel: 020 7973 3000 www.english-heritage.org.uk



- Study Area
- Proposed Development Site
- Catalogued heritage asset/investigation
- Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument area
- Historic area of Haverah Park

0 500m
1:7500 scale @A3

© ASWYAS 2012.
Archaeological Services W Y A S
PO Box 30, Napshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 0UG
Tel: 0113 383 7500 Fax: 0113 383 7501
Based on Ordnance Survey digital mapping with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
© Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
Wakefield Metropolitan District Council Licence 100019574, 2012

42100 42200 42300 45400 45500

Fig. 2. Plan of the study area showing the proposed development site and catalogued heritage assets (1:7500 scale)